

APPENDIX J

SITE-SPECIFIC CSM AND ECO-SCOPING FORMS AND GRAPHICS

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**HUMAN HEALTH CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL
GRAPHIC FORMS AND SCOPING FORMS**

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Appendix A - Human Health Conceptual Site Model Scoping Form and Standardized Graphic

Site Name:

File Number:

Completed by:

Introduction

The form should be used to reach agreement with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) about which exposure pathways should be further investigated during site characterization. From this information, summary text about the CSM and a graphic depicting exposure pathways should be submitted with the site characterization work plan and updated as needed in later reports.

General Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below.

1. General Information:

Sources *(check potential sources at the site)*

- USTs
- ASTs
- Dispensers/fuel loading racks
- Drums
- Vehicles
- Landfills
- Transformers
- Other:

Release Mechanisms *(check potential release mechanisms at the site)*

- Spills
- Leaks
- Direct discharge
- Burning
- Other:

Impacted Media *(check potentially-impacted media at the site)*

- Surface soil (0-2 feet bgs*)
- Subsurface soil (>2 feet bgs)
- Air
- Sediment
- Groundwater
- Surface water
- Biota
- Other:

Receptors *(check receptors that could be affected by contamination at the site)*

- Residents (adult or child)
- Commercial or industrial worker
- Construction worker
- Subsistence harvester (i.e. gathers wild foods)
- Subsistence consumer (i.e. eats wild foods)
- Site visitor
- Trespasser
- Recreational user
- Farmer
- Other:

* bgs - below ground surface

2. Exposure Pathways: *(The answers to the following questions will identify complete exposure pathways at the site. Check each box where the answer to the question is "yes".)*

a) Direct Contact -

1. Incidental Soil Ingestion

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site-specific basis.)

If the box is checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

DRO/RRO, 2-Methylnaphthalene, Naphthalene, and 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, and 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene have been detected in soil (between 0 and 15 feet bgs) at this feature above PALs, therefore this pathway is complete.

2. Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Can the soil contaminants permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

2-Methylnaphthalene and Naphthalene have been detected in soil (between 0 and 15 feet bgs). 2-Methylnaphthalene and Naphthalene are listed in Appendix B of the ADEC Guidance document as compounds that can permeate the skin.

b) Ingestion -

1. Ingestion of Groundwater

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in the groundwater, or are contaminants expected to migrate to groundwater in the future?

Could the potentially affected groundwater be used as a current or future drinking water source? Please note, only leave the box unchecked if DEC has determined the groundwater is not a currently or reasonably expected future source of drinking water according to 18 AAC 75.350.

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Groundwater is present at this feature on average at 11 feet bgs and is not currently being used as a drinking water source. DRO/RRO, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, and 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene were detected in the groundwater above PALs and it has the potential to be used in the future as a source of drinking water.

2. Ingestion of Surface Water

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in surface water, or are contaminants expected to migrate to surface water in the future?

Could potentially affected surface water bodies be used, currently or in the future, as a drinking water source? Consider both public water systems and private use (i.e., during residential, recreational or subsistence activities).

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Incomplete

Comments:

The ingestion of surface water exposure pathway was determined to be incomplete because there are no bodies of water that meet the Phase II RI UFP-QAPP's definition of a "significant body of more than 100 square feet located within 50 feet downgradient of contaminated groundwater" (North Wind, 2014). +

3. Ingestion of Wild and Farmed Foods

Is the site in an area that is used or reasonably could be used for hunting, fishing, or harvesting of wild or farmed foods?

Do the site contaminants have the potential to bioaccumulate (see Appendix C in the guidance document)?

Are site contaminants located where they would have the potential to be taken up into biota? (i.e. soil within the root zone for plants or burrowing depth for animals, in groundwater that could be connected to surface water, etc.)

If all of the boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Feature B-DA-003/B-DA-004 is located in an area that could be used by subsistence consumers, however, contaminants determined to bioaccumulate per ADEC's Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models Appendix C (ADEC, 2017b), are not present at this feature. Therefore, ingestion of wild +

c) Inhalation-

1. Inhalation of Outdoor Air

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Are the contaminants in soil volatile (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Volatile compounds 1-Methylnaphthalene, 2-Methylnaphthalene, Naphthalene, and 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, and 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene, as listed in Appendix D of the Guidance document have been detected in the subsurface soil at this feature. Because of wind and limited exposure, it is unlikely to impact the current and future receptors, therefore this exposure pathway is +

2. Inhalation of Indoor Air

Are occupied buildings on the site or reasonably expected to be occupied or placed on the site in an area that could be affected by contaminant vapors? (within 30 horizontal or vertical feet of petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; within 100 feet of non-petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; or subject to "preferential pathways," which promote easy airflow like utility conduits or rock fractures)



Are volatile compounds present in soil or groundwater (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?



If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Currently, no buildings exist within 30 feet of this feature, although the feature could be the site of a building in the future. Inhalation of indoor air, or vapor intrusion, is considered a complete exposure pathway for future receptors because the volatile contaminants 1-Methylnaphthalene, 2-Methylnaphthalene, Naphthalene, and 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, and 1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene have been detected in at this feature.

3. Additional Exposure Pathways: *(Although there are no definitive questions provided in this section, these exposure pathways should also be considered at each site. Use the guidelines provided below to determine if further evaluation of each pathway is warranted.)*

Dermal Exposure to Contaminants in Groundwater and Surface Water

Dermal exposure to contaminants in groundwater and surface water may be a complete pathway if:

- Climate permits recreational use of waters for swimming.
- Climate permits exposure to groundwater during activities, such as construction.
- Groundwater or surface water is used for household purposes, such as bathing or cleaning.

Generally, DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C, are deemed protective of this pathway because dermal absorption is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation for residential uses.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Groundwater is present at this feature on average at 11 feet bgs. Contaminants that are known to permeate skin (Appendix B in the guidance document) have been detected in groundwater at this feature. Surface water does not exist at this feature. This exposure pathway is complete.

Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water

Inhalation of volatile compounds in tap water may be a complete pathway if:

- The contaminated water is used for indoor household purposes such as showering, laundering, and dish washing.
- The contaminants of concern are volatile (common volatile contaminants are listed in Appendix D in the guidance document.)

DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of vapors during normal household activities is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The groundwater at this feature is not currently being used for indoor household purposes. Volatile contaminants have been detected above the PALs in groundwater at this site. This exposure pathway is complete for future receptors.

Inhalation of Fugitive Dust

Inhalation of fugitive dust may be a complete pathway if:

- Nonvolatile compounds are found in the top 2 centimeters of soil. The top 2 centimeters of soil are likely to be dispersed in the wind as dust particles.
- Dust particles are less than 10 micrometers (Particulate Matter - PM₁₀). Particles of this size are called respirable particles and can reach the pulmonary parts of the lungs when inhaled.

DEC human health soil cleanup levels in Table B1 of 18 AAC 75 are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of particulates is incorporated into the soil exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The inhalation of fugitive dust is a complete exposure pathway as nonvolatile compounds have not been identified on the top 2 cm of soil and all metal concentrations have been determined to be representative of background metals concentrations within this feature. This complete exposure pathway is insignificant.

Direct Contact with Sediment

This pathway involves people's hands being exposed to sediment, such as during some recreational, subsistence, or industrial activity. People then incidentally ingest sediment from normal hand-to-mouth activities. In addition, dermal absorption of contaminants may be of concern if the contaminants are able to permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document). This type of exposure should be investigated if:

- Climate permits recreational activities around sediment.
- The community has identified subsistence or recreational activities that would result in exposure to the sediment, such as clam digging.

Generally, DEC direct contact soil cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table B1, are assumed to be protective of direct contact with sediment.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

No sediment is present at this feature, therefore, this pathway is incomplete.

4. Other Comments *(Provide other comments as necessary to support the information provided in this form.)*

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HUMAN HEALTH CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL GRAPHIC FORM

Site: Fort Morrow
AOC B- Feature B-DA-003/B-DA-004

Completed By: Ahtna Environmental, Inc.
 Date Completed: January 2019

Instructions: Follow the numbered directions below. Do not consider contaminant concentrations or engineering/land use controls when describing pathways.

(1) Check the media that could be directly affected by the release.	(2) For each medium identified in (1), follow the top arrow and check possible transport mechanisms. Check additional media under (1) if the media acts as a secondary source.
Media	Transport Mechanisms
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil (0-2 ft bgs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface soil <i>check soil</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration to subsurface <i>check soil</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Runoff or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsurface Soil (2-15 ft bgs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to subsurface soil <i>check soil</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Ground-water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to surface water body <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface water <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Sedimentation <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Resuspension, runoff, or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____

(3) Check all exposure media identified in (2).	(4) Check all pathways that could be complete. The pathways identified in this column must agree with Sections 2 and 3 of the Human Health CSM Scoping Form.	(5) Identify the receptors potentially affected by each exposure pathway: Enter "C" for current receptors, "F" for future receptors, "C/F" for both current and future receptors, or "I" for insignificant exposure.																					
Exposure Media	Exposure Pathway/Route	Current & Future Receptors																					
		Residents (adults or children) Commercial or Industrial workers Site visitors, trespassers, or recreational users Construction workers Farmers or subsistence harvesters Subsistence consumers Other																					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> soil	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incidental Soil Ingestion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td></td> </tr> </table>	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F		I	I	I	I	I	I	
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<input type="checkbox"/> surface water	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Surface Water <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Surface Water <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>																					
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<input type="checkbox"/> biota	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Wild or Farmed Foods	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td></td> </tr> </table>	I	I	I	I	I	I															
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Appendix A - Human Health Conceptual Site Model Scoping Form and Standardized Graphic

Site Name:

File Number:

Completed by:

Introduction

The form should be used to reach agreement with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) about which exposure pathways should be further investigated during site characterization. From this information, summary text about the CSM and a graphic depicting exposure pathways should be submitted with the site characterization work plan and updated as needed in later reports.

General Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below.

1. General Information:

Sources *(check potential sources at the site)*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> USTs | <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicles |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ASTs | <input type="checkbox"/> Landfills |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dispensers/fuel loading racks | <input type="checkbox"/> Transformers |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drums | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Release Mechanisms *(check potential release mechanisms at the site)*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spills | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct discharge |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leaks | <input type="checkbox"/> Burning |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Impacted Media *(check potentially-impacted media at the site)*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface soil (0-2 feet bgs*) | <input type="checkbox"/> Groundwater |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsurface soil (>2 feet bgs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Surface water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air | <input type="checkbox"/> Biota |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Receptors *(check receptors that could be affected by contamination at the site)*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residents (adult or child) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site visitor |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial or industrial worker | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trespasser |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construction worker | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreational user |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsistence harvester (i.e. gathers wild foods) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Farmer |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsistence consumer (i.e. eats wild foods) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

* bgs - below ground surface

2. Exposure Pathways: *(The answers to the following questions will identify complete exposure pathways at the site. Check each box where the answer to the question is "yes".)*

a) Direct Contact -

1. Incidental Soil Ingestion

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site-specific basis.)

If the box is checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

DRO and naphthalene are present in soil (between 0 and 15 feet bgs), therefore this pathway is complete.

2. Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Can the soil contaminants permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Direct contact by dermal absorption of contaminants from soil is a considered a complete exposure pathway due to the presence of naphthalene between 0 and 15 feet bgs. Naphthalene is listed in Appendix B of the ADEC Guidance document as a compound that can permeate the skin.

b) Ingestion -

1. Ingestion of Groundwater

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in the groundwater, or are contaminants expected to migrate to groundwater in the future?

Could the potentially affected groundwater be used as a current or future drinking water source? Please note, only leave the box unchecked if DEC has determined the groundwater is not a currently or reasonably expected future source of drinking water according to 18 AAC 75.350.

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Groundwater is present at this feature on average at 11 feet bgs and is not currently being used as a drinking water source, however groundwater at this feature has the potential to be used as a source of drinking water in the future. Ingestion of groundwater pathway is considered a complete exposure pathway for future receptors.

2. Ingestion of Surface Water

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in surface water, or are contaminants expected to migrate to surface water in the future?

Could potentially affected surface water bodies be used, currently or in the future, as a drinking water source? Consider both public water systems and private use (i.e., during residential, recreational or subsistence activities).

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Incomplete

Comments:

The ingestion of surface water exposure pathway was determined to be incomplete because there are no bodies of water that meet the Phase II RI UFP-QAPP's definition of a "significant body of more than 100 square feet located within 50 feet downgradient of contaminated groundwater" (North Wind, 2014).

3. Ingestion of Wild and Farmed Foods

Is the site in an area that is used or reasonably could be used for hunting, fishing, or harvesting of wild or farmed foods?

Do the site contaminants have the potential to bioaccumulate (see Appendix C in the guidance document)?

Are site contaminants located where they would have the potential to be taken up into biota? (i.e. soil within the root zone for plants or burrowing depth for animals, in groundwater that could be connected to surface water, etc.)

If all of the boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Feature B-DA-005 is located in an area that could be used by subsistence consumers, however, contaminants determined to bioaccumulate per Appendix C are not present at this feature. Therefore, ingestion of wild foods is considered a complete exposure pathway that poses insignificant risk to the current and future receptors.

c) Inhalation-

1. Inhalation of Outdoor Air

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Are the contaminants in soil volatile (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of outdoor air is considered a complete exposure pathway with insignificant risk. Even though the volatile compound naphthalene, as listed in Appendix D, has been detected in the surface and subsurface soil at this feature; because of wind and limited exposure, it is unlikely to impact the current and future receptors.

2. Inhalation of Indoor Air

Are occupied buildings on the site or reasonably expected to be occupied or placed on the site in an area that could be affected by contaminant vapors? (within 30 horizontal or vertical feet of petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; within 100 feet of non-petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; or subject to "preferential pathways," which promote easy airflow like utility conduits or rock fractures)



Are volatile compounds present in soil or groundwater (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?



If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Currently, no buildings exist within 30 feet of this feature, although the feature could be the site of a building in the future. Inhalation of indoor air, or vapor intrusion, is considered a complete exposure pathway for future receptors because the volatile contaminant naphthalene has been detected above PALs at this feature.

3. Additional Exposure Pathways: *(Although there are no definitive questions provided in this section, these exposure pathways should also be considered at each site. Use the guidelines provided below to determine if further evaluation of each pathway is warranted.)*

Dermal Exposure to Contaminants in Groundwater and Surface Water

Dermal exposure to contaminants in groundwater and surface water may be a complete pathway if:

- Climate permits recreational use of waters for swimming.
- Climate permits exposure to groundwater during activities, such as construction.
- Groundwater or surface water is used for household purposes, such as bathing or cleaning.

Generally, DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C, are deemed protective of this pathway because dermal absorption is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation for residential uses.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Groundwater is present at this feature on average at 11 feet bgs. DRO/RRO has been detected at this feature above ADEC 1/10th the groundwater cleanup levels. This exposure pathway is complete, but insignificant for exposure to contaminants in groundwater.

Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water

Inhalation of volatile compounds in tap water may be a complete pathway if:

- The contaminated water is used for indoor household purposes such as showering, laundering, and dish washing.
- The contaminants of concern are volatile (common volatile contaminants are listed in Appendix D in the guidance document.)

DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of vapors during normal household activities is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Currently, no buildings exist within 30 feet of this feature, although the feature could be the site of a building in the future. Inhalation of indoor air, or vapor intrusion, is considered a complete exposure pathway for future receptors because the volatile contaminant naphthalene has been detected above PALs at this feature.

Inhalation of Fugitive Dust

Inhalation of fugitive dust may be a complete pathway if:

- Nonvolatile compounds are found in the top 2 centimeters of soil. The top 2 centimeters of soil are likely to be dispersed in the wind as dust particles.
- Dust particles are less than 10 micrometers (Particulate Matter - PM₁₀). Particles of this size are called respirable particles and can reach the pulmonary parts of the lungs when inhaled.

DEC human health soil cleanup levels in Table B1 of 18 AAC 75 are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of particulates is incorporated into the soil exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The inhalation of fugitive dust is a complete exposure pathway as nonvolatile compounds have not been identified on the top 2 cm of soil and all metal concentrations have been determined to be representative of background metals concentrations within this feature. This complete exposure pathway is insignificant.

Direct Contact with Sediment

This pathway involves people's hands being exposed to sediment, such as during some recreational, subsistence, or industrial activity. People then incidentally ingest sediment from normal hand-to-mouth activities. In addition, dermal absorption of contaminants may be of concern if the contaminants are able to permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document). This type of exposure should be investigated if:

- Climate permits recreational activities around sediment.
- The community has identified subsistence or recreational activities that would result in exposure to the sediment, such as clam digging.

Generally, DEC direct contact soil cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table B1, are assumed to be protective of direct contact with sediment.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

No sediment is present at this feature, therefore, this pathway is incomplete.

4. Other Comments *(Provide other comments as necessary to support the information provided in this form.)*

[Empty rectangular box for providing other comments]

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HUMAN HEALTH CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL GRAPHIC FORM

Site: Fort Morrow
AOC B- Feature B-DA-005

Completed By: Ahtna Environmental, Inc.
 Date Completed: January 2019

Instructions: Follow the numbered directions below. Do not consider contaminant concentrations or engineering/land use controls when describing pathways.

(1) Check the media that could be directly affected by the release.	(2) For each medium identified in (1), follow the top arrow and check possible transport mechanisms. Check additional media under (1) if the media acts as a secondary source.
Media	Transport Mechanisms
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil (0-2 ft bgs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface soil <i>check soil</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration to subsurface <i>check soil</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Runoff or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsurface Soil (2-15 ft bgs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to subsurface soil <i>check soil</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Ground-water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to surface water body <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface water <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Sedimentation <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Resuspension, runoff, or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____

(3) Check all exposure media identified in (2).	(4) Check all pathways that could be complete. The pathways identified in this column must agree with Sections 2 and 3 of the Human Health CSM Scoping Form.	(5) Identify the receptors potentially affected by each exposure pathway: Enter "C" for current receptors, "F" for future receptors, "C/F" for both current and future receptors, or "I" for insignificant exposure.																					
Exposure Media	Exposure Pathway/Route	Current & Future Receptors																					
		Residents (adults or children) Commercial or Industrial workers Site visitors, trespassers, or recreational users Construction workers Farmers or subsistence harvesters Subsistence consumers Other																					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> soil	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incidental Soil Ingestion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td></td> </tr> </table>	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F		I	I	I	I	I	I	
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C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F																		
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<input type="checkbox"/> sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct Contact with Sediment	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>																					
<input type="checkbox"/> biota	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Wild or Farmed Foods	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td></td> </tr> </table>	I	I	I	I	I	I															
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Appendix A - Human Health Conceptual Site Model Scoping Form and Standardized Graphic

Site Name:

File Number:

Completed by:

Introduction

The form should be used to reach agreement with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) about which exposure pathways should be further investigated during site characterization. From this information, summary text about the CSM and a graphic depicting exposure pathways should be submitted with the site characterization work plan and updated as needed in later reports.

General Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below.

1. General Information:

Sources *(check potential sources at the site)*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> USTs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ASTs | <input type="checkbox"/> Landfills |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dispensers/fuel loading racks | <input type="checkbox"/> Transformers |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drums | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Release Mechanisms *(check potential release mechanisms at the site)*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spills | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct discharge |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leaks | <input type="checkbox"/> Burning |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Impacted Media *(check potentially-impacted media at the site)*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface soil (0-2 feet bgs*) | <input type="checkbox"/> Groundwater |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Subsurface soil (>2 feet bgs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Surface water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air | <input type="checkbox"/> Biota |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Receptors *(check receptors that could be affected by contamination at the site)*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residents (adult or child) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site visitor |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial or industrial worker | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trespasser |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construction worker | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreational user |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsistence harvester (i.e. gathers wild foods) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Farmer |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsistence consumer (i.e. eats wild foods) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

* bgs - below ground surface

2. Exposure Pathways: *(The answers to the following questions will identify complete exposure pathways at the site. Check each box where the answer to the question is "yes".)*

a) Direct Contact -

1. Incidental Soil Ingestion

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site-specific basis.)

If the box is checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

COCs were not detected in surface soil (between 0 and 15 feet bgs) at this feature above ADEC 1/10th of the Under 40 Inch Zone, human health cleanup levels and PALs, therefore this pathway is complete but insignificant.

2. Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Can the soil contaminants permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Compounds that are known to permeate skin (Appendix B in the guidance document) have not been detected in surface soil at this feature, therefore this pathway is complete but insignificant .

b) Ingestion -

1. Ingestion of Groundwater

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in the groundwater, or are contaminants expected to migrate to groundwater in the future?

Could the potentially affected groundwater be used as a current or future drinking water source? Please note, only leave the box unchecked if DEC has determined the groundwater is not a currently or reasonably expected future source of drinking water according to 18 AAC 75.350.

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Groundwater is present at this feature on average at 12 feet bgs COCs were not detected in soil above PALs, therefore there is no reason to assume groundwater has been effected. This exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

2. Ingestion of Surface Water

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in surface water, or are contaminants expected to migrate to surface water in the future?

Could potentially affected surface water bodies be used, currently or in the future, as a drinking water source? Consider both public water systems and private use (i.e., during residential, recreational or subsistence activities).

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Incomplete

Comments:

The ingestion of surface water exposure pathway was determined to be incomplete because there are no bodies of water that meet the Phase II RI UFP-QAPP's definition of a "significant body of more than 100 square feet located within 50 feet downgradient of contaminated groundwater" (North Wind, 2014).

3. Ingestion of Wild and Farmed Foods

Is the site in an area that is used or reasonably could be used for hunting, fishing, or harvesting of wild or farmed foods?

Do the site contaminants have the potential to bioaccumulate (see Appendix C in the guidance document)?

Are site contaminants located where they would have the potential to be taken up into biota? (i.e. soil within the root zone for plants or burrowing depth for animals, in groundwater that could be connected to surface water, etc.)

If all of the boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Compounds that are known to have the potential to bioaccumulate (Appendix C in the guidance document) have not been detected in soil at this feature., therefore this pathway is complete yet insignificant.

c) Inhalation-

1. Inhalation of Outdoor Air

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Are the contaminants in soil volatile (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Volatile COCs were not detected in surface soil (between 0 and 15 feet bgs) at this feature, therefore this pathway is complete but insignificant .

2. Inhalation of Indoor Air

Are occupied buildings on the site or reasonably expected to be occupied or placed on the site in an area that could be affected by contaminant vapors? (within 30 horizontal or vertical feet of petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; within 100 feet of non-petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; or subject to "preferential pathways," which promote easy airflow like utility conduits or rock fractures)

Are volatile compounds present in soil or groundwater (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Volatile COCs were not detected at this feature, therefore this exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

3. Additional Exposure Pathways: *(Although there are no definitive questions provided in this section, these exposure pathways should also be considered at each site. Use the guidelines provided below to determine if further evaluation of each pathway is warranted.)*

Dermal Exposure to Contaminants in Groundwater and Surface Water

Dermal exposure to contaminants in groundwater and surface water may be a complete pathway if:

- Climate permits recreational use of waters for swimming.
- Climate permits exposure to groundwater during activities, such as construction.
- Groundwater or surface water is used for household purposes, such as bathing or cleaning.

Generally, DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C, are deemed protective of this pathway because dermal absorption is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation for residential uses.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Groundwater is present at this feature on average at 12 feet bgs. COCs were not detected in soil, therefore there is no reason to assume groundwater has been effected. This exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water

Inhalation of volatile compounds in tap water may be a complete pathway if:

- The contaminated water is used for indoor household purposes such as showering, laundering, and dish washing.
- The contaminants of concern are volatile (common volatile contaminants are listed in Appendix D in the guidance document.)

DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of vapors during normal household activities is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Volatile COCs were not detected at this feature, and groundwater at this site is not currently being used for indoor household purposes. This exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Fugitive Dust

Inhalation of fugitive dust may be a complete pathway if:

- Nonvolatile compounds are found in the top 2 centimeters of soil. The top 2 centimeters of soil are likely to be dispersed in the wind as dust particles.
- Dust particles are less than 10 micrometers (Particulate Matter - PM₁₀). Particles of this size are called respirable particles and can reach the pulmonary parts of the lungs when inhaled.

DEC human health soil cleanup levels in Table B1 of 18 AAC 75 are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of particulates is incorporated into the soil exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The inhalation of fugitive dust is a complete exposure pathway as nonvolatile compounds have not been identified on the top 2 cm of soil and all metal concentrations have been determined to be representative of background metals concentrations within this feature. This complete exposure pathway is insignificant.

Direct Contact with Sediment

This pathway involves people's hands being exposed to sediment, such as during some recreational, subsistence, or industrial activity. People then incidentally ingest sediment from normal hand-to-mouth activities. In addition, dermal absorption of contaminants may be of concern if the contaminants are able to permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document). This type of exposure should be investigated if:

- Climate permits recreational activities around sediment.
- The community has identified subsistence or recreational activities that would result in exposure to the sediment, such as clam digging.

Generally, DEC direct contact soil cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table B1, are assumed to be protective of direct contact with sediment.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

No sediment is present at the site, therefore, this pathway is incomplete.

4. Other Comments *(Provide other comments as necessary to support the information provided in this form.)*

[Empty rectangular box for providing other comments]

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HUMAN HEALTH CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL GRAPHIC FORM

Site: Fort Morrow
AOC C- Feature C-GS-001

Completed By: Ahtna Environmental, Inc.
 Date Completed: January 2019

Instructions: Follow the numbered directions below. Do not consider contaminant concentrations or engineering/land use controls when describing pathways.

(1) Check the media that could be directly affected by the release.	(2) For each medium identified in (1), follow the top arrow and check possible transport mechanisms. Check additional media under (1) if the media acts as a secondary source.
Media	Transport Mechanisms
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil (0-2 ft bgs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to subsurface <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Runoff or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Subsurface Soil (2-15 ft bgs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to subsurface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Ground-water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to surface water body <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface water <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Sedimentation <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Resuspension, runoff, or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____

(3) Check all exposure media identified in (2).	(4) Check all pathways that could be complete. The pathways identified in this column must agree with Sections 2 and 3 of the Human Health CSM Scoping Form.	(5) Identify the receptors potentially affected by each exposure pathway: Enter "C" for current receptors, "F" for future receptors, "C/F" for both current and future receptors, or "I" for insignificant exposure.																								
Exposure Media	Exposure Pathway/Route	Current & Future Receptors																								
		Residents (adults or children) Commercial or Industrial workers Site visitors, trespassers, or recreational users Construction workers Farmers or subsistence harvesters Subsistence consumers Other																								
<input type="checkbox"/> soil	<input type="checkbox"/> Incidental Soil Ingestion <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input type="checkbox"/> groundwater	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Groundwater <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Groundwater <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
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<input type="checkbox"/> biota	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Wild or Farmed Foods	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								

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Appendix A - Human Health Conceptual Site Model Scoping Form and Standardized Graphic

Site Name:

File Number:

Completed by:

Introduction

The form should be used to reach agreement with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) about which exposure pathways should be further investigated during site characterization. From this information, summary text about the CSM and a graphic depicting exposure pathways should be submitted with the site characterization work plan and updated as needed in later reports.

General Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below.

1. General Information:

Sources *(check potential sources at the site)*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> USTs | <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicles |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ASTs | <input type="checkbox"/> Landfills |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dispensers/fuel loading racks | <input type="checkbox"/> Transformers |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Drums | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text" value="Wood, metal, and battery debris."/> |

Release Mechanisms *(check potential release mechanisms at the site)*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spills | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct discharge |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leaks | <input type="checkbox"/> Burning |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Impacted Media *(check potentially-impacted media at the site)*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface soil (0-2 feet bgs*) | <input type="checkbox"/> Groundwater |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Subsurface soil (>2 feet bgs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Surface water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air | <input type="checkbox"/> Biota |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Receptors *(check receptors that could be affected by contamination at the site)*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residents (adult or child) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site visitor |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial or industrial worker | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trespasser |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construction worker | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreational user |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsistence harvester (i.e. gathers wild foods) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Farmer |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsistence consumer (i.e. eats wild foods) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

* bgs - below ground surface

2. Exposure Pathways: *(The answers to the following questions will identify complete exposure pathways at the site. Check each box where the answer to the question is "yes".)*

a) Direct Contact -

1. Incidental Soil Ingestion

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site-specific basis.)

If the box is checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Direct contact by incidental soil ingestion is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Can the soil contaminants permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Dermal absorption of contaminants is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

b) Ingestion -

1. Ingestion of Groundwater

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in the groundwater, or are contaminants expected to migrate to groundwater in the future?

Could the potentially affected groundwater be used as a current or future drinking water source? Please note, only leave the box unchecked if DEC has determined the groundwater is not a currently or reasonably expected future source of drinking water according to 18 AAC 75.350.

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Ingestion of groundwater is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Ingestion of Surface Water

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in surface water, or are contaminants expected to migrate to surface water in the future?

Could potentially affected surface water bodies be used, currently or in the future, as a drinking water source? Consider both public water systems and private use (i.e., during residential, recreational or subsistence activities).

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Incomplete

Comments:

The ingestion of surface water exposure pathway was determined to be incomplete because there are no bodies of water that meet the Phase II RI UFP-QAPP's definition of a "significant body of more than 100 square feet located within 50 feet downgradient of contaminated groundwater" (North Wind, 2014).

3. Ingestion of Wild and Farmed Foods

Is the site in an area that is used or reasonably could be used for hunting, fishing, or harvesting of wild or farmed foods?

Do the site contaminants have the potential to bioaccumulate (see Appendix C in the guidance document)?

Are site contaminants located where they would have the potential to be taken up into biota? (i.e. soil within the root zone for plants or burrowing depth for animals, in groundwater that could be connected to surface water, etc.)

If all of the boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

The ingestion of wild foods is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

c) Inhalation-

1. Inhalation of Outdoor Air

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Are the contaminants in soil volatile (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of outdoor air considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Inhalation of Indoor Air

Are occupied buildings on the site or reasonably expected to be occupied or placed on the site in an area that could be affected by contaminant vapors? (within 30 horizontal or vertical feet of petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; within 100 feet of non-petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; or subject to "preferential pathways," which promote easy airflow like utility conduits or rock fractures)



Are volatile compounds present in soil or groundwater (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?



If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of indoor air, or vapor intrusion, considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature. The inhalation of fugitive dust is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

3. Additional Exposure Pathways: *(Although there are no definitive questions provided in this section, these exposure pathways should also be considered at each site. Use the guidelines provided below to determine if further evaluation of each pathway is warranted.)*

Dermal Exposure to Contaminants in Groundwater and Surface Water

Dermal exposure to contaminants in groundwater and surface water may be a complete pathway if:

- Climate permits recreational use of waters for swimming.
- Climate permits exposure to groundwater during activities, such as construction.
- Groundwater or surface water is used for household purposes, such as bathing or cleaning.

Generally, DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C, are deemed protective of this pathway because dermal absorption is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation for residential uses.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Groundwater is present at this feature on average at 12 feet bgs. COCs were not detected in soil, therefore there is no reason to assume groundwater has been effected. This exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water

Inhalation of volatile compounds in tap water may be a complete pathway if:

- The contaminated water is used for indoor household purposes such as showering, laundering, and dish washing.
- The contaminants of concern are volatile (common volatile contaminants are listed in Appendix D in the guidance document.)

DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of vapors during normal household activities is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Volatile COCs were not detected at this feature, and groundwater at this site is not currently being used for indoor household purposes. This exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Fugitive Dust

Inhalation of fugitive dust may be a complete pathway if:

- Nonvolatile compounds are found in the top 2 centimeters of soil. The top 2 centimeters of soil are likely to be dispersed in the wind as dust particles.
- Dust particles are less than 10 micrometers (Particulate Matter - PM₁₀). Particles of this size are called respirable particles and can reach the pulmonary parts of the lungs when inhaled.

DEC human health soil cleanup levels in Table B1 of 18 AAC 75 are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of particulates is incorporated into the soil exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The inhalation of fugitive dust is a complete exposure pathway as nonvolatile compounds have not been identified on the top 2 cm of soil and all metal concentrations have been determined to be representative of background metals concentrations within this feature. This complete exposure pathway is insignificant.

Direct Contact with Sediment

This pathway involves people's hands being exposed to sediment, such as during some recreational, subsistence, or industrial activity. People then incidentally ingest sediment from normal hand-to-mouth activities. In addition, dermal absorption of contaminants may be of concern if the contaminants are able to permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document). This type of exposure should be investigated if:

- Climate permits recreational activities around sediment.
- The community has identified subsistence or recreational activities that would result in exposure to the sediment, such as clam digging.

Generally, DEC direct contact soil cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table B1, are assumed to be protective of direct contact with sediment.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

No sediment is present at the site, therefore, this pathway is incomplete.

4. Other Comments *(Provide other comments as necessary to support the information provided in this form.)*

[Empty box for providing other comments]

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HUMAN HEALTH CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL GRAPHIC FORM

Site: Fort Morrow
AOC C- Feature C-DB-001

Completed By: Ahtna Environmental, Inc.
 Date Completed: January 2019

Instructions: Follow the numbered directions below. Do not consider contaminant concentrations or engineering/land use controls when describing pathways.

(1) Check the media that could be directly affected by the release.	(2) For each medium identified in (1), follow the top arrow and check possible transport mechanisms. Check additional media under (1) if the media acts as a secondary source.
Media	Transport Mechanisms
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil (0-2 ft bgs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to subsurface <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Runoff or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Subsurface Soil (2-15 ft bgs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to subsurface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Ground-water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to surface water body <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface water <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Sedimentation <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Resuspension, runoff, or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____

(3) Check all exposure media identified in (2).	(4) Check all pathways that could be complete. The pathways identified in this column must agree with Sections 2 and 3 of the Human Health CSM Scoping Form.	(5) Identify the receptors potentially affected by each exposure pathway: Enter "C" for current receptors, "F" for future receptors, "C/F" for both current and future receptors, or "I" for insignificant exposure.																								
Exposure Media	Exposure Pathway/Route	Current & Future Receptors																								
		Residents (adults or children) Commercial or Industrial workers Site visitors, trespassers, or recreational users Construction workers Farmers or subsistence harvesters Subsistence consumers Other																								
<input type="checkbox"/> soil	<input type="checkbox"/> Incidental Soil Ingestion <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input type="checkbox"/> groundwater	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Groundwater <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Groundwater <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input type="checkbox"/> air	<input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Outdoor Air <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Indoor Air <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input type="checkbox"/> surface water	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Surface Water <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Surface Water <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input type="checkbox"/> sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct Contact with Sediment	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input type="checkbox"/> biota	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Wild or Farmed Foods	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								

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Appendix A - Human Health Conceptual Site Model Scoping Form and Standardized Graphic

Site Name:

File Number:

Completed by:

Introduction

The form should be used to reach agreement with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) about which exposure pathways should be further investigated during site characterization. From this information, summary text about the CSM and a graphic depicting exposure pathways should be submitted with the site characterization work plan and updated as needed in later reports.

General Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below.

1. General Information:

Sources *(check potential sources at the site)*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> USTs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ASTs | <input type="checkbox"/> Landfills |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dispensers/fuel loading racks | <input type="checkbox"/> Transformers |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drums | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Release Mechanisms *(check potential release mechanisms at the site)*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spills | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct discharge |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leaks | <input type="checkbox"/> Burning |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Impacted Media *(check potentially-impacted media at the site)*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface soil (0-2 feet bgs*) | <input type="checkbox"/> Groundwater |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsurface soil (>2 feet bgs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Surface water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air | <input type="checkbox"/> Biota |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Receptors *(check receptors that could be affected by contamination at the site)*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residents (adult or child) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site visitor |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial or industrial worker | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trespasser |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construction worker | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreational user |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsistence harvester (i.e. gathers wild foods) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Farmer |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsistence consumer (i.e. eats wild foods) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

* bgs - below ground surface

2. Exposure Pathways: *(The answers to the following questions will identify complete exposure pathways at the site. Check each box where the answer to the question is "yes".)*

a) Direct Contact -

1. Incidental Soil Ingestion

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site-specific basis.)

If the box is checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Direct contact by incidental soil ingestion is a complete exposure pathway at feature C-ST-001, due to the presence of DRO above the PAL in the subsurface soil (between 2 and 15 feet bgs).

2. Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Can the soil contaminants permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Direct Contact by dermal absorption is a complete but insignificant exposure pathway since DRO is not listed in Appendix B of the ADEC Guidance document as a compound that can permeate the skin.

b) Ingestion -

1. Ingestion of Groundwater

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in the groundwater, or are contaminants expected to migrate to groundwater in the future?

Could the potentially affected groundwater be used as a current or future drinking water source? Please note, only leave the box unchecked if DEC has determined the groundwater is not a currently or reasonably expected future source of drinking water according to 18 AAC 75.350.

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Although no groundwater samples were collected at this feature, a confirmation sample was collected from same boring below the depth interval which indicated DRO is present above the PAL. The vertical delineation sample was collected from 7-8 feet bgs and all analytical results were not detected above the laboratory LOD. Additionally, based on data gathered at adjacent features, the depth to

2. Ingestion of Surface Water

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in surface water, or are contaminants expected to migrate to surface water in the future?

Could potentially affected surface water bodies be used, currently or in the future, as a drinking water source? Consider both public water systems and private use (i.e., during residential, recreational or subsistence activities).

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Incomplete

Comments:

The ingestion of surface water exposure pathway was determined to be incomplete because there are no bodies of water that meet the Phase II RI UFP-QAPP's definition of a "significant body of more than 100 square feet located within 50 feet downgradient of contaminated groundwater" (North Wind, 2014).

3. Ingestion of Wild and Farmed Foods

Is the site in an area that is used or reasonably could be used for hunting, fishing, or harvesting of wild or farmed foods?

Do the site contaminants have the potential to bioaccumulate (see Appendix C in the guidance document)?

Are site contaminants located where they would have the potential to be taken up into biota? (i.e. soil within the root zone for plants or burrowing depth for animals, in groundwater that could be connected to surface water, etc.)

If all of the boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Feature C-ST-001 is located in an area that could be used by subsistence consumers, however, contaminants determined to bioaccumulate per ADEC's Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models Appendix C (ADEC, 2017b), are not present at this feature. Therefore, ingestion of wild foods is considered a complete exposure pathway that poses insignificant risk to the current and future

c) Inhalation-

1. Inhalation of Outdoor Air

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Are the contaminants in soil volatile (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Volatile COCs (Appendix D in the guidance document) have not been detected in soil at this feature so this exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

2. Inhalation of Indoor Air

Are occupied buildings on the site or reasonably expected to be occupied or placed on the site in an area that could be affected by contaminant vapors? (within 30 horizontal or vertical feet of petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; within 100 feet of non-petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; or subject to "preferential pathways," which promote easy airflow like utility conduits or rock fractures)



Are volatile compounds present in soil or groundwater (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?



If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Currently, no buildings exist within 30 feet of this feature, although the feature could be the site of a building in the future. Inhalation of indoor air, or vapor intrusion, is a complete but insignificant exposure pathway because volatile contaminants were not detected in soil or groundwater at this feature.

3. Additional Exposure Pathways: *(Although there are no definitive questions provided in this section, these exposure pathways should also be considered at each site. Use the guidelines provided below to determine if further evaluation of each pathway is warranted.)*

Dermal Exposure to Contaminants in Groundwater and Surface Water

Dermal exposure to contaminants in groundwater and surface water may be a complete pathway if:

- Climate permits recreational use of waters for swimming.
- Climate permits exposure to groundwater during activities, such as construction.
- Groundwater or surface water is used for household purposes, such as bathing or cleaning.

Generally, DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C, are deemed protective of this pathway because dermal absorption is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation for residential uses.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Compounds that are known to permeate skin (Appendix B in the guidance document) have not been detected at this feature so the exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water

Inhalation of volatile compounds in tap water may be a complete pathway if:

- The contaminated water is used for indoor household purposes such as showering, laundering, and dish washing.
- The contaminants of concern are volatile (common volatile contaminants are listed in Appendix D in the guidance document.)

DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of vapors during normal household activities is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The groundwater at this feature is not currently being used for indoor household purposes and volatile COCs (Appendix D in the guidance document) have not been detected in groundwater. This exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Fugitive Dust

Inhalation of fugitive dust may be a complete pathway if:

- Nonvolatile compounds are found in the top 2 centimeters of soil. The top 2 centimeters of soil are likely to be dispersed in the wind as dust particles.
- Dust particles are less than 10 micrometers (Particulate Matter - PM₁₀). Particles of this size are called respirable particles and can reach the pulmonary parts of the lungs when inhaled.

DEC human health soil cleanup levels in Table B1 of 18 AAC 75 are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of particulates is incorporated into the soil exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The inhalation of fugitive dust is a complete but insignificant exposure pathway as the nonvolatile compound DRO has been identified on the top 2 cm of soil, but the site is covered by grass and moss and the generation of dust is unlikely.

Direct Contact with Sediment

This pathway involves people's hands being exposed to sediment, such as during some recreational, subsistence, or industrial activity. People then incidentally ingest sediment from normal hand-to-mouth activities. In addition, dermal absorption of contaminants may be of concern if the the contaminants are able to permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document). This type of exposure should be investigated if:

- Climate permits recreational activities around sediment.
- The community has identified subsistence or recreational activities that would result in exposure to the sediment, such as clam digging.

Generally, DEC direct contact soil cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table B1, are assumed to be protective of direct contact with sediment.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

No sediment is present at the site, therefore, this pathway is incomplete.

4. Other Comments *(Provide other comments as necessary to support the information provided in this form.)*

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HUMAN HEALTH CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL GRAPHIC FORM

Site: Fort Morrow
AOC C- Feature C-ST-001

Completed By: Ahtna Environmental, Inc.
 Date Completed: January 2019

Instructions: Follow the numbered directions below. Do not consider contaminant concentrations or engineering/land use controls when describing pathways.

(1) Media	(2) Transport Mechanisms
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil (0-2 ft bgs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to subsurface <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Runoff or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsurface Soil (2-15 ft bgs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to subsurface soil <i>check soil</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Ground-water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to surface water body <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface water <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Sedimentation <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Resuspension, runoff, or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____

(3) Check all exposure media identified in (2).

Exposure Media

soil

groundwater

air

surface water

sediment

biota

(4) Check all pathways that could be complete. The pathways identified in this column must agree with Sections 2 and 3 of the Human Health CSM Scoping Form.

Exposure Pathway/Route

Incidental Soil Ingestion

Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil

Inhalation of Fugitive Dust

Ingestion of Groundwater

Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Groundwater

Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water

Inhalation of Outdoor Air

Inhalation of Indoor Air

Inhalation of Fugitive Dust

Ingestion of Surface Water

Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Surface Water

Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water

Direct Contact with Sediment

Ingestion of Wild or Farmed Foods

(5) Identify the receptors potentially affected by each exposure pathway: Enter "C" for current receptors, "F" for future receptors, "C/F" for both current and future receptors, or "I" for insignificant exposure.

Current & Future Receptors

	Residents (adults or children)	Commercial or Industrial workers	Site visitors, trespassers, or recreational users	Construction workers	Farmers or subsistence harvesters	Subsistence consumers	Other
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incidental Soil Ingestion	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil	I	I	I	I	I	I	
<input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	I	I	I	I	I	I	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Groundwater	F	F	F	F	F	F	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Groundwater	I	I	I	I	I	I	
<input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	I	I	I	I			
<input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Outdoor Air	I	I	I	I	I	I	
<input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Indoor Air	I	I	I	I			
<input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	I	I	I	I	I	I	
<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Surface Water							
<input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Surface Water							
<input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water							
<input type="checkbox"/> Direct Contact with Sediment							
<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Wild or Farmed Foods	I	I	I	I	I	I	

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Appendix A - Human Health Conceptual Site Model Scoping Form and Standardized Graphic

Site Name:

File Number:

Completed by:

Introduction

The form should be used to reach agreement with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) about which exposure pathways should be further investigated during site characterization. From this information, summary text about the CSM and a graphic depicting exposure pathways should be submitted with the site characterization work plan and updated as needed in later reports.

General Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below.

1. General Information:

Sources *(check potential sources at the site)*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> USTs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ASTs | <input type="checkbox"/> Landfills |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dispensers/fuel loading racks | <input type="checkbox"/> Transformers |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drums | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text" value="Latrine Plumbing"/> |

Release Mechanisms *(check potential release mechanisms at the site)*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spills | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct discharge |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leaks | <input type="checkbox"/> Burning |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Impacted Media *(check potentially-impacted media at the site)*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface soil (0-2 feet bgs*) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Groundwater |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsurface soil (>2 feet bgs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Surface water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air | <input type="checkbox"/> Biota |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Receptors *(check receptors that could be affected by contamination at the site)*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residents (adult or child) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site visitor |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial or industrial worker | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trespasser |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construction worker | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreational user |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsistence harvester (i.e. gathers wild foods) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Farmer |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsistence consumer (i.e. eats wild foods) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

* bgs - below ground surface

2. Exposure Pathways: *(The answers to the following questions will identify complete exposure pathways at the site. Check each box where the answer to the question is "yes".)*

a) Direct Contact -

1. Incidental Soil Ingestion

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site-specific basis.)

If the box is checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

DRO, 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, xylenes are present above the PALs in the subsurface soil (between 2 and 15 feet bgs), therefore this pathway is complete.

2. Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Can the soil contaminants permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Compounds that are known to permeate skin (Appendix B in the guidance document) have been detected in soil at this feature. Cumulative Risk calculations suggest that the COCs pose an acceptable risk, therefore this pathway is complete for current and future receptors but insignificant.

b) Ingestion -

1. Ingestion of Groundwater

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in the groundwater, or are contaminants expected to migrate to groundwater in the future?

Could the potentially affected groundwater be used as a current or future drinking water source? Please note, only leave the box unchecked if DEC has determined the groundwater is not a currently or reasonably expected future source of drinking water according to 18 AAC 75.350.

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Groundwater is present at this feature on average at 12 feet bgs, however it is not currently being used as a drinking water source. DRO, exceeded PALs the groundwater at this feature during the Phase I, this pathway is considered a complete exposure pathway as groundwater could potentially be used as a future drinking water source.

2. Ingestion of Surface Water

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in surface water, or are contaminants expected to migrate to surface water in the future?

Could potentially affected surface water bodies be used, currently or in the future, as a drinking water source? Consider both public water systems and private use (i.e., during residential, recreational or subsistence activities).

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Incomplete

Comments:

The ingestion of surface water exposure pathway was determined to be incomplete because there are no bodies of water that meet the Phase II RI UFP-QAPP's definition of a "significant body of more than 100 square feet located within 50 feet downgradient of contaminated groundwater" (North Wind, 2014).

3. Ingestion of Wild and Farmed Foods

Is the site in an area that is used or reasonably could be used for hunting, fishing, or harvesting of wild or farmed foods?

Do the site contaminants have the potential to bioaccumulate (see Appendix C in the guidance document)?

Are site contaminants located where they would have the potential to be taken up into biota? (i.e. soil within the root zone for plants or burrowing depth for animals, in groundwater that could be connected to surface water, etc.)

If all of the boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Feature C-LT-002 is located in an area that could be used by subsistence consumers, however, contaminants determined to bioaccumulate per Appendix C are not present at this feature. Therefore, ingestion of wild foods is considered a complete exposure pathway that poses insignificant risk to the present and future consumers.

c) Inhalation-

1. Inhalation of Outdoor Air

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Are the contaminants in soil volatile (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of outdoor air is a complete but insignificant exposure pathway because, while volatile compounds 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, and 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene (Appendix D, ADEC, 2017b) have been detected in soil at this feature, it is unlikely to impact on-site visitors due to wind and limited exposure time. Non-bulk fuel COCs were

2. Inhalation of Indoor Air

Are occupied buildings on the site or reasonably expected to be occupied or placed on the site in an area that could be affected by contaminant vapors? (within 30 horizontal or vertical feet of petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; within 100 feet of non-petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; or subject to "preferential pathways," which promote easy airflow like utility conduits or rock fractures)



Are volatile compounds present in soil or groundwater (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?



If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Currently, no buildings exist within 30 feet of this feature, although the feature could be the site of a building in the future. Inhalation of indoor air, or vapor intrusion, is considered a complete exposure pathway for future receptors because the volatile contaminants 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, and 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, and 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene have been detected in at this feature above PALs.

3. Additional Exposure Pathways: *(Although there are no definitive questions provided in this section, these exposure pathways should also be considered at each site. Use the guidelines provided below to determine if further evaluation of each pathway is warranted.)*

Dermal Exposure to Contaminants in Groundwater and Surface Water

Dermal exposure to contaminants in groundwater and surface water may be a complete pathway if:

- Climate permits recreational use of waters for swimming.
- Climate permits exposure to groundwater during activities, such as construction.
- Groundwater or surface water is used for household purposes, such as bathing or cleaning.

Generally, DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C, are deemed protective of this pathway because dermal absorption is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation for residential uses.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

DRO/RRO have been detected in groundwater at this feature above ADEC 1/10th the groundwater cleanup levels. Groundwater is present at the site on average at 12 feet bgs. This exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water

Inhalation of volatile compounds in tap water may be a complete pathway if:

- The contaminated water is used for indoor household purposes such as showering, laundering, and dish washing.
- The contaminants of concern are volatile (common volatile contaminants are listed in Appendix D in the guidance document.)

DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of vapors during normal household activities is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The groundwater at this site is not currently being used for indoor household purposes and volatile compounds (Appendix D in the guidance document) have been detected in soil above PALs. Cumulative Risk calculations suggest that the contaminants pose an acceptable risk, therefore this pathway is complete for current and future receptors but insignificant.

Inhalation of Fugitive Dust

Inhalation of fugitive dust may be a complete pathway if:

- Nonvolatile compounds are found in the top 2 centimeters of soil. The top 2 centimeters of soil are likely to be dispersed in the wind as dust particles.
- Dust particles are less than 10 micrometers (Particulate Matter - PM₁₀). Particles of this size are called respirable particles and can reach the pulmonary parts of the lungs when inhaled.

DEC human health soil cleanup levels in Table B1 of 18 AAC 75 are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of particulates is incorporated into the soil exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The inhalation of fugitive dust is a complete exposure pathway as nonvolatile compounds have not been identified on the top 2 cm of soil and all metal concentrations have been determined to be representative of background metals concentrations within this feature. This complete exposure pathway is insignificant.

Direct Contact with Sediment

This pathway involves people's hands being exposed to sediment, such as during some recreational, subsistence, or industrial activity. People then incidentally ingest sediment from normal hand-to-mouth activities. In addition, dermal absorption of contaminants may be of concern if the contaminants are able to permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document). This type of exposure should be investigated if:

- Climate permits recreational activities around sediment.
- The community has identified subsistence or recreational activities that would result in exposure to the sediment, such as clam digging.

Generally, DEC direct contact soil cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table B1, are assumed to be protective of direct contact with sediment.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

No sediment is present at the site, therefore, this pathway is incomplete.

4. Other Comments *(Provide other comments as necessary to support the information provided in this form.)*

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HUMAN HEALTH CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL GRAPHIC FORM

Site: Fort Morrow
AOC C- Feature C-LT-002

Completed By: Ahtna Environmental, Inc.
 Date Completed: January 2019

Instructions: Follow the numbered directions below. Do not consider contaminant concentrations or engineering/land use controls when describing pathways.

(1) Check the media that could be directly affected by the release.	(2) For each medium identified in (1), follow the top arrow and check possible transport mechanisms. Check additional media under (1) if the media acts as a secondary source.
Media	Transport Mechanisms
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil (0-2 ft bgs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to subsurface <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Runoff or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsurface Soil (2-15 ft bgs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to subsurface soil <i>check soil</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Ground-water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to surface water body <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface water <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Sedimentation <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Resuspension, runoff, or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____

(3) Check all exposure media identified in (2).	(4) Check all pathways that could be complete. The pathways identified in this column must agree with Sections 2 and 3 of the Human Health CSM Scoping Form.	(5) Identify the receptors potentially affected by each exposure pathway: Enter "C" for current receptors, "F" for future receptors, "C/F" for both current and future receptors, or "I" for insignificant exposure.																					
Exposure Media	Exposure Pathway/Route	Current & Future Receptors																					
		Residents (adults or children) Commercial or Industrial workers Site visitors, trespassers, or recreational users Construction workers Farmers or subsistence harvesters Subsistence consumers Other																					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> soil	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incidental Soil Ingestion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>C/F</td> <td>C/F</td> <td>C/F</td> <td>C/F</td> <td>C/F</td> <td>C/F</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F		I	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	I	I	I	I	
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> groundwater	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Groundwater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Groundwater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>F</td> <td>F</td> <td>F</td> <td>F</td> <td>F</td> <td>F</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	F	F	F	F	F	F		I	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	I	I			
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<input type="checkbox"/> surface water	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Surface Water <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Surface Water <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>																					
<input type="checkbox"/> sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct Contact with Sediment	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>																					
<input type="checkbox"/> biota	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Wild or Farmed Foods	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	I	I	I	I	I	I															
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Appendix A - Human Health Conceptual Site Model Scoping Form and Standardized Graphic

Site Name:

File Number:

Completed by:

Introduction

The form should be used to reach agreement with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) about which exposure pathways should be further investigated during site characterization. From this information, summary text about the CSM and a graphic depicting exposure pathways should be submitted with the site characterization work plan and updated as needed in later reports.

General Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below.

1. General Information:

Sources *(check potential sources at the site)*

- USTs
- ASTs
- Dispensers/fuel loading racks
- Drums
- Vehicles
- Landfills
- Transformers
- Other:

Release Mechanisms *(check potential release mechanisms at the site)*

- Spills
- Leaks
- Direct discharge
- Burning
- Other:

Impacted Media *(check potentially-impacted media at the site)*

- Surface soil (0-2 feet bgs*)
- Subsurface soil (>2 feet bgs)
- Air
- Sediment
- Groundwater
- Surface water
- Biota
- Other:

Receptors *(check receptors that could be affected by contamination at the site)*

- Residents (adult or child)
- Commercial or industrial worker
- Construction worker
- Subsistence harvester (i.e. gathers wild foods)
- Subsistence consumer (i.e. eats wild foods)
- Site visitor
- Trespasser
- Recreational user
- Farmer
- Other:

* bgs - below ground surface

2. Exposure Pathways: *(The answers to the following questions will identify complete exposure pathways at the site. Check each box where the answer to the question is "yes".)*

a) Direct Contact -

1. Incidental Soil Ingestion

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site-specific basis.)

If the box is checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Direct contact by incidental soil ingestion is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Can the soil contaminants permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Dermal absorption of contaminants is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

b) Ingestion -

1. Ingestion of Groundwater

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in the groundwater, or are contaminants expected to migrate to groundwater in the future?

Could the potentially affected groundwater be used as a current or future drinking water source? Please note, only leave the box unchecked if DEC has determined the groundwater is not a currently or reasonably expected future source of drinking water according to 18 AAC 75.350.

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Ingestion of groundwater is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Ingestion of Surface Water

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in surface water, or are contaminants expected to migrate to surface water in the future?

Could potentially affected surface water bodies be used, currently or in the future, as a drinking water source? Consider both public water systems and private use (i.e., during residential, recreational or subsistence activities).

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Incomplete

Comments:

Even though surface water was not sampled, the exposure pathway was determined to be incomplete because there were no bodies of water that meet the Phase II RI UFP-QAPP's definition of a "significant body of more than 100 square feet located within 50 feet downgradient of contaminated

3. Ingestion of Wild and Farmed Foods

Is the site in an area that is used or reasonably could be used for hunting, fishing, or harvesting of wild or farmed foods?

Do the site contaminants have the potential to bioaccumulate (see Appendix C in the guidance document)?

Are site contaminants located where they would have the potential to be taken up into biota? (i.e. soil within the root zone for plants or burrowing depth for animals, in groundwater that could be connected to surface water, etc.)

If all of the boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

The ingestion of wild foods is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

c) Inhalation-

1. Inhalation of Outdoor Air

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Are the contaminants in soil volatile (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of outdoor air considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Inhalation of Indoor Air

Are occupied buildings on the site or reasonably expected to be occupied or placed on the site in an area that could be affected by contaminant vapors? (within 30 horizontal or vertical feet of petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; within 100 feet of non-petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; or subject to "preferential pathways," which promote easy airflow like utility conduits or rock fractures)



Are volatile compounds present in soil or groundwater (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?



If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of indoor air, or vapor intrusion, considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

3. Additional Exposure Pathways: *(Although there are no definitive questions provided in this section, these exposure pathways should also be considered at each site. Use the guidelines provided below to determine if further evaluation of each pathway is warranted.)*

Dermal Exposure to Contaminants in Groundwater and Surface Water

Dermal exposure to contaminants in groundwater and surface water may be a complete pathway if:

- Climate permits recreational use of waters for swimming.
- Climate permits exposure to groundwater during activities, such as construction.
- Groundwater or surface water is used for household purposes, such as bathing or cleaning.

Generally, DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C, are deemed protective of this pathway because dermal absorption is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation for residential uses.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Groundwater is present at this feature on average at 12 feet bgs. COCs were not detected in soil, therefore there is no reason to assume groundwater has been effected. This exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water

Inhalation of volatile compounds in tap water may be a complete pathway if:

- The contaminated water is used for indoor household purposes such as showering, laundering, and dish washing.
- The contaminants of concern are volatile (common volatile contaminants are listed in Appendix D in the guidance document.)

DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of vapors during normal household activities is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Volatile COCs were not detected at this feature, and groundwater at this site is not currently being used for indoor household purposes. This exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Fugitive Dust

Inhalation of fugitive dust may be a complete pathway if:

- Nonvolatile compounds are found in the top 2 centimeters of soil. The top 2 centimeters of soil are likely to be dispersed in the wind as dust particles.
- Dust particles are less than 10 micrometers (Particulate Matter - PM₁₀). Particles of this size are called respirable particles and can reach the pulmonary parts of the lungs when inhaled.

DEC human health soil cleanup levels in Table B1 of 18 AAC 75 are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of particulates is incorporated into the soil exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The inhalation of fugitive dust is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

Direct Contact with Sediment

This pathway involves people's hands being exposed to sediment, such as during some recreational, subsistence, or industrial activity. People then incidentally ingest sediment from normal hand-to-mouth activities. In addition, dermal absorption of contaminants may be of concern if the the contaminants are able to permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document). This type of exposure should be investigated if:

- Climate permits recreational activities around sediment.
- The community has identified subsistence or recreational activities that would result in exposure to the sediment, such as clam digging.

Generally, DEC direct contact soil cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table B1, are assumed to be protective of direct contact with sediment.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

No sediment is present at the site, therefore, this pathway is incomplete.

4. Other Comments *(Provide other comments as necessary to support the information provided in this form.)*

[Empty rectangular box for providing other comments]

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HUMAN HEALTH CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL GRAPHIC FORM

Site: Fort Morrow
AOC C- Feature C-QT-003

Completed By: Ahtna Environmental, Inc.
 Date Completed: January 2019

Instructions: Follow the numbered directions below. Do not consider contaminant concentrations or engineering/land use controls when describing pathways.

(1) Check the media that could be directly affected by the release.	(2) For each medium identified in (1), follow the top arrow and check possible transport mechanisms. Check additional media under (1) if the media acts as a secondary source.
Media	Transport Mechanisms
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil (0-2 ft bgs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to subsurface <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Runoff or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Subsurface Soil (2-15 ft bgs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to subsurface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Ground-water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to surface water body <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface water <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Sedimentation <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Resuspension, runoff, or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____

(3) Check all exposure media identified in (2).	(4) Check all pathways that could be complete. The pathways identified in this column must agree with Sections 2 and 3 of the Human Health CSM Scoping Form.	(5) Identify the receptors potentially affected by each exposure pathway: Enter "C" for current receptors, "F" for future receptors, "C/F" for both current and future receptors, or "I" for insignificant exposure.																								
Exposure Media	Exposure Pathway/Route	Current & Future Receptors																								
		Residents (adults or children) Commercial or Industrial workers Site visitors, trespassers, or recreational users Construction workers Farmers or subsistence harvesters Subsistence consumers Other																								
<input type="checkbox"/> soil	<input type="checkbox"/> Incidental Soil Ingestion <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input type="checkbox"/> groundwater	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Groundwater <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Groundwater <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input type="checkbox"/> air	<input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Outdoor Air <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Indoor Air <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
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<input type="checkbox"/> sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct Contact with Sediment	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input type="checkbox"/> biota	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Wild or Farmed Foods	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								

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Appendix A - Human Health Conceptual Site Model Scoping Form and Standardized Graphic

Site Name:

File Number:

Completed by:

Introduction

The form should be used to reach agreement with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) about which exposure pathways should be further investigated during site characterization. From this information, summary text about the CSM and a graphic depicting exposure pathways should be submitted with the site characterization work plan and updated as needed in later reports.

General Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below.

1. General Information:

Sources *(check potential sources at the site)*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> USTs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ASTs | <input type="checkbox"/> Landfills |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dispensers/fuel loading racks | <input type="checkbox"/> Transformers |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drums | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Release Mechanisms *(check potential release mechanisms at the site)*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spills | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct discharge |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leaks | <input type="checkbox"/> Burning |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Impacted Media *(check potentially-impacted media at the site)*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface soil (0-2 feet bgs*) | <input type="checkbox"/> Groundwater |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Subsurface soil (>2 feet bgs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Surface water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air | <input type="checkbox"/> Biota |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Receptors *(check receptors that could be affected by contamination at the site)*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residents (adult or child) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site visitor |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial or industrial worker | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trespasser |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construction worker | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreational user |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsistence harvester (i.e. gathers wild foods) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Farmer |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsistence consumer (i.e. eats wild foods) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

* bgs - below ground surface

2. Exposure Pathways: *(The answers to the following questions will identify complete exposure pathways at the site. Check each box where the answer to the question is "yes".)*

a) Direct Contact -

1. Incidental Soil Ingestion

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site-specific basis.)

If the box is checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Direct contact by incidental soil ingestion is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Can the soil contaminants permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Dermal absorption of contaminants is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

b) Ingestion -

1. Ingestion of Groundwater

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in the groundwater, or are contaminants expected to migrate to groundwater in the future?

Could the potentially affected groundwater be used as a current or future drinking water source? Please note, only leave the box unchecked if DEC has determined the groundwater is not a currently or reasonably expected future source of drinking water according to 18 AAC 75.350.

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Ingestion of groundwater is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Ingestion of Surface Water

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in surface water, or are contaminants expected to migrate to surface water in the future?

Could potentially affected surface water bodies be used, currently or in the future, as a drinking water source? Consider both public water systems and private use (i.e., during residential, recreational or subsistence activities).

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Incomplete

Comments:

The ingestion of surface water exposure pathway was determined to be incomplete because there are no bodies of water that meet the Phase II RI UFP-QAPP's definition of a "significant body of more than 100 square feet located within 50 feet downgradient of contaminated groundwater" (North Wind, 2014).

3. Ingestion of Wild and Farmed Foods

Is the site in an area that is used or reasonably could be used for hunting, fishing, or harvesting of wild or farmed foods?

Do the site contaminants have the potential to bioaccumulate (see Appendix C in the guidance document)?

Are site contaminants located where they would have the potential to be taken up into biota? (i.e. soil within the root zone for plants or burrowing depth for animals, in groundwater that could be connected to surface water, etc.)

If all of the boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

The ingestion of wild foods is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

c) Inhalation-

1. Inhalation of Outdoor Air

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Are the contaminants in soil volatile (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of outdoor air considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Inhalation of Indoor Air

Are occupied buildings on the site or reasonably expected to be occupied or placed on the site in an area that could be affected by contaminant vapors? (within 30 horizontal or vertical feet of petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; within 100 feet of non-petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; or subject to "preferential pathways," which promote easy airflow like utility conduits or rock fractures)

Are volatile compounds present in soil or groundwater (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of indoor air, or vapor intrusion, considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

3. Additional Exposure Pathways: *(Although there are no definitive questions provided in this section, these exposure pathways should also be considered at each site. Use the guidelines provided below to determine if further evaluation of each pathway is warranted.)*

Dermal Exposure to Contaminants in Groundwater and Surface Water

Dermal exposure to contaminants in groundwater and surface water may be a complete pathway if:

- Climate permits recreational use of waters for swimming.
- Climate permits exposure to groundwater during activities, such as construction.
- Groundwater or surface water is used for household purposes, such as bathing or cleaning.

Generally, DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C, are deemed protective of this pathway because dermal absorption is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation for residential uses.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Groundwater is present at this feature on average at 12 feet bgs. COCs were not detected in soil, therefore there is no reason to assume groundwater has been effected. This exposure pathway is a complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water

Inhalation of volatile compounds in tap water may be a complete pathway if:

- The contaminated water is used for indoor household purposes such as showering, laundering, and dish washing.
- The contaminants of concern are volatile (common volatile contaminants are listed in Appendix D in the guidance document.)

DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of vapors during normal household activities is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Volatile COCs were not detected at this feature, and groundwater at this site is not currently being used for indoor household purposes. This exposure pathway is a complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Fugitive Dust

Inhalation of fugitive dust may be a complete pathway if:

- Nonvolatile compounds are found in the top 2 centimeters of soil. The top 2 centimeters of soil are likely to be dispersed in the wind as dust particles.
- Dust particles are less than 10 micrometers (Particulate Matter - PM₁₀). Particles of this size are called respirable particles and can reach the pulmonary parts of the lungs when inhaled.

DEC human health soil cleanup levels in Table B1 of 18 AAC 75 are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of particulates is incorporated into the soil exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The inhalation of fugitive dust is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

Direct Contact with Sediment

This pathway involves people's hands being exposed to sediment, such as during some recreational, subsistence, or industrial activity. People then incidentally ingest sediment from normal hand-to-mouth activities. In addition, dermal absorption of contaminants may be of concern if the the contaminants are able to permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document). This type of exposure should be investigated if:

- Climate permits recreational activities around sediment.
- The community has identified subsistence or recreational activities that would result in exposure to the sediment, such as clam digging.

Generally, DEC direct contact soil cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table B1, are assumed to be protective of direct contact with sediment.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

No sediment is present at the site, therefore, this pathway is incomplete.

4. Other Comments *(Provide other comments as necessary to support the information provided in this form.)*

[Empty rectangular box for providing other comments]

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HUMAN HEALTH CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL GRAPHIC FORM

Site: Fort Morrow
AOC C- Feature C-ST-011

Completed By: Ahtna Environmental, Inc.
 Date Completed: January 2019

Instructions: Follow the numbered directions below. Do not consider contaminant concentrations or engineering/land use controls when describing pathways.

(1) Check the media that could be directly affected by the release.	(2) For each medium identified in (1), follow the top arrow and check possible transport mechanisms. Check additional media under (1) if the media acts as a secondary source.
Media	Transport Mechanisms
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil (0-2 ft bgs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to subsurface <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Runoff or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Subsurface Soil (2-15 ft bgs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to subsurface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Ground-water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to surface water body <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface water <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Sedimentation <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Resuspension, runoff, or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____

(3) Check all exposure media identified in (2).	(4) Check all pathways that could be complete. The pathways identified in this column must agree with Sections 2 and 3 of the Human Health CSM Scoping Form.	(5) Identify the receptors potentially affected by each exposure pathway: Enter "C" for current receptors, "F" for future receptors, "C/F" for both current and future receptors, or "I" for insignificant exposure.																								
Exposure Media	Exposure Pathway/Route	Current & Future Receptors																								
		Residents (adults or children) Commercial or Industrial workers Site visitors, trespassers, or recreational users Construction workers Farmers or subsistence harvesters Subsistence consumers Other																								
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> soil	<input type="checkbox"/> Incidental Soil Ingestion <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	<table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>																								
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> groundwater	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Groundwater <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Groundwater <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	<table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>																								
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> air	<input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Outdoor Air <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Indoor Air <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	<table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>																								
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> surface water	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Surface Water <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Surface Water <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct Contact with Sediment	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> biota	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Wild or Farmed Foods	<table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>																								

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Appendix A - Human Health Conceptual Site Model Scoping Form and Standardized Graphic

Site Name:

File Number:

Completed by:

Introduction

The form should be used to reach agreement with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) about which exposure pathways should be further investigated during site characterization. From this information, summary text about the CSM and a graphic depicting exposure pathways should be submitted with the site characterization work plan and updated as needed in later reports.

General Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below.

1. General Information:

Sources *(check potential sources at the site)*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> USTs | <input type="checkbox"/> Vehicles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ASTs | <input type="checkbox"/> Landfills |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dispensers/fuel loading racks | <input type="checkbox"/> Transformers |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drums | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Release Mechanisms *(check potential release mechanisms at the site)*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spills | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct discharge |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leaks | <input type="checkbox"/> Burning |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Impacted Media *(check potentially-impacted media at the site)*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface soil (0-2 feet bgs*) | <input type="checkbox"/> Groundwater |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsurface soil (>2 feet bgs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Surface water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air | <input type="checkbox"/> Biota |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Receptors *(check receptors that could be affected by contamination at the site)*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residents (adult or child) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site visitor |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial or industrial worker | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trespasser |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construction worker | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreational user |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsistence harvester (i.e. gathers wild foods) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Farmer |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsistence consumer (i.e. eats wild foods) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

* bgs - below ground surface

2. Exposure Pathways: *(The answers to the following questions will identify complete exposure pathways at the site. Check each box where the answer to the question is "yes".)*

a) Direct Contact -

1. Incidental Soil Ingestion

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site-specific basis.)

If the box is checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Direct contact by incidental soil ingestion is a complete exposure pathway at feature D-TF-002, due to the presence of DRO above the PAL in the subsurface soil (between 2 and 15 feet bgs).

2. Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Can the soil contaminants permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Direct Contact by dermal absorption of contaminants is a complete but insignificant exposure pathway since DRO is not listed in Appendix B as a compound that can permeate the skin.

b) Ingestion -

1. Ingestion of Groundwater

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in the groundwater, or are contaminants expected to migrate to groundwater in the future?

Could the potentially affected groundwater be used as a current or future drinking water source? Please note, only leave the box unchecked if DEC has determined the groundwater is not a currently or reasonably expected future source of drinking water according to 18 AAC 75.350.

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Groundwater is present at this feature and is not currently being used as a drinking water source, therefore this exposure pathway is complete for current and future receptors.

2. Ingestion of Surface Water

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in surface water, or are contaminants expected to migrate to surface water in the future?

Could potentially affected surface water bodies be used, currently or in the future, as a drinking water source? Consider both public water systems and private use (i.e., during residential, recreational or subsistence activities).

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Incomplete

Comments:

Even though surface water was not sampled, the exposure pathway was determined to be incomplete because there were no bodies of water that meet the Phase II RI UFP-QAPP's definition of a "significant body of more than 100 square feet located within 50 feet downgradient of contaminated

3. Ingestion of Wild and Farmed Foods

Is the site in an area that is used or reasonably could be used for hunting, fishing, or harvesting of wild or farmed foods?

Do the site contaminants have the potential to bioaccumulate (see Appendix C in the guidance document)?

Are site contaminants located where they would have the potential to be taken up into biota? (i.e. soil within the root zone for plants or burrowing depth for animals, in groundwater that could be connected to surface water, etc.)

If all of the boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Feature D-TF-002 is located in an area that could be used by subsistence consumers, however, contaminants determined to bioaccumulate per ADEC's Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models Appendix C (ADEC, 2017b), are not present at this feature. Therefore, ingestion of wild foods is

c) Inhalation-

1. Inhalation of Outdoor Air

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Are the contaminants in soil volatile (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of outdoor air is a complete but insignificant exposure pathway because volatile compounds listed in Appendix D have not been detected at this feature.

2. Inhalation of Indoor Air

Are occupied buildings on the site or reasonably expected to be occupied or placed on the site in an area that could be affected by contaminant vapors? (within 30 horizontal or vertical feet of petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; within 100 feet of non-petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; or subject to "preferential pathways," which promote easy airflow like utility conduits or rock fractures)



Are volatile compounds present in soil or groundwater (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?



If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Currently, no buildings exist within 30 feet of this feature, although the feature could be the site of a building in the future. Inhalation of indoor air, or vapor intrusion, is a complete but insignificant exposure pathway because volatile contaminants were not detected in soil or groundwater at this feature.

3. Additional Exposure Pathways: *(Although there are no definitive questions provided in this section, these exposure pathways should also be considered at each site. Use the guidelines provided below to determine if further evaluation of each pathway is warranted.)*

Dermal Exposure to Contaminants in Groundwater and Surface Water

Dermal exposure to contaminants in groundwater and surface water may be a complete pathway if:

- Climate permits recreational use of waters for swimming.
- Climate permits exposure to groundwater during activities, such as construction.
- Groundwater or surface water is used for household purposes, such as bathing or cleaning.

Generally, DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C, are deemed protective of this pathway because dermal absorption is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation for residential uses.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Compounds that are known to permeate skin (Appendix B in the guidance document) have not been detected at this feature so the exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water

Inhalation of volatile compounds in tap water may be a complete pathway if:

- The contaminated water is used for indoor household purposes such as showering, laundering, and dish washing.
- The contaminants of concern are volatile (common volatile contaminants are listed in Appendix D in the guidance document.)

DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of vapors during normal household activities is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Although the groundwater within this feature could potentially be used for indoor household purposes in the future, the COCs at this feature listed is DRO and is not required to be evaluated for the indoor air inhalation pathway.

Inhalation of Fugitive Dust

Inhalation of fugitive dust may be a complete pathway if:

- Nonvolatile compounds are found in the top 2 centimeters of soil. The top 2 centimeters of soil are likely to be dispersed in the wind as dust particles.
- Dust particles are less than 10 micrometers (Particulate Matter - PM₁₀). Particles of this size are called respirable particles and can reach the pulmonary parts of the lungs when inhaled.

DEC human health soil cleanup levels in Table B1 of 18 AAC 75 are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of particulates is incorporated into the soil exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Metal concentrations have been determined to be representative of background metals concentrations, therefore this pathway is incomplete.

Direct Contact with Sediment

This pathway involves people's hands being exposed to sediment, such as during some recreational, subsistence, or industrial activity. People then incidentally ingest sediment from normal hand-to-mouth activities. In addition, dermal absorption of contaminants may be of concern if the the contaminants are able to permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document). This type of exposure should be investigated if:

- Climate permits recreational activities around sediment.
- The community has identified subsistence or recreational activities that would result in exposure to the sediment, such as clam digging.

Generally, DEC direct contact soil cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table B1, are assumed to be protective of direct contact with sediment.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Sediment is not present at this feature therefore, this pathway is incomplete.

4. Other Comments *(Provide other comments as necessary to support the information provided in this form.)*

[Empty rectangular box for providing other comments]

HUMAN HEALTH CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL GRAPHIC FORM

Site: Fort Morrow
AOC D- Feature D-TF-002

Completed By: Ahtna Environmental, Inc.
 Date Completed: January 2019

Instructions: Follow the numbered directions below. Do not consider contaminant concentrations or engineering/land use controls when describing pathways.

(1) Check the media that could be directly affected by the release.	(2) For each medium identified in (1), follow the top arrow and check possible transport mechanisms. Check additional media under (1) if the media acts as a secondary source.
Media	Transport Mechanisms
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil (0-2 ft bgs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to subsurface <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Runoff or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsurface Soil (2-15 ft bgs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to subsurface soil <i>check soil</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Ground-water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to surface water body <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface water <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Sedimentation <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Resuspension, runoff, or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____

(3) Check all exposure media identified in (2).	(4) Check all pathways that could be complete. The pathways identified in this column must agree with Sections 2 and 3 of the Human Health CSM Scoping Form.	(5) Identify the receptors potentially affected by each exposure pathway: Enter "C" for current receptors, "F" for future receptors, "C/F" for both current and future receptors, or "I" for insignificant exposure.																					
Exposure Media	Exposure Pathway/Route	Current & Future Receptors																					
		Residents (adults or children) Commercial or Industrial workers Site visitors, trespassers, or recreational users Construction workers Farmers or subsistence harvesters Subsistence consumers Other																					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> soil	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incidental Soil Ingestion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td></td> </tr> </table>	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F															
C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F																		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> groundwater	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Groundwater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Groundwater <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>	F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F															
F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F																		
<input type="checkbox"/> air	<input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Outdoor Air <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Indoor Air <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td></td> </tr> </table>																					
<input type="checkbox"/> surface water	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Surface Water <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Surface Water <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>																					
<input type="checkbox"/> sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct Contact with Sediment	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>																					
<input type="checkbox"/> biota	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Wild or Farmed Foods	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td></td> </tr> </table>																					

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Appendix A - Human Health Conceptual Site Model Scoping Form and Standardized Graphic

Site Name:

File Number:

Completed by:

Introduction

The form should be used to reach agreement with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) about which exposure pathways should be further investigated during site characterization. From this information, summary text about the CSM and a graphic depicting exposure pathways should be submitted with the site characterization work plan and updated as needed in later reports.

General Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below.

1. General Information:

Sources *(check potential sources at the site)*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> USTs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicles |
| <input type="checkbox"/> ASTs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landfills |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dispensers/fuel loading racks | <input type="checkbox"/> Transformers |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drums | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Release Mechanisms *(check potential release mechanisms at the site)*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spills | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct discharge |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leaks | <input type="checkbox"/> Burning |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Impacted Media *(check potentially-impacted media at the site)*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface soil (0-2 feet bgs*) | <input type="checkbox"/> Groundwater |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Subsurface soil (>2 feet bgs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Surface water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air | <input type="checkbox"/> Biota |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Receptors *(check receptors that could be affected by contamination at the site)*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residents (adult or child) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site visitor |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial or industrial worker | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trespasser |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construction worker | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreational user |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsistence harvester (i.e. gathers wild foods) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Farmer |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsistence consumer (i.e. eats wild foods) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

* bgs - below ground surface

2. Exposure Pathways: *(The answers to the following questions will identify complete exposure pathways at the site. Check each box where the answer to the question is "yes".)*

a) Direct Contact -

1. Incidental Soil Ingestion

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site-specific basis.)

If the box is checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Direct contact by incidental soil ingestion is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Can the soil contaminants permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Dermal absorption of contaminants is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

b) Ingestion -

1. Ingestion of Groundwater

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in the groundwater, or are contaminants expected to migrate to groundwater in the future?

Could the potentially affected groundwater be used as a current or future drinking water source? Please note, only leave the box unchecked if DEC has determined the groundwater is not a currently or reasonably expected future source of drinking water according to 18 AAC 75.350.

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Ingestion of groundwater is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Ingestion of Surface Water

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in surface water, or are contaminants expected to migrate to surface water in the future?

Could potentially affected surface water bodies be used, currently or in the future, as a drinking water source? Consider both public water systems and private use (i.e., during residential, recreational or subsistence activities).

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Incomplete

Comments:

The ingestion of surface water exposure pathway was determined to be incomplete because there are no bodies of water that meet the Phase II RI UFP-QAPP's definition of a "significant body of more than 100 square feet located within 50 feet downgradient of contaminated groundwater" (North Wind, 2014).

3. Ingestion of Wild and Farmed Foods

Is the site in an area that is used or reasonably could be used for hunting, fishing, or harvesting of wild or farmed foods?

Do the site contaminants have the potential to bioaccumulate (see Appendix C in the guidance document)?

Are site contaminants located where they would have the potential to be taken up into biota? (i.e. soil within the root zone for plants or burrowing depth for animals, in groundwater that could be connected to surface water, etc.)

If all of the boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

The ingestion of wild foods is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

c) Inhalation-

1. Inhalation of Outdoor Air

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Are the contaminants in soil volatile (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of outdoor air considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Inhalation of Indoor Air

Are occupied buildings on the site or reasonably expected to be occupied or placed on the site in an area that could be affected by contaminant vapors? (within 30 horizontal or vertical feet of petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; within 100 feet of non-petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; or subject to "preferential pathways," which promote easy airflow like utility conduits or rock fractures)



Are volatile compounds present in soil or groundwater (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?



If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of indoor air, or vapor intrusion, considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

3. Additional Exposure Pathways: *(Although there are no definitive questions provided in this section, these exposure pathways should also be considered at each site. Use the guidelines provided below to determine if further evaluation of each pathway is warranted.)*

Dermal Exposure to Contaminants in Groundwater and Surface Water

Dermal exposure to contaminants in groundwater and surface water may be a complete pathway if:

- Climate permits recreational use of waters for swimming.
- Climate permits exposure to groundwater during activities, such as construction.
- Groundwater or surface water is used for household purposes, such as bathing or cleaning.

Generally, DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C, are deemed protective of this pathway because dermal absorption is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation for residential uses.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

COCs have not been detected in groundwater above 1/10th the ADEC groundwater cleanup levels at this site. Surface water does not exist at this feature. This exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water

Inhalation of volatile compounds in tap water may be a complete pathway if:

- The contaminated water is used for indoor household purposes such as showering, laundering, and dish washing.
- The contaminants of concern are volatile (common volatile contaminants are listed in Appendix D in the guidance document.)

DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of vapors during normal household activities is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Volatile COCs (Appendix D in the guidance document) are not present in groundwater at this feature. This exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Fugitive Dust

Inhalation of fugitive dust may be a complete pathway if:

- Nonvolatile compounds are found in the top 2 centimeters of soil. The top 2 centimeters of soil are likely to be dispersed in the wind as dust particles.
- Dust particles are less than 10 micrometers (Particulate Matter - PM₁₀). Particles of this size are called respirable particles and can reach the pulmonary parts of the lungs when inhaled.

DEC human health soil cleanup levels in Table B1 of 18 AAC 75 are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of particulates is incorporated into the soil exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The inhalation of fugitive dust is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

Direct Contact with Sediment

This pathway involves people's hands being exposed to sediment, such as during some recreational, subsistence, or industrial activity. People then incidentally ingest sediment from normal hand-to-mouth activities. In addition, dermal absorption of contaminants may be of concern if the the contaminants are able to permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document). This type of exposure should be investigated if:

- Climate permits recreational activities around sediment.
- The community has identified subsistence or recreational activities that would result in exposure to the sediment, such as clam digging.

Generally, DEC direct contact soil cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table B1, are assumed to be protective of direct contact with sediment.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Sediment is not present at this feature therefore, this pathway is incomplete.

4. Other Comments *(Provide other comments as necessary to support the information provided in this form.)*

[Empty rectangular box for providing other comments]

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HUMAN HEALTH CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL GRAPHIC FORM

Site: Fort Morrow
AOC E- Feature E-DS-001

Completed By: Ahtna Environmental, Inc.
 Date Completed: January 2019

Instructions: Follow the numbered directions below. Do not consider contaminant concentrations or engineering/land use controls when describing pathways.

(1) Check the media that could be directly affected by the release.	(2) For each medium identified in (1), follow the top arrow and check possible transport mechanisms. Check additional media under (1) if the media acts as a secondary source.
Media	Transport Mechanisms
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil (0-2 ft bgs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to subsurface <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Runoff or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Subsurface Soil (2-15 ft bgs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to subsurface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Ground-water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to surface water body <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface water <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Sedimentation <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Resuspension, runoff, or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____

(3) Check all exposure media identified in (2).	(4) Check all pathways that could be complete. The pathways identified in this column must agree with Sections 2 and 3 of the Human Health CSM Scoping Form.	(5) Identify the receptors potentially affected by each exposure pathway: Enter "C" for current receptors, "F" for future receptors, "C/F" for both current and future receptors, or "I" for insignificant exposure.																								
Exposure Media	Exposure Pathway/Route	Current & Future Receptors																								
		Residents (adults or children) Commercial or Industrial workers Site visitors, trespassers, or recreational users Construction workers Farmers or subsistence harvesters Subsistence consumers Other																								
<input type="checkbox"/> soil	<input type="checkbox"/> Incidental Soil Ingestion <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	<table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>																								
<input type="checkbox"/> groundwater	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Groundwater <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Groundwater <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	<table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>																								
<input type="checkbox"/> air	<input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Outdoor Air <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Indoor Air <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	<table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>																								
<input type="checkbox"/> surface water	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Surface Water <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Surface Water <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	<table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>																								
<input type="checkbox"/> sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct Contact with Sediment	<table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>																								
<input type="checkbox"/> biota	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Wild or Farmed Foods	<table border="1"> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>																								

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Appendix A - Human Health Conceptual Site Model Scoping Form and Standardized Graphic

Site Name:

File Number:

Completed by:

Introduction

The form should be used to reach agreement with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) about which exposure pathways should be further investigated during site characterization. From this information, summary text about the CSM and a graphic depicting exposure pathways should be submitted with the site characterization work plan and updated as needed in later reports.

General Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below.

1. General Information:

Sources *(check potential sources at the site)*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> USTs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ASTs | <input type="checkbox"/> Landfills |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dispensers/fuel loading racks | <input type="checkbox"/> Transformers |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drums | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text" value="Latrine plumbing"/> |

Release Mechanisms *(check potential release mechanisms at the site)*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spills | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct discharge |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leaks | <input type="checkbox"/> Burning |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Impacted Media *(check potentially-impacted media at the site)*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface soil (0-2 feet bgs*) | <input type="checkbox"/> Groundwater |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Subsurface soil (>2 feet bgs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Surface water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air | <input type="checkbox"/> Biota |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Receptors *(check receptors that could be affected by contamination at the site)*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Residents (adult or child) | <input type="checkbox"/> Site visitor |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial or industrial worker | <input type="checkbox"/> Trespasser |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Construction worker | <input type="checkbox"/> Recreational user |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Subsistence harvester (i.e. gathers wild foods) | <input type="checkbox"/> Farmer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Subsistence consumer (i.e. eats wild foods) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

* bgs - below ground surface

2. Exposure Pathways: *(The answers to the following questions will identify complete exposure pathways at the site. Check each box where the answer to the question is "yes".)*

a) Direct Contact -

1. Incidental Soil Ingestion

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site-specific basis.)

If the box is checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Direct contact by incidental soil ingestion is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Can the soil contaminants permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Dermal absorption of contaminants is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

b) Ingestion -

1. Ingestion of Groundwater

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in the groundwater, or are contaminants expected to migrate to groundwater in the future?

Could the potentially affected groundwater be used as a current or future drinking water source? Please note, only leave the box unchecked if DEC has determined the groundwater is not a currently or reasonably expected future source of drinking water according to 18 AAC 75.350.

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Ingestion of groundwater is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Ingestion of Surface Water

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in surface water, or are contaminants expected to migrate to surface water in the future?

Could potentially affected surface water bodies be used, currently or in the future, as a drinking water source? Consider both public water systems and private use (i.e., during residential, recreational or subsistence activities).

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Incomplete

Comments:

The ingestion of surface water exposure pathway was determined to be incomplete because there are no bodies of water that meet the Phase II RI UFP-QAPP's definition of a "significant body of more than 100 square feet located within 50 feet downgradient of contaminated groundwater" (North Wind, 2014).

3. Ingestion of Wild and Farmed Foods

Is the site in an area that is used or reasonably could be used for hunting, fishing, or harvesting of wild or farmed foods?

Do the site contaminants have the potential to bioaccumulate (see Appendix C in the guidance document)?

Are site contaminants located where they would have the potential to be taken up into biota? (i.e. soil within the root zone for plants or burrowing depth for animals, in groundwater that could be connected to surface water, etc.)

If all of the boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

The ingestion of wild foods is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

c) Inhalation-

1. Inhalation of Outdoor Air

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Are the contaminants in soil volatile (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of outdoor air considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Inhalation of Indoor Air

Are occupied buildings on the site or reasonably expected to be occupied or placed on the site in an area that could be affected by contaminant vapors? (within 30 horizontal or vertical feet of petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; within 100 feet of non-petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; or subject to "preferential pathways," which promote easy airflow like utility conduits or rock fractures)

Are volatile compounds present in soil or groundwater (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of indoor air, or vapor intrusion, considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

3. Additional Exposure Pathways: *(Although there are no definitive questions provided in this section, these exposure pathways should also be considered at each site. Use the guidelines provided below to determine if further evaluation of each pathway is warranted.)*

Dermal Exposure to Contaminants in Groundwater and Surface Water

Dermal exposure to contaminants in groundwater and surface water may be a complete pathway if:

- Climate permits recreational use of waters for swimming.
- Climate permits exposure to groundwater during activities, such as construction.
- Groundwater or surface water is used for household purposes, such as bathing or cleaning.

Generally, DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C, are deemed protective of this pathway because dermal absorption is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation for residential uses.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

It is highly unlikely that development of this feature will occur in the future due to the feature eroding into the ocean, so that eliminates exposure to groundwater during activities, such as construction and groundwater being used for household purposes. This exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water

Inhalation of volatile compounds in tap water may be a complete pathway if:

- The contaminated water is used for indoor household purposes such as showering, laundering, and dish washing.
- The contaminants of concern are volatile (common volatile contaminants are listed in Appendix D in the guidance document.)

DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of vapors during normal household activities is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The groundwater at this feature is not currently being used for indoor household purposes and it is unlikely that development of the feature will ever occur in the future due to the feature eroding into the ocean. This exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Fugitive Dust

Inhalation of fugitive dust may be a complete pathway if:

- Nonvolatile compounds are found in the top 2 centimeters of soil. The top 2 centimeters of soil are likely to be dispersed in the wind as dust particles.
- Dust particles are less than 10 micrometers (Particulate Matter - PM₁₀). Particles of this size are called respirable particles and can reach the pulmonary parts of the lungs when inhaled.

DEC human health soil cleanup levels in Table B1 of 18 AAC 75 are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of particulates is incorporated into the soil exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The inhalation of fugitive dust is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

Direct Contact with Sediment

This pathway involves people's hands being exposed to sediment, such as during some recreational, subsistence, or industrial activity. People then incidentally ingest sediment from normal hand-to-mouth activities. In addition, dermal absorption of contaminants may be of concern if the the contaminants are able to permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document). This type of exposure should be investigated if:

- Climate permits recreational activities around sediment.
- The community has identified subsistence or recreational activities that would result in exposure to the sediment, such as clam digging.

Generally, DEC direct contact soil cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table B1, are assumed to be protective of direct contact with sediment.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

No sediment is present at this feature, therefore, this pathway is incomplete.

4. Other Comments *(Provide other comments as necessary to support the information provided in this form.)*

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HUMAN HEALTH CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL GRAPHIC FORM

Site: Fort Morrow
AOC F- Feature F-OT-001

Completed By: Ahtna Environmental, Inc.
 Date Completed: January 2019

Instructions: Follow the numbered directions below. Do not consider contaminant concentrations or engineering/land use controls when describing pathways.

(1) Check the media that could be directly affected by the release.	(2) For each medium identified in (1), follow the top arrow and check possible transport mechanisms. Check additional media under (1) if the media acts as a secondary source.
Media	Transport Mechanisms
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil (0-2 ft bgs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to subsurface <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Runoff or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Subsurface Soil (2-15 ft bgs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to subsurface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Ground-water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to surface water body <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface water <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Sedimentation <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Resuspension, runoff, or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____

(3) Check all exposure media identified in (2).	(4) Check all pathways that could be complete. The pathways identified in this column must agree with Sections 2 and 3 of the Human Health CSM Scoping Form.	(5) Identify the receptors potentially affected by each exposure pathway: Enter "C" for current receptors, "F" for future receptors, "C/F" for both current and future receptors, or "I" for insignificant exposure.																								
Exposure Media	Exposure Pathway/Route	Current & Future Receptors																								
		Residents (adults or children) Commercial or Industrial workers Site visitors, trespassers, or recreational users Construction workers Farmers or subsistence harvesters Subsistence consumers Other																								
<input type="checkbox"/> soil	<input type="checkbox"/> Incidental Soil Ingestion <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input type="checkbox"/> groundwater	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Groundwater <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Groundwater <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input type="checkbox"/> air	<input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Outdoor Air <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Indoor Air <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input type="checkbox"/> surface water	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Surface Water <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Surface Water <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input type="checkbox"/> sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct Contact with Sediment	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input type="checkbox"/> biota	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Wild or Farmed Foods	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								

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Appendix A - Human Health Conceptual Site Model Scoping Form and Standardized Graphic

Site Name:

File Number:

Completed by:

Introduction

The form should be used to reach agreement with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) about which exposure pathways should be further investigated during site characterization. From this information, summary text about the CSM and a graphic depicting exposure pathways should be submitted with the site characterization work plan and updated as needed in later reports.

General Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below.

1. General Information:

Sources *(check potential sources at the site)*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> USTs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ASTs | <input type="checkbox"/> Landfills |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dispensers/fuel loading racks | <input type="checkbox"/> Transformers |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drums | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Release Mechanisms *(check potential release mechanisms at the site)*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spills | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct discharge |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leaks | <input type="checkbox"/> Burning |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Impacted Media *(check potentially-impacted media at the site)*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface soil (0-2 feet bgs*) | <input type="checkbox"/> Groundwater |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsurface soil (>2 feet bgs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Surface water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air | <input type="checkbox"/> Biota |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Receptors *(check receptors that could be affected by contamination at the site)*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residents (adult or child) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site visitor |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial or industrial worker | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trespasser |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construction worker | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreational user |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsistence harvester (i.e. gathers wild foods) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Farmer |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsistence consumer (i.e. eats wild foods) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

* bgs - below ground surface

2. Exposure Pathways: *(The answers to the following questions will identify complete exposure pathways at the site. Check each box where the answer to the question is "yes".)*

a) Direct Contact -

1. Incidental Soil Ingestion

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site-specific basis.)

If the box is checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

DRO was detected in the subsurface soil (between 2 and 15 feet bgs) above the PAL, therefore this pathway is complete.

2. Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Can the soil contaminants permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Direct contact by dermal absorption of contaminants is considered a complete exposure pathway that poses an insignificant risk since DRO is not listed in Appendix B of the ADEC Guidance on Developing CSMs as a compound that can permeate the skin.

b) Ingestion -

1. Ingestion of Groundwater

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in the groundwater, or are contaminants expected to migrate to groundwater in the future?

Could the potentially affected groundwater be used as a current or future drinking water source? Please note, only leave the box unchecked if DEC has determined the groundwater is not a currently or reasonably expected future source of drinking water according to 18 AAC 75.350.

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Ingestion of groundwater is considered a complete exposure pathway for future receptors because DRO was detected in groundwater above PALs and it has the potential to be used in the future as a source of drinking water.

2. Ingestion of Surface Water

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in surface water, or are contaminants expected to migrate to surface water in the future?

Could potentially affected surface water bodies be used, currently or in the future, as a drinking water source? Consider both public water systems and private use (i.e., during residential, recreational or subsistence activities).

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Incomplete

Comments:

The ingestion of surface water exposure pathway was determined to be incomplete because there are no bodies of water that meet the Phase II RI UFP-QAPP's definition of a "significant body of more than 100 square feet located within 50 feet downgradient of contaminated groundwater" (North Wind, 2014).

3. Ingestion of Wild and Farmed Foods

Is the site in an area that is used or reasonably could be used for hunting, fishing, or harvesting of wild or farmed foods?

Do the site contaminants have the potential to bioaccumulate (see Appendix C in the guidance document)?

Are site contaminants located where they would have the potential to be taken up into biota? (i.e. soil within the root zone for plants or burrowing depth for animals, in groundwater that could be connected to surface water, etc.)

If all of the boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Incomplete

Comments:

Compounds that are known to have the potential to bioaccumulate (Appendix C in the guidance document) have not been detected in soil at this feature. Therefore, ingestion of wild foods is considered a complete exposure pathway that poses insignificant risk to the current and future

c) Inhalation-

1. Inhalation of Outdoor Air

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Are the contaminants in soil volatile (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Volatile COCs were not detected in surface soil (between 0 and 15 feet bgs) at this feature, therefore this pathway is complete but insignificant.

2. Inhalation of Indoor Air

Are occupied buildings on the site or reasonably expected to be occupied or placed on the site in an area that could be affected by contaminant vapors? (within 30 horizontal or vertical feet of petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; within 100 feet of non-petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; or subject to "preferential pathways," which promote easy airflow like utility conduits or rock fractures)

Are volatile compounds present in soil or groundwater (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Volatile COCs were not detected at this feature, therefore this exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

3. Additional Exposure Pathways: *(Although there are no definitive questions provided in this section, these exposure pathways should also be considered at each site. Use the guidelines provided below to determine if further evaluation of each pathway is warranted.)*

Dermal Exposure to Contaminants in Groundwater and Surface Water

Dermal exposure to contaminants in groundwater and surface water may be a complete pathway if:

- Climate permits recreational use of waters for swimming.
- Climate permits exposure to groundwater during activities, such as construction.
- Groundwater or surface water is used for household purposes, such as bathing or cleaning.

Generally, DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C, are deemed protective of this pathway because dermal absorption is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation for residential uses.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Surface water is not present at the site. Groundwater is present at this feature on average at 11 feet bgs. DRO was detected in groundwater above the PAL. This exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water

Inhalation of volatile compounds in tap water may be a complete pathway if:

- The contaminated water is used for indoor household purposes such as showering, laundering, and dish washing.
- The contaminants of concern are volatile (common volatile contaminants are listed in Appendix D in the guidance document.)

DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of vapors during normal household activities is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Volatile COCs were not detected at this feature, and groundwater at this site is not currently being used for indoor household purposes. This exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Fugitive Dust

Inhalation of fugitive dust may be a complete pathway if:

- Nonvolatile compounds are found in the top 2 centimeters of soil. The top 2 centimeters of soil are likely to be dispersed in the wind as dust particles.
- Dust particles are less than 10 micrometers (Particulate Matter - PM₁₀). Particles of this size are called respirable particles and can reach the pulmonary parts of the lungs when inhaled.

DEC human health soil cleanup levels in Table B1 of 18 AAC 75 are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of particulates is incorporated into the soil exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The inhalation of fugitive dust is a complete but insignificant exposure pathway as the nonvolatile compound DRO has been identified on the top 2 cm of soil, but the site is covered by grass and moss and the generation of dust is unlikely.

Direct Contact with Sediment

This pathway involves people's hands being exposed to sediment, such as during some recreational, subsistence, or industrial activity. People then incidentally ingest sediment from normal hand-to-mouth activities. In addition, dermal absorption of contaminants may be of concern if the the contaminants are able to permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document). This type of exposure should be investigated if:

- Climate permits recreational activities around sediment.
- The community has identified subsistence or recreational activities that would result in exposure to the sediment, such as clam digging.

Generally, DEC direct contact soil cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table B1, are assumed to be protective of direct contact with sediment.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

No sediment is present at this feature therefore, this pathway is incomplete.

4. Other Comments *(Provide other comments as necessary to support the information provided in this form.)*

[Empty rectangular box for providing other comments]

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HUMAN HEALTH CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL GRAPHIC FORM

Site: Fort Morrow
AOC J- Feature J-SP-002

Completed By: Ahtna Environmental, Inc.
 Date Completed: January 2019

Instructions: Follow the numbered directions below. Do not consider contaminant concentrations or engineering/land use controls when describing pathways.

(1) Check the media that could be directly affected by the release.	(2) For each medium identified in (1), follow the top arrow and check possible transport mechanisms. Check additional media under (1) if the media acts as a secondary source.
Media	Transport Mechanisms
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil (0-2 ft bgs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to subsurface <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Runoff or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsurface Soil (2-15 ft bgs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to subsurface soil <i>check soil</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Ground-water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to surface water body <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface water <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Sedimentation <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Resuspension, runoff, or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____

(3) Check all exposure media identified in (2).	(4) Check all pathways that could be complete. The pathways identified in this column must agree with Sections 2 and 3 of the Human Health CSM Scoping Form.	(5) Identify the receptors potentially affected by each exposure pathway: Enter "C" for current receptors, "F" for future receptors, "C/F" for both current and future receptors, or "I" for insignificant exposure.																
Exposure Media	Exposure Pathway/Route	Current & Future Receptors																
		Residents (adults or children) Commercial or Industrial workers Site visitors, trespassers, or recreational users Construction workers Farmers or subsistence harvesters Subsistence consumers Other																
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> soil	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incidental Soil Ingestion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td> </tr> </table>	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F										
C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F													
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> groundwater	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Groundwater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Groundwater <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>F</td><td>F</td><td>F</td><td>F</td><td>F</td><td>I</td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td> </tr> </table>	F	F	F	F	F	I										
F	F	F	F	F	I													
<input type="checkbox"/> air	<input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Outdoor Air <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Indoor Air <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td> </tr> </table>																
<input type="checkbox"/> surface water	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Surface Water <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Surface Water <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>																
<input type="checkbox"/> sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct Contact with Sediment	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>																
<input type="checkbox"/> biota	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Wild or Farmed Foods	<table border="1"> <tr> <td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td> </tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>																

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Appendix A - Human Health Conceptual Site Model Scoping Form and Standardized Graphic

Site Name:

File Number:

Completed by:

Introduction

The form should be used to reach agreement with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) about which exposure pathways should be further investigated during site characterization. From this information, summary text about the CSM and a graphic depicting exposure pathways should be submitted with the site characterization work plan and updated as needed in later reports.

General Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below.

1. General Information:

Sources *(check potential sources at the site)*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> USTs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ASTs | <input type="checkbox"/> Landfills |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dispensers/fuel loading racks | <input type="checkbox"/> Transformers |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drums | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Release Mechanisms *(check potential release mechanisms at the site)*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spills | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct discharge |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leaks | <input type="checkbox"/> Burning |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Impacted Media *(check potentially-impacted media at the site)*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface soil (0-2 feet bgs*) | <input type="checkbox"/> Groundwater |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsurface soil (>2 feet bgs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Surface water |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Air | <input type="checkbox"/> Biota |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Receptors *(check receptors that could be affected by contamination at the site)*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residents (adult or child) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site visitor |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial or industrial worker | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trespasser |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construction worker | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreational user |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsistence harvester (i.e. gathers wild foods) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Farmer |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsistence consumer (i.e. eats wild foods) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

* bgs - below ground surface

2. Exposure Pathways: *(The answers to the following questions will identify complete exposure pathways at the site. Check each box where the answer to the question is "yes".)*

a) Direct Contact -

1. Incidental Soil Ingestion

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site-specific basis.)

If the box is checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Direct contact by incidental soil ingestion is considered a complete exposure pathway due to DRO, RRO, naphthalene, and 3,3-dichlorobenzidine being present in the subsurface soil (between 2 and 15 feet bgs) at concentrations above the PALs, therefore this pathway is complete.

2. Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Can the soil contaminants permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Compounds that are known to permeate skin (Appendix B in the guidance document) have been detected above PALs (naphthalene and 3,3-dichlorobenzidine) in soil between 2 and 15 feet bgs at this feature so the exposure pathway is complete.

b) Ingestion -

1. Ingestion of Groundwater

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in the groundwater, or are contaminants expected to migrate to groundwater in the future?

Could the potentially affected groundwater be used as a current or future drinking water source? Please note, only leave the box unchecked if DEC has determined the groundwater is not a currently or reasonably expected future source of drinking water according to 18 AAC 75.350.

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Ingestion of groundwater is considered a complete exposure pathway for future receptors at this feature. Groundwater is not currently being used as a drinking water source but has the potential to be used in the future, therefore this exposure pathway is considered complete but insignificant.

2. Ingestion of Surface Water

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in surface water, or are contaminants expected to migrate to surface water in the future?

Could potentially affected surface water bodies be used, currently or in the future, as a drinking water source? Consider both public water systems and private use (i.e., during residential, recreational or subsistence activities).

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Incomplete

Comments:

The ingestion of surface water exposure pathway was determined to be incomplete because there are no bodies of water that meet the Phase II RI UFP-QAPP's definition of a "significant body of more than 100 square feet located within 50 feet downgradient of contaminated groundwater" (North Wind, 2014).

3. Ingestion of Wild and Farmed Foods

Is the site in an area that is used or reasonably could be used for hunting, fishing, or harvesting of wild or farmed foods?

Do the site contaminants have the potential to bioaccumulate (see Appendix C in the guidance document)?

Are site contaminants located where they would have the potential to be taken up into biota? (i.e. soil within the root zone for plants or burrowing depth for animals, in groundwater that could be connected to surface water, etc.)

If all of the boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Feature J-WH-002 is located in an area that could be used by subsistence consumers, however, contaminants determined to bioaccumulate per ADEC's Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models Appendix C, are not present at this feature. Therefore, ingestion of wild foods is considered a complete exposure pathway with insignificant risk to the current and future receptors.

c) Inhalation-

1. Inhalation of Outdoor Air

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Are the contaminants in soil volatile (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of outdoor air is considered a complete exposure pathway with insignificant risk. Even though the volatile compounds (naphthalene) (as listed in Appendix D of the Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models) have been detected in the subsurface soil at this feature; because of wind and limited exposure, it is unlikely to impact the current and future receptors.

2. Inhalation of Indoor Air

Are occupied buildings on the site or reasonably expected to be occupied or placed on the site in an area that could be affected by contaminant vapors? (within 30 horizontal or vertical feet of petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; within 100 feet of non-petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; or subject to "preferential pathways," which promote easy airflow like utility conduits or rock fractures)



Are volatile compounds present in soil or groundwater (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?



If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Currently, no buildings exist within 30 feet of this feature, although the feature could be the site of a building in the future. Inhalation of indoor air, or vapor intrusion, is considered a complete exposure pathway for future receptors because the volatile compound, naphthalene was detected above PALS in subsurface soil at this feature.

3. Additional Exposure Pathways: *(Although there are no definitive questions provided in this section, these exposure pathways should also be considered at each site. Use the guidelines provided below to determine if further evaluation of each pathway is warranted.)*

Dermal Exposure to Contaminants in Groundwater and Surface Water

Dermal exposure to contaminants in groundwater and surface water may be a complete pathway if:

- Climate permits recreational use of waters for swimming.
- Climate permits exposure to groundwater during activities, such as construction.
- Groundwater or surface water is used for household purposes, such as bathing or cleaning.

Generally, DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C, are deemed protective of this pathway because dermal absorption is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation for residential uses.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Dermal exposure to contaminants in groundwater is considered a complete exposure pathway for future receptors at this feature. Groundwater is not currently being used as a drinking water source but has the potential to be used in the future.

Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water

Inhalation of volatile compounds in tap water may be a complete pathway if:

- The contaminated water is used for indoor household purposes such as showering, laundering, and dish washing.
- The contaminants of concern are volatile (common volatile contaminants are listed in Appendix D in the guidance document.)

DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of vapors during normal household activities is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The groundwater at this site is not currently being used for indoor household purposes and volatile COCs (Appendix D in the guidance document) have not been detected in groundwater at this feature. This exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Fugitive Dust

Inhalation of fugitive dust may be a complete pathway if:

- Nonvolatile compounds are found in the top 2 centimeters of soil. The top 2 centimeters of soil are likely to be dispersed in the wind as dust particles.
- Dust particles are less than 10 micrometers (Particulate Matter - PM₁₀). Particles of this size are called respirable particles and can reach the pulmonary parts of the lungs when inhaled.

DEC human health soil cleanup levels in Table B1 of 18 AAC 75 are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of particulates is incorporated into the soil exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The inhalation of fugitive dust is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk, as the nonvolatile compounds DRO, RRO, and 3,3-dichlorobenzidine were not detected above PAL in the top 2 cm of soil.

Direct Contact with Sediment

This pathway involves people's hands being exposed to sediment, such as during some recreational, subsistence, or industrial activity. People then incidentally ingest sediment from normal hand-to-mouth activities. In addition, dermal absorption of contaminants may be of concern if the the contaminants are able to permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document). This type of exposure should be investigated if:

- Climate permits recreational activities around sediment.
- The community has identified subsistence or recreational activities that would result in exposure to the sediment, such as clam digging.

Generally, DEC direct contact soil cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table B1, are assumed to be protective of direct contact with sediment.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

No sediment is present at this feature therefore, this pathway is incomplete.

4. Other Comments *(Provide other comments as necessary to support the information provided in this form.)*

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HUMAN HEALTH CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL GRAPHIC FORM

Site: Fort Morrow
AOC J- Feature J-WH-002

Completed By: Ahtna Environmental, Inc.
 Date Completed: January 2019

Instructions: Follow the numbered directions below. Do not consider contaminant concentrations or engineering/land use controls when describing pathways.

(1) Check the media that could be directly affected by the release.	(2) For each medium identified in (1), follow the top arrow and check possible transport mechanisms. Check additional media under (1) if the media acts as a secondary source.
Media	Transport Mechanisms
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil (0-2 ft bgs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to subsurface <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Runoff or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsurface Soil (2-15 ft bgs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to subsurface soil <i>check soil</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Ground-water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to surface water body <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface water <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Sedimentation <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Resuspension, runoff, or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____

(3) Check all exposure media identified in (2).	(4) Check all pathways that could be complete. The pathways identified in this column must agree with Sections 2 and 3 of the Human Health CSM Scoping Form.	(5) Identify the receptors potentially affected by each exposure pathway: Enter "C" for current receptors, "F" for future receptors, "C/F" for both current and future receptors, or "I" for insignificant exposure.																								
Exposure Media	Exposure Pathway/Route	Current & Future Receptors																								
		Residents (adults or children) Commercial or Industrial workers Site visitors, trespassers, or recreational users Construction workers Farmers or subsistence harvesters Subsistence consumers Other																								
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> soil	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incidental Soil Ingestion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F			C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F			I	I	I	I	I	I		
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<input type="checkbox"/> surface water	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Surface Water <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Surface Water <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>																								
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<input type="checkbox"/> biota	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Wild or Farmed Foods	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>	I	I	I	I	I	I																		
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Appendix A - Human Health Conceptual Site Model Scoping Form and Standardized Graphic

Site Name:

File Number:

Completed by:

Introduction

The form should be used to reach agreement with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) about which exposure pathways should be further investigated during site characterization. From this information, summary text about the CSM and a graphic depicting exposure pathways should be submitted with the site characterization work plan and updated as needed in later reports.

General Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below.

1. General Information:

Sources *(check potential sources at the site)*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> USTs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ASTs | <input type="checkbox"/> Landfills |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dispensers/fuel loading racks | <input type="checkbox"/> Transformers |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drums | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Release Mechanisms *(check potential release mechanisms at the site)*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spills | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct discharge |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leaks | <input type="checkbox"/> Burning |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Impacted Media *(check potentially-impacted media at the site)*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface soil (0-2 feet bgs*) | <input type="checkbox"/> Groundwater |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Subsurface soil (>2 feet bgs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Surface water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air | <input type="checkbox"/> Biota |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Receptors *(check receptors that could be affected by contamination at the site)*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residents (adult or child) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site visitor |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial or industrial worker | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trespasser |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construction worker | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreational user |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsistence harvester (i.e. gathers wild foods) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Farmer |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsistence consumer (i.e. eats wild foods) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

* bgs - below ground surface

2. Exposure Pathways: *(The answers to the following questions will identify complete exposure pathways at the site. Check each box where the answer to the question is "yes".)*

a) Direct Contact -

1. Incidental Soil Ingestion

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site-specific basis.)

If the box is checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Direct contact by incidental soil ingestion is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Can the soil contaminants permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Dermal absorption of contaminants is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

b) Ingestion -

1. Ingestion of Groundwater

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in the groundwater, or are contaminants expected to migrate to groundwater in the future?

Could the potentially affected groundwater be used as a current or future drinking water source? Please note, only leave the box unchecked if DEC has determined the groundwater is not a currently or reasonably expected future source of drinking water according to 18 AAC 75.350.

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Ingestion of groundwater is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Ingestion of Surface Water

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in surface water, or are contaminants expected to migrate to surface water in the future?

Could potentially affected surface water bodies be used, currently or in the future, as a drinking water source? Consider both public water systems and private use (i.e., during residential, recreational or subsistence activities).

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Incomplete

Comments:

The ingestion of surface water exposure pathway was determined to be incomplete because there are no bodies of water that meet the Phase II RI UFP-QAPP's definition of a "significant body of more than 100 square feet located within 50 feet downgradient of contaminated groundwater" (North Wind, 2014).

3. Ingestion of Wild and Farmed Foods

Is the site in an area that is used or reasonably could be used for hunting, fishing, or harvesting of wild or farmed foods?

Do the site contaminants have the potential to bioaccumulate (see Appendix C in the guidance document)?

Are site contaminants located where they would have the potential to be taken up into biota? (i.e. soil within the root zone for plants or burrowing depth for animals, in groundwater that could be connected to surface water, etc.)

If all of the boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

The ingestion of wild foods is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

c) Inhalation-

1. Inhalation of Outdoor Air

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Are the contaminants in soil volatile (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of outdoor air considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Inhalation of Indoor Air

Are occupied buildings on the site or reasonably expected to be occupied or placed on the site in an area that could be affected by contaminant vapors? (within 30 horizontal or vertical feet of petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; within 100 feet of non-petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; or subject to "preferential pathways," which promote easy airflow like utility conduits or rock fractures)

Are volatile compounds present in soil or groundwater (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of indoor air, or vapor intrusion, considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

3. Additional Exposure Pathways: *(Although there are no definitive questions provided in this section, these exposure pathways should also be considered at each site. Use the guidelines provided below to determine if further evaluation of each pathway is warranted.)*

Dermal Exposure to Contaminants in Groundwater and Surface Water

Dermal exposure to contaminants in groundwater and surface water may be a complete pathway if:

- Climate permits recreational use of waters for swimming.
- Climate permits exposure to groundwater during activities, such as construction.
- Groundwater or surface water is used for household purposes, such as bathing or cleaning.

Generally, DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C, are deemed protective of this pathway because dermal absorption is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation for residential uses.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Dermal exposure of contaminants in groundwater is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water

Inhalation of volatile compounds in tap water may be a complete pathway if:

- The contaminated water is used for indoor household purposes such as showering, laundering, and dish washing.
- The contaminants of concern are volatile (common volatile contaminants are listed in Appendix D in the guidance document.)

DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of vapors during normal household activities is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The groundwater at this site is not currently being used for indoor household purposes and volatile compounds (Appendix D in the guidance document) have not been detected in groundwater at this feature. This exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Fugitive Dust

Inhalation of fugitive dust may be a complete pathway if:

- Nonvolatile compounds are found in the top 2 centimeters of soil. The top 2 centimeters of soil are likely to be dispersed in the wind as dust particles.
- Dust particles are less than 10 micrometers (Particulate Matter - PM₁₀). Particles of this size are called respirable particles and can reach the pulmonary parts of the lungs when inhaled.

DEC human health soil cleanup levels in Table B1 of 18 AAC 75 are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of particulates is incorporated into the soil exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The inhalation of fugitive dust is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

Direct Contact with Sediment

This pathway involves people's hands being exposed to sediment, such as during some recreational, subsistence, or industrial activity. People then incidentally ingest sediment from normal hand-to-mouth activities. In addition, dermal absorption of contaminants may be of concern if the the contaminants are able to permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document). This type of exposure should be investigated if:

- Climate permits recreational activities around sediment.
- The community has identified subsistence or recreational activities that would result in exposure to the sediment, such as clam digging.

Generally, DEC direct contact soil cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table B1, are assumed to be protective of direct contact with sediment.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

No sediment is present at this feature therefore, this pathway is incomplete.

4. Other Comments *(Provide other comments as necessary to support the information provided in this form.)*

[Empty rectangular box for providing other comments]

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HUMAN HEALTH CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL GRAPHIC FORM

Site: Fort Morrow
AOC J- Feature J-WH-003

Completed By: Ahtna Environmental, Inc.
 Date Completed: January 2019

Instructions: Follow the numbered directions below. Do not consider contaminant concentrations or engineering/land use controls when describing pathways.

(1) Check the media that could be directly affected by the release.	(2) For each medium identified in (1), follow the top arrow and check possible transport mechanisms. Check additional media under (1) if the media acts as a secondary source.
Media	Transport Mechanisms
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil (0-2 ft bgs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to subsurface <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Runoff or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Subsurface Soil (2-15 ft bgs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to subsurface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Ground-water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to surface water body <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface water <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Sedimentation <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Resuspension, runoff, or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____

(3) Check all exposure media identified in (2).	(4) Check all pathways that could be complete. The pathways identified in this column must agree with Sections 2 and 3 of the Human Health CSM Scoping Form.	(5) Identify the receptors potentially affected by each exposure pathway: Enter "C" for current receptors, "F" for future receptors, "C/F" for both current and future receptors, or "I" for insignificant exposure.																								
Exposure Media	Exposure Pathway/Route	Current & Future Receptors																								
		Residents (adults or children) Commercial or Industrial workers Site visitors, trespassers, or recreational users Construction workers Farmers or subsistence harvesters Subsistence consumers Other																								
<input type="checkbox"/> soil	<input type="checkbox"/> Incidental Soil Ingestion <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
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<input type="checkbox"/> biota	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Wild or Farmed Foods	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								

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Appendix A - Human Health Conceptual Site Model Scoping Form and Standardized Graphic

Site Name:

File Number:

Completed by:

Introduction

The form should be used to reach agreement with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) about which exposure pathways should be further investigated during site characterization. From this information, summary text about the CSM and a graphic depicting exposure pathways should be submitted with the site characterization work plan and updated as needed in later reports.

General Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below.

1. General Information:

Sources *(check potential sources at the site)*

- USTs
- ASTs
- Dispensers/fuel loading racks
- Drums
- Vehicles
- Landfills
- Transformers
- Other:

Release Mechanisms *(check potential release mechanisms at the site)*

- Spills
- Leaks
- Direct discharge
- Burning
- Other:

Impacted Media *(check potentially-impacted media at the site)*

- Surface soil (0-2 feet bgs*)
- Subsurface soil (>2 feet bgs)
- Air
- Sediment
- Groundwater
- Surface water
- Biota
- Other:

Receptors *(check receptors that could be affected by contamination at the site)*

- Residents (adult or child)
- Commercial or industrial worker
- Construction worker
- Subsistence harvester (i.e. gathers wild foods)
- Subsistence consumer (i.e. eats wild foods)
- Site visitor
- Trespasser
- Recreational user
- Farmer
- Other:

* bgs - below ground surface

2. Exposure Pathways: *(The answers to the following questions will identify complete exposure pathways at the site. Check each box where the answer to the question is "yes".)*

a) Direct Contact -

1. Incidental Soil Ingestion

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site-specific basis.)

If the box is checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Direct contact by incidental soil ingestion is considered a complete exposure pathway, due to DRO being present in the subsurface soil (between 2 and 15 feet bgs) at concentrations above PALs.

2. Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Can the soil contaminants permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Direct Contact by dermal absorption of contaminants is considered a complete exposure pathway with insignificant risk since DRO is not listed in Appendix B of the ADEC Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models (ADEC, 2017b) as a compound that can permeate the skin.

b) Ingestion -

1. Ingestion of Groundwater

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in the groundwater, or are contaminants expected to migrate to groundwater in the future?

Could the potentially affected groundwater be used as a current or future drinking water source? Please note, only leave the box unchecked if DEC has determined the groundwater is not a currently or reasonably expected future source of drinking water according to 18 AAC 75.350.

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Ingestion of groundwater is considered a complete exposure pathway at this feature for future receptors. Groundwater is not currently being used as a drinking water source but could potentially be used in the future.

2. Ingestion of Surface Water

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in surface water, or are contaminants expected to migrate to surface water in the future?

Could potentially affected surface water bodies be used, currently or in the future, as a drinking water source? Consider both public water systems and private use (i.e., during residential, recreational or subsistence activities).

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Incomplete

Comments:

The ingestion of surface water exposure pathway was determined to be incomplete because there are no bodies of water that meet the Phase II RI UFP-QAPP's definition of a "significant body of more than 100 square feet located within 50 feet downgradient of contaminated groundwater" (North Wind, 2014).

3. Ingestion of Wild and Farmed Foods

Is the site in an area that is used or reasonably could be used for hunting, fishing, or harvesting of wild or farmed foods?

Do the site contaminants have the potential to bioaccumulate (see Appendix C in the guidance document)?

Are site contaminants located where they would have the potential to be taken up into biota? (i.e. soil within the root zone for plants or burrowing depth for animals, in groundwater that could be connected to surface water, etc.)

If all of the boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Feature M-TF-001 is located in an area that could be used by subsistence consumers, however, contaminants determined to bioaccumulate per Appendix C are not present at this feature. Therefore, ingestion of wild foods is considered a complete exposure pathway that poses insignificant risk to the community and future generations.

c) Inhalation-

1. Inhalation of Outdoor Air

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Are the contaminants in soil volatile (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of outdoor air is considered complete exposure pathway that poses insignificant risk because volatile compounds (Appendix D) have not been detected in soil at this feature.

2. Inhalation of Indoor Air

Are occupied buildings on the site or reasonably expected to be occupied or placed on the site in an area that could be affected by contaminant vapors? (within 30 horizontal or vertical feet of petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; within 100 feet of non-petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; or subject to "preferential pathways," which promote easy airflow like utility conduits or rock fractures)

Are volatile compounds present in soil or groundwater (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of outdoor air complete exposure pathway that poses insignificant risk because volatile compounds listed in Appendix D have not been detected at this feature.

3. Additional Exposure Pathways: *(Although there are no definitive questions provided in this section, these exposure pathways should also be considered at each site. Use the guidelines provided below to determine if further evaluation of each pathway is warranted.)*

Dermal Exposure to Contaminants in Groundwater and Surface Water

Dermal exposure to contaminants in groundwater and surface water may be a complete pathway if:

- Climate permits recreational use of waters for swimming.
- Climate permits exposure to groundwater during activities, such as construction.
- Groundwater or surface water is used for household purposes, such as bathing or cleaning.

Generally, DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C, are deemed protective of this pathway because dermal absorption is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation for residential uses.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

DRO/RRO has been detected in groundwater above ADEC 1/10th the groundwater cleanup levels. Groundwater is present at the site on average at 12 feet bgs. This pathway is complete but insignificant

Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water

Inhalation of volatile compounds in tap water may be a complete pathway if:

- The contaminated water is used for indoor household purposes such as showering, laundering, and dish washing.
- The contaminants of concern are volatile (common volatile contaminants are listed in Appendix D in the guidance document.)

DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of vapors during normal household activities is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The groundwater at this site is not currently being used for indoor household purposes and volatile COCs (Appendix D in the guidance document) have not been detected in groundwater at this feature. This exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Fugitive Dust

Inhalation of fugitive dust may be a complete pathway if:

- Nonvolatile compounds are found in the top 2 centimeters of soil. The top 2 centimeters of soil are likely to be dispersed in the wind as dust particles.
- Dust particles are less than 10 micrometers (Particulate Matter - PM₁₀). Particles of this size are called respirable particles and can reach the pulmonary parts of the lungs when inhaled.

DEC human health soil cleanup levels in Table B1 of 18 AAC 75 are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of particulates is incorporated into the soil exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The inhalation of fugitive dust is complete exposure pathway that poses insignificant risk because nonvolatile compounds have not been identified in the top 2 cm of soil.

Direct Contact with Sediment

This pathway involves people's hands being exposed to sediment, such as during some recreational, subsistence, or industrial activity. People then incidentally ingest sediment from normal hand-to-mouth activities. In addition, dermal absorption of contaminants may be of concern if the the contaminants are able to permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document). This type of exposure should be investigated if:

- Climate permits recreational activities around sediment.
- The community has identified subsistence or recreational activities that would result in exposure to the sediment, such as clam digging.

Generally, DEC direct contact soil cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table B1, are assumed to be protective of direct contact with sediment.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

No sediment is present at this feature, therefore, this pathway is incomplete.

4. Other Comments *(Provide other comments as necessary to support the information provided in this form.)*

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HUMAN HEALTH CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL GRAPHIC FORM

Site: Fort Morrow
AOC M- Feature M-TF-001

Completed By: Ahtna Environmental, Inc.
 Date Completed: January 2019

Instructions: Follow the numbered directions below. Do not consider contaminant concentrations or engineering/land use controls when describing pathways.

(1) Check the media that could be directly affected by the release.	(2) For each medium identified in (1), follow the top arrow and check possible transport mechanisms. Check additional media under (1) if the media acts as a secondary source.
Media	Transport Mechanisms
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil (0-2 ft bgs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to subsurface <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Runoff or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsurface Soil (2-15 ft bgs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to subsurface soil <i>check soil</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Ground-water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to surface water body <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface water <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Sedimentation <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Resuspension, runoff, or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____

(3) Check all exposure media identified in (2).	(4) Check all pathways that could be complete. The pathways identified in this column must agree with Sections 2 and 3 of the Human Health CSM Scoping Form.	(5) Identify the receptors potentially affected by each exposure pathway: Enter "C" for current receptors, "F" for future receptors, "C/F" for both current and future receptors, or "I" for insignificant exposure.						
Exposure Media	Exposure Pathway/Route	Current & Future Receptors						
		Residents (adults or children)	Commercial or Industrial workers	Site visitors, trespassers, or recreational users	Construction workers	Farmers or subsistence harvesters	Subsistence consumers	Other
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> soil	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incidental Soil Ingestion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> groundwater	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Groundwater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Groundwater <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	F	F	F	F	F	F	
<input type="checkbox"/> air	<input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Outdoor Air <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Indoor Air <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	I	I	I	I	I	I	
<input type="checkbox"/> surface water	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Surface Water <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Surface Water <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water							
<input type="checkbox"/> sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct Contact with Sediment							
<input type="checkbox"/> biota	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Wild or Farmed Foods	I	I	I	I	I	I	

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Appendix A - Human Health Conceptual Site Model Scoping Form and Standardized Graphic

Site Name:

File Number:

Completed by:

Introduction

The form should be used to reach agreement with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) about which exposure pathways should be further investigated during site characterization. From this information, summary text about the CSM and a graphic depicting exposure pathways should be submitted with the site characterization work plan and updated as needed in later reports.

General Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below.

1. General Information:

Sources *(check potential sources at the site)*

- USTs
- ASTs
- Dispensers/fuel loading racks
- Drums
- Vehicles
- Landfills
- Transformers
- Other:

Release Mechanisms *(check potential release mechanisms at the site)*

- Spills
- Leaks
- Direct discharge
- Burning
- Other:

Impacted Media *(check potentially-impacted media at the site)*

- Surface soil (0-2 feet bgs*)
- Subsurface soil (>2 feet bgs)
- Air
- Sediment
- Groundwater
- Surface water
- Biota
- Other:

Receptors *(check receptors that could be affected by contamination at the site)*

- Residents (adult or child)
- Commercial or industrial worker
- Construction worker
- Subsistence harvester (i.e. gathers wild foods)
- Subsistence consumer (i.e. eats wild foods)
- Site visitor
- Trespasser
- Recreational user
- Farmer
- Other:

* bgs - below ground surface

2. Exposure Pathways: *(The answers to the following questions will identify complete exposure pathways at the site. Check each box where the answer to the question is "yes".)*

a) Direct Contact -

1. Incidental Soil Ingestion

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site-specific basis.)

If the box is checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Direct contact by incidental soil ingestion is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Can the soil contaminants permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Dermal absorption of contaminants is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

b) Ingestion -

1. Ingestion of Groundwater

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in the groundwater, or are contaminants expected to migrate to groundwater in the future?

Could the potentially affected groundwater be used as a current or future drinking water source? Please note, only leave the box unchecked if DEC has determined the groundwater is not a currently or reasonably expected future source of drinking water according to 18 AAC 75.350.

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Ingestion of groundwater is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Ingestion of Surface Water

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in surface water, or are contaminants expected to migrate to surface water in the future?

Could potentially affected surface water bodies be used, currently or in the future, as a drinking water source? Consider both public water systems and private use (i.e., during residential, recreational or subsistence activities).

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Incomplete

Comments:

The ingestion of surface water exposure pathway was determined to be incomplete because there are no bodies of water that meet the Phase II RI UFP-QAPP's definition of a "significant body of more than 100 square feet located within 50 feet downgradient of contaminated groundwater" (North Wind, 2014).

3. Ingestion of Wild and Farmed Foods

Is the site in an area that is used or reasonably could be used for hunting, fishing, or harvesting of wild or farmed foods?

Do the site contaminants have the potential to bioaccumulate (see Appendix C in the guidance document)?

Are site contaminants located where they would have the potential to be taken up into biota? (i.e. soil within the root zone for plants or burrowing depth for animals, in groundwater that could be connected to surface water, etc.)

If all of the boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

The ingestion of wild foods is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

c) Inhalation-

1. Inhalation of Outdoor Air

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Are the contaminants in soil volatile (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of outdoor air considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Inhalation of Indoor Air

Are occupied buildings on the site or reasonably expected to be occupied or placed on the site in an area that could be affected by contaminant vapors? (within 30 horizontal or vertical feet of petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; within 100 feet of non-petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; or subject to "preferential pathways," which promote easy airflow like utility conduits or rock fractures)



Are volatile compounds present in soil or groundwater (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?



If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of indoor air, or vapor intrusion, considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

3. Additional Exposure Pathways: *(Although there are no definitive questions provided in this section, these exposure pathways should also be considered at each site. Use the guidelines provided below to determine if further evaluation of each pathway is warranted.)*

Dermal Exposure to Contaminants in Groundwater and Surface Water

Dermal exposure to contaminants in groundwater and surface water may be a complete pathway if:

- Climate permits recreational use of waters for swimming.
- Climate permits exposure to groundwater during activities, such as construction.
- Groundwater or surface water is used for household purposes, such as bathing or cleaning.

Generally, DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C, are deemed protective of this pathway because dermal absorption is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation for residential uses.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Groundwater is present at this feature on average at 12 feet bgs. COCs were not detected in soil, therefore there is no reason to assume groundwater has been effected. This exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water

Inhalation of volatile compounds in tap water may be a complete pathway if:

- The contaminated water is used for indoor household purposes such as showering, laundering, and dish washing.
- The contaminants of concern are volatile (common volatile contaminants are listed in Appendix D in the guidance document.)

DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of vapors during normal household activities is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Volatile COCs were not detected at this feature, and groundwater at this site is not currently being used for indoor household purposes. This exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Fugitive Dust

Inhalation of fugitive dust may be a complete pathway if:

- Nonvolatile compounds are found in the top 2 centimeters of soil. The top 2 centimeters of soil are likely to be dispersed in the wind as dust particles.
- Dust particles are less than 10 micrometers (Particulate Matter - PM₁₀). Particles of this size are called respirable particles and can reach the pulmonary parts of the lungs when inhaled.

DEC human health soil cleanup levels in Table B1 of 18 AAC 75 are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of particulates is incorporated into the soil exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The inhalation of fugitive dust is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

Direct Contact with Sediment

This pathway involves people's hands being exposed to sediment, such as during some recreational, subsistence, or industrial activity. People then incidentally ingest sediment from normal hand-to-mouth activities. In addition, dermal absorption of contaminants may be of concern if the the contaminants are able to permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document). This type of exposure should be investigated if:

- Climate permits recreational activities around sediment.
- The community has identified subsistence or recreational activities that would result in exposure to the sediment, such as clam digging.

Generally, DEC direct contact soil cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table B1, are assumed to be protective of direct contact with sediment.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

No sediment is present at this feature, therefore, this pathway is incomplete.

4. Other Comments *(Provide other comments as necessary to support the information provided in this form.)*

[Empty rectangular box for providing other comments]

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HUMAN HEALTH CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL GRAPHIC FORM

Site: Fort Morrow
AOC M- Feature M-SH-001

Completed By: Ahtna Environmental, Inc.
 Date Completed: January 2019

Instructions: Follow the numbered directions below. Do not consider contaminant concentrations or engineering/land use controls when describing pathways.

(1) Check the media that could be directly affected by the release.	(2) For each medium identified in (1), follow the top arrow and check possible transport mechanisms. Check additional media under (1) if the media acts as a secondary source.
Media	Transport Mechanisms
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil (0-2 ft bgs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to subsurface <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Runoff or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Subsurface Soil (2-15 ft bgs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to subsurface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Ground-water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to surface water body <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface water <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Sedimentation <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Resuspension, runoff, or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____

(3) Check all exposure media identified in (2).	(4) Check all pathways that could be complete. The pathways identified in this column must agree with Sections 2 and 3 of the Human Health CSM Scoping Form.	(5) Identify the receptors potentially affected by each exposure pathway: Enter "C" for current receptors, "F" for future receptors, "C/F" for both current and future receptors, or "I" for insignificant exposure.																								
Exposure Media	Exposure Pathway/Route	Current & Future Receptors																								
		Residents (adults or children) Commercial or Industrial workers Site visitors, trespassers, or recreational users Construction workers Farmers or subsistence harvesters Subsistence consumers Other																								
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct Contact with Sediment	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> biota	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Wild or Farmed Foods	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								

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Appendix A - Human Health Conceptual Site Model Scoping Form and Standardized Graphic

Site Name:

File Number:

Completed by:

Introduction

The form should be used to reach agreement with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) about which exposure pathways should be further investigated during site characterization. From this information, summary text about the CSM and a graphic depicting exposure pathways should be submitted with the site characterization work plan and updated as needed in later reports.

General Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below.

1. General Information:

Sources *(check potential sources at the site)*

- USTs
- ASTs
- Dispensers/fuel loading racks
- Drums
- Vehicles
- Landfills
- Transformers
- Other:

Release Mechanisms *(check potential release mechanisms at the site)*

- Spills
- Leaks
- Direct discharge
- Burning
- Other:

Impacted Media *(check potentially-impacted media at the site)*

- Surface soil (0-2 feet bgs*)
- Subsurface soil (>2 feet bgs)
- Air
- Sediment
- Groundwater
- Surface water
- Biota
- Other:

Receptors *(check receptors that could be affected by contamination at the site)*

- Residents (adult or child)
- Commercial or industrial worker
- Construction worker
- Subsistence harvester (i.e. gathers wild foods)
- Subsistence consumer (i.e. eats wild foods)
- Site visitor
- Trespasser
- Recreational user
- Farmer
- Other:

* bgs - below ground surface

2. Exposure Pathways: *(The answers to the following questions will identify complete exposure pathways at the site. Check each box where the answer to the question is "yes".)*

a) Direct Contact -

1. Incidental Soil Ingestion

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site-specific basis.)

If the box is checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Direct contact by incidental soil ingestion is considered a complete exposure pathway, due to DRO, 1-methylnaphthalene, and 2- methylnaphthalene being present in the subsurface soil (between 2 and 15 feet bgs) at concentrations that exceed PALs.

2. Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Can the soil contaminants permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Direct contact by dermal absorption of contaminants from soil is considered a complete exposure pathway due to the presence of 1-methylnaphthalene and 2-methylnaphthalene between 2 and 15 feet bgs. 1-methylnaphthalene and 2-methylnaphthalene in Appendix B as compounds that can permeate the skin.

b) Ingestion -

1. Ingestion of Groundwater

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in the groundwater, or are contaminants expected to migrate to groundwater in the future?

Could the potentially affected groundwater be used as a current or future drinking water source? Please note, only leave the box unchecked if DEC has determined the groundwater is not a currently or reasonably expected future source of drinking water according to 18 AAC 75.350.

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Ingestion of groundwater is considered a complete exposure pathway at this feature for future receptors. Groundwater is not currently being used as a drinking water source but could potentially be used as a future drinking water source at this feature.

2. Ingestion of Surface Water

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in surface water, or are contaminants expected to migrate to surface water in the future?

Could potentially affected surface water bodies be used, currently or in the future, as a drinking water source? Consider both public water systems and private use (i.e., during residential, recreational or subsistence activities).

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Incomplete

Comments:

The ingestion of surface water exposure pathway was determined to be incomplete because there are no bodies of water that meet the Phase II RI UFP-QAPP's definition of a "significant body of more than 100 square feet located within 50 feet downgradient of contaminated groundwater" (North Wind, 2014).

3. Ingestion of Wild and Farmed Foods

Is the site in an area that is used or reasonably could be used for hunting, fishing, or harvesting of wild or farmed foods?

Do the site contaminants have the potential to bioaccumulate (see Appendix C in the guidance document)?

Are site contaminants located where they would have the potential to be taken up into biota? (i.e. soil within the root zone for plants or burrowing depth for animals, in groundwater that could be connected to surface water, etc.)

If all of the boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Feature M-PR-001 is located in an area that could be used by subsistence consumers, however, contaminants determined to bioaccumulate per Appendix C, are not present at this feature. Therefore, ingestion of wild foods is considered a complete exposure pathway that poses insignificant risk to the community and future generations.

c) Inhalation-

1. Inhalation of Outdoor Air

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Are the contaminants in soil volatile (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of outdoor air is considered a complete exposure pathway with insignificant risk. Even though the volatile compounds 1-methylnaphthalene and 2-methylnaphthalene, as listed in Appendix D of the Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models (ADEC, 2017b), have been detected in the subsurface soil at this feature above PALs, because of wind and limited exposure, it is unlikely to impact

2. Inhalation of Indoor Air

Are occupied buildings on the site or reasonably expected to be occupied or placed on the site in an area that could be affected by contaminant vapors? (within 30 horizontal or vertical feet of petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; within 100 feet of non-petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; or subject to "preferential pathways," which promote easy airflow like utility conduits or rock fractures)



Are volatile compounds present in soil or groundwater (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?



If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Currently, no buildings exist within 30 feet of this feature, although the feature could be the site of a building in the future. Inhalation of indoor air, or vapor intrusion, is considered a complete exposure pathway for future receptors because the volatile contaminants 1-methylnaphthalene and 2-methylnaphthalene have been detected above PALs in at this feature.

3. Additional Exposure Pathways: *(Although there are no definitive questions provided in this section, these exposure pathways should also be considered at each site. Use the guidelines provided below to determine if further evaluation of each pathway is warranted.)*

Dermal Exposure to Contaminants in Groundwater and Surface Water

Dermal exposure to contaminants in groundwater and surface water may be a complete pathway if:

- Climate permits recreational use of waters for swimming.
- Climate permits exposure to groundwater during activities, such as construction.
- Groundwater or surface water is used for household purposes, such as bathing or cleaning.

Generally, DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C, are deemed protective of this pathway because dermal absorption is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation for residential uses.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Compounds that are known to permeate skin (Appendix B in the guidance document) have not been detected at this feature so the exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water

Inhalation of volatile compounds in tap water may be a complete pathway if:

- The contaminated water is used for indoor household purposes such as showering, laundering, and dish washing.
- The contaminants of concern are volatile (common volatile contaminants are listed in Appendix D in the guidance document.)

DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of vapors during normal household activities is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The groundwater at this feature is not currently being used for indoor household purposes and volatile COCs (Appendix D in the guidance document) have not been detected in groundwater. This exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Fugitive Dust

Inhalation of fugitive dust may be a complete pathway if:

- Nonvolatile compounds are found in the top 2 centimeters of soil. The top 2 centimeters of soil are likely to be dispersed in the wind as dust particles.
- Dust particles are less than 10 micrometers (Particulate Matter - PM₁₀). Particles of this size are called respirable particles and can reach the pulmonary parts of the lungs when inhaled.

DEC human health soil cleanup levels in Table B1 of 18 AAC 75 are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of particulates is incorporated into the soil exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The inhalation of fugitive dust is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk, as no nonvolatile compound have been identified on the top 2 cm of soil at this feature.

Direct Contact with Sediment

This pathway involves people's hands being exposed to sediment, such as during some recreational, subsistence, or industrial activity. People then incidentally ingest sediment from normal hand-to-mouth activities. In addition, dermal absorption of contaminants may be of concern if the the contaminants are able to permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document). This type of exposure should be investigated if:

- Climate permits recreational activities around sediment.
- The community has identified subsistence or recreational activities that would result in exposure to the sediment, such as clam digging.

Generally, DEC direct contact soil cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table B1, are assumed to be protective of direct contact with sediment.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

No sediment is present at this feature, therefore, this pathway is incomplete.

4. Other Comments *(Provide other comments as necessary to support the information provided in this form.)*

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HUMAN HEALTH CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL GRAPHIC FORM

Site: Fort Morrow
AOC M- Feature M-PR-001

Completed By: Ahtna Environmental, Inc.
 Date Completed: January 2019

Instructions: Follow the numbered directions below. Do not consider contaminant concentrations or engineering/land use controls when describing pathways.

(1) Media	(2) Transport Mechanisms
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil (0-2 ft bgs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to subsurface <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Runoff or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsurface Soil (2-15 ft bgs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to subsurface soil <i>check soil</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Ground-water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to surface water body <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface water <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Sedimentation <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Resuspension, runoff, or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____

(3) Exposure Media	(4) Exposure Pathway/Route	(5) Current & Future Receptors						
		Residents (adults or children)	Commercial or Industrial workers	Site visitors, trespassers, or recreational users	Construction workers	Farmers or subsistence harvesters	Subsistence consumers	Other
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> soil	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incidental Soil Ingestion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> groundwater	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Groundwater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Groundwater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	F	C/F	F	F	F	F	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> air	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Outdoor Air <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Indoor Air <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	I	I	I	I	I	I	
<input type="checkbox"/> surface water	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Surface Water <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Surface Water <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water							
<input type="checkbox"/> sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct Contact with Sediment							
<input type="checkbox"/> biota	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Wild or Farmed Foods	I	I	I	I	I	I	

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Appendix A - Human Health Conceptual Site Model Scoping Form and Standardized Graphic

Site Name:

File Number:

Completed by:

Introduction

The form should be used to reach agreement with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) about which exposure pathways should be further investigated during site characterization. From this information, summary text about the CSM and a graphic depicting exposure pathways should be submitted with the site characterization work plan and updated as needed in later reports.

General Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below.

1. General Information:

Sources *(check potential sources at the site)*

- USTs
- ASTs
- Dispensers/fuel loading racks
- Drums
- Vehicles
- Landfills
- Transformers
- Other:

Release Mechanisms *(check potential release mechanisms at the site)*

- Spills
- Leaks
- Direct discharge
- Burning
- Other:

Impacted Media *(check potentially-impacted media at the site)*

- Surface soil (0-2 feet bgs*)
- Subsurface soil (>2 feet bgs)
- Air
- Sediment
- Groundwater
- Surface water
- Biota
- Other:

Receptors *(check receptors that could be affected by contamination at the site)*

- Residents (adult or child)
- Commercial or industrial worker
- Construction worker
- Subsistence harvester (i.e. gathers wild foods)
- Subsistence consumer (i.e. eats wild foods)
- Site visitor
- Trespasser
- Recreational user
- Farmer
- Other:

* bgs - below ground surface

2. Exposure Pathways: *(The answers to the following questions will identify complete exposure pathways at the site. Check each box where the answer to the question is "yes".)*

a) Direct Contact -

1. Incidental Soil Ingestion

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site-specific basis.)

If the box is checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Direct contact by incidental soil ingestion is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Can the soil contaminants permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Dermal absorption of contaminants is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

b) Ingestion -

1. Ingestion of Groundwater

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in the groundwater, or are contaminants expected to migrate to groundwater in the future?

Could the potentially affected groundwater be used as a current or future drinking water source? Please note, only leave the box unchecked if DEC has determined the groundwater is not a currently or reasonably expected future source of drinking water according to 18 AAC 75.350.

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Ingestion of groundwater is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Ingestion of Surface Water

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in surface water, or are contaminants expected to migrate to surface water in the future?

Could potentially affected surface water bodies be used, currently or in the future, as a drinking water source? Consider both public water systems and private use (i.e., during residential, recreational or subsistence activities).

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Incomplete

Comments:

The ingestion of surface water exposure pathway was determined to be incomplete because there are no bodies of water that meet the Phase II RI UFP-QAPP's definition of a "significant body of more than 100 square feet located within 50 feet downgradient of contaminated groundwater" (North Wind, 2014).

3. Ingestion of Wild and Farmed Foods

Is the site in an area that is used or reasonably could be used for hunting, fishing, or harvesting of wild or farmed foods?

Do the site contaminants have the potential to bioaccumulate (see Appendix C in the guidance document)?

Are site contaminants located where they would have the potential to be taken up into biota? (i.e. soil within the root zone for plants or burrowing depth for animals, in groundwater that could be connected to surface water, etc.)

If all of the boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

The ingestion of wild foods is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

c) Inhalation-

1. Inhalation of Outdoor Air

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Are the contaminants in soil volatile (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of outdoor air considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Inhalation of Indoor Air

Are occupied buildings on the site or reasonably expected to be occupied or placed on the site in an area that could be affected by contaminant vapors? (within 30 horizontal or vertical feet of petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; within 100 feet of non-petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; or subject to "preferential pathways," which promote easy airflow like utility conduits or rock fractures)



Are volatile compounds present in soil or groundwater (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?



If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of indoor air, or vapor intrusion, considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

3. Additional Exposure Pathways: *(Although there are no definitive questions provided in this section, these exposure pathways should also be considered at each site. Use the guidelines provided below to determine if further evaluation of each pathway is warranted.)*

Dermal Exposure to Contaminants in Groundwater and Surface Water

Dermal exposure to contaminants in groundwater and surface water may be a complete pathway if:

- Climate permits recreational use of waters for swimming.
- Climate permits exposure to groundwater during activities, such as construction.
- Groundwater or surface water is used for household purposes, such as bathing or cleaning.

Generally, DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C, are deemed protective of this pathway because dermal absorption is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation for residential uses.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The inhalation of fugitive dust is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water

Inhalation of volatile compounds in tap water may be a complete pathway if:

- The contaminated water is used for indoor household purposes such as showering, laundering, and dish washing.
- The contaminants of concern are volatile (common volatile contaminants are listed in Appendix D in the guidance document.)

DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of vapors during normal household activities is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Volatile COCs were not detected at this feature, and groundwater at this site is not currently being used for indoor household purposes. This exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Fugitive Dust

Inhalation of fugitive dust may be a complete pathway if:

- Nonvolatile compounds are found in the top 2 centimeters of soil. The top 2 centimeters of soil are likely to be dispersed in the wind as dust particles.
- Dust particles are less than 10 micrometers (Particulate Matter - PM₁₀). Particles of this size are called respirable particles and can reach the pulmonary parts of the lungs when inhaled.

DEC human health soil cleanup levels in Table B1 of 18 AAC 75 are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of particulates is incorporated into the soil exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The inhalation of fugitive dust is a complete but insignificant exposure pathway as all metal concentrations have been determined to be representative of background metals concentrations within this feature.

Direct Contact with Sediment

This pathway involves people's hands being exposed to sediment, such as during some recreational, subsistence, or industrial activity. People then incidentally ingest sediment from normal hand-to-mouth activities. In addition, dermal absorption of contaminants may be of concern if the the contaminants are able to permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document). This type of exposure should be investigated if:

- Climate permits recreational activities around sediment.
- The community has identified subsistence or recreational activities that would result in exposure to the sediment, such as clam digging.

Generally, DEC direct contact soil cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table B1, are assumed to be protective of direct contact with sediment.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

No sediment is present at this feature, therefore, this pathway is incomplete.

4. Other Comments *(Provide other comments as necessary to support the information provided in this form.)*

[Empty rectangular box for providing other comments]

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HUMAN HEALTH CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL GRAPHIC FORM

Site: Fort Morrow
AOC M- Feature M-PH-001

Completed By: Ahtna Environmental, Inc.
 Date Completed: January 2019

Instructions: Follow the numbered directions below. Do not consider contaminant concentrations or engineering/land use controls when describing pathways.

(1) Check the media that could be directly affected by the release.	(2) For each medium identified in (1), follow the top arrow and check possible transport mechanisms. Check additional media under (1) if the media acts as a secondary source.
Media	Transport Mechanisms
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil (0-2 ft bgs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to subsurface <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Runoff or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Subsurface Soil (2-15 ft bgs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to subsurface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Ground-water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to surface water body <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface water <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Sedimentation <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Resuspension, runoff, or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____

(3) Check all exposure media identified in (2).	(4) Check all pathways that could be complete. The pathways identified in this column must agree with Sections 2 and 3 of the Human Health CSM Scoping Form.	(5) Identify the receptors potentially affected by each exposure pathway: Enter "C" for current receptors, "F" for future receptors, "C/F" for both current and future receptors, or "I" for insignificant exposure.																								
Exposure Media	Exposure Pathway/Route	Current & Future Receptors																								
		Residents (adults or children) Commercial or Industrial workers Site visitors, trespassers, or recreational users Construction workers Farmers or subsistence harvesters Subsistence consumers Other																								
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> soil	<input type="checkbox"/> Incidental Soil Ingestion <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>																								
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> groundwater	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Groundwater <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Groundwater <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>																								
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct Contact with Sediment	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> biota	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Wild or Farmed Foods	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td><td> </td></tr> </table>																								

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Appendix A - Human Health Conceptual Site Model Scoping Form and Standardized Graphic

Site Name:

File Number:

Completed by:

Introduction

The form should be used to reach agreement with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) about which exposure pathways should be further investigated during site characterization. From this information, summary text about the CSM and a graphic depicting exposure pathways should be submitted with the site characterization work plan and updated as needed in later reports.

General Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below.

1. General Information:

Sources *(check potential sources at the site)*

- USTs
- ASTs
- Dispensers/fuel loading racks
- Drums
- Vehicles
- Landfills
- Transformers
- Other:

Release Mechanisms *(check potential release mechanisms at the site)*

- Spills
- Leaks
- Direct discharge
- Burning
- Other:

Impacted Media *(check potentially-impacted media at the site)*

- Surface soil (0-2 feet bgs*)
- Subsurface soil (>2 feet bgs)
- Air
- Sediment
- Groundwater
- Surface water
- Biota
- Other:

Receptors *(check receptors that could be affected by contamination at the site)*

- Residents (adult or child)
- Commercial or industrial worker
- Construction worker
- Subsistence harvester (i.e. gathers wild foods)
- Subsistence consumer (i.e. eats wild foods)
- Site visitor
- Trespasser
- Recreational user
- Farmer
- Other:

* bgs - below ground surface

2. Exposure Pathways: *(The answers to the following questions will identify complete exposure pathways at the site. Check each box where the answer to the question is "yes".)*

a) Direct Contact -

1. Incidental Soil Ingestion

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site-specific basis.)

If the box is checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Direct contact by incidental soil ingestion is considered a complete exposure pathway, due to contaminants being present in the subsurface soil (between 2 and 15 feet bgs). Naphthalene and DRO detected at concentrations above PALs. The cumulative risk calculations suggest that the concentrations of naphthalene and 2-methylnaphthalene detected onsite pose an acceptable risk. +

2. Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Can the soil contaminants permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Dermal absorption of contaminants is considered a complete exposure pathway that poses insignificant risk. Although naphthalene was detected at the site at concentrations above PALs and has been identified as a contaminant that can permeate the skin (Appendix B), cumulative risk calculations suggest that the concentrations of naphthalene and 2-methylnaphthalene detected on-site pose an +

b) Ingestion -

1. Ingestion of Groundwater

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in the groundwater, or are contaminants expected to migrate to groundwater in the future?

Could the potentially affected groundwater be used as a current or future drinking water source? Please note, only leave the box unchecked if DEC has determined the groundwater is not a currently or reasonably expected future source of drinking water according to 18 AAC 75.350.

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Ingestion of groundwater is considered a complete exposure pathway for future receptors. Groundwater is not currently being used as a drinking water source but could potentially be used in the future. Contaminants DRO and RRO were detected in groundwater above PALs.

2. Ingestion of Surface Water

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in surface water, or are contaminants expected to migrate to surface water in the future?

Could potentially affected surface water bodies be used, currently or in the future, as a drinking water source? Consider both public water systems and private use (i.e., during residential, recreational or subsistence activities).

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Incomplete

Comments:

The ingestion of surface water exposure pathway was determined to be incomplete because there are no bodies of water that meet the Phase II RI UFP-QAPP's definition of a "significant body of more than 100 square feet located within 50 feet downgradient of contaminated groundwater" (North Wind, 2014). +

3. Ingestion of Wild and Farmed Foods

Is the site in an area that is used or reasonably could be used for hunting, fishing, or harvesting of wild or farmed foods?

Do the site contaminants have the potential to bioaccumulate (see Appendix C in the guidance document)?

Are site contaminants located where they would have the potential to be taken up into biota? (i.e. soil within the root zone for plants or burrowing depth for animals, in groundwater that could be connected to surface water, etc.)

If all of the boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Feature M-UN-002 is located in an area that could be used by subsistence consumers, however, contaminants determined to bioaccumulate per ADEC's Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models Appendix C (ADEC, 2017b), are not present at this feature. Therefore, ingestion of wild foods is considered a complete exposure pathway that poses insignificant risk to the current and future +

c) Inhalation-

1. Inhalation of Outdoor Air

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Are the contaminants in soil volatile (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of outdoor air is considered a complete exposure pathway that poses insignificant risk. Although naphthalene and 2-methylnaphthalene were detected at the site at concentrations above PALs and has been identified as a volatile compound (Appendix D), cumulative risk calculations suggest that the concentrations of naphthalene detected on-site pose an acceptable risk +

2. Inhalation of Indoor Air

Are occupied buildings on the site or reasonably expected to be occupied or placed on the site in an area that could be affected by contaminant vapors? (within 30 horizontal or vertical feet of petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; within 100 feet of non-petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; or subject to "preferential pathways," which promote easy airflow like utility conduits or rock fractures)



Are volatile compounds present in soil or groundwater (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?



If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Currently, no buildings exist within 30 feet of this feature, although the feature could be the site of a building in the future. Inhalation of indoor air, or vapor intrusion, is considered a complete exposure pathway that poses insignificant risk. Although naphthalene and 2-methylnaphthalene were detected at the site at concentrations above the PAL and has been identified as a volatile compound (Appendix D), cumulative risk calculations suggest that the concentrations of naphthalene detected onsite pose an acceptable risk.

3. Additional Exposure Pathways: *(Although there are no definitive questions provided in this section, these exposure pathways should also be considered at each site. Use the guidelines provided below to determine if further evaluation of each pathway is warranted.)*

Dermal Exposure to Contaminants in Groundwater and Surface Water

Dermal exposure to contaminants in groundwater and surface water may be a complete pathway if:

- Climate permits recreational use of waters for swimming.
- Climate permits exposure to groundwater during activities, such as construction.
- Groundwater or surface water is used for household purposes, such as bathing or cleaning.

Generally, DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C, are deemed protective of this pathway because dermal absorption is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation for residential uses.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:



Comments:

Naphthalene is a compound that is known to permeate skin (Appendix B in the guidance document) that has been detected in soil and groundwater at this feature so the exposure pathway is complete for current and future receptors.

Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water

Inhalation of volatile compounds in tap water may be a complete pathway if:

- The contaminated water is used for indoor household purposes such as showering, laundering, and dish washing.
- The contaminants of concern are volatile (common volatile contaminants are listed in Appendix D in the guidance document.)

DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of vapors during normal household activities is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:



Comments:

The groundwater at this site is not currently being used for indoor household purposes. Naphthalene is a volatile compound (Appendix D in the guidance document) that has been detected in soil and water at this feature above PALs, therefore this exposure pathway is complete for future receptors.

Inhalation of Fugitive Dust

Inhalation of fugitive dust may be a complete pathway if:

- Nonvolatile compounds are found in the top 2 centimeters of soil. The top 2 centimeters of soil are likely to be dispersed in the wind as dust particles.
- Dust particles are less than 10 micrometers (Particulate Matter - PM₁₀). Particles of this size are called respirable particles and can reach the pulmonary parts of the lungs when inhaled.

DEC human health soil cleanup levels in Table B1 of 18 AAC 75 are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of particulates is incorporated into the soil exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The inhalation of fugitive dust is complete exposure pathway that poses insignificant risk because nonvolatile compounds have not been identified in the top 2 cm of soil.

Direct Contact with Sediment

This pathway involves people's hands being exposed to sediment, such as during some recreational, subsistence, or industrial activity. People then incidentally ingest sediment from normal hand-to-mouth activities. In addition, dermal absorption of contaminants may be of concern if the the contaminants are able to permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document). This type of exposure should be investigated if:

- Climate permits recreational activities around sediment.
- The community has identified subsistence or recreational activities that would result in exposure to the sediment, such as clam digging.

Generally, DEC direct contact soil cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table B1, are assumed to be protective of direct contact with sediment.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

No sediment is present at this feature, therefore, this pathway is incomplete.

4. Other Comments *(Provide other comments as necessary to support the information provided in this form.)*

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HUMAN HEALTH CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL GRAPHIC FORM

Site: Fort Morrow
AOC M- Feature M-UN-002

Completed By: Ahtna Environmental, Inc.
 Date Completed: January 2019

Instructions: Follow the numbered directions below. Do not consider contaminant concentrations or engineering/land use controls when describing pathways.

(1) Check the media that could be directly affected by the release.	(2) For each medium identified in (1), follow the top arrow and check possible transport mechanisms. Check additional media under (1) if the media acts as a secondary source.
Media	Transport Mechanisms
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil (0-2 ft bgs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to subsurface <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Runoff or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsurface Soil (2-15 ft bgs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to subsurface soil <i>check soil</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Ground-water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to surface water body <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface water <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Sedimentation <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Resuspension, runoff, or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____

(3) Check all exposure media identified in (2).	(4) Check all pathways that could be complete. The pathways identified in this column must agree with Sections 2 and 3 of the Human Health CSM Scoping Form.	(5) Identify the receptors potentially affected by each exposure pathway: Enter "C" for current receptors, "F" for future receptors, "C/F" for both current and future receptors, or "I" for insignificant exposure.																					
Exposure Media	Exposure Pathway/Route	Current & Future Receptors																					
		Residents (adults or children) Commercial or Industrial workers Site visitors, trespassers, or recreational users Construction workers Farmers or subsistence harvesters Subsistence consumers Other																					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> soil	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incidental Soil Ingestion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>C/F</td> <td>C/F</td> <td>C/F</td> <td>C/F</td> <td>C/F</td> <td>C/F</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F		I	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	I	I	I	I	
C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F																		
I	I	I	I	I	I																		
I	I	I	I	I	I																		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> groundwater	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Groundwater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Groundwater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>F</td> <td>C/F</td> <td>F</td> <td>F</td> <td>F</td> <td>F</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>F</td> <td>C/F</td> <td>F</td> <td>F</td> <td>F</td> <td>F</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>F</td> <td>F</td> <td>F</td> <td>F</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	F	C/F	F	F	F	F		F	C/F	F	F	F	F		F	F	F	F			
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> air	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Outdoor Air <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Indoor Air <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>C/F</td> <td>C/F</td> <td>C/F</td> <td>C/F</td> <td>C/F</td> <td>C/F</td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F		I	I	I	I				I	I	I	I	I	I	
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<input type="checkbox"/> surface water	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Surface Water <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Surface Water <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>																					
<input type="checkbox"/> sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct Contact with Sediment	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>																					
<input type="checkbox"/> biota	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Wild or Farmed Foods	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td>I</td> <td></td> </tr> </table>	I	I	I	I	I	I															
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Appendix A - Human Health Conceptual Site Model Scoping Form and Standardized Graphic

Site Name:

File Number:

Completed by:

Introduction

The form should be used to reach agreement with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) about which exposure pathways should be further investigated during site characterization. From this information, summary text about the CSM and a graphic depicting exposure pathways should be submitted with the site characterization work plan and updated as needed in later reports.

General Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below.

1. General Information:

Sources *(check potential sources at the site)*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> USTs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ASTs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landfills |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dispensers/fuel loading racks | <input type="checkbox"/> Transformers |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drums | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text" value="Latrine Plumbing"/> |

Release Mechanisms *(check potential release mechanisms at the site)*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spills | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct discharge |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leaks | <input type="checkbox"/> Burning |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Impacted Media *(check potentially-impacted media at the site)*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface soil (0-2 feet bgs*) | <input type="checkbox"/> Groundwater |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Subsurface soil (>2 feet bgs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Surface water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air | <input type="checkbox"/> Biota |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Receptors *(check receptors that could be affected by contamination at the site)*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residents (adult or child) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site visitor |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial or industrial worker | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trespasser |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construction worker | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreational user |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsistence harvester (i.e. gathers wild foods) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Farmer |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsistence consumer (i.e. eats wild foods) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

* bgs - below ground surface

2. Exposure Pathways: *(The answers to the following questions will identify complete exposure pathways at the site. Check each box where the answer to the question is "yes".)*

a) Direct Contact -

1. Incidental Soil Ingestion

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site-specific basis.)

If the box is checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Direct contact by incidental soil ingestion is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Can the soil contaminants permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Dermal absorption of contaminants is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

b) Ingestion -

1. Ingestion of Groundwater

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in the groundwater, or are contaminants expected to migrate to groundwater in the future?

Could the potentially affected groundwater be used as a current or future drinking water source? Please note, only leave the box unchecked if DEC has determined the groundwater is not a currently or reasonably expected future source of drinking water according to 18 AAC 75.350.

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Ingestion of groundwater is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Ingestion of Surface Water

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in surface water, or are contaminants expected to migrate to surface water in the future?

Could potentially affected surface water bodies be used, currently or in the future, as a drinking water source? Consider both public water systems and private use (i.e., during residential, recreational or subsistence activities).

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Incomplete

Comments:

The ingestion of surface water exposure pathway was determined to be incomplete because there are no bodies of water that meet the Phase II RI UFP-QAPP's definition of a "significant body of more than 100 square feet located within 50 feet downgradient of contaminated groundwater" (North Wind, 2014).

3. Ingestion of Wild and Farmed Foods

Is the site in an area that is used or reasonably could be used for hunting, fishing, or harvesting of wild or farmed foods?

Do the site contaminants have the potential to bioaccumulate (see Appendix C in the guidance document)?

Are site contaminants located where they would have the potential to be taken up into biota? (i.e. soil within the root zone for plants or burrowing depth for animals, in groundwater that could be connected to surface water, etc.)

If all of the boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

The ingestion of wild foods is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

c) Inhalation-

1. Inhalation of Outdoor Air

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Are the contaminants in soil volatile (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of outdoor air considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Inhalation of Indoor Air

Are occupied buildings on the site or reasonably expected to be occupied or placed on the site in an area that could be affected by contaminant vapors? (within 30 horizontal or vertical feet of petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; within 100 feet of non-petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; or subject to "preferential pathways," which promote easy airflow like utility conduits or rock fractures)

Are volatile compounds present in soil or groundwater (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of indoor air, or vapor intrusion, considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

3. Additional Exposure Pathways: *(Although there are no definitive questions provided in this section, these exposure pathways should also be considered at each site. Use the guidelines provided below to determine if further evaluation of each pathway is warranted.)*

Dermal Exposure to Contaminants in Groundwater and Surface Water

Dermal exposure to contaminants in groundwater and surface water may be a complete pathway if:

- Climate permits recreational use of waters for swimming.
- Climate permits exposure to groundwater during activities, such as construction.
- Groundwater or surface water is used for household purposes, such as bathing or cleaning.

Generally, DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C, are deemed protective of this pathway because dermal absorption is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation for residential uses.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Groundwater is present at this feature on average at 12 feet bgs. COCs were not detected in soil, therefore there is no reason to assume groundwater has been effected. This exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water

Inhalation of volatile compounds in tap water may be a complete pathway if:

- The contaminated water is used for indoor household purposes such as showering, laundering, and dish washing.
- The contaminants of concern are volatile (common volatile contaminants are listed in Appendix D in the guidance document.)

DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of vapors during normal household activities is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Volatile COCs were not detected at this feature, and groundwater at this site is not currently being used for indoor household purposes. This exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Fugitive Dust

Inhalation of fugitive dust may be a complete pathway if:

- Nonvolatile compounds are found in the top 2 centimeters of soil. The top 2 centimeters of soil are likely to be dispersed in the wind as dust particles.
- Dust particles are less than 10 micrometers (Particulate Matter - PM₁₀). Particles of this size are called respirable particles and can reach the pulmonary parts of the lungs when inhaled.

DEC human health soil cleanup levels in Table B1 of 18 AAC 75 are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of particulates is incorporated into the soil exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The inhalation of fugitive dust is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

Direct Contact with Sediment

This pathway involves people's hands being exposed to sediment, such as during some recreational, subsistence, or industrial activity. People then incidentally ingest sediment from normal hand-to-mouth activities. In addition, dermal absorption of contaminants may be of concern if the the contaminants are able to permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document). This type of exposure should be investigated if:

- Climate permits recreational activities around sediment.
- The community has identified subsistence or recreational activities that would result in exposure to the sediment, such as clam digging.

Generally, DEC direct contact soil cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table B1, are assumed to be protective of direct contact with sediment.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

No sediment is present at this feature, therefore, this pathway is incomplete.

4. Other Comments *(Provide other comments as necessary to support the information provided in this form.)*

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HUMAN HEALTH CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL GRAPHIC FORM

Site: Fort Morrow
AOC M- Feature M-DA-003

Completed By: Ahtna Environmental, Inc.
 Date Completed: January 2019

Instructions: Follow the numbered directions below. Do not consider contaminant concentrations or engineering/land use controls when describing pathways.

(1) Check the media that could be directly affected by the release.	(2) For each medium identified in (1), follow the top arrow and check possible transport mechanisms. Check additional media under (1) if the media acts as a secondary source.
Media	Transport Mechanisms
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil (0-2 ft bgs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to subsurface <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Runoff or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Subsurface Soil (2-15 ft bgs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to subsurface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Ground-water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to surface water body <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface water <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Sedimentation <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Resuspension, runoff, or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____

(3) Check all exposure media identified in (2).	(4) Check all pathways that could be complete. The pathways identified in this column must agree with Sections 2 and 3 of the Human Health CSM Scoping Form.	(5) Identify the receptors potentially affected by each exposure pathway: Enter "C" for current receptors, "F" for future receptors, "C/F" for both current and future receptors, or "I" for insignificant exposure.																								
Exposure Media	Exposure Pathway/Route	Current & Future Receptors																								
		Residents (adults or children) Commercial or Industrial workers Site visitors, trespassers, or recreational users Construction workers Farmers or subsistence harvesters Subsistence consumers Other																								
<input type="checkbox"/> soil	<input type="checkbox"/> Incidental Soil Ingestion <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input type="checkbox"/> groundwater	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Groundwater <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Groundwater <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input type="checkbox"/> air	<input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Outdoor Air <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Indoor Air <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input type="checkbox"/> surface water	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Surface Water <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Surface Water <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input type="checkbox"/> sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct Contact with Sediment	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input type="checkbox"/> biota	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Wild or Farmed Foods	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								

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Appendix A - Human Health Conceptual Site Model Scoping Form and Standardized Graphic

Site Name:

File Number:

Completed by:

Introduction

The form should be used to reach agreement with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) about which exposure pathways should be further investigated during site characterization. From this information, summary text about the CSM and a graphic depicting exposure pathways should be submitted with the site characterization work plan and updated as needed in later reports.

General Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below.

1. General Information:

Sources *(check potential sources at the site)*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> USTs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ASTs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landfills |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dispensers/fuel loading racks | <input type="checkbox"/> Transformers |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drums | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text" value="Latrine Plumbing"/> |

Release Mechanisms *(check potential release mechanisms at the site)*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spills | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct discharge |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leaks | <input type="checkbox"/> Burning |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Impacted Media *(check potentially-impacted media at the site)*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface soil (0-2 feet bgs*) | <input type="checkbox"/> Groundwater |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Subsurface soil (>2 feet bgs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Surface water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air | <input type="checkbox"/> Biota |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Receptors *(check receptors that could be affected by contamination at the site)*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residents (adult or child) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site visitor |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial or industrial worker | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trespasser |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construction worker | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreational user |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsistence harvester (i.e. gathers wild foods) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Farmer |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsistence consumer (i.e. eats wild foods) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

* bgs - below ground surface

2. Exposure Pathways: *(The answers to the following questions will identify complete exposure pathways at the site. Check each box where the answer to the question is "yes".)*

a) Direct Contact -

1. Incidental Soil Ingestion

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site-specific basis.)

If the box is checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Direct contact by incidental soil ingestion is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Can the soil contaminants permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Dermal absorption of contaminants is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

b) Ingestion -

1. Ingestion of Groundwater

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in the groundwater, or are contaminants expected to migrate to groundwater in the future?

Could the potentially affected groundwater be used as a current or future drinking water source? Please note, only leave the box unchecked if DEC has determined the groundwater is not a currently or reasonably expected future source of drinking water according to 18 AAC 75.350.

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Ingestion of groundwater is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Ingestion of Surface Water

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in surface water, or are contaminants expected to migrate to surface water in the future?

Could potentially affected surface water bodies be used, currently or in the future, as a drinking water source? Consider both public water systems and private use (i.e., during residential, recreational or subsistence activities).

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Incomplete

Comments:

The ingestion of surface water exposure pathway was determined to be incomplete because there are no bodies of water that meet the Phase II RI UFP-QAPP's definition of a "significant body of more than 100 square feet located within 50 feet downgradient of contaminated groundwater" (North Wind, 2014).

3. Ingestion of Wild and Farmed Foods

Is the site in an area that is used or reasonably could be used for hunting, fishing, or harvesting of wild or farmed foods?

Do the site contaminants have the potential to bioaccumulate (see Appendix C in the guidance document)?

Are site contaminants located where they would have the potential to be taken up into biota? (i.e. soil within the root zone for plants or burrowing depth for animals, in groundwater that could be connected to surface water, etc.)

If all of the boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

The ingestion of wild foods is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

c) Inhalation-

1. Inhalation of Outdoor Air

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Are the contaminants in soil volatile (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of outdoor air considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Inhalation of Indoor Air

Are occupied buildings on the site or reasonably expected to be occupied or placed on the site in an area that could be affected by contaminant vapors? (within 30 horizontal or vertical feet of petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; within 100 feet of non-petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; or subject to "preferential pathways," which promote easy airflow like utility conduits or rock fractures)



Are volatile compounds present in soil or groundwater (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?



If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of indoor air, or vapor intrusion, considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

3. Additional Exposure Pathways: *(Although there are no definitive questions provided in this section, these exposure pathways should also be considered at each site. Use the guidelines provided below to determine if further evaluation of each pathway is warranted.)*

Dermal Exposure to Contaminants in Groundwater and Surface Water

Dermal exposure to contaminants in groundwater and surface water may be a complete pathway if:

- Climate permits recreational use of waters for swimming.
- Climate permits exposure to groundwater during activities, such as construction.
- Groundwater or surface water is used for household purposes, such as bathing or cleaning.

Generally, DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C, are deemed protective of this pathway because dermal absorption is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation for residential uses.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Groundwater is present at this feature on average at 12 feet bgs. Contaminants were not detected in soil, therefore there is no reason to assume groundwater has been effected. This exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water

Inhalation of volatile compounds in tap water may be a complete pathway if:

- The contaminated water is used for indoor household purposes such as showering, laundering, and dish washing.
- The contaminants of concern are volatile (common volatile contaminants are listed in Appendix D in the guidance document.)

DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of vapors during normal household activities is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Volatile compounds were not detected at this feature, and groundwater at this site is not currently being used for indoor household purposes. This exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Fugitive Dust

Inhalation of fugitive dust may be a complete pathway if:

- Nonvolatile compounds are found in the top 2 centimeters of soil. The top 2 centimeters of soil are likely to be dispersed in the wind as dust particles.
- Dust particles are less than 10 micrometers (Particulate Matter - PM₁₀). Particles of this size are called respirable particles and can reach the pulmonary parts of the lungs when inhaled.

DEC human health soil cleanup levels in Table B1 of 18 AAC 75 are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of particulates is incorporated into the soil exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The inhalation of fugitive dust is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

Direct Contact with Sediment

This pathway involves people's hands being exposed to sediment, such as during some recreational, subsistence, or industrial activity. People then incidentally ingest sediment from normal hand-to-mouth activities. In addition, dermal absorption of contaminants may be of concern if the the contaminants are able to permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document). This type of exposure should be investigated if:

- Climate permits recreational activities around sediment.
- The community has identified subsistence or recreational activities that would result in exposure to the sediment, such as clam digging.

Generally, DEC direct contact soil cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table B1, are assumed to be protective of direct contact with sediment.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

No sediment is present at this feature, therefore, this pathway is incomplete.

4. Other Comments *(Provide other comments as necessary to support the information provided in this form.)*

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HUMAN HEALTH CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL GRAPHIC FORM

Site: Fort Morrow
AOC M- Feature M-WH-004

Completed By: Ahtna Environmental, Inc.
 Date Completed: January 2019

Instructions: Follow the numbered directions below. Do not consider contaminant concentrations or engineering/land use controls when describing pathways.

(1) Check the media that could be directly affected by the release.	(2) For each medium identified in (1), follow the top arrow and check possible transport mechanisms. Check additional media under (1) if the media acts as a secondary source.
Media	Transport Mechanisms
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil (0-2 ft bgs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to subsurface <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Runoff or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Subsurface Soil (2-15 ft bgs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to subsurface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Ground-water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to surface water body <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface water <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Sedimentation <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Resuspension, runoff, or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____

(3) Check all exposure media identified in (2).	(4) Check all pathways that could be complete. The pathways identified in this column must agree with Sections 2 and 3 of the Human Health CSM Scoping Form.	(5) Identify the receptors potentially affected by each exposure pathway: Enter "C" for current receptors, "F" for future receptors, "C/F" for both current and future receptors, or "I" for insignificant exposure.																								
Exposure Media	Exposure Pathway/Route	Current & Future Receptors																								
		Residents (adults or children) Commercial or Industrial workers Site visitors, trespassers, or recreational users Construction workers Farmers or subsistence harvesters Subsistence consumers Other																								
<input type="checkbox"/> soil	<input type="checkbox"/> Incidental Soil Ingestion <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input type="checkbox"/> groundwater	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Groundwater <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Groundwater <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input type="checkbox"/> air	<input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Outdoor Air <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Indoor Air <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input type="checkbox"/> surface water	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Surface Water <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Surface Water <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input type="checkbox"/> sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct Contact with Sediment	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input type="checkbox"/> biota	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Wild or Farmed Foods	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								

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Appendix A - Human Health Conceptual Site Model Scoping Form and Standardized Graphic

Site Name:

File Number:

Completed by:

Introduction

The form should be used to reach agreement with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) about which exposure pathways should be further investigated during site characterization. From this information, summary text about the CSM and a graphic depicting exposure pathways should be submitted with the site characterization work plan and updated as needed in later reports.

General Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below.

1. General Information:

Sources *(check potential sources at the site)*

- USTs
- ASTs
- Dispensers/fuel loading racks
- Drums
- Vehicles
- Landfills
- Transformers
- Other:

Release Mechanisms *(check potential release mechanisms at the site)*

- Spills
- Leaks
- Direct discharge
- Burning
- Other:

Impacted Media *(check potentially-impacted media at the site)*

- Surface soil (0-2 feet bgs*)
- Subsurface soil (>2 feet bgs)
- Air
- Sediment
- Groundwater
- Surface water
- Biota
- Other:

Receptors *(check receptors that could be affected by contamination at the site)*

- Residents (adult or child)
- Commercial or industrial worker
- Construction worker
- Subsistence harvester (i.e. gathers wild foods)
- Subsistence consumer (i.e. eats wild foods)
- Site visitor
- Trespasser
- Recreational user
- Farmer
- Other:

* bgs - below ground surface

2. Exposure Pathways: *(The answers to the following questions will identify complete exposure pathways at the site. Check each box where the answer to the question is "yes".)*

a) Direct Contact -

1. Incidental Soil Ingestion

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site-specific basis.)

If the box is checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Direct contact by incidental soil ingestion is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Can the soil contaminants permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Dermal absorption of contaminants is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

b) Ingestion -

1. Ingestion of Groundwater

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in the groundwater, or are contaminants expected to migrate to groundwater in the future?

Could the potentially affected groundwater be used as a current or future drinking water source? Please note, only leave the box unchecked if DEC has determined the groundwater is not a currently or reasonably expected future source of drinking water according to 18 AAC 75.350.

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Ingestion of groundwater is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Ingestion of Surface Water

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in surface water, or are contaminants expected to migrate to surface water in the future?

Could potentially affected surface water bodies be used, currently or in the future, as a drinking water source? Consider both public water systems and private use (i.e., during residential, recreational or subsistence activities).

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Incomplete

Comments:

The ingestion of surface water exposure pathway was determined to be incomplete because there are no bodies of water that meet the Phase II RI UFP-QAPP's definition of a "significant body of more than 100 square feet located within 50 feet downgradient of contaminated groundwater" (North Wind, 2014).

3. Ingestion of Wild and Farmed Foods

Is the site in an area that is used or reasonably could be used for hunting, fishing, or harvesting of wild or farmed foods?

Do the site contaminants have the potential to bioaccumulate (see Appendix C in the guidance document)?

Are site contaminants located where they would have the potential to be taken up into biota? (i.e. soil within the root zone for plants or burrowing depth for animals, in groundwater that could be connected to surface water, etc.)

If all of the boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

The ingestion of wild foods is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

c) Inhalation-

1. Inhalation of Outdoor Air

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Are the contaminants in soil volatile (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of outdoor air considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Inhalation of Indoor Air

Are occupied buildings on the site or reasonably expected to be occupied or placed on the site in an area that could be affected by contaminant vapors? (within 30 horizontal or vertical feet of petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; within 100 feet of non-petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; or subject to "preferential pathways," which promote easy airflow like utility conduits or rock fractures)



Are volatile compounds present in soil or groundwater (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?



If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of indoor air, or vapor intrusion, considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

3. Additional Exposure Pathways: *(Although there are no definitive questions provided in this section, these exposure pathways should also be considered at each site. Use the guidelines provided below to determine if further evaluation of each pathway is warranted.)*

Dermal Exposure to Contaminants in Groundwater and Surface Water

Dermal exposure to contaminants in groundwater and surface water may be a complete pathway if:

- Climate permits recreational use of waters for swimming.
- Climate permits exposure to groundwater during activities, such as construction.
- Groundwater or surface water is used for household purposes, such as bathing or cleaning.

Generally, DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C, are deemed protective of this pathway because dermal absorption is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation for residential uses.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

COCs have not been detected in groundwater at this site above the PALs. Groundwater is present at the site on average at 12 feet bgs. This exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water

Inhalation of volatile compounds in tap water may be a complete pathway if:

- The contaminated water is used for indoor household purposes such as showering, laundering, and dish washing.
- The contaminants of concern are volatile (common volatile contaminants are listed in Appendix D in the guidance document.)

DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of vapors during normal household activities is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

This pathway is complete but insignificant for future receptors. The groundwater at this site is not currently being used for indoor household purposes and COCs are non volatile.

Inhalation of Fugitive Dust

Inhalation of fugitive dust may be a complete pathway if:

- Nonvolatile compounds are found in the top 2 centimeters of soil. The top 2 centimeters of soil are likely to be dispersed in the wind as dust particles.
- Dust particles are less than 10 micrometers (Particulate Matter - PM₁₀). Particles of this size are called respirable particles and can reach the pulmonary parts of the lungs when inhaled.

DEC human health soil cleanup levels in Table B1 of 18 AAC 75 are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of particulates is incorporated into the soil exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The inhalation of fugitive dust is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

Direct Contact with Sediment

This pathway involves people's hands being exposed to sediment, such as during some recreational, subsistence, or industrial activity. People then incidentally ingest sediment from normal hand-to-mouth activities. In addition, dermal absorption of contaminants may be of concern if the the contaminants are able to permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document). This type of exposure should be investigated if:

- Climate permits recreational activities around sediment.
- The community has identified subsistence or recreational activities that would result in exposure to the sediment, such as clam digging.

Generally, DEC direct contact soil cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table B1, are assumed to be protective of direct contact with sediment.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

No sediment is present at this feature, therefore, this pathway is incomplete.

4. Other Comments *(Provide other comments as necessary to support the information provided in this form.)*

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HUMAN HEALTH CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL GRAPHIC FORM

Site: Fort Morrow
AOC M- Feature M-PR-005

Completed By: Ahtna Environmental, Inc.
 Date Completed: January 2019

Instructions: Follow the numbered directions below. Do not consider contaminant concentrations or engineering/land use controls when describing pathways.

(1) Check the media that could be directly affected by the release.	(2) For each medium identified in (1), follow the top arrow and check possible transport mechanisms. Check additional media under (1) if the media acts as a secondary source.
Media	Transport Mechanisms
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil (0-2 ft bgs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to subsurface <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Runoff or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Subsurface Soil (2-15 ft bgs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to subsurface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Ground-water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to surface water body <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface water <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Sedimentation <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Resuspension, runoff, or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____

(3) Check all exposure media identified in (2).	(4) Check all pathways that could be complete. The pathways identified in this column must agree with Sections 2 and 3 of the Human Health CSM Scoping Form.	(5) Identify the receptors potentially affected by each exposure pathway: Enter "C" for current receptors, "F" for future receptors, "C/F" for both current and future receptors, or "I" for insignificant exposure.																								
Exposure Media	Exposure Pathway/Route	Current & Future Receptors																								
		Residents (adults or children) Commercial or Industrial workers Site visitors, trespassers, or recreational users Construction workers Farmers or subsistence harvesters Subsistence consumers Other																								
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> soil	<input type="checkbox"/> Incidental Soil Ingestion <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> groundwater	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Groundwater <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Groundwater <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> air	<input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Outdoor Air <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Indoor Air <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> surface water	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Surface Water <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Surface Water <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct Contact with Sediment	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> biota	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Wild or Farmed Foods	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								

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Appendix A - Human Health Conceptual Site Model Scoping Form and Standardized Graphic

Site Name:

File Number:

Completed by:

Introduction

The form should be used to reach agreement with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) about which exposure pathways should be further investigated during site characterization. From this information, summary text about the CSM and a graphic depicting exposure pathways should be submitted with the site characterization work plan and updated as needed in later reports.

General Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below.

1. General Information:

Sources *(check potential sources at the site)*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> USTs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ASTs | <input type="checkbox"/> Landfills |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dispensers/fuel loading racks | <input type="checkbox"/> Transformers |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drums | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Release Mechanisms *(check potential release mechanisms at the site)*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spills | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct discharge |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leaks | <input type="checkbox"/> Burning |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Impacted Media *(check potentially-impacted media at the site)*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface soil (0-2 feet bgs*) | <input type="checkbox"/> Groundwater |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsurface soil (>2 feet bgs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Surface water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air | <input type="checkbox"/> Biota |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Receptors *(check receptors that could be affected by contamination at the site)*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residents (adult or child) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site visitor |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial or industrial worker | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trespasser |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construction worker | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreational user |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsistence harvester (i.e. gathers wild foods) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Farmer |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsistence consumer (i.e. eats wild foods) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

* bgs - below ground surface

2. Exposure Pathways: *(The answers to the following questions will identify complete exposure pathways at the site. Check each box where the answer to the question is "yes".)*

a) Direct Contact -

1. Incidental Soil Ingestion

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site-specific basis.)

If the box is checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Direct contact by incidental soil ingestion is considered a complete exposure pathway, due to DRO and naphthalene being present in the subsurface soil (between 2 and 15 feet bgs) at concentrations that exceed PALs.

2. Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Can the soil contaminants permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Direct contact by dermal absorption of contaminants from soil is considered a complete exposure pathway due to the presence of naphthalene in the subsurface (2-15 feet bgs) at concentrations that exceed PALs. Naphthalene is listed in Appendix B as compounds that can permeate the skin.

b) Ingestion -

1. Ingestion of Groundwater

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in the groundwater, or are contaminants expected to migrate to groundwater in the future?

Could the potentially affected groundwater be used as a current or future drinking water source? Please note, only leave the box unchecked if DEC has determined the groundwater is not a currently or reasonably expected future source of drinking water according to 18 AAC 75.350.

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Ingestion of groundwater is considered a complete exposure pathway for future receptors. Groundwater is not currently being used as a drinking water source but could potentially be used in the future.

2. Ingestion of Surface Water

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in surface water, or are contaminants expected to migrate to surface water in the future?

Could potentially affected surface water bodies be used, currently or in the future, as a drinking water source? Consider both public water systems and private use (i.e., during residential, recreational or subsistence activities).

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Incomplete

Comments:

The ingestion of surface water exposure pathway was determined to be incomplete because there are no bodies of water that meet the Phase II RI UFP-QAPP's definition of a "significant body of more than 100 square feet located within 50 feet downgradient of contaminated groundwater" (North Wind, 2014).

3. Ingestion of Wild and Farmed Foods

Is the site in an area that is used or reasonably could be used for hunting, fishing, or harvesting of wild or farmed foods?

Do the site contaminants have the potential to bioaccumulate (see Appendix C in the guidance document)?

Are site contaminants located where they would have the potential to be taken up into biota? (i.e. soil within the root zone for plants or burrowing depth for animals, in groundwater that could be connected to surface water, etc.)

If all of the boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Feature M-ST-006 is located in an area that could be used by subsistence consumers, however, contaminants determined to bioaccumulate per Appendix C are not present at this feature. Therefore, ingestion of wild foods is considered a complete exposure pathway that poses insignificant risk to the current and future receptors.

c) Inhalation-

1. Inhalation of Outdoor Air

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Are the contaminants in soil volatile (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of outdoor air is considered a complete exposure pathway with insignificant risk. Even though the volatile compounds, naphthalene, as listed in Appendix D of the Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models (ADEC, 2017b), have been detected in the subsurface soil at this feature; because of wind and limited exposure, it is unlikely to impact the current and future receptors.

2. Inhalation of Indoor Air

Are occupied buildings on the site or reasonably expected to be occupied or placed on the site in an area that could be affected by contaminant vapors? (within 30 horizontal or vertical feet of petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; within 100 feet of non-petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; or subject to "preferential pathways," which promote easy airflow like utility conduits or rock fractures)



Are volatile compounds present in soil or groundwater (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?



If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Currently, no buildings exist within 30 feet of this feature, although the feature could be the site of a building in the future. Inhalation of indoor air, or vapor intrusion, is considered a complete exposure pathway for future receptors because the volatile contaminant, naphthalene, was detected in the subsurface soil at concentrations above the PAL.

3. Additional Exposure Pathways: *(Although there are no definitive questions provided in this section, these exposure pathways should also be considered at each site. Use the guidelines provided below to determine if further evaluation of each pathway is warranted.)*

Dermal Exposure to Contaminants in Groundwater and Surface Water

Dermal exposure to contaminants in groundwater and surface water may be a complete pathway if:

- Climate permits recreational use of waters for swimming.
- Climate permits exposure to groundwater during activities, such as construction.
- Groundwater or surface water is used for household purposes, such as bathing or cleaning.

Generally, DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C, are deemed protective of this pathway because dermal absorption is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation for residential uses.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Dermal exposure to contaminants in groundwater is considered a complete exposure pathway for future receptors. Groundwater is not currently being used as a drinking water source but could potentially be used in the future.

Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water

Inhalation of volatile compounds in tap water may be a complete pathway if:

- The contaminated water is used for indoor household purposes such as showering, laundering, and dish washing.
- The contaminants of concern are volatile (common volatile contaminants are listed in Appendix D in the guidance document.)

DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of vapors during normal household activities is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The groundwater at this site is not currently being used for indoor household purposes and volatile COCs (Appendix D in the guidance document) have not been detected in groundwater at this feature. This exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Fugitive Dust

Inhalation of fugitive dust may be a complete pathway if:

- Nonvolatile compounds are found in the top 2 centimeters of soil. The top 2 centimeters of soil are likely to be dispersed in the wind as dust particles.
- Dust particles are less than 10 micrometers (Particulate Matter - PM₁₀). Particles of this size are called respirable particles and can reach the pulmonary parts of the lungs when inhaled.

DEC human health soil cleanup levels in Table B1 of 18 AAC 75 are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of particulates is incorporated into the soil exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The inhalation of fugitive dust is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk, as the nonvolatile compound DRO has been identified on the top 2 cm of soil, but the site is covered by grass and moss and the generation of dust is unlikely.

Direct Contact with Sediment

This pathway involves people's hands being exposed to sediment, such as during some recreational, subsistence, or industrial activity. People then incidentally ingest sediment from normal hand-to-mouth activities. In addition, dermal absorption of contaminants may be of concern if the the contaminants are able to permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document). This type of exposure should be investigated if:

- Climate permits recreational activities around sediment.
- The community has identified subsistence or recreational activities that would result in exposure to the sediment, such as clam digging.

Generally, DEC direct contact soil cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table B1, are assumed to be protective of direct contact with sediment.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

No sediment is present at this feature, therefore, this pathway is incomplete.

4. Other Comments *(Provide other comments as necessary to support the information provided in this form.)*

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HUMAN HEALTH CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL GRAPHIC FORM

Site: Fort Morrow
AOC M- Feature M-ST-006

Completed By: Ahtna Environmental, Inc.
 Date Completed: January 2019

Instructions: Follow the numbered directions below. Do not consider contaminant concentrations or engineering/land use controls when describing pathways.

(1) Check the media that could be directly affected by the release.	(2) For each medium identified in (1), follow the top arrow and check possible transport mechanisms. Check additional media under (1) if the media acts as a secondary source.
Media	Transport Mechanisms
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil (0-2 ft bgs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to subsurface <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Runoff or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsurface Soil (2-15 ft bgs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to subsurface soil <i>check soil</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Ground-water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to surface water body <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface water <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Sedimentation <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Resuspension, runoff, or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____

(3) Check all exposure media identified in (2).	(4) Check all pathways that could be complete. The pathways identified in this column must agree with Sections 2 and 3 of the Human Health CSM Scoping Form.	(5) Identify the receptors potentially affected by each exposure pathway: Enter "C" for current receptors, "F" for future receptors, "C/F" for both current and future receptors, or "I" for insignificant exposure.																					
Exposure Media	Exposure Pathway/Route	Current & Future Receptors																					
		Residents (adults or children) Commercial or Industrial workers Site visitors, trespassers, or recreational users Construction workers Farmers or subsistence harvesters Subsistence consumers Other																					
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> soil	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incidental Soil Ingestion <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td>C/F</td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td></td> </tr> </table>	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F		C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F		I	I	I	I	I	I	
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C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F																		
I	I	I	I	I	I																		
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> groundwater	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Groundwater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Groundwater <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>F</td><td>F</td><td>F</td><td>F</td><td>F</td><td>F</td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>	F	F	F	F	F	F		I	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	I	I			
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> air	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Outdoor Air <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Indoor Air <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td></td> </tr> </table>	I	I	I	I	I	I		I	I	I	I				I	I	I	I	I	I	
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<input type="checkbox"/> surface water	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Surface Water <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Surface Water <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>																					
<input type="checkbox"/> sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct Contact with Sediment	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td> </tr> </table>																					
<input type="checkbox"/> biota	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Wild or Farmed Foods	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td>I</td><td></td> </tr> </table>	I	I	I	I	I	I															
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Appendix A - Human Health Conceptual Site Model Scoping Form and Standardized Graphic

Site Name:

File Number:

Completed by:

Introduction

The form should be used to reach agreement with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) about which exposure pathways should be further investigated during site characterization. From this information, summary text about the CSM and a graphic depicting exposure pathways should be submitted with the site characterization work plan and updated as needed in later reports.

General Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below.

1. General Information:

Sources *(check potential sources at the site)*

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> USTs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Vehicles |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ASTs | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Landfills |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dispensers/fuel loading racks | <input type="checkbox"/> Transformers |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drums | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text" value="Latrine Plumbing"/> |

Release Mechanisms *(check potential release mechanisms at the site)*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Spills | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct discharge |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Leaks | <input type="checkbox"/> Burning |
| | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Impacted Media *(check potentially-impacted media at the site)*

- | | |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surface soil (0-2 feet bgs*) | <input type="checkbox"/> Groundwater |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Subsurface soil (>2 feet bgs) | <input type="checkbox"/> Surface water |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Air | <input type="checkbox"/> Biota |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sediment | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

Receptors *(check receptors that could be affected by contamination at the site)*

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Residents (adult or child) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Site visitor |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Commercial or industrial worker | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Trespasser |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construction worker | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Recreational user |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsistence harvester (i.e. gathers wild foods) | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Farmer |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsistence consumer (i.e. eats wild foods) | <input type="checkbox"/> Other: <input type="text"/> |

* bgs - below ground surface

2. Exposure Pathways: *(The answers to the following questions will identify complete exposure pathways at the site. Check each box where the answer to the question is "yes".)*

a) Direct Contact -

1. Incidental Soil Ingestion

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site-specific basis.)

If the box is checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Direct contact by incidental soil ingestion is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Can the soil contaminants permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Dermal absorption of contaminants is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

b) Ingestion -

1. Ingestion of Groundwater

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in the groundwater, or are contaminants expected to migrate to groundwater in the future?

Could the potentially affected groundwater be used as a current or future drinking water source? Please note, only leave the box unchecked if DEC has determined the groundwater is not a currently or reasonably expected future source of drinking water according to 18 AAC 75.350.

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Ingestion of groundwater is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Ingestion of Surface Water

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in surface water, or are contaminants expected to migrate to surface water in the future?

Could potentially affected surface water bodies be used, currently or in the future, as a drinking water source? Consider both public water systems and private use (i.e., during residential, recreational or subsistence activities).

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Incomplete

Comments:

The ingestion of surface water exposure pathway was determined to be incomplete because there are no bodies of water that meet the Phase II RI UFP-QAPP's definition of a "significant body of more than 100 square feet located within 50 feet downgradient of contaminated groundwater" (North Wind, 2014).

3. Ingestion of Wild and Farmed Foods

Is the site in an area that is used or reasonably could be used for hunting, fishing, or harvesting of wild or farmed foods?

Do the site contaminants have the potential to bioaccumulate (see Appendix C in the guidance document)?

Are site contaminants located where they would have the potential to be taken up into biota? (i.e. soil within the root zone for plants or burrowing depth for animals, in groundwater that could be connected to surface water, etc.)

If all of the boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

The ingestion of wild foods is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

c) Inhalation-

1. Inhalation of Outdoor Air

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Are the contaminants in soil volatile (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of outdoor air considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Inhalation of Indoor Air

Are occupied buildings on the site or reasonably expected to be occupied or placed on the site in an area that could be affected by contaminant vapors? (within 30 horizontal or vertical feet of petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; within 100 feet of non-petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; or subject to "preferential pathways," which promote easy airflow like utility conduits or rock fractures)



Are volatile compounds present in soil or groundwater (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?



If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of indoor air, or vapor intrusion, considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

3. Additional Exposure Pathways: *(Although there are no definitive questions provided in this section, these exposure pathways should also be considered at each site. Use the guidelines provided below to determine if further evaluation of each pathway is warranted.)*

Dermal Exposure to Contaminants in Groundwater and Surface Water

Dermal exposure to contaminants in groundwater and surface water may be a complete pathway if:

- Climate permits recreational use of waters for swimming.
- Climate permits exposure to groundwater during activities, such as construction.
- Groundwater or surface water is used for household purposes, such as bathing or cleaning.

Generally, DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C, are deemed protective of this pathway because dermal absorption is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation for residential uses.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Groundwater is present at this feature on average at 12 feet bgs. COCs were not detected in soil, therefore there is no reason to assume groundwater has been effected. This exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water

Inhalation of volatile compounds in tap water may be a complete pathway if:

- The contaminated water is used for indoor household purposes such as showering, laundering, and dish washing.
- The contaminants of concern are volatile (common volatile contaminants are listed in Appendix D in the guidance document.)

DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of vapors during normal household activities is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Volatile COCs were not detected at this feature, and groundwater at this site is not currently being used for indoor household purposes. This exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Fugitive Dust

Inhalation of fugitive dust may be a complete pathway if:

- Nonvolatile compounds are found in the top 2 centimeters of soil. The top 2 centimeters of soil are likely to be dispersed in the wind as dust particles.
- Dust particles are less than 10 micrometers (Particulate Matter - PM₁₀). Particles of this size are called respirable particles and can reach the pulmonary parts of the lungs when inhaled.

DEC human health soil cleanup levels in Table B1 of 18 AAC 75 are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of particulates is incorporated into the soil exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The inhalation of fugitive dust is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

Direct Contact with Sediment

This pathway involves people's hands being exposed to sediment, such as during some recreational, subsistence, or industrial activity. People then incidentally ingest sediment from normal hand-to-mouth activities. In addition, dermal absorption of contaminants may be of concern if the the contaminants are able to permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document). This type of exposure should be investigated if:

- Climate permits recreational activities around sediment.
- The community has identified subsistence or recreational activities that would result in exposure to the sediment, such as clam digging.

Generally, DEC direct contact soil cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table B1, are assumed to be protective of direct contact with sediment.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

No sediment is present at this feature, therefore, this pathway is incomplete.

4. Other Comments *(Provide other comments as necessary to support the information provided in this form.)*

[Empty rectangular box for providing other comments]

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HUMAN HEALTH CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL GRAPHIC FORM

Site: Fort Morrow
AOC M- Feature M-DA-006

Completed By: Ahtna Environmental, Inc.
 Date Completed: January 2019

Instructions: Follow the numbered directions below. Do not consider contaminant concentrations or engineering/land use controls when describing pathways.

(1) Check the media that could be directly affected by the release.	(2) For each medium identified in (1), follow the top arrow and check possible transport mechanisms. Check additional media under (1) if the media acts as a secondary source.
Media	Transport Mechanisms
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil (0-2 ft bgs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to subsurface <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Runoff or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Subsurface Soil (2-15 ft bgs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to subsurface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Ground-water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to surface water body <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface water <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Sedimentation <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Resuspension, runoff, or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____

(3) Check all exposure media identified in (2).	(4) Check all pathways that could be complete. The pathways identified in this column must agree with Sections 2 and 3 of the Human Health CSM Scoping Form.	(5) Identify the receptors potentially affected by each exposure pathway: Enter "C" for current receptors, "F" for future receptors, "C/F" for both current and future receptors, or "I" for insignificant exposure.																								
Exposure Media	Exposure Pathway/Route	Current & Future Receptors																								
		Residents (adults or children) Commercial or Industrial workers Site visitors, trespassers, or recreational users Construction workers Farmers or subsistence harvesters Subsistence consumers Other																								
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> soil	<input type="checkbox"/> Incidental Soil Ingestion <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> groundwater	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Groundwater <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Groundwater <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> air	<input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Outdoor Air <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Indoor Air <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> surface water	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Surface Water <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Surface Water <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct Contact with Sediment	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> biota	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Wild or Farmed Foods	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								

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Appendix A - Human Health Conceptual Site Model Scoping Form and Standardized Graphic

Site Name:

File Number:

Completed by:

Introduction

The form should be used to reach agreement with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) about which exposure pathways should be further investigated during site characterization. From this information, summary text about the CSM and a graphic depicting exposure pathways should be submitted with the site characterization work plan and updated as needed in later reports.

General Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below.

1. General Information:

Sources *(check potential sources at the site)*

- USTs
- ASTs
- Dispensers/fuel loading racks
- Drums
- Vehicles
- Landfills
- Transformers
- Other:

Release Mechanisms *(check potential release mechanisms at the site)*

- Spills
- Leaks
- Direct discharge
- Burning
- Other:

Impacted Media *(check potentially-impacted media at the site)*

- Surface soil (0-2 feet bgs*)
- Subsurface soil (>2 feet bgs)
- Air
- Sediment
- Groundwater
- Surface water
- Biota
- Other:

Receptors *(check receptors that could be affected by contamination at the site)*

- Residents (adult or child)
- Commercial or industrial worker
- Construction worker
- Subsistence harvester (i.e. gathers wild foods)
- Subsistence consumer (i.e. eats wild foods)
- Site visitor
- Trespasser
- Recreational user
- Farmer
- Other:

* bgs - below ground surface

2. Exposure Pathways: *(The answers to the following questions will identify complete exposure pathways at the site. Check each box where the answer to the question is "yes".)*

a) Direct Contact -

1. Incidental Soil Ingestion

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site-specific basis.)

If the box is checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Direct contact by incidental soil ingestion is a complete exposure pathway, due to DRO, naphthalene, 1-methylnaphthalene, and 2-methylnaphthalene being present in subsurface soil (between 2 and 15 feet bgs). at concentrations above PALs. The cumulative risk calculations suggest that the non-bulk fuel contaminants present at this feature pose an acceptable risk, however DRO is also present, there for th

2. Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Can the soil contaminants permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Contaminants (naphthalene, 1- methylnaphthalene, and 2-methylnaphthalene) that can permeate the skin (Appendix B) were detected in the subsurface soil between 2 and 15 feet bgs. The cumulative risk calculations suggest that the non-bulk fuel contaminants present at this feature pose an acceptable risk, however DRO is also present at concentrations above the PAL, as such direct contact by dermal

b) Ingestion -

1. Ingestion of Groundwater

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in the groundwater, or are contaminants expected to migrate to groundwater in the future?

Could the potentially affected groundwater be used as a current or future drinking water source? Please note, only leave the box unchecked if DEC has determined the groundwater is not a currently or reasonably expected future source of drinking water according to 18 AAC 75.350.

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Groundwater at this feature is located at approximately 21 feet, contaminated was identified onsite from approximately 5-10 feet bgs. At this time, contamination does not reach groundwater and the groundwater is not currently being used as a drinking water source. Cumulative risk calculations for non bulk fuels, suggest that the contaminants identified on site pose an acceptable risk, however DRO is

2. Ingestion of Surface Water

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in surface water, or are contaminants expected to migrate to surface water in the future?

Could potentially affected surface water bodies be used, currently or in the future, as a drinking water source? Consider both public water systems and private use (i.e., during residential, recreational or subsistence activities).

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Incomplete

Comments:

The ingestion of surface water exposure pathway was determined to be incomplete because there are no bodies of water that meet the Phase II RI UFP-QAPP's definition of a "significant body of more than 100 square feet located within 50 feet downgradient of contaminated groundwater" (North Wind, 2014).

3. Ingestion of Wild and Farmed Foods

Is the site in an area that is used or reasonably could be used for hunting, fishing, or harvesting of wild or farmed foods?

Do the site contaminants have the potential to bioaccumulate (see Appendix C in the guidance document)?

Are site contaminants located where they would have the potential to be taken up into biota? (i.e. soil within the root zone for plants or burrowing depth for animals, in groundwater that could be connected to surface water, etc.)

If all of the boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Compounds that are known to have the potential to bioaccumulate (Appendix C in the guidance document) have not been detected in soil at this feature., therefore this pathway is complete yet insignificant.

c) Inhalation-

1. Inhalation of Outdoor Air

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Are the contaminants in soil volatile (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of outdoor air is considered a complete exposure pathway with insignificant risk. Even though the volatile compounds 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, and naphthalene, as listed in Appendix D of the Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models (ADEC, 2017b), have been detected in the subsurface soil at this feature: because of wind and limited exposure, it is unlikely to

2. Inhalation of Indoor Air

Are occupied buildings on the site or reasonably expected to be occupied or placed on the site in an area that could be affected by contaminant vapors? (within 30 horizontal or vertical feet of petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; within 100 feet of non-petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; or subject to "preferential pathways," which promote easy airflow like utility conduits or rock fractures)



Are volatile compounds present in soil or groundwater (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?



If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Currently, no buildings exist within 30 feet of this feature, although the feature could be the site of a building in the future. Inhalation of indoor air, or vapor intrusion, is considered a completed exposure pathway for future receptors because the 1-methylnaphthalene, 2-methylnaphthalene, and naphthalene, as listed in Appendix D, have been detected in the subsurface soil at this feature

3. Additional Exposure Pathways: *(Although there are no definitive questions provided in this section, these exposure pathways should also be considered at each site. Use the guidelines provided below to determine if further evaluation of each pathway is warranted.)*

Dermal Exposure to Contaminants in Groundwater and Surface Water

Dermal exposure to contaminants in groundwater and surface water may be a complete pathway if:

- Climate permits recreational use of waters for swimming.
- Climate permits exposure to groundwater during activities, such as construction.
- Groundwater or surface water is used for household purposes, such as bathing or cleaning.

Generally, DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C, are deemed protective of this pathway because dermal absorption is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation for residential uses.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Groundwater is present at this feature on average at 12 feet bgs. COCs were not detected in groundwater at this feature.

Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water

Inhalation of volatile compounds in tap water may be a complete pathway if:

- The contaminated water is used for indoor household purposes such as showering, laundering, and dish washing.
- The contaminants of concern are volatile (common volatile contaminants are listed in Appendix D in the guidance document.)

DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of vapors during normal household activities is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Volatile COCs were not detected in groundwater at this feature, and groundwater at this site is not currently being used for indoor household purposes. This exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Fugitive Dust

Inhalation of fugitive dust may be a complete pathway if:

- Nonvolatile compounds are found in the top 2 centimeters of soil. The top 2 centimeters of soil are likely to be dispersed in the wind as dust particles.
- Dust particles are less than 10 micrometers (Particulate Matter - PM₁₀). Particles of this size are called respirable particles and can reach the pulmonary parts of the lungs when inhaled.

DEC human health soil cleanup levels in Table B1 of 18 AAC 75 are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of particulates is incorporated into the soil exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The inhalation of fugitive dust is a complete exposure pathway that poses insignificant risk, as nonvolatile compounds have not been identified on the top 2 cm of soil and all metal concentrations have been determined to be representative of background metals concentrations within this feature.

Direct Contact with Sediment

This pathway involves people's hands being exposed to sediment, such as during some recreational, subsistence, or industrial activity. People then incidentally ingest sediment from normal hand-to-mouth activities. In addition, dermal absorption of contaminants may be of concern if the the contaminants are able to permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document). This type of exposure should be investigated if:

- Climate permits recreational activities around sediment.
- The community has identified subsistence or recreational activities that would result in exposure to the sediment, such as clam digging.

Generally, DEC direct contact soil cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table B1, are assumed to be protective of direct contact with sediment.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

No sediment is present at this feature, therefore, this pathway is incomplete.

4. Other Comments *(Provide other comments as necessary to support the information provided in this form.)*

[Empty rectangular box for providing other comments]

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HUMAN HEALTH CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL GRAPHIC FORM

Site: Fort Morrow
AOC M- Feature M-DA-023

Completed By: Ahtna Environmental, Inc.
 Date Completed: January 2019

Instructions: Follow the numbered directions below. Do not consider contaminant concentrations or engineering/land use controls when describing pathways.

(1) Media	(2) Transport Mechanisms
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil (0-2 ft bgs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to subsurface <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Runoff or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsurface Soil (2-15 ft bgs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to subsurface soil <i>check soil</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Ground-water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to surface water body <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface water <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Sedimentation <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Resuspension, runoff, or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____

(3) Check all exposure media identified in (2).

Exposure Media

soil

groundwater

air

surface water

sediment

biota

(4) Check all pathways that could be complete. The pathways identified in this column must agree with Sections 2 and 3 of the Human Health CSM Scoping Form.

Exposure Pathway/Route

Incidental Soil Ingestion

Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil

Inhalation of Fugitive Dust

Ingestion of Groundwater

Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Groundwater

Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water

Inhalation of Outdoor Air

Inhalation of Indoor Air

Inhalation of Fugitive Dust

Ingestion of Surface Water

Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Surface Water

Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water

Direct Contact with Sediment

Ingestion of Wild or Farmed Foods

(5) Identify the receptors potentially affected by each exposure pathway: Enter "C" for current receptors, "F" for future receptors, "C/F" for both current and future receptors, or "I" for insignificant exposure.

Current & Future Receptors

	Residents (adults or children)	Commercial or Industrial workers	Site visitors, trespassers, or recreational users	Construction workers	Farmers or subsistence harvesters	Subsistence consumers	Other
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Incidental Soil Ingestion	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	
<input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	I	I	I	I	I	I	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Groundwater	F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	C/F	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Groundwater	I	I	I	I	I	I	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	I	I	I	I			
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Outdoor Air	I	I	I	I	I	I	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Indoor Air	F	F	F	F			
<input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	I	I	I	I	I	I	
<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Surface Water							
<input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Surface Water							
<input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water							
<input type="checkbox"/> Direct Contact with Sediment							
<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Wild or Farmed Foods	I	I	I	I	I	I	

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Appendix A - Human Health Conceptual Site Model Scoping Form and Standardized Graphic

Site Name:

File Number:

Completed by:

Introduction

The form should be used to reach agreement with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) about which exposure pathways should be further investigated during site characterization. From this information, summary text about the CSM and a graphic depicting exposure pathways should be submitted with the site characterization work plan and updated as needed in later reports.

General Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below.

1. General Information:

Sources *(check potential sources at the site)*

- USTs
- ASTs
- Dispensers/fuel loading racks
- Drums
- Vehicles
- Landfills
- Transformers
- Other:

Release Mechanisms *(check potential release mechanisms at the site)*

- Spills
- Leaks
- Direct discharge
- Burning
- Other:

Impacted Media *(check potentially-impacted media at the site)*

- Surface soil (0-2 feet bgs*)
- Subsurface soil (>2 feet bgs)
- Air
- Sediment
- Groundwater
- Surface water
- Biota
- Other:

Receptors *(check receptors that could be affected by contamination at the site)*

- Residents (adult or child)
- Commercial or industrial worker
- Construction worker
- Subsistence harvester (i.e. gathers wild foods)
- Subsistence consumer (i.e. eats wild foods)
- Site visitor
- Trespasser
- Recreational user
- Farmer
- Other:

* bgs - below ground surface

2. Exposure Pathways: *(The answers to the following questions will identify complete exposure pathways at the site. Check each box where the answer to the question is "yes".)*

a) Direct Contact -

1. Incidental Soil Ingestion

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site-specific basis.)

If the box is checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Direct contact by incidental soil ingestion is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Can the soil contaminants permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Dermal absorption of contaminants is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

b) Ingestion -

1. Ingestion of Groundwater

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in the groundwater, or are contaminants expected to migrate to groundwater in the future?

Could the potentially affected groundwater be used as a current or future drinking water source? Please note, only leave the box unchecked if DEC has determined the groundwater is not a currently or reasonably expected future source of drinking water according to 18 AAC 75.350.

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Ingestion of groundwater is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Ingestion of Surface Water

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in surface water, or are contaminants expected to migrate to surface water in the future?

Could potentially affected surface water bodies be used, currently or in the future, as a drinking water source? Consider both public water systems and private use (i.e., during residential, recreational or subsistence activities).

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Incomplete

Comments:

The ingestion of surface water exposure pathway was determined to be incomplete because there are no bodies of water that meet the Phase II RI UFP-QAPP's definition of a "significant body of more than 100 square feet located within 50 feet downgradient of contaminated groundwater" (North Wind, 2014).

3. Ingestion of Wild and Farmed Foods

Is the site in an area that is used or reasonably could be used for hunting, fishing, or harvesting of wild or farmed foods?

Do the site contaminants have the potential to bioaccumulate (see Appendix C in the guidance document)?

Are site contaminants located where they would have the potential to be taken up into biota? (i.e. soil within the root zone for plants or burrowing depth for animals, in groundwater that could be connected to surface water, etc.)

If all of the boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

The ingestion of wild foods is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

c) Inhalation-

1. Inhalation of Outdoor Air

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Are the contaminants in soil volatile (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of outdoor air considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

2. Inhalation of Indoor Air

Are occupied buildings on the site or reasonably expected to be occupied or placed on the site in an area that could be affected by contaminant vapors? (within 30 horizontal or vertical feet of petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; within 100 feet of non-petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; or subject to "preferential pathways," which promote easy airflow like utility conduits or rock fractures)

Are volatile compounds present in soil or groundwater (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of indoor air, or vapor intrusion, considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

3. Additional Exposure Pathways: *(Although there are no definitive questions provided in this section, these exposure pathways should also be considered at each site. Use the guidelines provided below to determine if further evaluation of each pathway is warranted.)*

Dermal Exposure to Contaminants in Groundwater and Surface Water

Dermal exposure to contaminants in groundwater and surface water may be a complete pathway if:

- Climate permits recreational use of waters for swimming.
- Climate permits exposure to groundwater during activities, such as construction.
- Groundwater or surface water is used for household purposes, such as bathing or cleaning.

Generally, DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C, are deemed protective of this pathway because dermal absorption is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation for residential uses.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

COCs have not been detected in groundwater at this feature, therefore this exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water

Inhalation of volatile compounds in tap water may be a complete pathway if:

- The contaminated water is used for indoor household purposes such as showering, laundering, and dish washing.
- The contaminants of concern are volatile (common volatile contaminants are listed in Appendix D in the guidance document.)

DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of vapors during normal household activities is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

Groundwater at this site is not currently being used for indoor household purposes and volatile compounds (Appendix D in the guidance document) have not been detected in groundwater at this feature. This exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Fugitive Dust

Inhalation of fugitive dust may be a complete pathway if:

- Nonvolatile compounds are found in the top 2 centimeters of soil. The top 2 centimeters of soil are likely to be dispersed in the wind as dust particles.
- Dust particles are less than 10 micrometers (Particulate Matter - PM₁₀). Particles of this size are called respirable particles and can reach the pulmonary parts of the lungs when inhaled.

DEC human health soil cleanup levels in Table B1 of 18 AAC 75 are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of particulates is incorporated into the soil exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The inhalation of fugitive dust is considered a complete exposure pathway which poses insignificant risk as no contamination has been identified at this feature.

Direct Contact with Sediment

This pathway involves people's hands being exposed to sediment, such as during some recreational, subsistence, or industrial activity. People then incidentally ingest sediment from normal hand-to-mouth activities. In addition, dermal absorption of contaminants may be of concern if the the contaminants are able to permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document). This type of exposure should be investigated if:

- Climate permits recreational activities around sediment.
- The community has identified subsistence or recreational activities that would result in exposure to the sediment, such as clam digging.

Generally, DEC direct contact soil cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table B1, are assumed to be protective of direct contact with sediment.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

No sediment is present at this feature, therefore, this pathway is incomplete.

4. Other Comments *(Provide other comments as necessary to support the information provided in this form.)*

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HUMAN HEALTH CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL GRAPHIC FORM

Site: Fort Morrow
AOC M- Feature M-GS-043

Completed By: Ahtna Environmental, Inc.
 Date Completed: January 2019

Instructions: Follow the numbered directions below. Do not consider contaminant concentrations or engineering/land use controls when describing pathways.

(1) Check the media that could be directly affected by the release.	(2) For each medium identified in (1), follow the top arrow and check possible transport mechanisms. Check additional media under (1) if the media acts as a secondary source.
Media	Transport Mechanisms
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil (0-2 ft bgs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to subsurface <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Runoff or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Subsurface Soil (2-15 ft bgs)	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to subsurface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Ground-water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to surface water body <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface water <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Sedimentation <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Resuspension, runoff, or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____

(3) Check all exposure media identified in (2).	(4) Check all pathways that could be complete. The pathways identified in this column must agree with Sections 2 and 3 of the Human Health CSM Scoping Form.	(5) Identify the receptors potentially affected by each exposure pathway: Enter "C" for current receptors, "F" for future receptors, "C/F" for both current and future receptors, or "I" for insignificant exposure.																								
Exposure Media	Exposure Pathway/Route	Current & Future Receptors																								
		Residents (adults or children) Commercial or Industrial workers Site visitors, trespassers, or recreational users Construction workers Farmers or subsistence harvesters Subsistence consumers Other																								
<input type="checkbox"/> soil	<input type="checkbox"/> Incidental Soil Ingestion <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Fugitive Dust	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
<input type="checkbox"/> groundwater	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Groundwater <input type="checkbox"/> Dermal Absorption of Contaminants in Groundwater <input type="checkbox"/> Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								
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<input type="checkbox"/> biota	<input type="checkbox"/> Ingestion of Wild or Farmed Foods	<table border="1"> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> <tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr> </table>																								

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Appendix A - Human Health Conceptual Site Model Scoping Form and Standardized Graphic

Site Name:

File Number:

Completed by:

Introduction

The form should be used to reach agreement with the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) about which exposure pathways should be further investigated during site characterization. From this information, summary text about the CSM and a graphic depicting exposure pathways should be submitted with the site characterization work plan and updated as needed in later reports.

General Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below.

1. General Information:

Sources *(check potential sources at the site)*

- USTs
- ASTs
- Dispensers/fuel loading racks
- Drums
- Vehicles
- Landfills
- Transformers
- Other:

Release Mechanisms *(check potential release mechanisms at the site)*

- Spills
- Leaks
- Direct discharge
- Burning
- Other:

Impacted Media *(check potentially-impacted media at the site)*

- Surface soil (0-2 feet bgs*)
- Subsurface soil (>2 feet bgs)
- Air
- Sediment
- Groundwater
- Surface water
- Biota
- Other:

Receptors *(check receptors that could be affected by contamination at the site)*

- Residents (adult or child)
- Commercial or industrial worker
- Construction worker
- Subsistence harvester (i.e. gathers wild foods)
- Subsistence consumer (i.e. eats wild foods)
- Site visitor
- Trespasser
- Recreational user
- Farmer
- Other:

* bgs - below ground surface

2. Exposure Pathways: *(The answers to the following questions will identify complete exposure pathways at the site. Check each box where the answer to the question is "yes".)*

a) Direct Contact -

1. Incidental Soil Ingestion

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site-specific basis.)

If the box is checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Direct contact by incidental soil ingestion is considered a complete exposure pathway, due to the presence of DRO, 1,3-Dinitrobenzene, 1-methylnaphthalene and 2-methylnaphthalene in the subsurface soil (between 2 and 15 feet bgs) at concentrations above PALs. Non-bulk fuel analytes were detected at concentrations that exceeded 1/10 the ADEC Table B1, Method Two, Under 40 Inch Zone. +

2. Dermal Absorption of Contaminants from Soil

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Can the soil contaminants permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Direct contact by dermal absorption of contaminants from soil is considered a complete exposure pathway since contaminants that can permeate the skin (3-Dinitrobenzene, 1-methylnaphthalene and 2-methylnaphthalene, Appendix B, ADEC, 2017b) were detected in the subsurface soil between 2 and 15 feet bgs. Non-bulk fuel analytes were detected at concentrations that exceeded 1/0 the ADEC Table +

b) Ingestion -

1. Ingestion of Groundwater

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in the groundwater, or are contaminants expected to migrate to groundwater in the future?

Could the potentially affected groundwater be used as a current or future drinking water source? Please note, only leave the box unchecked if DEC has determined the groundwater is not a currently or reasonably expected future source of drinking water according to 18 AAC 75.350.

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Ingestion of groundwater is considered a complete exposure pathway for future receptors. Groundwater is not currently being used as a drinking water source but could potentially be used in the future. No COPCs were detected above the PALs in groundwater samples collected from this feature. Subsurface soil contamination was detected from 3-7.5 feet bgs. Depth to groundwater is between 12 +

2. Ingestion of Surface Water

Have contaminants been detected or are they expected to be detected in surface water, or are contaminants expected to migrate to surface water in the future?

Could potentially affected surface water bodies be used, currently or in the future, as a drinking water source? Consider both public water systems and private use (i.e., during residential, recreational or subsistence activities).

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Incomplete

Comments:

The ingestion of surface water exposure pathway was determined to be incomplete because there are no bodies of water that meet the Phase II RI UFP-QAPP's definition of a "significant body of more than 100 square feet located within 50 feet downgradient of contaminated groundwater" (North Wind, 2014).

3. Ingestion of Wild and Farmed Foods

Is the site in an area that is used or reasonably could be used for hunting, fishing, or harvesting of wild or farmed foods?

Do the site contaminants have the potential to bioaccumulate (see Appendix C in the guidance document)?

Are site contaminants located where they would have the potential to be taken up into biota? (i.e. soil within the root zone for plants or burrowing depth for animals, in groundwater that could be connected to surface water, etc.)

If all of the boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Feature M-QT-055 is located in an area that could be used by subsistence consumers, however, contaminants determined to bioaccumulate per ADEC's Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models Appendix C (ADEC, 2017b), are not present at this feature. Therefore, ingestion of wild foods is considered a complete exposure pathway with insignificant risk to the current and future

c) Inhalation-

1. Inhalation of Outdoor Air

Are contaminants present or potentially present in surface soil between 0 and 15 feet below the ground surface? (Contamination at deeper depths may require evaluation on a site specific basis.)

Are the contaminants in soil volatile (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?

If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Inhalation of outdoor air is considered a complete exposure pathway with insignificant risk. Even though the volatile compounds 1-methylnaphthalene and 2-methylnaphthalene, as listed in Appendix D, have been detected in the subsurface soil at this feature above PALs; because of wind and limited exposure, it is unlikely to impact the current and future receptors.

2. Inhalation of Indoor Air

Are occupied buildings on the site or reasonably expected to be occupied or placed on the site in an area that could be affected by contaminant vapors? (within 30 horizontal or vertical feet of petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; within 100 feet of non-petroleum contaminated soil or groundwater; or subject to "preferential pathways," which promote easy airflow like utility conduits or rock fractures)



Are volatile compounds present in soil or groundwater (see Appendix D in the guidance document)?



If both boxes are checked, label this pathway complete:

Complete

Comments:

Currently, no buildings exist within 30 feet of this feature, although the feature could be the site of a building in the future. Inhalation of indoor air, or vapor intrusion, is considered a complete exposure pathway for future receptors because the volatile contaminants 1-methylnaphthalene and 2-methylnaphthalene have been detected in at this feature at above PALs.

3. Additional Exposure Pathways: *(Although there are no definitive questions provided in this section, these exposure pathways should also be considered at each site. Use the guidelines provided below to determine if further evaluation of each pathway is warranted.)*

Dermal Exposure to Contaminants in Groundwater and Surface Water

Dermal exposure to contaminants in groundwater and surface water may be a complete pathway if:

- Climate permits recreational use of waters for swimming.
- Climate permits exposure to groundwater during activities, such as construction.
- Groundwater or surface water is used for household purposes, such as bathing or cleaning.

Generally, DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C, are deemed protective of this pathway because dermal absorption is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation for residential uses.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

RRO has been detected in groundwater above ADEC 1/10th the groundwater cleanup level. Groundwater is present at the site on average at 12 feet bgs. This pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Volatile Compounds in Tap Water

Inhalation of volatile compounds in tap water may be a complete pathway if:

- The contaminated water is used for indoor household purposes such as showering, laundering, and dish washing.
- The contaminants of concern are volatile (common volatile contaminants are listed in Appendix D in the guidance document.)

DEC groundwater cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table C are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of vapors during normal household activities is incorporated into the groundwater exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The groundwater at this site is not currently being used for indoor household purposes and volatile COCs (Appendix D in the guidance document) have not been detected in groundwater at this feature. This exposure pathway is complete but insignificant.

Inhalation of Fugitive Dust

Inhalation of fugitive dust may be a complete pathway if:

- Nonvolatile compounds are found in the top 2 centimeters of soil. The top 2 centimeters of soil are likely to be dispersed in the wind as dust particles.
- Dust particles are less than 10 micrometers (Particulate Matter - PM₁₀). Particles of this size are called respirable particles and can reach the pulmonary parts of the lungs when inhaled.

DEC human health soil cleanup levels in Table B1 of 18 AAC 75 are protective of this pathway because the inhalation of particulates is incorporated into the soil exposure equation.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

The inhalation of fugitive dust is a complete but insignificant exposure pathway as nonvolatile compounds have not been identified on the top 2 cm of soil and all metal concentrations have been determined to be representative of background metals concentrations within this feature.

Direct Contact with Sediment

This pathway involves people's hands being exposed to sediment, such as during some recreational, subsistence, or industrial activity. People then incidentally ingest sediment from normal hand-to-mouth activities. In addition, dermal absorption of contaminants may be of concern if the the contaminants are able to permeate the skin (see Appendix B in the guidance document). This type of exposure should be investigated if:

- Climate permits recreational activities around sediment.
- The community has identified subsistence or recreational activities that would result in exposure to the sediment, such as clam digging.

Generally, DEC direct contact soil cleanup levels in 18 AAC 75, Table B1, are assumed to be protective of direct contact with sediment.

Check the box if further evaluation of this pathway is needed:

Comments:

No sediment is present at this feature, therefore, this pathway is incomplete.

4. Other Comments *(Provide other comments as necessary to support the information provided in this form.)*

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HUMAN HEALTH CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL GRAPHIC FORM

Site: Fort Morrow
AOC M- Feature M-QT-055

Completed By: Ahtna Environmental, Inc.
 Date Completed: January 2019

Instructions: Follow the numbered directions below. Do not consider contaminant concentrations or engineering/land use controls when describing pathways.

(1) Check the media that could be directly affected by the release.	(2) For each medium identified in (1), follow the top arrow and check possible transport mechanisms. Check additional media under (1) if the media acts as a secondary source.
Media	Transport Mechanisms
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Soil (0-2 ft bgs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface soil <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to subsurface <i>check soil</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Runoff or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Subsurface Soil (2-15 ft bgs)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Direct release to subsurface soil <i>check soil</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Migration to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Ground-water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to groundwater <i>check groundwater</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to surface water body <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Flow to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Surface Water	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to surface water <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Volatilization <i>check air</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Sedimentation <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Sediment	<input type="checkbox"/> Direct release to sediment <i>check sediment</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Resuspension, runoff, or erosion <i>check surface water</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Uptake by plants or animals <i>check biota</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Other (list): _____

(3) Check all exposure media identified in (2).	(4) Check all pathways that could be complete. The pathways identified in this column must agree with Sections 2 and 3 of the Human Health CSM Scoping Form.	(5) Identify the receptors potentially affected by each exposure pathway: Enter "C" for current receptors, "F" for future receptors, "C/F" for both current and future receptors, or "I" for insignificant exposure.																					
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ECOSCOPIING FORMS

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Feature B-DA-003 and B-DA-004 Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Fort Morrow AOC B- Feature B-DA-003 and B-DA-004

Completed by: Ahtna

Date: December 2019

Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below. “Off-ramps,” where the evaluation ends before completing all of the sections, can be taken when indicated by the instructions. Comment boxes should be used to help support your answers.

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? *Check the appropriate box.*

- Yes – *Describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*
- No – *Go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Terrestrial and Aquatic Exposure Routes

Check each terrestrial and aquatic route that could occur at the site.

Terrestrial Exposure Routes

- Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water.
- Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland “seep” locations (not associated with a wetland or waterbody).
- Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with soil moisture or groundwater present within the root zone (generally no more than 4 feet below ground surface).
- Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash.
- Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow (up to 2 feet for small animals or 6 feet for large animals), or groom.

- Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities.
- Bioaccumulatives (other than PAHs, which bioaccumulate more readily in aquatic environments) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

Aquatic Exposure Routes

- Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow.
- Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at “seep” locations along banks or directly to surface water.
- Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater.
- Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.
- Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments.
- Bioaccumulatives (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms.
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

No freshwater or marine aquatic exposure.
Terrestrial exposure through soil pathways is possible.

3. Habitat

*Check all that may apply. See *Ecoscoping Guidance* for additional help.*

- Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity).
- Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination.
- Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination.

- Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Although some areas of the FUDS do not currently contain the highest quality ecological habitat as a result of historic uses, future land use is assumed to allow for habitat, and use by ecological receptors.

4. Contaminant Quantity

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

- Endangered or threatened species are present.
- The aquatic environment is or could be affected.
- Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Threatened or endangered animal and plant species may be present in the vicinity of the FUDS property; however, there is no evidence that threatened or endangered species are or have been utilizing habitat at the site. Additionally, the total area of POL contaminated surface soil does not exceed one-half acres.

5. Toxicity Determination

Check all that apply.

- Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see the Ecological Benchmark Tool in RAIS, available at: http://rais.ornl.gov/tools/eco_search.php).

If either box is checked, complete a detailed Ecological Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models) and submit it with the form to your DEC project manager.

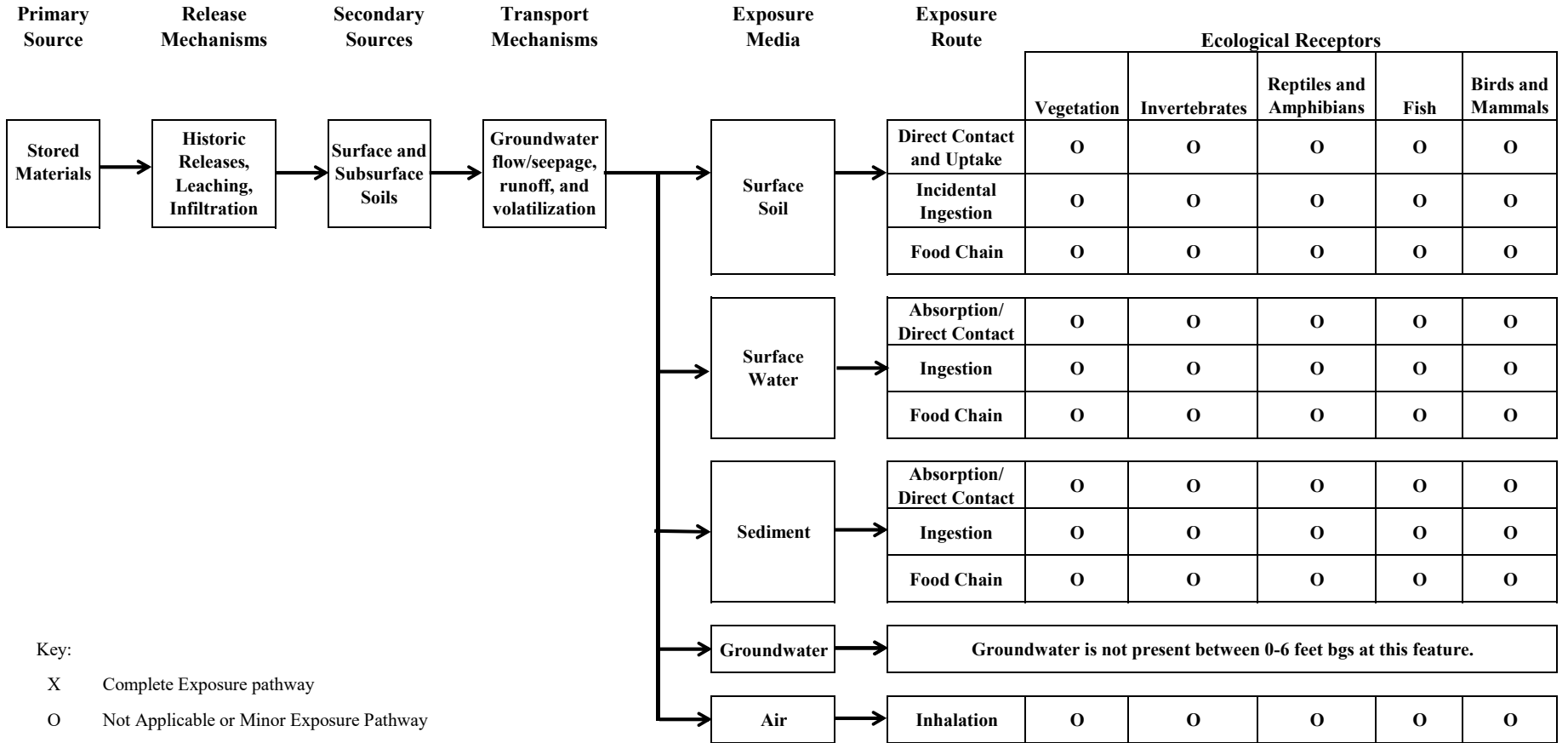
If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC project manager.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

The low molecular weight PAHs (2-methylnaphthalene and naphthalene) exceed the EPA benchmark values for soil invertebrates (29 mg/kg) but do not exceed the mammalian criteria (100 mg/kg). 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene and 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene exceeded the EPA benchmarks for soil invertebrates (0.09 mg/kg and 0.16 mg/kg respectively); no benchmark is available for other ecological terrestrial receptors for these compounds. Contamination was found at the highest levels in subsurface soil (2-3 feet bgs), deeper than the biologically relevant soil depth of 25-30 cm (or approximately 1-foot bgs) (EPA, 2015).

Ecological Risk Assessment Conceptual Model - Fort Morrow AOC C- Feature B-DA-003/B-DA-004



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Feature B-DA-005 Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Fort Morrow AOC B- Feature B-DA-005

Completed by: Ahtna

Date: December 2019

Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below. “Off-ramps,” where the evaluation ends before completing all of the sections, can be taken when indicated by the instructions. Comment boxes should be used to help support your answers.

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? *Check the appropriate box.*

- Yes – *Describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*
- No – *Go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Terrestrial and Aquatic Exposure Routes

Check each terrestrial and aquatic route that could occur at the site.

Terrestrial Exposure Routes

- Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water.
- Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland “seep” locations (not associated with a wetland or waterbody).
- Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with soil moisture or groundwater present within the root zone (generally no more than 4 feet below ground surface).
- Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash.
- Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow (up to 2 feet for small animals or 6 feet for large animals), or groom.

- Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities.
- Bioaccumulatives (other than PAHs, which bioaccumulate more readily in aquatic environments) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

Aquatic Exposure Routes

- Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow.
- Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at “seep” locations along banks or directly to surface water.
- Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater.
- Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.
- Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments.
- Bioaccumulatives (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms.
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

No contaminants identified in the UFP-QAPP for ecological soil screening evaluation were detected at this feature.

3. Habitat

*Check all that may apply. See *Ecoscoping Guidance* for additional help.*

- Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity).
- Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination.
- Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination.

- Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

- Endangered or threatened species are present.
- The aquatic environment is or could be affected.
- Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination

Check all that apply.

- Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see the Ecological Benchmark Tool in RAIS, available at: http://rais.ornl.gov/tools/eco_search.php).

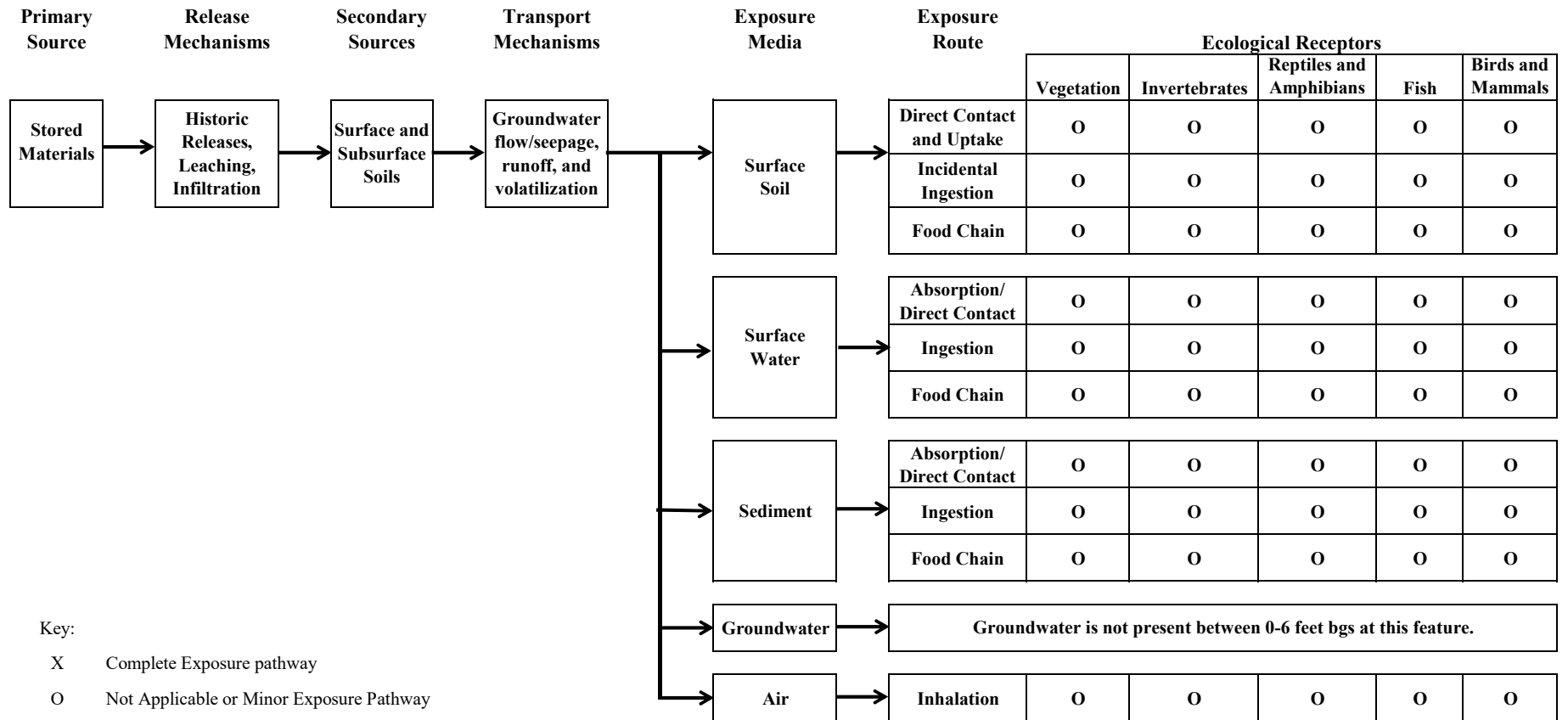
If either box is checked, complete a detailed Ecological Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models) and submit it with the form to your DEC project manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC project manager.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecological Risk Assessment Conceptual Model - Fort Morrow AOC C- Feature B-DA-005



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Feature C-DB-001 Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Fort Morrow AOC C - Feature C-DB-001

Completed by: Ahtna

Date: December 2019

Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below. “Off-ramps,” where the evaluation ends before completing all of the sections, can be taken when indicated by the instructions. Comment boxes should be used to help support your answers.

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? *Check the appropriate box.*

- Yes – *Describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*
- No – *Go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Terrestrial and Aquatic Exposure Routes

Check each terrestrial and aquatic route that could occur at the site.

Terrestrial Exposure Routes

- Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water.
- Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland “seep” locations (not associated with a wetland or waterbody).
- Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with soil moisture or groundwater present within the root zone (generally no more than 4 feet below ground surface).
- Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash.
- Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow (up to 2 feet for small animals or 6 feet for large animals), or groom.

- Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities.
- Bioaccumulatives (other than PAHs, which bioaccumulate more readily in aquatic environments) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

Aquatic Exposure Routes

- Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow.
- Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at “seep” locations along banks or directly to surface water.
- Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater.
- Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.
- Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments.
- Bioaccumulatives (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms.
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

No contamination has been identified at this site.

3. Habitat

*Check all that may apply. See *Ecoscoping Guidance* for additional help.*

- Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity).
- Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination.
- Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination.

- Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

- Endangered or threatened species are present.
- The aquatic environment is or could be affected.
- Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination

Check all that apply.

- Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see the Ecological Benchmark Tool in RAIS, available at: http://rais.ornl.gov/tools/eco_search.php).

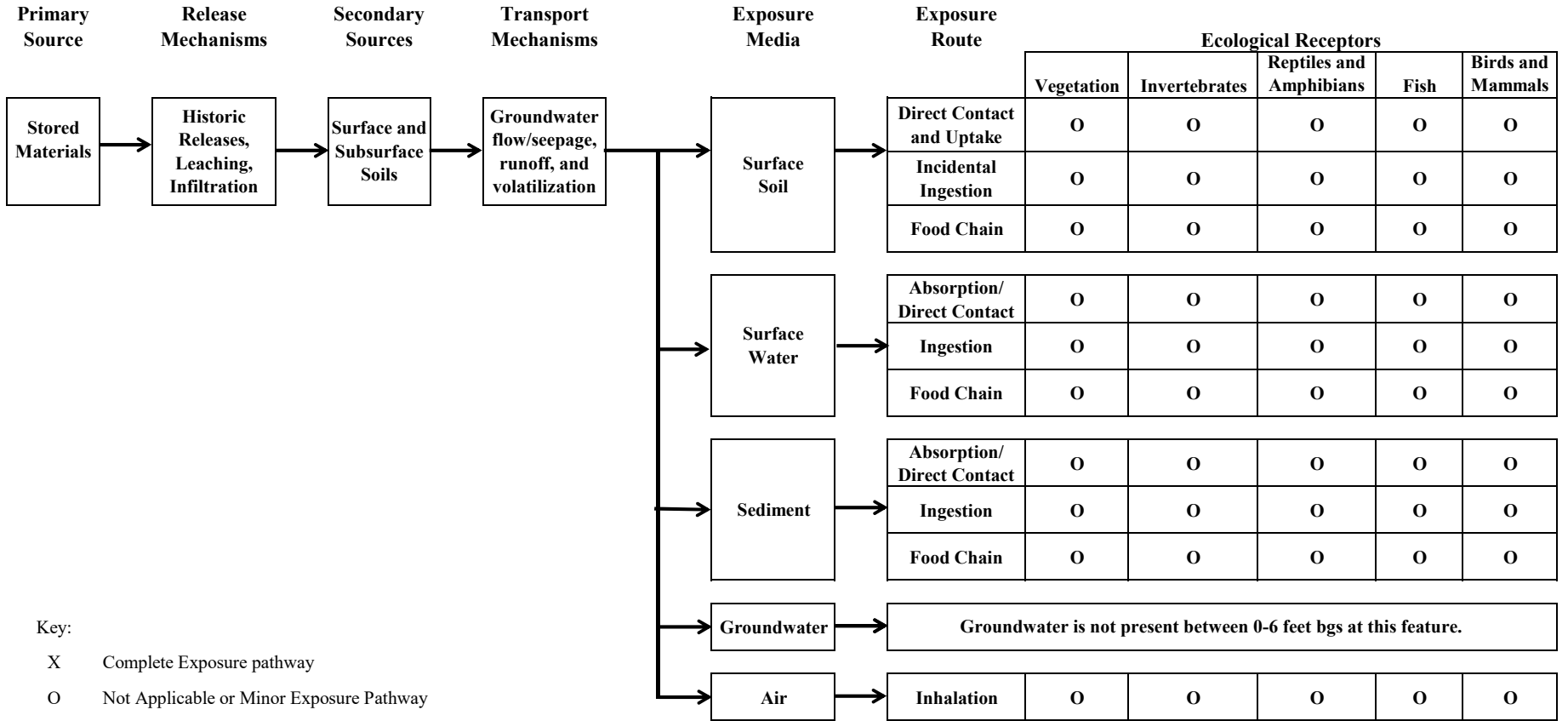
If either box is checked, complete a detailed Ecological Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models) and submit it with the form to your DEC project manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC project manager.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecological Risk Assessment Conceptual Model - Fort Morrow AOC C- Feature C-DB-001



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Feature C-GS-001 Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Fort Morrow AOC C- Feature C-GS-001

Completed by: Ahtna

Date: December 2019

Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below. “Off-ramps,” where the evaluation ends before completing all of the sections, can be taken when indicated by the instructions. Comment boxes should be used to help support your answers.

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? *Check the appropriate box.*

- Yes – *Describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*
- No – *Go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Terrestrial and Aquatic Exposure Routes

Check each terrestrial and aquatic route that could occur at the site.

Terrestrial Exposure Routes

- Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water.
- Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland “seep” locations (not associated with a wetland or waterbody).
- Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with soil moisture or groundwater present within the root zone (generally no more than 4 feet below ground surface).
- Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash.
- Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow (up to 2 feet for small animals or 6 feet for large animals), or groom.

- Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities.
- Bioaccumulatives (other than PAHs, which bioaccumulate more readily in aquatic environments) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

Aquatic Exposure Routes

- Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow.
- Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at “seep” locations along banks or directly to surface water.
- Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater.
- Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.
- Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments.
- Bioaccumulatives (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms.
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

No contaminants identified in the UFP-QAPP for ecological soil screening evaluation were detected at this feature.

3. Habitat

*Check all that may apply. See *Ecoscoping Guidance* for additional help.*

- Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity).
- Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination.
- Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination.

- Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

- Endangered or threatened species are present.
- The aquatic environment is or could be affected.
- Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination

Check all that apply.

- Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see the Ecological Benchmark Tool in RAIS, available at: http://rais.ornl.gov/tools/eco_search.php).

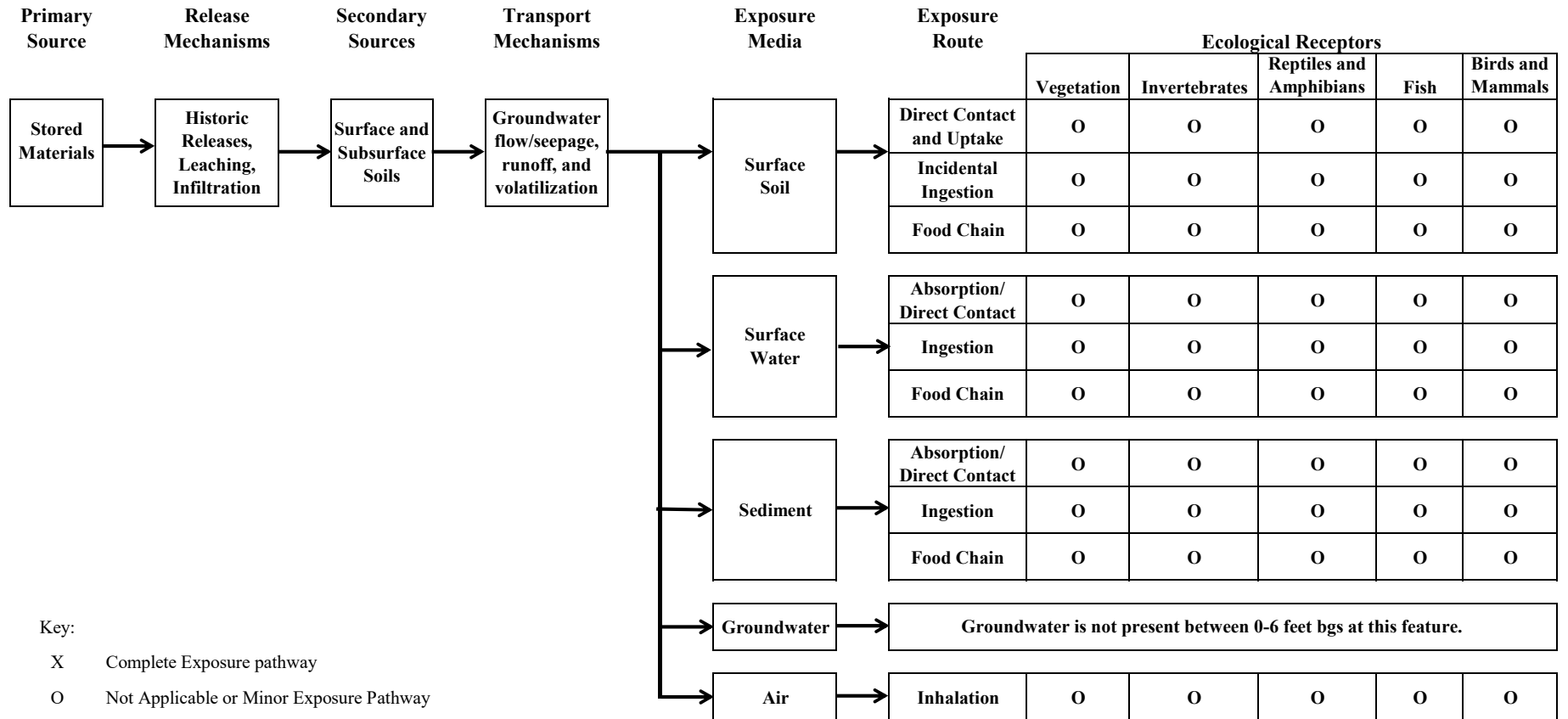
If either box is checked, complete a detailed Ecological Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models) and submit it with the form to your DEC project manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC project manager.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecological Risk Assessment Conceptual Model - Fort Morrow AOC C- Feature C-GS-001



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Feature C-ST-001 Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Fort Morrow AOC C- Feature C-ST-001

Completed by: Ahtna

Date: December 2019

Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below. “Off-ramps,” where the evaluation ends before completing all of the sections, can be taken when indicated by the instructions. Comment boxes should be used to help support your answers.

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? *Check the appropriate box.*

- Yes – *Describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*
- No – *Go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Terrestrial and Aquatic Exposure Routes

Check each terrestrial and aquatic route that could occur at the site.

Terrestrial Exposure Routes

- Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water.
- Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland “seep” locations (not associated with a wetland or waterbody).
- Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with soil moisture or groundwater present within the root zone (generally no more than 4 feet below ground surface).
- Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash.
- Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow (up to 2 feet for small animals or 6 feet for large animals), or groom.

- Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities.
- Bioaccumulatives (other than PAHs, which bioaccumulate more readily in aquatic environments) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

Aquatic Exposure Routes

- Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow.
- Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at “seep” locations along banks or directly to surface water.
- Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater.
- Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.
- Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments.
- Bioaccumulatives (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms.
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

No contaminants identified in the UFP-QAPP for ecological soil screening evaluation were detected at this feature.

3. Habitat

*Check all that may apply. See *Ecoscoping Guidance* for additional help.*

- Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity).
- Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination.
- Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination.

- Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

- Endangered or threatened species are present.
- The aquatic environment is or could be affected.
- Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination

Check all that apply.

- Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see the Ecological Benchmark Tool in RAIS, available at: http://rais.ornl.gov/tools/eco_search.php).

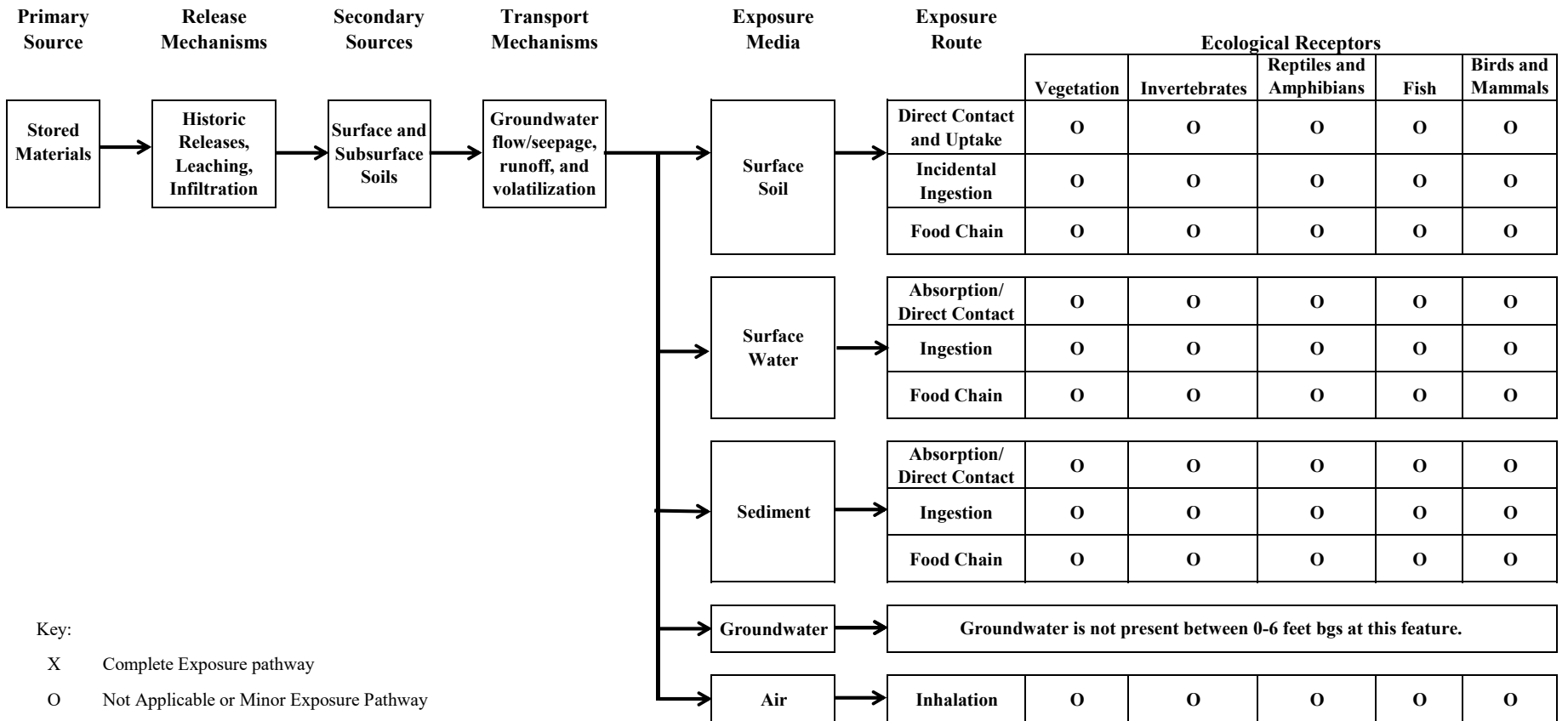
If either box is checked, complete a detailed Ecological Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models) and submit it with the form to your DEC project manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC project manager.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecological Risk Assessment Conceptual Model - Fort Morrow AOC C- Feature C-ST-001



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Feature C-LT-002 Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Fort Morrow AOC C- Feature C-LT-002

Completed by: Ahtna

Date: December 2019

Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below. “Off-ramps,” where the evaluation ends before completing all of the sections, can be taken when indicated by the instructions. Comment boxes should be used to help support your answers.

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? *Check the appropriate box.*

- Yes – *Describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*
- No – *Go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Terrestrial and Aquatic Exposure Routes

Check each terrestrial and aquatic route that could occur at the site.

Terrestrial Exposure Routes

- Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water.
- Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland “seep” locations (not associated with a wetland or waterbody).
- Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with soil moisture or groundwater present within the root zone (generally no more than 4 feet below ground surface).
- Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash.
- Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow (up to 2 feet for small animals or 6 feet for large animals), or groom.

- Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities.
- Bioaccumulatives (other than PAHs, which bioaccumulate more readily in aquatic environments) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

Aquatic Exposure Routes

- Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow.
- Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at “seep” locations along banks or directly to surface water.
- Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater.
- Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.
- Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments.
- Bioaccumulatives (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms.
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

No freshwater or marine aquatic exposure.
Terrestrial exposure through soil pathways is possible.

3. Habitat

*Check all that may apply. See *Ecoscoping Guidance* for additional help.*

- Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity).
- Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination.
- Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination.

- Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Although some areas of the FUDS do not currently contain the highest quality ecological habitat as a result of historic uses, future land use is assumed to allow for habitat, and use by ecological receptors.

4. Contaminant Quantity

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

- Endangered or threatened species are present.
- The aquatic environment is or could be affected.
- Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Threatened or endangered animal and plant species may be present in the vicinity of the FUDS property; however, there is no evidence that threatened or endangered species are or have been utilizing habitat at the site.

5. Toxicity Determination

Check all that apply.

- Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see the Ecological Benchmark Tool in RAIS, available at: http://rais.ornl.gov/tools/eco_search.php).

If either box is checked, complete a detailed Ecological Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models) and submit it with the form to your DEC project manager.

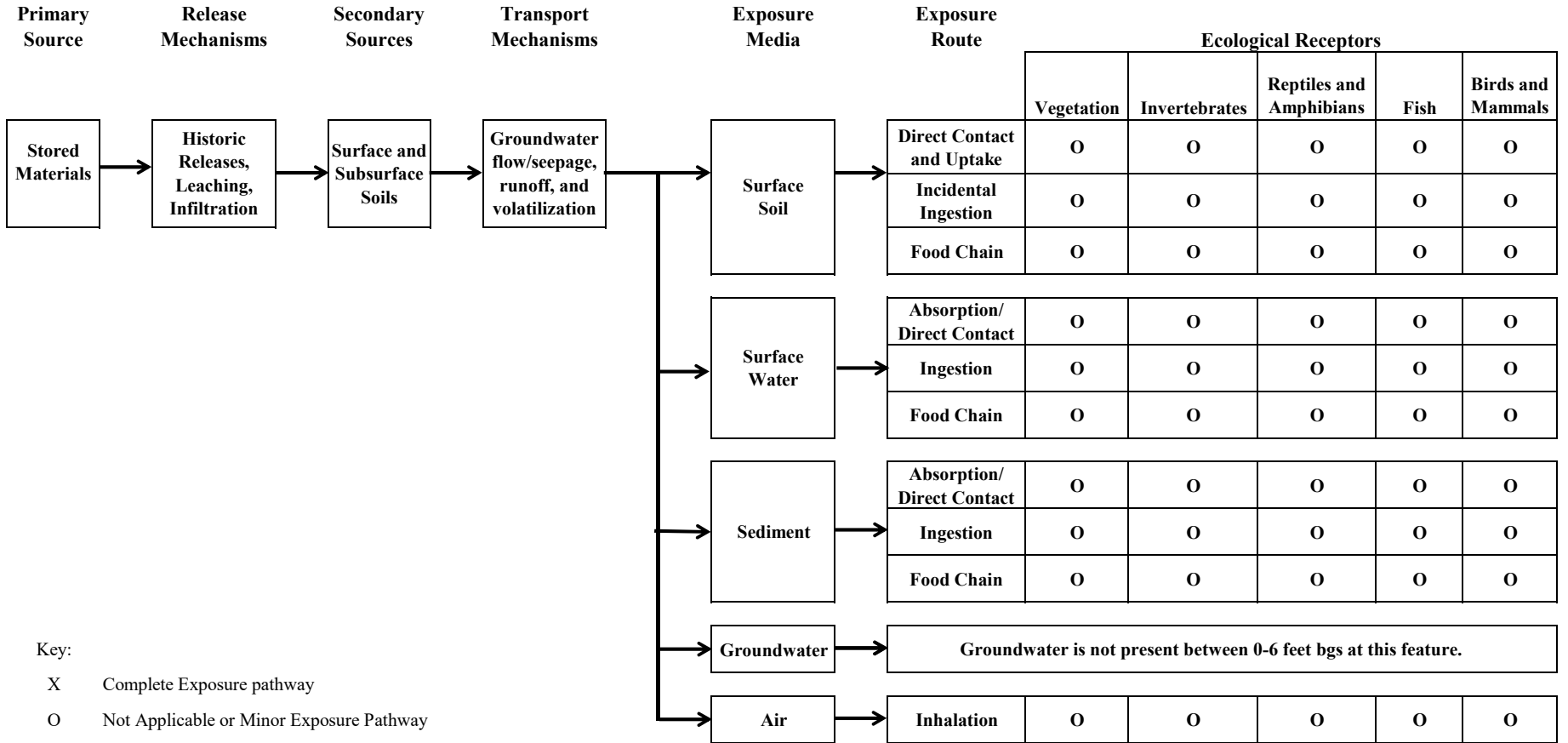
If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC project manager.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Since contamination was found at the highest levels in subsurface soil (6-7.5 feet bgs), deeper than the biologically relevant soil depth of 25-30 cm (or approximately 1-foot bgs), only minor exposure pathways are present, therefore no further ecological evaluation is necessary.

Ecological Risk Assessment Conceptual Model - Fort Morrow AOC C- Feature C-LT-002



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Feature C-QT-003 Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Fort Morrow AOC C- Feature C-QT-003

Completed by: Ahtna

Date: December 2019

Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below. “Off-ramps,” where the evaluation ends before completing all of the sections, can be taken when indicated by the instructions. Comment boxes should be used to help support your answers.

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? *Check the appropriate box.*

- Yes – *Describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*
- No – *Go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Terrestrial and Aquatic Exposure Routes

Check each terrestrial and aquatic route that could occur at the site.

Terrestrial Exposure Routes

- Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water.
- Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland “seep” locations (not associated with a wetland or waterbody).
- Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with soil moisture or groundwater present within the root zone (generally no more than 4 feet below ground surface).
- Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash.
- Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow (up to 2 feet for small animals or 6 feet for large animals), or groom.

- Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities.
- Bioaccumulatives (other than PAHs, which bioaccumulate more readily in aquatic environments) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

Aquatic Exposure Routes

- Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow.
- Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at “seep” locations along banks or directly to surface water.
- Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater.
- Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.
- Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments.
- Bioaccumulatives (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms.
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

No contaminants identified in the UFP-QAPP for ecological soil screening evaluation were detected at this feature.

3. Habitat

*Check all that may apply. See *Ecoscoping Guidance* for additional help.*

- Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity).
- Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination.
- Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination.

- Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

- Endangered or threatened species are present.
- The aquatic environment is or could be affected.
- Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination

Check all that apply.

- Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see the Ecological Benchmark Tool in RAIS, available at: http://rais.ornl.gov/tools/eco_search.php).

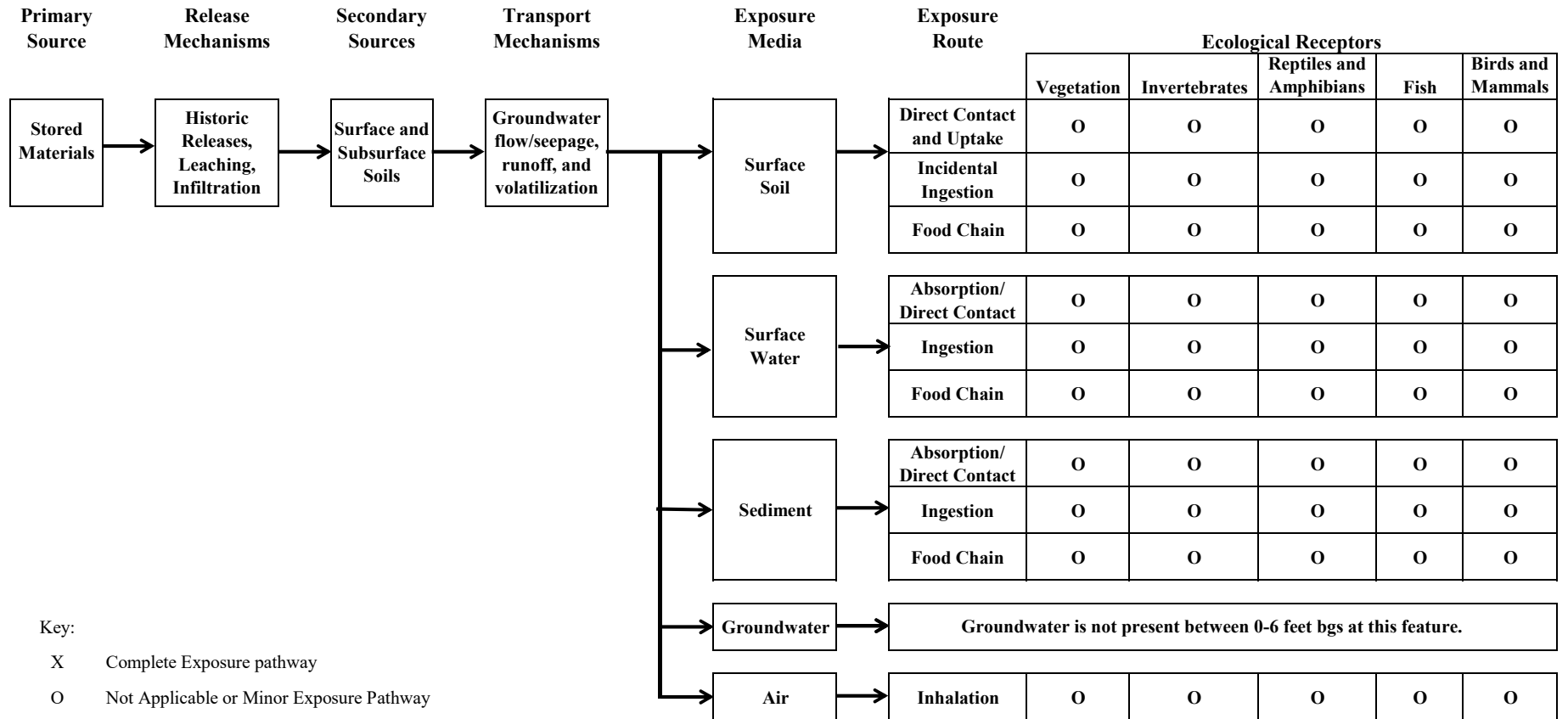
If either box is checked, complete a detailed Ecological Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models) and submit it with the form to your DEC project manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC project manager.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecological Risk Assessment Conceptual Model - Fort Morrow AOC C- Feature C-QT-003



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Feature C-ST-011 Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Fort Morrow AOC C- Feature C-ST-011

Completed by: Ahtna

Date: December 2019

Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below. “Off-ramps,” where the evaluation ends before completing all of the sections, can be taken when indicated by the instructions. Comment boxes should be used to help support your answers.

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? *Check the appropriate box.*

- Yes – *Describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*
- No – *Go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Terrestrial and Aquatic Exposure Routes

Check each terrestrial and aquatic route that could occur at the site.

Terrestrial Exposure Routes

- Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water.
- Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland “seep” locations (not associated with a wetland or waterbody).
- Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with soil moisture or groundwater present within the root zone (generally no more than 4 feet below ground surface).
- Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash.
- Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow (up to 2 feet for small animals or 6 feet for large animals), or groom.

- Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities.
- Bioaccumulatives (other than PAHs, which bioaccumulate more readily in aquatic environments) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

Aquatic Exposure Routes

- Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow.
- Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at “seep” locations along banks or directly to surface water.
- Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater.
- Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.
- Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments.
- Bioaccumulatives (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms.
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

No contaminants identified in the UFP-QAPP for ecological soil screening evaluation were detected at this feature.

3. Habitat

*Check all that may apply. See *Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help*.*

- Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity).
- Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination.
- Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination.

- Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

- Endangered or threatened species are present.
- The aquatic environment is or could be affected.
- Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination

Check all that apply.

- Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see the Ecological Benchmark Tool in RAIS, available at: http://rais.ornl.gov/tools/eco_search.php).

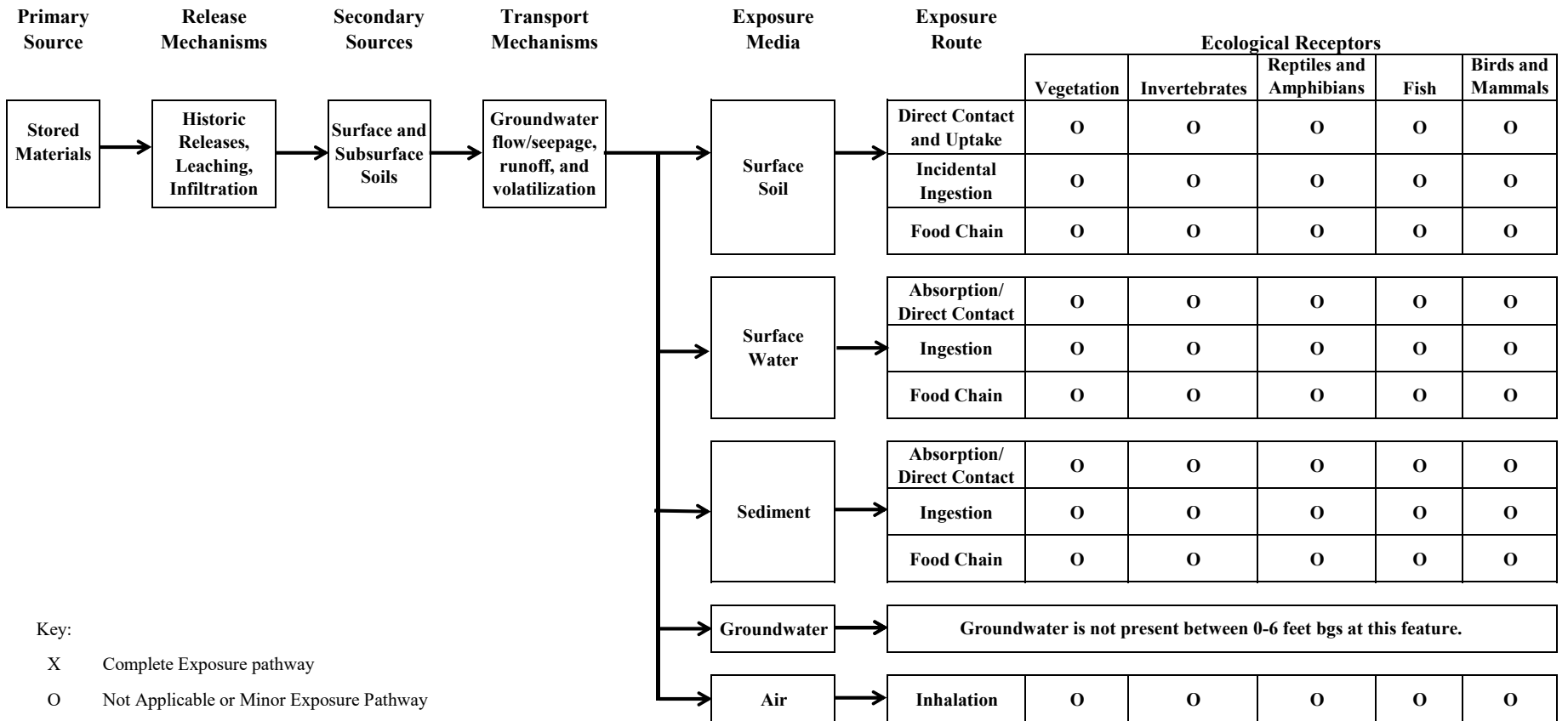
If either box is checked, complete a detailed Ecological Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models) and submit it with the form to your DEC project manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC project manager.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecological Risk Assessment Conceptual Model - Fort Morrow AOC C- Feature C-ST-011



Key:
 X Complete Exposure pathway
 O Not Applicable or Minor Exposure Pathway

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Feature D-TF-002 Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Fort Morrow AOC D- Feature D-TF-002

Completed by: Ahtna

Date: December 2019

Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below. “Off-ramps,” where the evaluation ends before completing all of the sections, can be taken when indicated by the instructions. Comment boxes should be used to help support your answers.

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? *Check the appropriate box.*

- Yes – *Describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*
- No – *Go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Terrestrial and Aquatic Exposure Routes

Check each terrestrial and aquatic route that could occur at the site.

Terrestrial Exposure Routes

- Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water.
- Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland “seep” locations (not associated with a wetland or waterbody).
- Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with soil moisture or groundwater present within the root zone (generally no more than 4 feet below ground surface).
- Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash.
- Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow (up to 2 feet for small animals or 6 feet for large animals), or groom.

- Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities.
- Bioaccumulatives (other than PAHs, which bioaccumulate more readily in aquatic environments) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

Aquatic Exposure Routes

- Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow.
- Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at “seep” locations along banks or directly to surface water.
- Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater.
- Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.
- Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments.
- Bioaccumulatives (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms.
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

No contaminants identified in the UFP-QAPP for ecological soil screening evaluation were detected at this feature.

3. Habitat

*Check all that may apply. See *Ecoscoping Guidance* for additional help.*

- Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity).
- Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination.
- Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination.

- Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

- Endangered or threatened species are present.
- The aquatic environment is or could be affected.
- Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination

Check all that apply.

- Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see the Ecological Benchmark Tool in RAIS, available at: http://rais.ornl.gov/tools/eco_search.php).

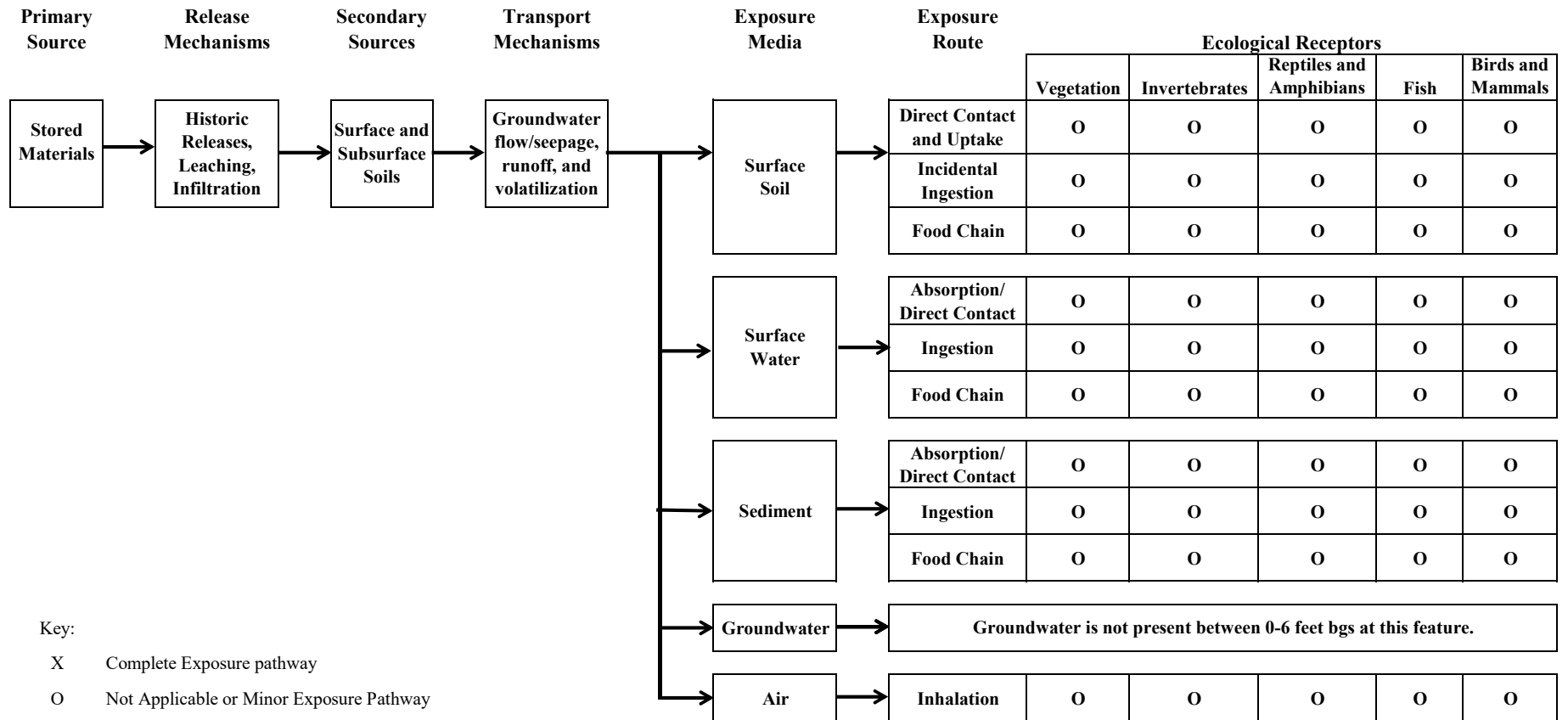
If either box is checked, complete a detailed Ecological Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models) and submit it with the form to your DEC project manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC project manager.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecological Risk Assessment Conceptual Model - Fort Morrow AOC D- Feature D-TF-002



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Feature E-DS-001 Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Fort Morrow AOC E- Feature E-DS-001

Completed by: Ahtna

Date: December 2019

Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below. “Off-ramps,” where the evaluation ends before completing all of the sections, can be taken when indicated by the instructions. Comment boxes should be used to help support your answers.

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? *Check the appropriate box.*

- Yes – *Describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*
- No – *Go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Terrestrial and Aquatic Exposure Routes

Check each terrestrial and aquatic route that could occur at the site.

Terrestrial Exposure Routes

- Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water.
- Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland “seep” locations (not associated with a wetland or waterbody).
- Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with soil moisture or groundwater present within the root zone (generally no more than 4 feet below ground surface).
- Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash.
- Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow (up to 2 feet for small animals or 6 feet for large animals), or groom.

- Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities.
- Bioaccumulatives (other than PAHs, which bioaccumulate more readily in aquatic environments) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

Aquatic Exposure Routes

- Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow.
- Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at “seep” locations along banks or directly to surface water.
- Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater.
- Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.
- Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments.
- Bioaccumulatives (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms.
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

No contaminants identified in the UFP-QAPP for ecological soil screening evaluation were detected at this feature.

3. Habitat

*Check all that may apply. See *Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help*.*

- Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity).
- Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination.
- Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination.

- Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

- Endangered or threatened species are present.
- The aquatic environment is or could be affected.
- Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination

Check all that apply.

- Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see the Ecological Benchmark Tool in RAIS, available at: http://rais.ornl.gov/tools/eco_search.php).

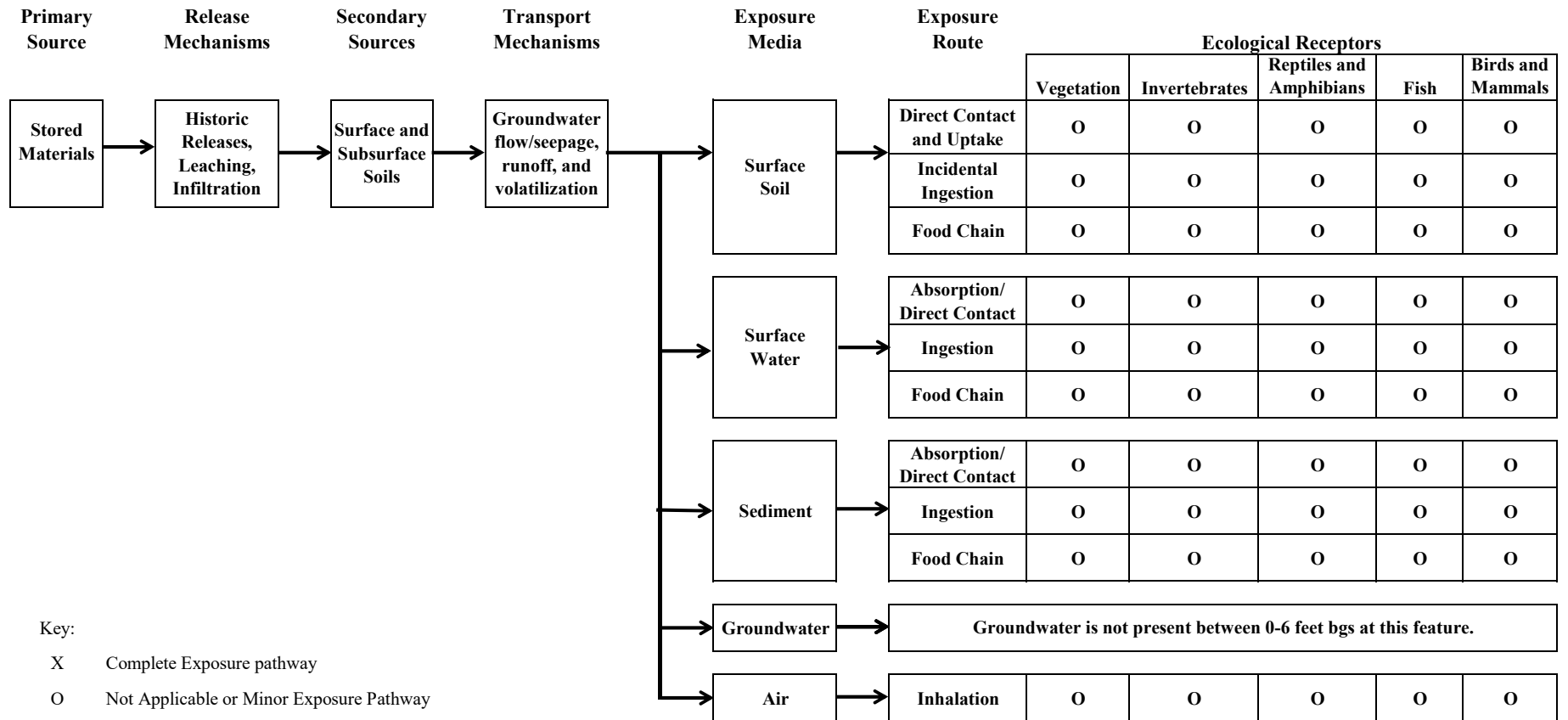
If either box is checked, complete a detailed Ecological Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models) and submit it with the form to your DEC project manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC project manager.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecological Risk Assessment Conceptual Model - Fort Morrow AOC C- Feature E-DS-001



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Feature F-OT-001 Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Fort Morrow AOC F- Feature F-OT-001

Completed by: Ahtna

Date: December 2019

Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below. “Off-ramps,” where the evaluation ends before completing all of the sections, can be taken when indicated by the instructions. Comment boxes should be used to help support your answers.

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? *Check the appropriate box.*

- Yes – *Describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*
- No – *Go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Terrestrial and Aquatic Exposure Routes

Check each terrestrial and aquatic route that could occur at the site.

Terrestrial Exposure Routes

- Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water.
- Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland “seep” locations (not associated with a wetland or waterbody).
- Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with soil moisture or groundwater present within the root zone (generally no more than 4 feet below ground surface).
- Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash.
- Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow (up to 2 feet for small animals or 6 feet for large animals), or groom.

- Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities.
- Bioaccumulatives (other than PAHs, which bioaccumulate more readily in aquatic environments) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

Aquatic Exposure Routes

- Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow.
- Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at “seep” locations along banks or directly to surface water.
- Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater.
- Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.
- Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments.
- Bioaccumulatives (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms.
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

No contaminants identified in the UFP-QAPP for ecological soil screening evaluation were detected at this feature.

3. Habitat

*Check all that may apply. See *Ecoscoping Guidance* for additional help.*

- Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity).
- Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination.
- Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination.

- Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Although some areas of the FUDS do not currently contain the highest quality ecological habitat as a result of historic uses, future land use is assumed to allow for habitat, and use by ecological receptors.

4. Contaminant Quantity

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

- Endangered or threatened species are present.
- The aquatic environment is or could be affected.
- Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Threatened or endangered animal and plant species may be present in the vicinity of the FUDS property; however, there is no evidence that threatened or endangered species are or have been utilizing habitat at the site.

5. Toxicity Determination

Check all that apply.

- Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see the Ecological Benchmark Tool in RAIS, available at: http://rais.ornl.gov/tools/eco_search.php).

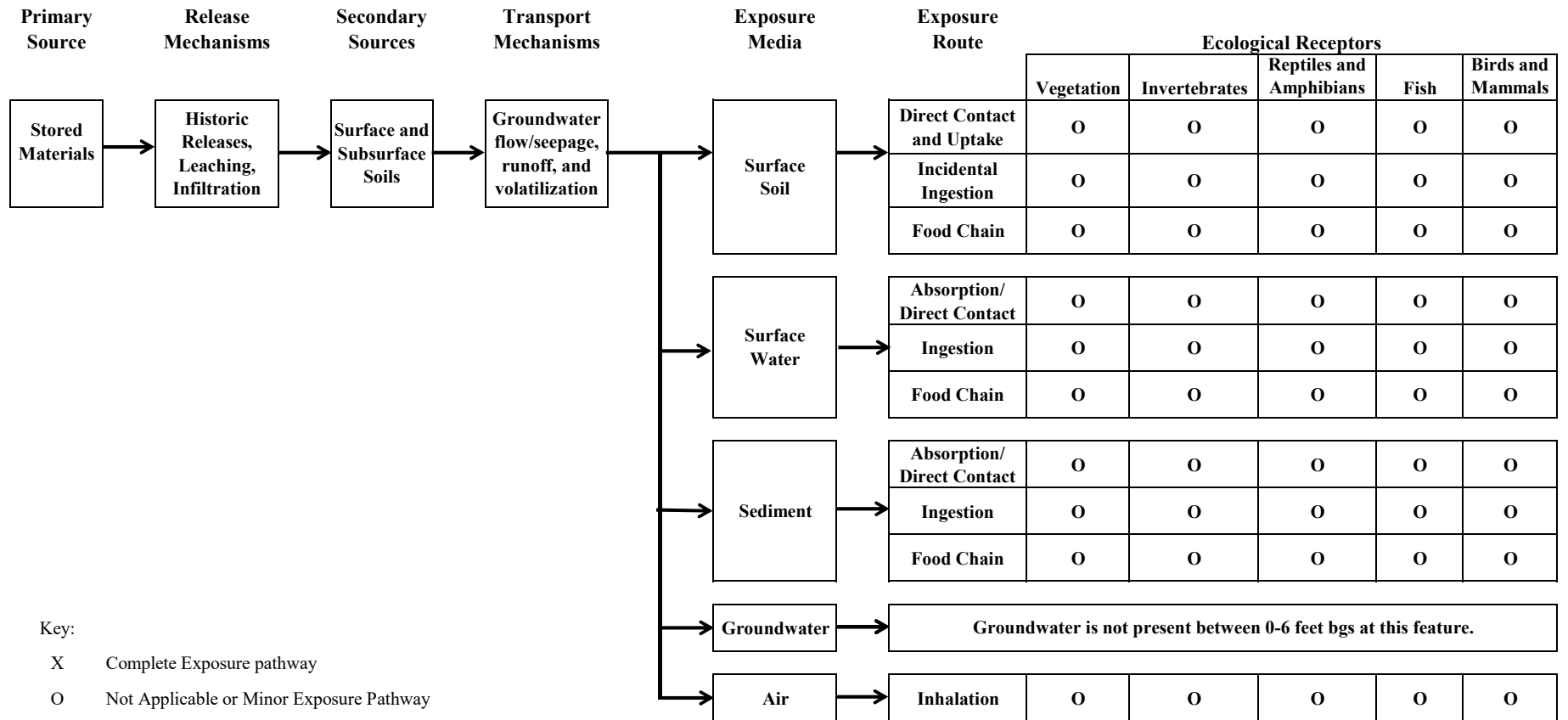
If either box is checked, complete a detailed Ecological Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models) and submit it with the form to your DEC project manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC project manager.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecological Risk Assessment Conceptual Model - Fort Morrow AOC C- Feature F-OT-001



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Feature J-SP-002 Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Fort Morrow AOC J- Feature J-SP-002

Completed by: Ahtna

Date: December 2019

Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below. “Off-ramps,” where the evaluation ends before completing all of the sections, can be taken when indicated by the instructions. Comment boxes should be used to help support your answers.

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? *Check the appropriate box.*

- Yes – *Describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*
- No – *Go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Terrestrial and Aquatic Exposure Routes

Check each terrestrial and aquatic route that could occur at the site.

Terrestrial Exposure Routes

- Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water.
- Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland “seep” locations (not associated with a wetland or waterbody).
- Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with soil moisture or groundwater present within the root zone (generally no more than 4 feet below ground surface).
- Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash.
- Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow (up to 2 feet for small animals or 6 feet for large animals), or groom.

- Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities.
- Bioaccumulatives (other than PAHs, which bioaccumulate more readily in aquatic environments) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

Aquatic Exposure Routes

- Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow.
- Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at “seep” locations along banks or directly to surface water.
- Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater.
- Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.
- Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments.
- Bioaccumulatives (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms.
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

No contaminants identified in the UFP-QAPP for ecological soil screening evaluation were detected at this feature.

3. Habitat

*Check all that may apply. See *Ecoscoping Guidance* for additional help.*

- Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity).
- Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination.
- Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination.

- Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

- Endangered or threatened species are present.
- The aquatic environment is or could be affected.
- Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination

Check all that apply.

- Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see the Ecological Benchmark Tool in RAIS, available at: http://rais.ornl.gov/tools/eco_search.php).

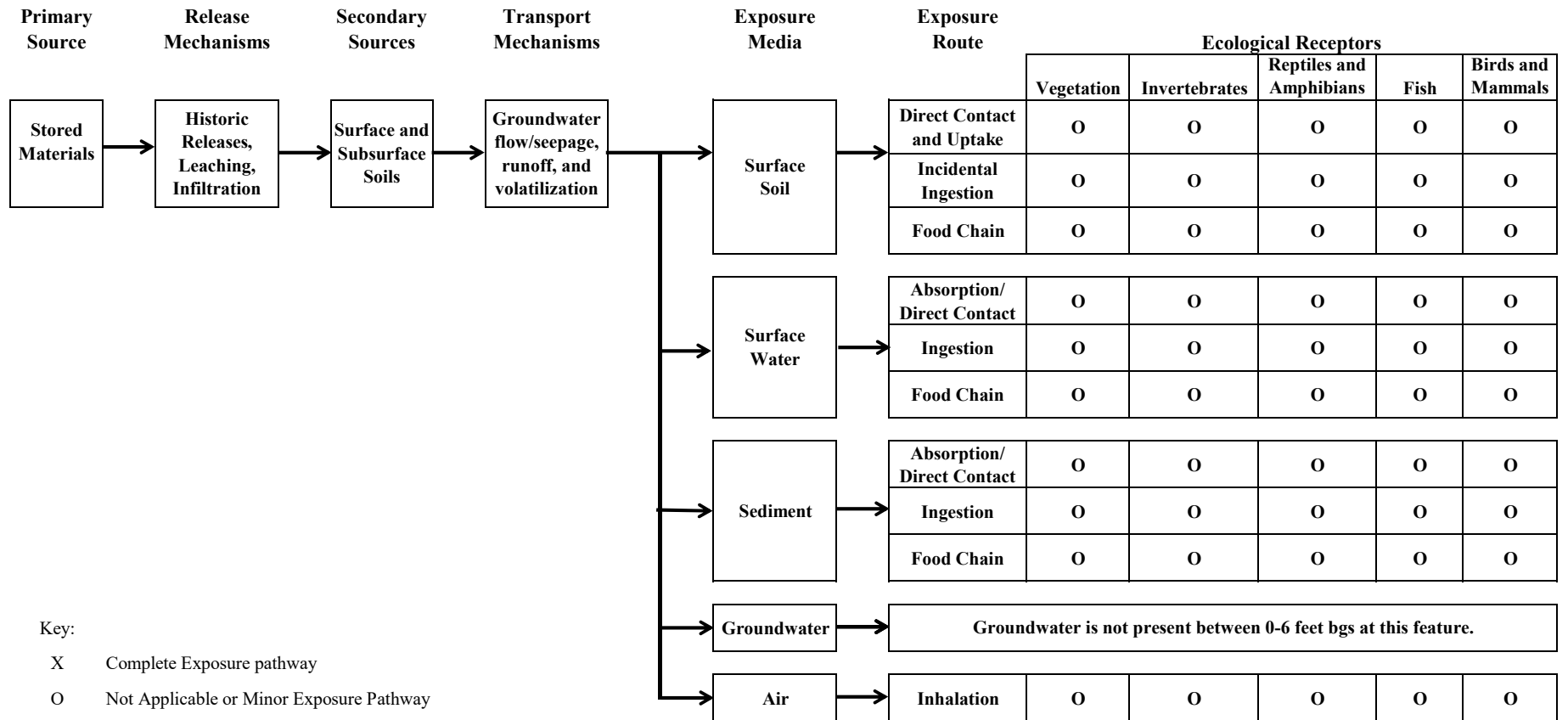
If either box is checked, complete a detailed Ecological Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models) and submit it with the form to your DEC project manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC project manager.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecological Risk Assessment Conceptual Model - Fort Morrow AOC C- Feature J-SP-002



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Feature J-WH-002 Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Fort Morrow AOC J- Feature J-WH-002

Completed by: Ahtna

Date: December 2019

Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below. “Off-ramps,” where the evaluation ends before completing all of the sections, can be taken when indicated by the instructions. Comment boxes should be used to help support your answers.

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? *Check the appropriate box.*

- Yes – *Describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*
- No – *Go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Terrestrial and Aquatic Exposure Routes

Check each terrestrial and aquatic route that could occur at the site.

Terrestrial Exposure Routes

- Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water.
- Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland “seep” locations (not associated with a wetland or waterbody).
- Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with soil moisture or groundwater present within the root zone (generally no more than 4 feet below ground surface).
- Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash.
- Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow (up to 2 feet for small animals or 6 feet for large animals), or groom.

- Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities.
- Bioaccumulatives (other than PAHs, which bioaccumulate more readily in aquatic environments) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

Aquatic Exposure Routes

- Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow.
- Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at “seep” locations along banks or directly to surface water.
- Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater.
- Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.
- Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments.
- Bioaccumulatives (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms.
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

No freshwater or marine aquatic exposure.
Terrestrial exposure through soil pathways is possible.

3. Habitat

*Check all that may apply. See *Ecoscoping Guidance* for additional help.*

- Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity).
- Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination.
- Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination.

- Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Although some areas of the FUDS do not currently contain the highest quality ecological habitat as a result of historic uses, future land use is assumed to allow for habitat, and use by ecological receptors.

4. Contaminant Quantity

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

- Endangered or threatened species are present.
- The aquatic environment is or could be affected.
- Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Threatened or endangered animal and plant species may be present in the vicinity of the FUDS property; however, there is no evidence that threatened or endangered species are or have been utilizing habitat at the site.

5. Toxicity Determination

Check all that apply.

- Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see the Ecological Benchmark Tool in RAIS, available at: http://rais.ornl.gov/tools/eco_search.php).

If either box is checked, complete a detailed Ecological Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models) and submit it with the form to your DEC project manager.

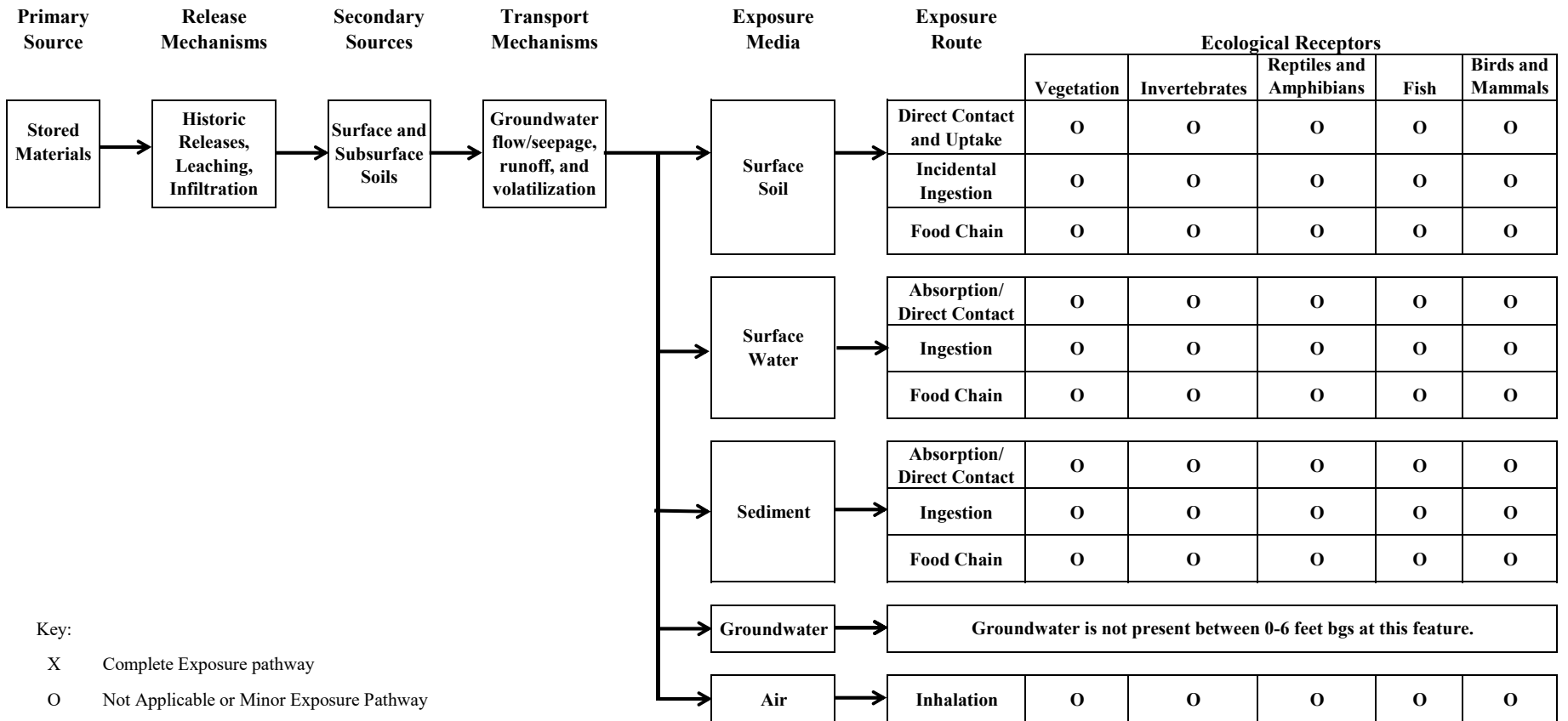
If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC project manager.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Since contamination was found at the highest levels in subsurface soil (2-3 feet bgs), deeper than the biologically relevant soil depth of 25-30 cm (or approximately 1-foot bgs), only minor exposure pathways are present, therefore no further ecological evaluation is necessary.

Ecological Risk Assessment Conceptual Model - Fort Morrow AOC C- Feature J-WH-002



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Feature J-WH-003 Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Fort Morrow AOC J- Feature J-WH-003

Completed by: Ahtna

Date: December 2019

Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below. “Off-ramps,” where the evaluation ends before completing all of the sections, can be taken when indicated by the instructions. Comment boxes should be used to help support your answers.

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? *Check the appropriate box.*

- Yes – *Describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*
- No – *Go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Terrestrial and Aquatic Exposure Routes

Check each terrestrial and aquatic route that could occur at the site.

Terrestrial Exposure Routes

- Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water.
- Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland “seep” locations (not associated with a wetland or waterbody).
- Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with soil moisture or groundwater present within the root zone (generally no more than 4 feet below ground surface).
- Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash.
- Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow (up to 2 feet for small animals or 6 feet for large animals), or groom.

- Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities.
- Bioaccumulatives (other than PAHs, which bioaccumulate more readily in aquatic environments) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

Aquatic Exposure Routes

- Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow.
- Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at “seep” locations along banks or directly to surface water.
- Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater.
- Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.
- Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments.
- Bioaccumulatives (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms.
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

No contaminants identified in the UFP-QAPP for ecological soil screening evaluation were detected at this feature.

3. Habitat

*Check all that may apply. See *Ecoscoping Guidance* for additional help.*

- Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity).
- Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination.
- Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination.

- Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

- Endangered or threatened species are present.
- The aquatic environment is or could be affected.
- Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination

Check all that apply.

- Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see the Ecological Benchmark Tool in RAIS, available at: http://rais.ornl.gov/tools/eco_search.php).

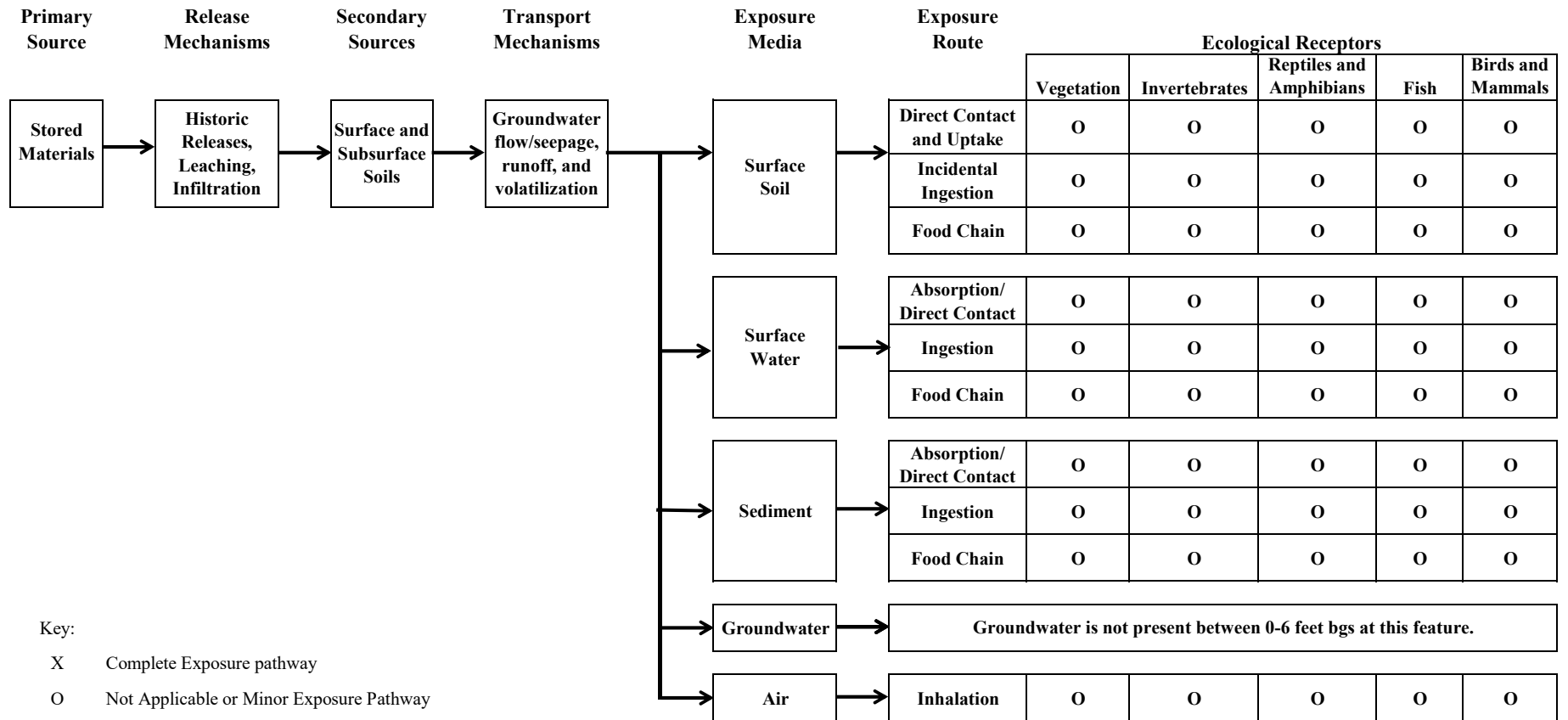
If either box is checked, complete a detailed Ecological Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models) and submit it with the form to your DEC project manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC project manager.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecological Risk Assessment Conceptual Model - Fort Morrow AOC C- Feature J-WH-003



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Feature M-PH-001 Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Fort Morrow AOC M- Feature M-PH-001

Completed by: Ahtna

Date: December 2019

Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below. “Off-ramps,” where the evaluation ends before completing all of the sections, can be taken when indicated by the instructions. Comment boxes should be used to help support your answers.

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? *Check the appropriate box.*

- Yes – *Describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*
- No – *Go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Terrestrial and Aquatic Exposure Routes

Check each terrestrial and aquatic route that could occur at the site.

Terrestrial Exposure Routes

- Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water.
- Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland “seep” locations (not associated with a wetland or waterbody).
- Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with soil moisture or groundwater present within the root zone (generally no more than 4 feet below ground surface).
- Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash.
- Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow (up to 2 feet for small animals or 6 feet for large animals), or groom.

- Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities.
- Bioaccumulatives (other than PAHs, which bioaccumulate more readily in aquatic environments) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

Aquatic Exposure Routes

- Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow.
- Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at “seep” locations along banks or directly to surface water.
- Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater.
- Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.
- Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments.
- Bioaccumulatives (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms.
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

No contaminants identified in the UFP-QAPP for ecological soil screening evaluation were detected at this feature.

3. Habitat

*Check all that may apply. See *Ecoscoping Guidance* for additional help.*

- Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity).
- Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination.
- Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination.

- Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

- Endangered or threatened species are present.
- The aquatic environment is or could be affected.
- Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination

Check all that apply.

- Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see the Ecological Benchmark Tool in RAIS, available at: http://rais.ornl.gov/tools/eco_search.php).

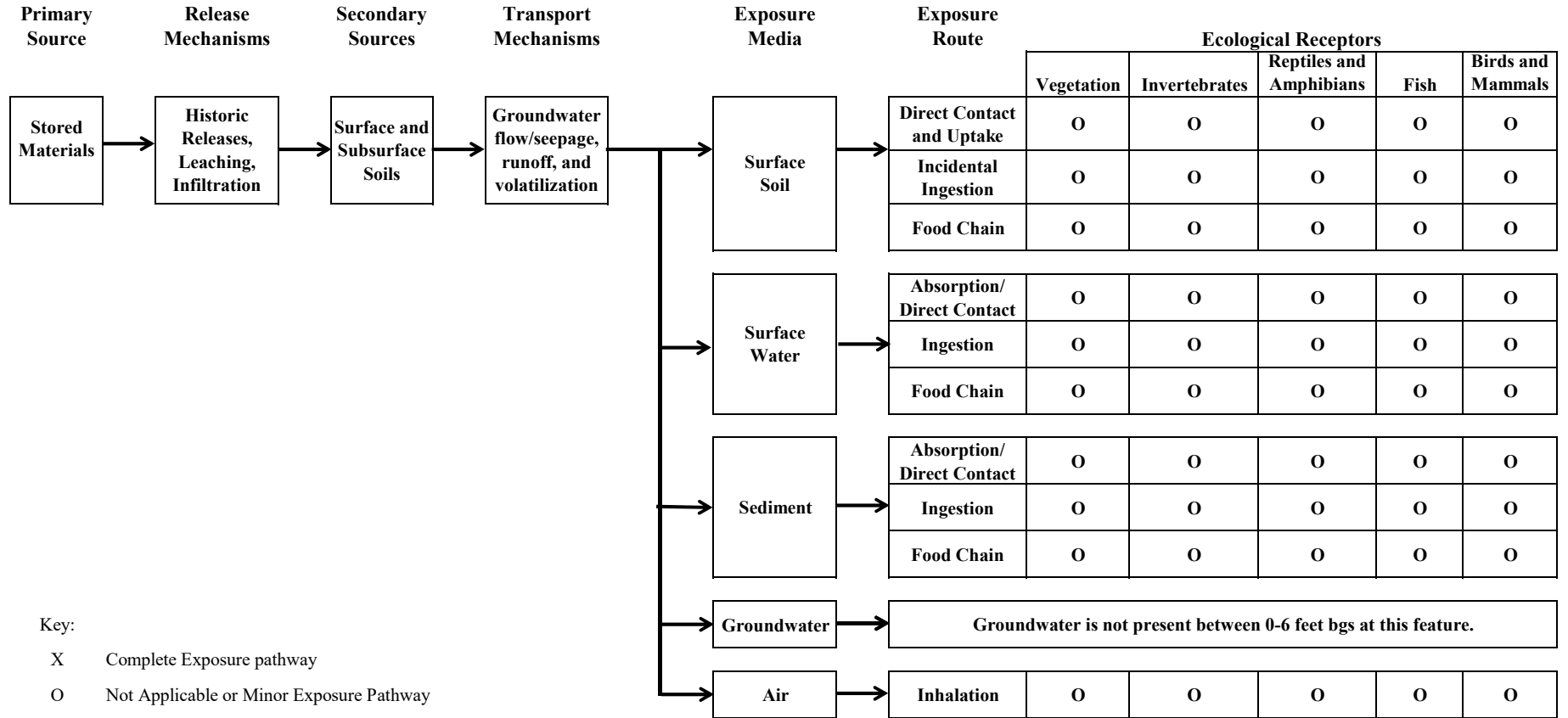
If either box is checked, complete a detailed Ecological Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models) and submit it with the form to your DEC project manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC project manager.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecological Risk Assessment Conceptual Model - Fort Morrow AOC M- Feature M-PH-001



Key:

- X Complete Exposure pathway
- O Not Applicable or Minor Exposure Pathway

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Feature M-PR-001 Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Fort Morrow AOC M- Feature M-PR-001

Completed by: Ahtna

Date: December 2019

Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below. “Off-ramps,” where the evaluation ends before completing all of the sections, can be taken when indicated by the instructions. Comment boxes should be used to help support your answers.

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? *Check the appropriate box.*

- Yes – *Describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*
- No – *Go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Terrestrial and Aquatic Exposure Routes

Check each terrestrial and aquatic route that could occur at the site.

Terrestrial Exposure Routes

- Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water.
- Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland “seep” locations (not associated with a wetland or waterbody).
- Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with soil moisture or groundwater present within the root zone (generally no more than 4 feet below ground surface).
- Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash.
- Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow (up to 2 feet for small animals or 6 feet for large animals), or groom.

- Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities.
- Bioaccumulatives (other than PAHs, which bioaccumulate more readily in aquatic environments) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

Aquatic Exposure Routes

- Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow.
- Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at “seep” locations along banks or directly to surface water.
- Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater.
- Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.
- Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments.
- Bioaccumulatives (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms.
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

1-Methylnaphthalene and 2-Methylnaphthalene were detected in soils from 3-6 feet bgs. Terrestrial exposure through soil pathways is possible.

3. Habitat

*Check all that may apply. See *Ecoscoping Guidance* for additional help.*

- Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity).
- Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination.
- Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination.

- Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Although some areas of the FUDS do not currently contain the highest quality ecological habitat as a result of historic uses, future land use is assumed to allow for habitat, and use by ecological receptors.

4. Contaminant Quantity

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

- Endangered or threatened species are present.
- The aquatic environment is or could be affected.
- Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Threatened or endangered animal and plant species may be present in the vicinity of the FUDS property; however, there is no evidence that threatened or endangered species are or have been utilizing habitat at the site. Additionally, the total area of POL contaminated surface soil does not exceed one-half acre.

5. Toxicity Determination

Check all that apply.

- Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see the Ecological Benchmark Tool in RAIS, available at: http://rais.ornl.gov/tools/eco_search.php).

If either box is checked, complete a detailed Ecological Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models) and submit it with the form to your DEC project manager.

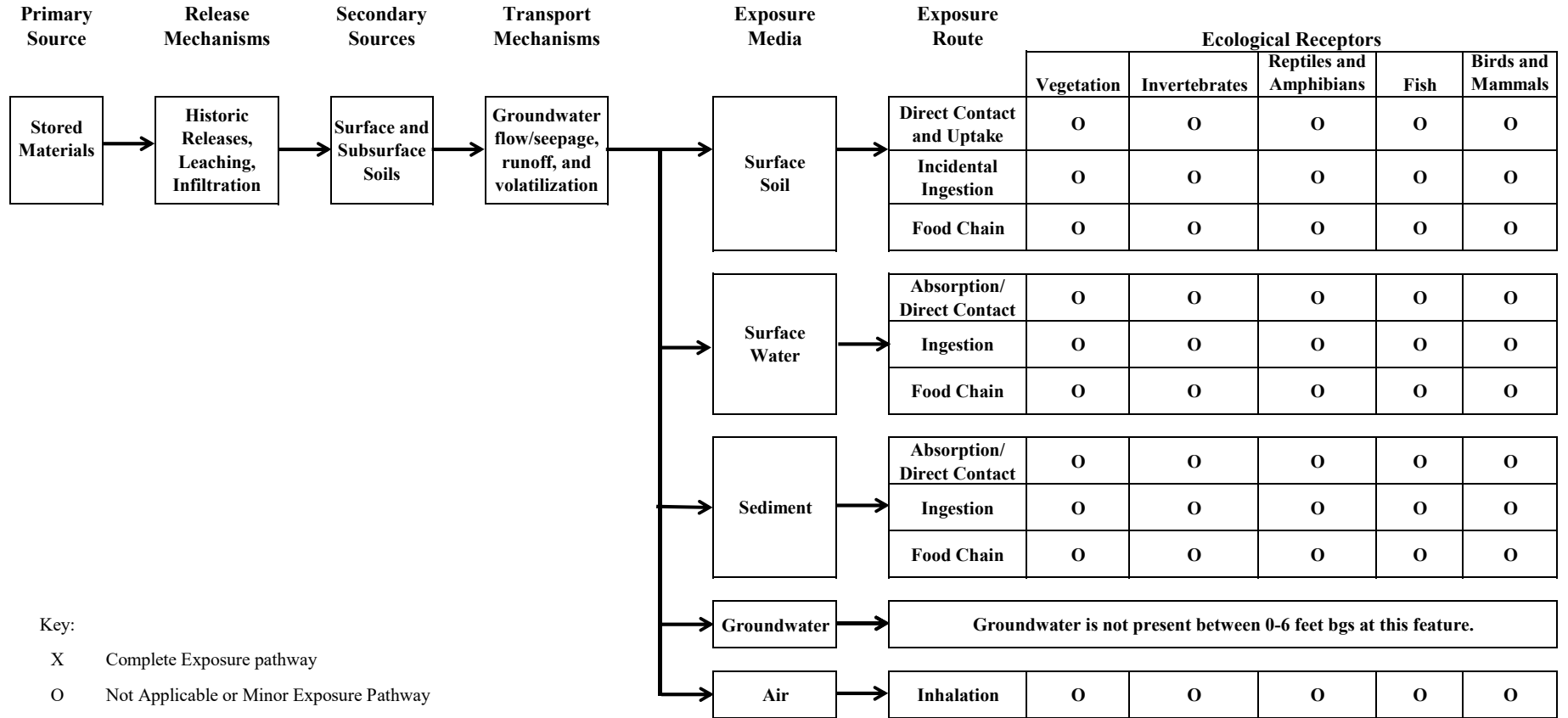
If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC project manager.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

The maximum detection values do not exceed the EPA benchmark value for total low-molecular weight PAHs, however, 1-methylnaphthalene and 2-methylnaphthalene exceed the individual benchmark values. Contamination was found at the highest levels in subsurface soil (3-6 ft bgs), deeper than the biologically relevant soil depth of 25-30 cm (or approximately 1-foot bgs) (EPA, 2015).

Ecological Risk Assessment Conceptual Model - Fort Morrow AOC M- Feature M-PR-001



Key:

- X Complete Exposure pathway
- O Not Applicable or Minor Exposure Pathway

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Appendix C: Blank Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Fort Morrow AOC M- Feature M-SH-001

Completed by: Ahtna

Date: December 2019

Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below. “Off-ramps,” where the evaluation ends before completing all of the sections, can be taken when indicated by the instructions. Comment boxes should be used to help support your answers.

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? *Check the appropriate box.*

- Yes – *Describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*
- No – *Go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Terrestrial and Aquatic Exposure Routes

Check each terrestrial and aquatic route that could occur at the site.

Terrestrial Exposure Routes

- Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water.
- Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland “seep” locations (not associated with a wetland or waterbody).
- Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with soil moisture or groundwater present within the root zone (generally no more than 4 feet below ground surface).
- Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash.
- Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow (up to 2 feet for small animals or 6 feet for large animals), or groom.

- Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities.
- Bioaccumulatives (other than PAHs, which bioaccumulate more readily in aquatic environments) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

Aquatic Exposure Routes

- Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow.
- Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at “seep” locations along banks or directly to surface water.
- Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater.
- Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.
- Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments.
- Bioaccumulatives (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms.
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

<p>No freshwater or marine aquatic exposure. Terrestrial exposure through soil pathways is possible.</p>
--

3. Habitat

*Check all that may apply. See *Ecoscoping Guidance* for additional help.*

- Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity).
- Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination.
- Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination.

- Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Although some areas of the FUDS do not currently contain the highest quality ecological habitat as a result of historic uses, future land use is assumed to allow for habitat, and use by ecological receptors.

4. Contaminant Quantity

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

- Endangered or threatened species are present.
- The aquatic environment is or could be affected.
- Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Lead is present at the site, however, the total area of the feature is less than one-half acre.

5. Toxicity Determination

Check all that apply.

- Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see the Ecological Benchmark Tool in RAIS, available at: http://rais.ornl.gov/tools/eco_search.php).

If either box is checked, complete a detailed Ecological Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models) and submit it with the form to your DEC project manager.

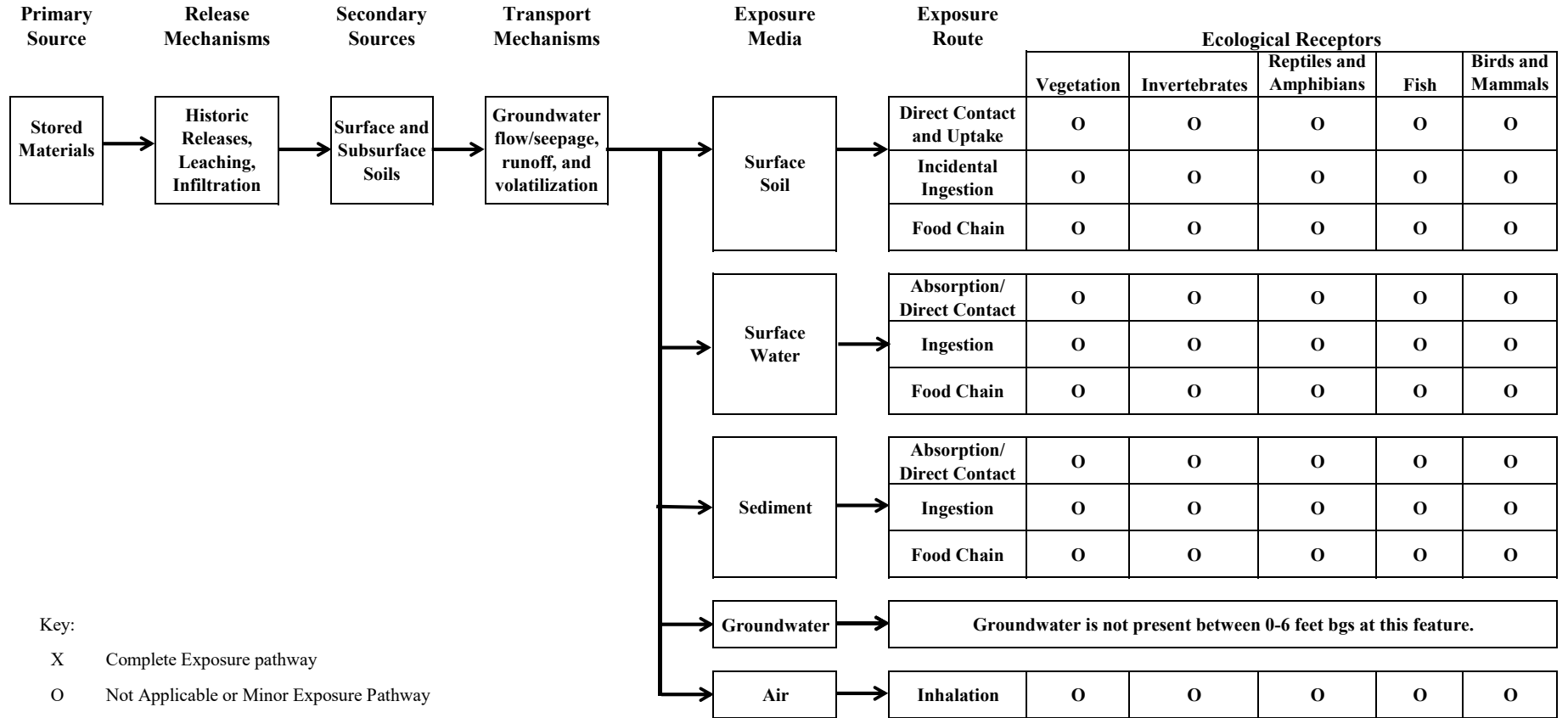
If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC project manager.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Although the soil concentrations of lead in three replicate samples at M-SH-001 exceed the ESV set forth by EPA Region 4, upon further investigation this value is based on exposure to insectivore birds potentially present at the site. The site soil concentrations do not exceed ESVs for soil invertebrates, mammals, or plants, or other avian receptors. M-SH-001 represents just a small fraction of the home or foraging range for the representative species of insectivore birds. When adjusting the ESV to assume M-SH-001 represents 25% of the total foraging area, no site concentration exceeds this value. This indicates the lead concentration in soil does not pose an unacceptable risk to any ecological receptor potentially present at M-SH-001 and further evaluation through an ecological risk assessment is not warranted.

Ecological Risk Assessment Conceptual Model - Fort Morrow AOC M- Feature M-SH-001



Key:

- X Complete Exposure pathway
- O Not Applicable or Minor Exposure Pathway

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Feature M-QT-055 Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Fort Morrow AOC M- Feature M-QT-055

Completed by: Ahtna

Date: December 2019

Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below. “Off-ramps,” where the evaluation ends before completing all of the sections, can be taken when indicated by the instructions. Comment boxes should be used to help support your answers.

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? *Check the appropriate box.*

- Yes – *Describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*
- No – *Go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Terrestrial and Aquatic Exposure Routes

Check each terrestrial and aquatic route that could occur at the site.

Terrestrial Exposure Routes

- Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water.
- Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland “seep” locations (not associated with a wetland or waterbody).
- Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with soil moisture or groundwater present within the root zone (generally no more than 4 feet below ground surface).
- Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash.
- Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow (up to 2 feet for small animals or 6 feet for large animals), or groom.

- Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities.
- Bioaccumulatives (other than PAHs, which bioaccumulate more readily in aquatic environments) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

Aquatic Exposure Routes

- Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow.
- Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at “seep” locations along banks or directly to surface water.
- Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater.
- Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.
- Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments.
- Bioaccumulatives (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms.
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

No contaminants identified in the UFP-QAPP for ecological soil screening evaluation were detected at this feature.

3. Habitat

*Check all that may apply. See *Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help*.*

- Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity).
- Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination.
- Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination.

- Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

- Endangered or threatened species are present.
- The aquatic environment is or could be affected.
- Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination

Check all that apply.

- Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see the Ecological Benchmark Tool in RAIS, available at: http://rais.ornl.gov/tools/eco_search.php).

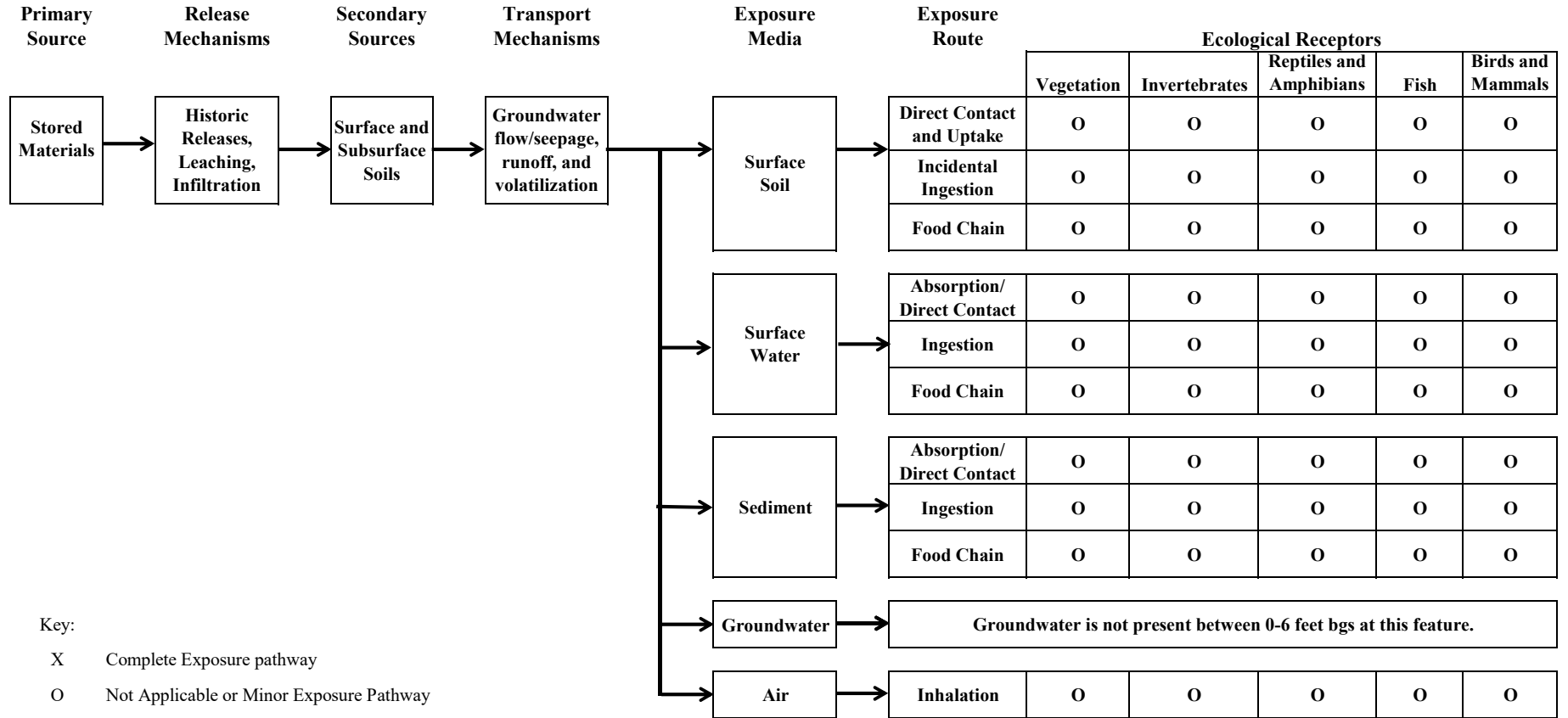
If either box is checked, complete a detailed Ecological Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models) and submit it with the form to your DEC project manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC project manager.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecological Risk Assessment Conceptual Model - Fort Morrow AOC M- Feature M-TF-001



Key:

- X Complete Exposure pathway
- O Not Applicable or Minor Exposure Pathway

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Feature M-UN-002 Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Fort Morrow AOC M- Feature M-UN-002

Completed by: Ahtna

Date: December 2019

Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below. “Off-ramps,” where the evaluation ends before completing all of the sections, can be taken when indicated by the instructions. Comment boxes should be used to help support your answers.

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? *Check the appropriate box.*

- Yes – *Describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*
- No – *Go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Terrestrial and Aquatic Exposure Routes

Check each terrestrial and aquatic route that could occur at the site.

Terrestrial Exposure Routes

- Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water.
- Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland “seep” locations (not associated with a wetland or waterbody).
- Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with soil moisture or groundwater present within the root zone (generally no more than 4 feet below ground surface).
- Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash.
- Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow (up to 2 feet for small animals or 6 feet for large animals), or groom.

- Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities.
- Bioaccumulatives (other than PAHs, which bioaccumulate more readily in aquatic environments) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

Aquatic Exposure Routes

- Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow.
- Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at “seep” locations along banks or directly to surface water.
- Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater.
- Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.
- Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments.
- Bioaccumulatives (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms.
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

No freshwater or marine aquatic exposure.
Terrestrial exposure through soil pathways is possible.

3. Habitat

*Check all that may apply. See *Ecoscoping Guidance* for additional help.*

- Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity).
- Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination.
- Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination.

- Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Although some areas of the FUDS do not currently contain the highest quality ecological habitat as a result of historic uses, future land use is assumed to allow for habitat, and use by ecological receptors.

4. Contaminant Quantity

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

- Endangered or threatened species are present.
- The aquatic environment is or could be affected.
- Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Threatened or endangered animal and plant species may be present in the vicinity of the FUDS property; however, there is no evidence that threatened or endangered species are or have been utilizing habitat at the site.

5. Toxicity Determination

Check all that apply.

- Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see the Ecological Benchmark Tool in RAIS, available at: http://rais.ornl.gov/tools/eco_search.php).

If either box is checked, complete a detailed Ecological Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models) and submit it with the form to your DEC project manager.

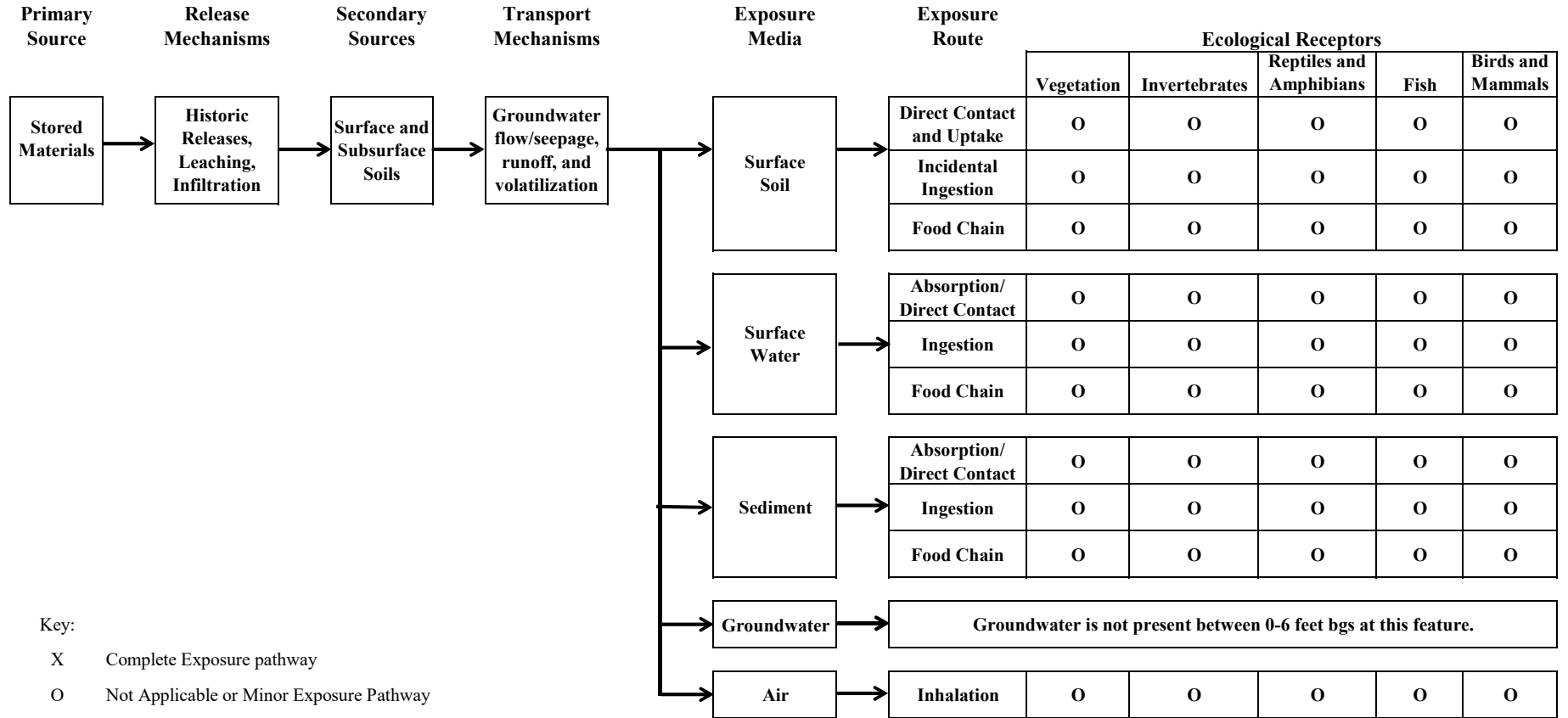
If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC project manager.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

The maximum detection value for naphthalene and 2-methylnaphthalene do not exceed the benchmark value, as such there is no indicated ecological risk at this site.

Ecological Risk Assessment Conceptual Model - Fort Morrow AOC M- Feature M-UN-002



Key:

- X Complete Exposure pathway
- O Not Applicable or Minor Exposure Pathway

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Feature M-DA-003 Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Fort Morrow AOC M- Feature M-DA-003

Completed by: Ahtna

Date: December 2019

Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below. “Off-ramps,” where the evaluation ends before completing all of the sections, can be taken when indicated by the instructions. Comment boxes should be used to help support your answers.

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? *Check the appropriate box.*

- Yes – *Describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*
- No – *Go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Terrestrial and Aquatic Exposure Routes

Check each terrestrial and aquatic route that could occur at the site.

Terrestrial Exposure Routes

- Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water.
- Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland “seep” locations (not associated with a wetland or waterbody).
- Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with soil moisture or groundwater present within the root zone (generally no more than 4 feet below ground surface).
- Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash.
- Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow (up to 2 feet for small animals or 6 feet for large animals), or groom.

- Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities.
- Bioaccumulatives (other than PAHs, which bioaccumulate more readily in aquatic environments) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

Aquatic Exposure Routes

- Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow.
- Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at “seep” locations along banks or directly to surface water.
- Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater.
- Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.
- Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments.
- Bioaccumulatives (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms.
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

No contaminants identified in the UFP-QAPP for ecological soil screening evaluation were detected at this feature.

3. Habitat

*Check all that may apply. See *Ecoscoping Guidance* for additional help.*

- Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity).
- Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination.
- Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination.

- Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

- Endangered or threatened species are present.
- The aquatic environment is or could be affected.
- Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination

Check all that apply.

- Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see the Ecological Benchmark Tool in RAIS, available at: http://rais.ornl.gov/tools/eco_search.php).

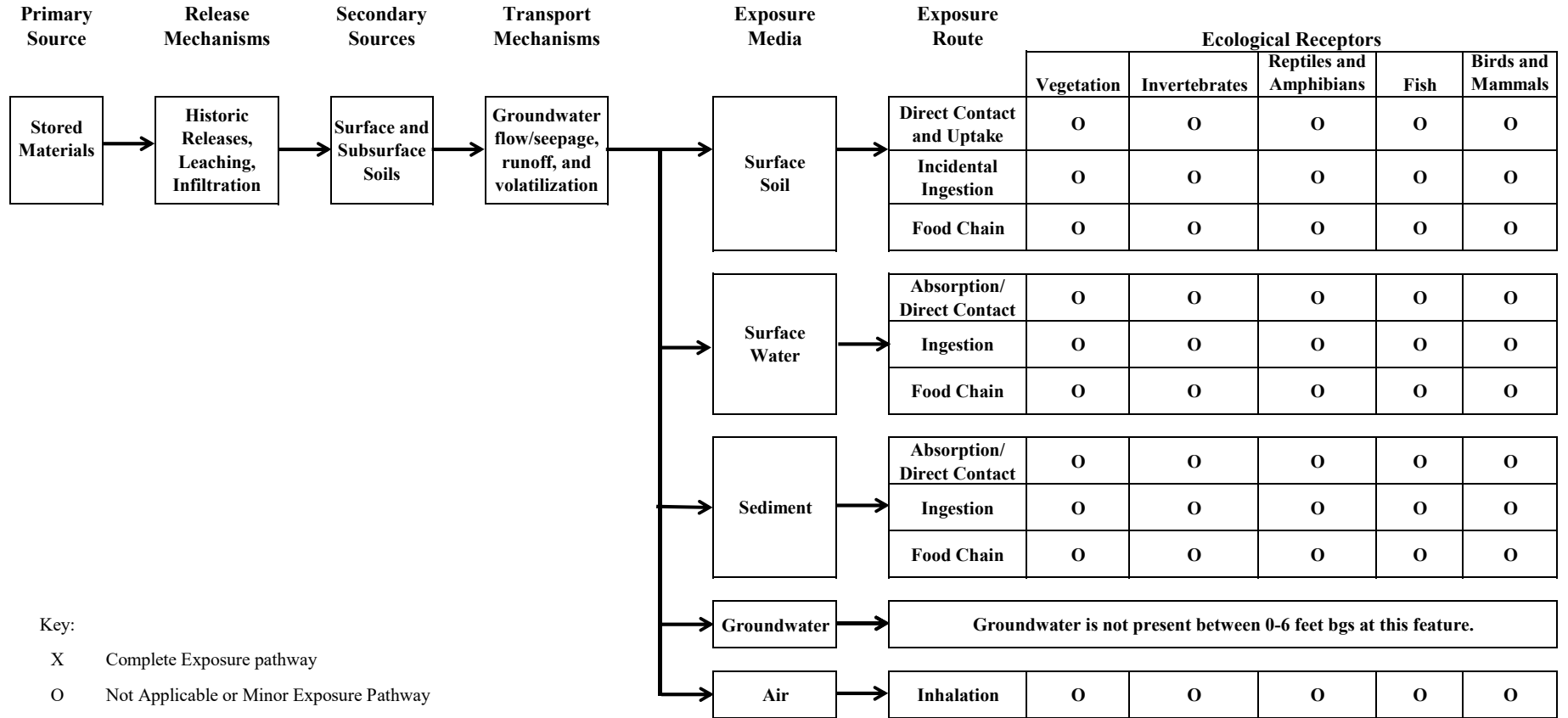
If either box is checked, complete a detailed Ecological Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models) and submit it with the form to your DEC project manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC project manager.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecological Risk Assessment Conceptual Model - Fort Morrow AOC M- Feature M-DA-003



Key:

- X Complete Exposure pathway
- O Not Applicable or Minor Exposure Pathway

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Feature M-WH-004 Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Fort Morrow AOC M- Feature M-WH-004

Completed by: Ahtna

Date: December 2019

Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below. “Off-ramps,” where the evaluation ends before completing all of the sections, can be taken when indicated by the instructions. Comment boxes should be used to help support your answers.

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? *Check the appropriate box.*

- Yes – *Describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*
- No – *Go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Terrestrial and Aquatic Exposure Routes

Check each terrestrial and aquatic route that could occur at the site.

Terrestrial Exposure Routes

- Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water.
- Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland “seep” locations (not associated with a wetland or waterbody).
- Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with soil moisture or groundwater present within the root zone (generally no more than 4 feet below ground surface).
- Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash.
- Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow (up to 2 feet for small animals or 6 feet for large animals), or groom.

- Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities.
- Bioaccumulatives (other than PAHs, which bioaccumulate more readily in aquatic environments) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

Aquatic Exposure Routes

- Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow.
- Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at “seep” locations along banks or directly to surface water.
- Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater.
- Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.
- Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments.
- Bioaccumulatives (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms.
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

No contaminants identified in the UFP-QAPP for ecological soil screening evaluation were detected at this feature.

3. Habitat

*Check all that may apply. See *Ecoscoping Guidance* for additional help.*

- Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity).
- Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination.
- Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination.

Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

- Endangered or threatened species are present.
- The aquatic environment is or could be affected.
- Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination

Check all that apply.

- Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see the Ecological Benchmark Tool in RAIS, available at: http://rais.ornl.gov/tools/eco_search.php).

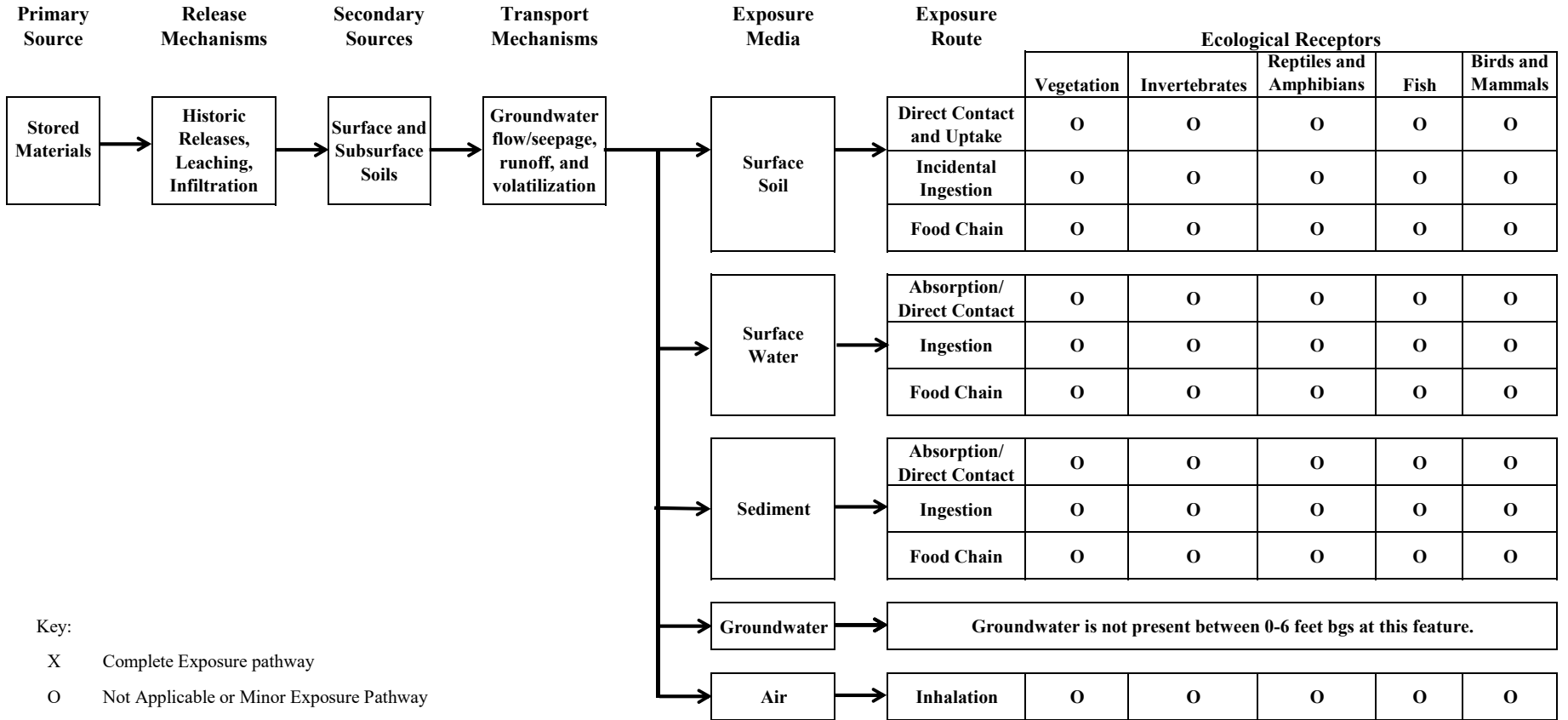
If either box is checked, complete a detailed Ecological Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models) and submit it with the form to your DEC project manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC project manager.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecological Risk Assessment Conceptual Model - Fort Morrow AOC M- Feature M-WH-004



Key:

- X Complete Exposure pathway
- O Not Applicable or Minor Exposure Pathway

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Feature M-PR-005 Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Fort Morrow AOC M- Feature M-PR-005

Completed by: Ahtna

Date: December 2019

Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below. “Off-ramps,” where the evaluation ends before completing all of the sections, can be taken when indicated by the instructions. Comment boxes should be used to help support your answers.

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? *Check the appropriate box.*

- Yes – *Describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*
- No – *Go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Terrestrial and Aquatic Exposure Routes

Check each terrestrial and aquatic route that could occur at the site.

Terrestrial Exposure Routes

- Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water.
- Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland “seep” locations (not associated with a wetland or waterbody).
- Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with soil moisture or groundwater present within the root zone (generally no more than 4 feet below ground surface).
- Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash.
- Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow (up to 2 feet for small animals or 6 feet for large animals), or groom.

- Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities.
- Bioaccumulatives (other than PAHs, which bioaccumulate more readily in aquatic environments) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

Aquatic Exposure Routes

- Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow.
- Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at “seep” locations along banks or directly to surface water.
- Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater.
- Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.
- Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments.
- Bioaccumulatives (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms.
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

No contaminants identified in the UFP-QAPP for ecological soil screening evaluation were detected at this feature.

3. Habitat

*Check all that may apply. See *Ecoscoping Guidance* for additional help.*

- Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity).
- Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination.
- Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination.

- Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

- Endangered or threatened species are present.
- The aquatic environment is or could be affected.
- Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination

Check all that apply.

- Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see the Ecological Benchmark Tool in RAIS, available at: http://rais.ornl.gov/tools/eco_search.php).

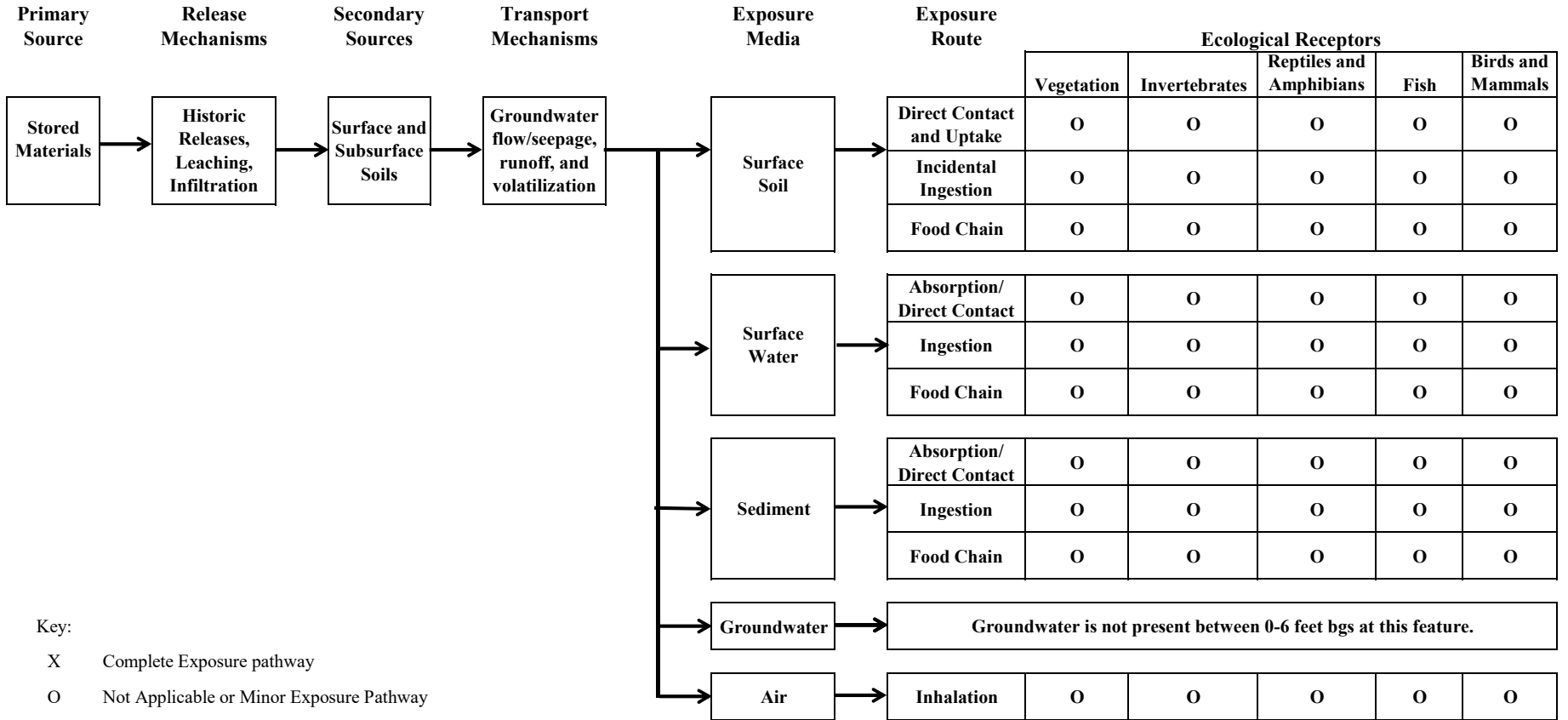
If either box is checked, complete a detailed Ecological Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models) and submit it with the form to your DEC project manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC project manager.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecological Risk Assessment Conceptual Model - Fort Morrow AOC M- Feature M-PR-005



Key:

- X Complete Exposure pathway
- O Not Applicable or Minor Exposure Pathway

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Feature M-DA-006 Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Fort Morrow AOC M- Feature M-DA-006

Completed by: Ahtna

Date: December 2019

Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below. “Off-ramps,” where the evaluation ends before completing all of the sections, can be taken when indicated by the instructions. Comment boxes should be used to help support your answers.

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? *Check the appropriate box.*

- Yes – *Describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*
- No – *Go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Terrestrial and Aquatic Exposure Routes

Check each terrestrial and aquatic route that could occur at the site.

Terrestrial Exposure Routes

- Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water.
- Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland “seep” locations (not associated with a wetland or waterbody).
- Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with soil moisture or groundwater present within the root zone (generally no more than 4 feet below ground surface).
- Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash.
- Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow (up to 2 feet for small animals or 6 feet for large animals), or groom.

- Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities.
- Bioaccumulatives (other than PAHs, which bioaccumulate more readily in aquatic environments) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

Aquatic Exposure Routes

- Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow.
- Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at “seep” locations along banks or directly to surface water.
- Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater.
- Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.
- Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments.
- Bioaccumulatives (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms.
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

No contaminants identified in the UFP-QAPP for ecological soil screening evaluation were detected at this feature.

3. Habitat

*Check all that may apply. See *Ecoscoping Guidance* for additional help.*

- Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity).
- Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination.
- Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination.

- Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

- Endangered or threatened species are present.
- The aquatic environment is or could be affected.
- Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination

Check all that apply.

- Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see the Ecological Benchmark Tool in RAIS, available at: http://rais.ornl.gov/tools/eco_search.php).

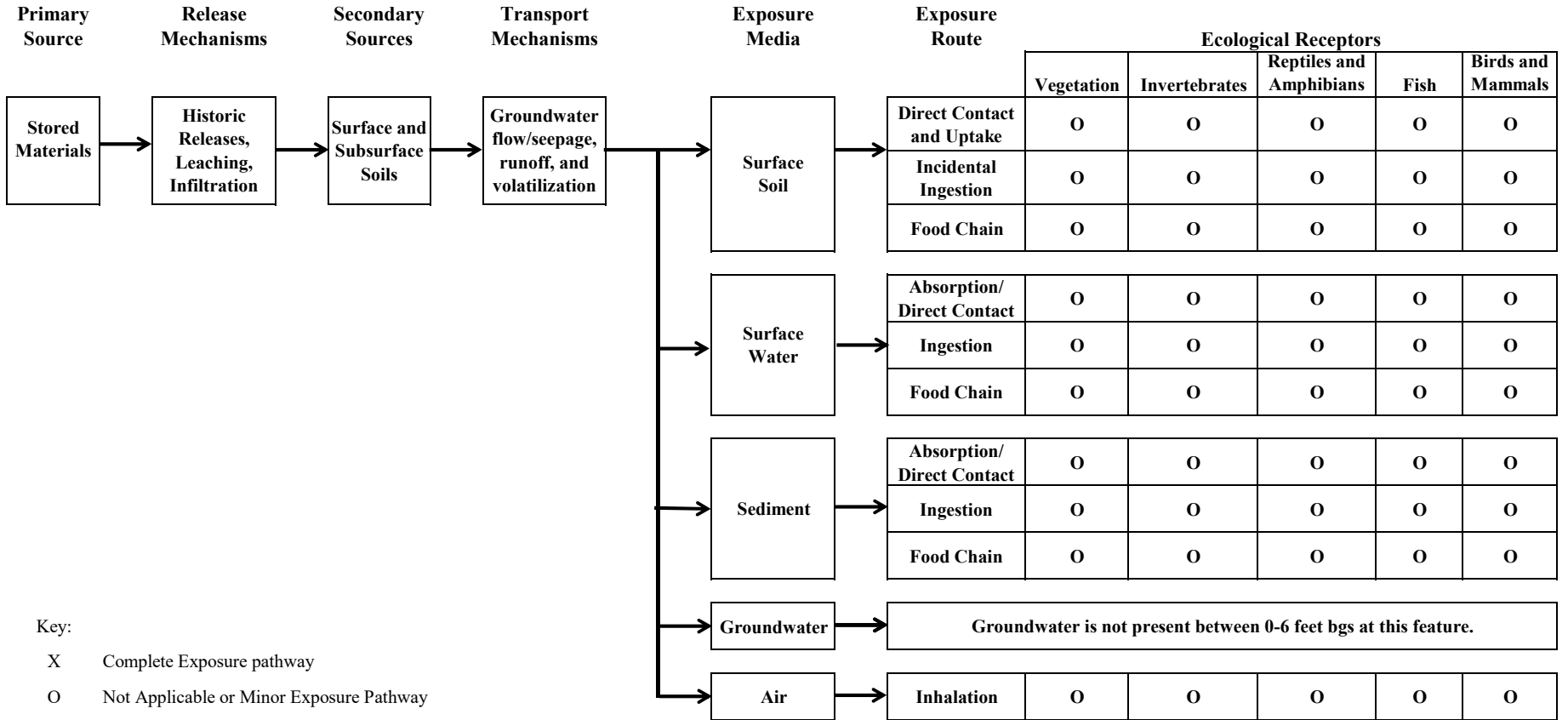
If either box is checked, complete a detailed Ecological Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models) and submit it with the form to your DEC project manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC project manager.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecological Risk Assessment Conceptual Model - Fort Morrow AOC M- Feature M-DA-006



Key:

- X Complete Exposure pathway
- O Not Applicable or Minor Exposure Pathway

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Feature M-ST-006 Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Fort Morrow AOC M- Feature M-ST-006

Completed by: Ahtna

Date: December 2019

Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below. “Off-ramps,” where the evaluation ends before completing all of the sections, can be taken when indicated by the instructions. Comment boxes should be used to help support your answers.

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? *Check the appropriate box.*

- Yes – *Describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*
- No – *Go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Terrestrial and Aquatic Exposure Routes

Check each terrestrial and aquatic route that could occur at the site.

Terrestrial Exposure Routes

- Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water.
- Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland “seep” locations (not associated with a wetland or waterbody).
- Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with soil moisture or groundwater present within the root zone (generally no more than 4 feet below ground surface).
- Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash.
- Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow (up to 2 feet for small animals or 6 feet for large animals), or groom.

- Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities.
- Bioaccumulatives (other than PAHs, which bioaccumulate more readily in aquatic environments) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

Aquatic Exposure Routes

- Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow.
- Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at “seep” locations along banks or directly to surface water.
- Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater.
- Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.
- Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments.
- Bioaccumulatives (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms.
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

No freshwater or marine aquatic exposure.
Terrestrial exposure through soil pathways is possible.

3. Habitat

*Check all that may apply. See *Ecoscoping Guidance* for additional help.*

- Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity).
- Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination.
- Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination.

- Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Although some areas of the FUDS do not currently contain the highest quality ecological habitat as a result of historic uses, future land use is assumed to allow for habitat, and use by ecological receptors.

4. Contaminant Quantity

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

- Endangered or threatened species are present.
- The aquatic environment is or could be affected.
- Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Threatened or endangered animal and plant species may be present in the vicinity of the FUDS property; however, there is no evidence that threatened or endangered species are or have been utilizing habitat at the site.

5. Toxicity Determination

Check all that apply.

- Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see the Ecological Benchmark Tool in RAIS, available at: http://rais.ornl.gov/tools/eco_search.php).

If either box is checked, complete a detailed Ecological Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models) and submit it with the form to your DEC project manager.

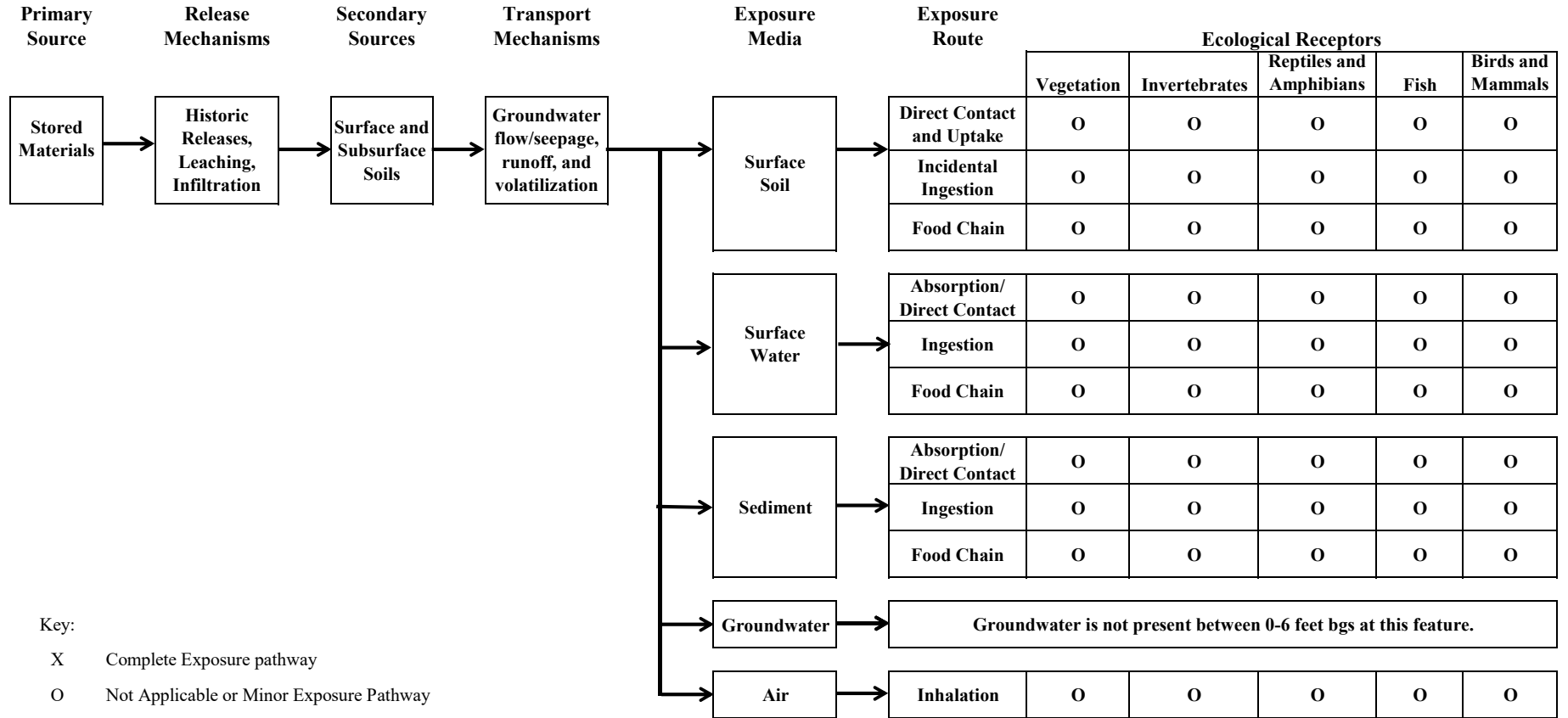
If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC project manager.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

The COPC identified for AOC M feature M-ST-006, Napthalene, did not exceed the ecological benchmarks obtained from EPA Region 4 Ecological Risk Assessment Supplemental Guidance (March 2018), yet further characterization may be needed.

Ecological Risk Assessment Conceptual Model - Fort Morrow AOC M- Feature M-PR-001



Key:

- X Complete Exposure pathway
- O Not Applicable or Minor Exposure Pathway

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Feature M-DA-023 Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Fort Morrow AOC M- Feature M-DA-023

Completed by: Ahtna

Date: December 2019

Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below. “Off-ramps,” where the evaluation ends before completing all of the sections, can be taken when indicated by the instructions. Comment boxes should be used to help support your answers.

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? *Check the appropriate box.*

- Yes – *Describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*
- No – *Go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Terrestrial and Aquatic Exposure Routes

Check each terrestrial and aquatic route that could occur at the site.

Terrestrial Exposure Routes

- Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water.
- Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland “seep” locations (not associated with a wetland or waterbody).
- Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with soil moisture or groundwater present within the root zone (generally no more than 4 feet below ground surface).
- Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash.
- Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow (up to 2 feet for small animals or 6 feet for large animals), or groom.

- Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities.
- Bioaccumulatives (other than PAHs, which bioaccumulate more readily in aquatic environments) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

Aquatic Exposure Routes

- Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow.
- Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at “seep” locations along banks or directly to surface water.
- Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater.
- Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.
- Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments.
- Bioaccumulatives (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms.
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

No freshwater or marine aquatic exposure.
Terrestrial exposure through soil pathways is possible.

3. Habitat

*Check all that may apply. See *Ecoscoping Guidance* for additional help.*

- Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity).
- Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination.
- Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination.

- Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Although some areas of the FUDS do not currently contain the highest quality ecological habitat as a result of historic uses, future land use is assumed to allow for habitat, and use by ecological receptors.

4. Contaminant Quantity

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

- Endangered or threatened species are present.
- The aquatic environment is or could be affected.
- Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Threatened or endangered animal and plant species may be present in the vicinity of the FUDS property; however, there is no evidence that threatened or endangered species are or have been utilizing habitat at the site. Additionally, the total area of POL contaminated surface soil does not exceed one-half acre.

5. Toxicity Determination

Check all that apply.

- Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see the Ecological Benchmark Tool in RAIS, available at: http://rais.ornl.gov/tools/eco_search.php).

If either box is checked, complete a detailed Ecological Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models) and submit it with the form to your DEC project manager.

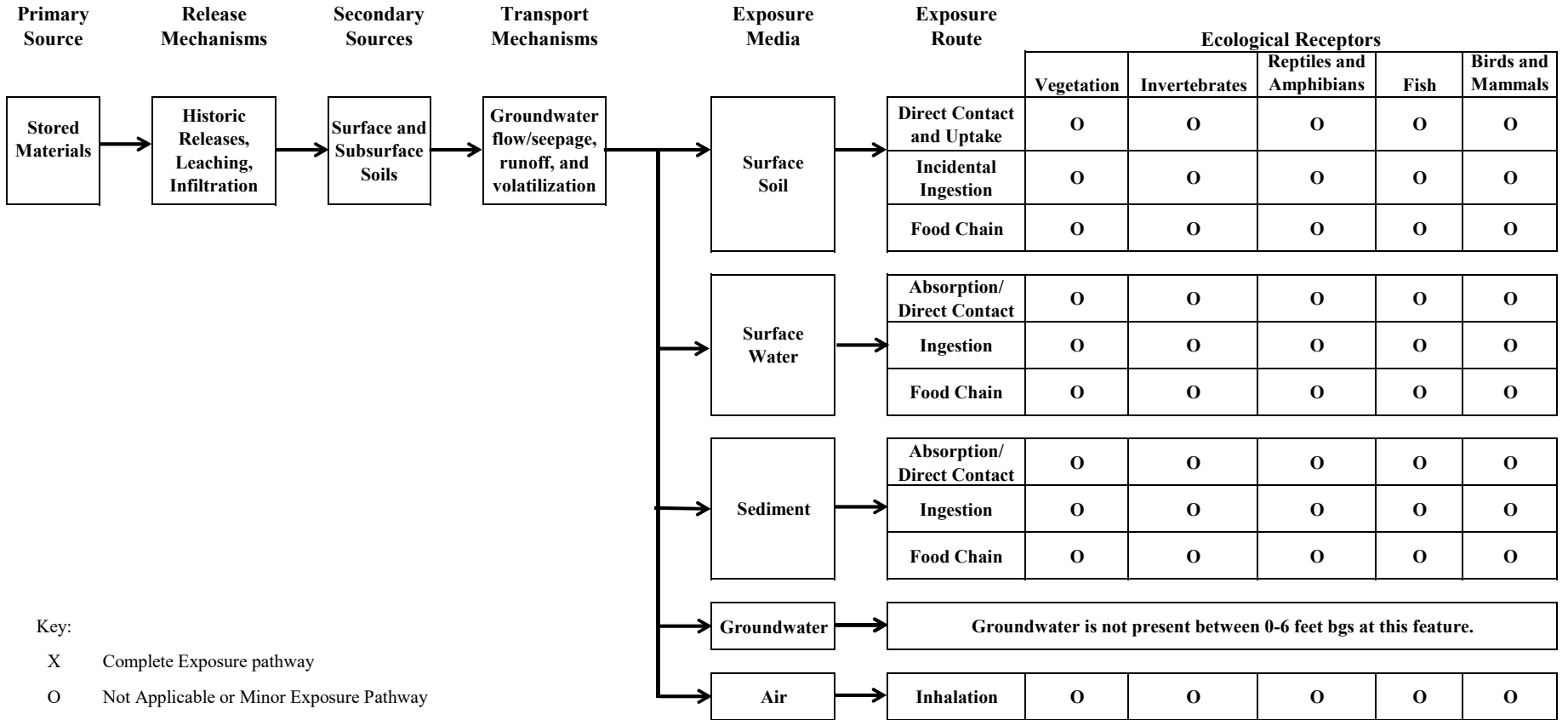
If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC project manager.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

The maximum detection values do not exceed the EPA benchmark value for total low-molecular weight PAHs, however, 1-methylnaphthalene and 2-methylnaphthalene exceed the individual benchmark values. Contamination was found at the highest levels in subsurface soil (5-6 ft bgs), deeper than the biologically relevant soil depth of 25-30 cm (or approximately 1-foot bgs) (EPA, 2015).

Ecological Risk Assessment Conceptual Model - Fort Morrow AOC M- Feature M-DA-023



Key:

- X Complete Exposure pathway
- O Not Applicable or Minor Exposure Pathway

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Feature M-GS-043 Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Fort Morrow AOC M- Feature M-GS-043

Completed by: Ahtna

Date: December 2019

Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below. “Off-ramps,” where the evaluation ends before completing all of the sections, can be taken when indicated by the instructions. Comment boxes should be used to help support your answers.

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? *Check the appropriate box.*

- Yes – *Describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*
- No – *Go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Terrestrial and Aquatic Exposure Routes

Check each terrestrial and aquatic route that could occur at the site.

Terrestrial Exposure Routes

- Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water.
- Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland “seep” locations (not associated with a wetland or waterbody).
- Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with soil moisture or groundwater present within the root zone (generally no more than 4 feet below ground surface).
- Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash.
- Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow (up to 2 feet for small animals or 6 feet for large animals), or groom.

- Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities.
- Bioaccumulatives (other than PAHs, which bioaccumulate more readily in aquatic environments) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

Aquatic Exposure Routes

- Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow.
- Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at “seep” locations along banks or directly to surface water.
- Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater.
- Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.
- Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments.
- Bioaccumulatives (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms.
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

No contaminants identified in the UFP-QAPP for ecological soil screening evaluation were detected at this feature.

3. Habitat

*Check all that may apply. See *Ecoscoping Guidance* for additional help.*

- Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity).
- Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination.
- Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination.

- Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

4. Contaminant Quantity

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

- Endangered or threatened species are present.
- The aquatic environment is or could be affected.
- Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

5. Toxicity Determination

Check all that apply.

- Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see the Ecological Benchmark Tool in RAIS, available at: http://rais.ornl.gov/tools/eco_search.php).

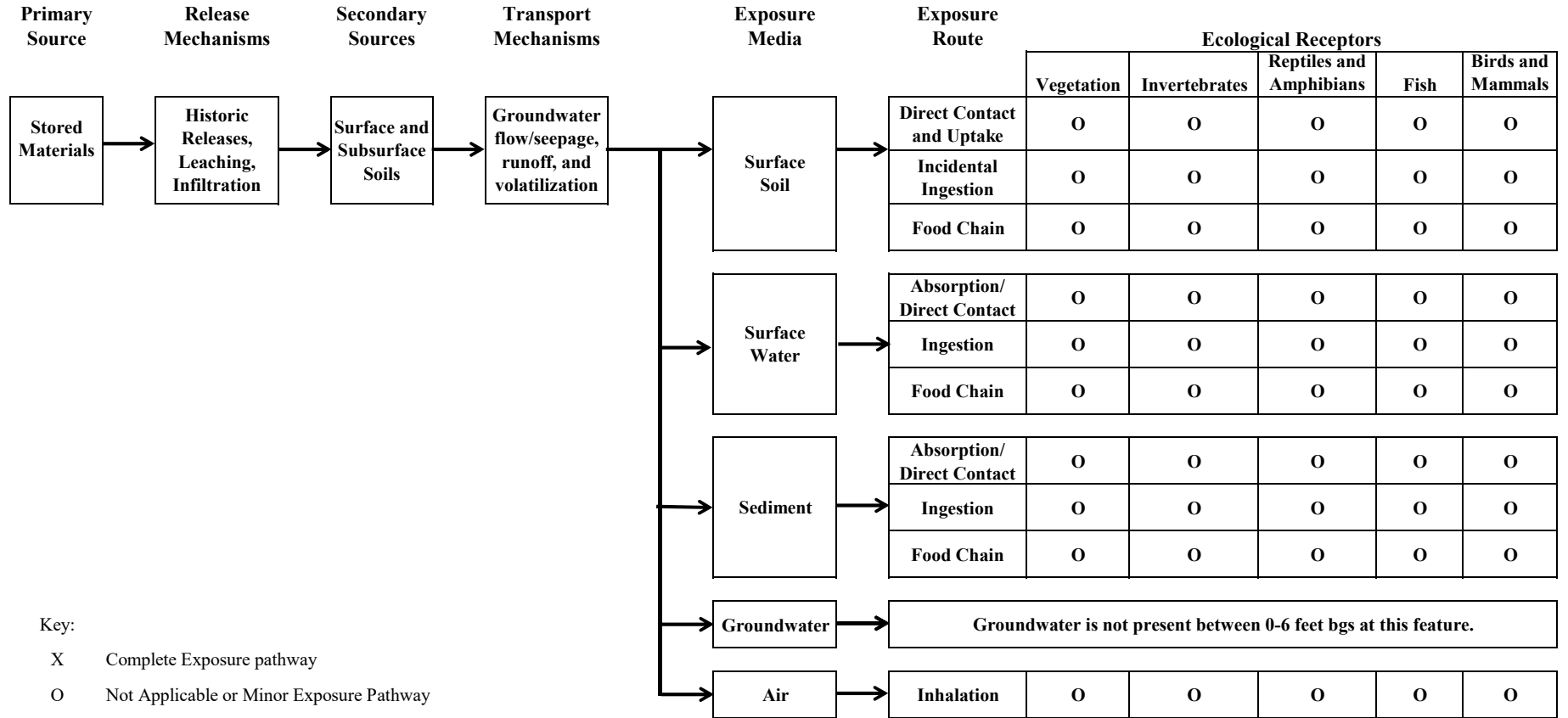
If either box is checked, complete a detailed Ecological Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models) and submit it with the form to your DEC project manager.

If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC project manager.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Ecological Risk Assessment Conceptual Model - Fort Morrow AOC M- Feature M-GS-043



Key:

- X Complete Exposure pathway
- O Not Applicable or Minor Exposure Pathway

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Feature M-SH-002 Ecoscoping Form

Site Name: Fort Morrow AOC M- Feature M-QT-055 (M-SH-002)

Completed by: Ahtna

Date: December 2019

Instructions: Follow the italicized instructions in each section below. “Off-ramps,” where the evaluation ends before completing all of the sections, can be taken when indicated by the instructions. Comment boxes should be used to help support your answers.

1. Direct Visual Impacts and Acute Toxicity

Are direct impacts that may result from the site contaminants evident, or is acute toxicity from high contaminant concentrations suspected? *Check the appropriate box.*

- Yes – *Describe observations below and evaluate all of the remaining sections without taking any off-ramps.*
- No – *Go to next section.*

Comments:

2. Terrestrial and Aquatic Exposure Routes

Check each terrestrial and aquatic route that could occur at the site.

Terrestrial Exposure Routes

- Exposure to water-borne contaminants as a result of wading or swimming in contaminated waters or ingesting contaminated water.
- Contaminant uptake in terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with contaminated surface water.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at upland “seep” locations (not associated with a wetland or waterbody).
- Contaminant uptake by terrestrial plants whose roots are in contact with soil moisture or groundwater present within the root zone (generally no more than 4 feet below ground surface).
- Particulates deposited on plants directly or from rain splash.
- Incidental ingestion and/or exposure while animals grub for food, burrow (up to 2 feet for small animals or 6 feet for large animals), or groom.

- Inhalation of fugitive dust or vapors disturbed by foraging or burrowing activities.
- Bioaccumulatives (other than PAHs, which bioaccumulate more readily in aquatic environments) taken up by soil invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

Aquatic Exposure Routes

- Contaminated surface runoff migration to water bodies through swales, drainage ditches, or overland flow.
- Aquatic receptors exposed through osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of surface waters.
- Contaminant migration via saturated or unsaturated groundwater zones and discharge at “seep” locations along banks or directly to surface water.
- Deposition into sediments from upwelling of contaminated groundwater.
- Aquatic receptors may be exposed directly to contaminated sediments through foraging or burrowing, or indirectly exposed due to osmotic exchange, respiration, or ventilation of sediment pore water.
- Aquatic plants rooted in contaminated sediments.
- Bioaccumulatives (see the *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*) taken up by sediment invertebrates, which are in turn eaten by higher food chain organisms.
- Other site-specific exposure pathways.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next section. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

No freshwater or marine aquatic exposure.
Terrestrial exposure through soil pathways is possible.

3. Habitat

*Check all that may apply. See *Ecoscoping Guidance* for additional help.*

- Habitat that could be affected by the contamination supports valued species (i.e., species that are regulated, used for subsistence, have ceremonial importance, have commercial value, or provide recreational opportunity).
- Critical habitat or anadromous stream in an area that could be affected by the contamination.
- Habitat that is important to the region that could be affected by the contamination.

- Contamination is in a park, preserve, or wildlife refuge.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Although some areas of the FUDS do not currently contain the highest quality ecological habitat as a result of historic uses, future land use is assumed to allow for habitat, and use by ecological receptors.

4. Contaminant Quantity

Check all that may apply. See Ecoscoping Guidance for additional help.

- Endangered or threatened species are present.
- The aquatic environment is or could be affected.
- Non-petroleum contaminants may be present, or the total area of petroleum-contaminated surface soil exceeds one-half acre.

If any of the above boxes are checked, go on to the next scoping factor. If none are checked, end the evaluation and check the box below.

- OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

Threatened or endangered animal and plant species may be present in the vicinity of the FUDS property; however, there is no evidence that threatened or endangered species are or have been utilizing habitat at the site. Additionally, the total area of POL contaminated surface soil does not exceed one-half acre.

5. Toxicity Determination

Check all that apply.

- Bioaccumulative chemicals are present (see *Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models*).
- Contaminants exceed benchmark levels (see the Ecological Benchmark Tool in RAIS, available at: http://rais.ornl.gov/tools/eco_search.php).

If either box is checked, complete a detailed Ecological Conceptual Site Model (see DEC's Policy Guidance on Developing Conceptual Site Models) and submit it with the form to your DEC project manager.

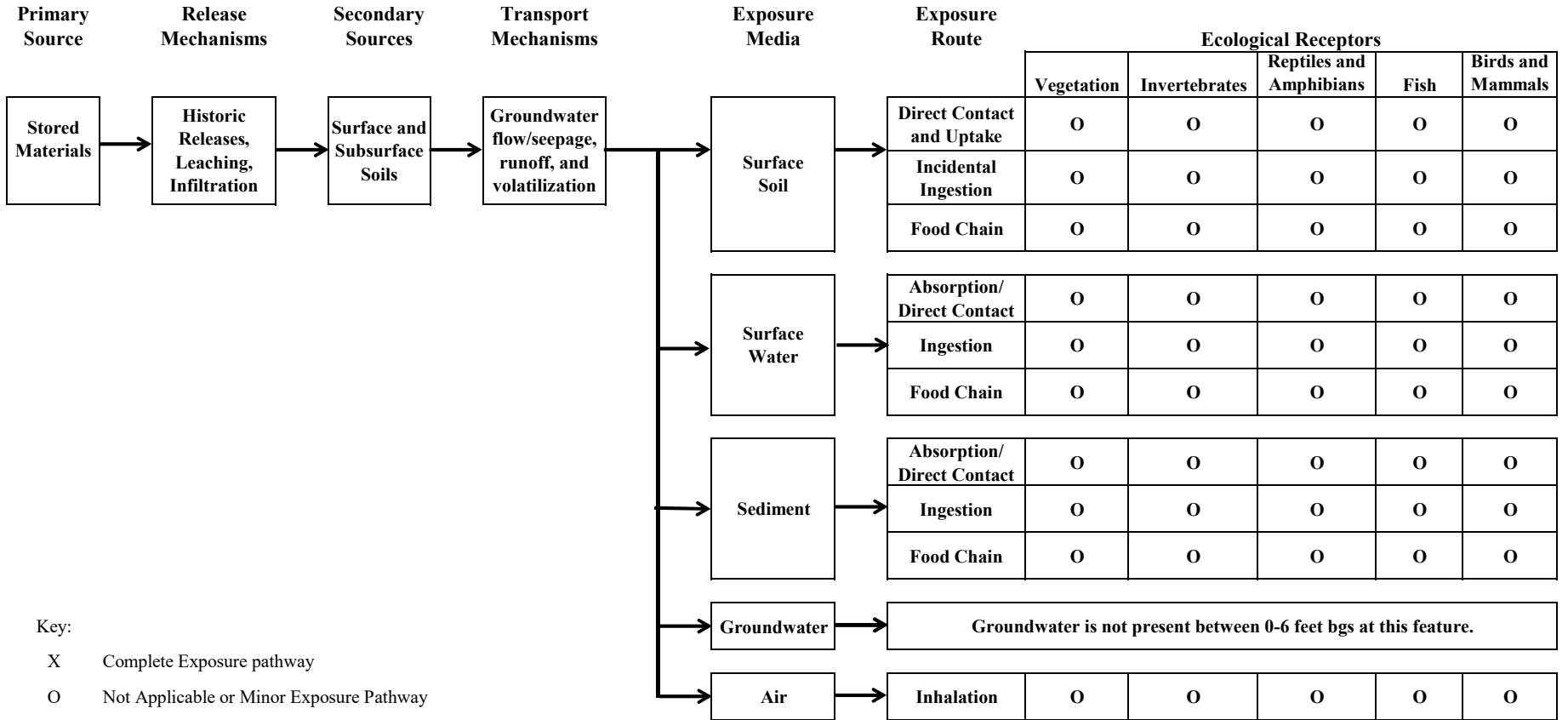
If neither box is checked, check the box below and submit this form to your DEC project manager.

OFF-RAMP: NO FURTHER ECOLOGICAL EVALUATION NECESSARY

Comments:

The maximum detection values do not exceed the EPA benchmark value for total low-molecular weight PAHs, however, 1-methylnaphthalene and 2-methylnaphthalene exceed the individual benchmark values. Contamination was found at the highest levels in subsurface soil (3-5 ft bgs), deeper than the biologically relevant soil depth of 25-30 cm (or approximately 1-foot bgs) (EPA, 2015).

Ecological Risk Assessment Conceptual Model - Fort Morrow AOC M- Feature M-QT-055



Key:

- X Complete Exposure pathway
- O Not Applicable or Minor Exposure Pathway

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ECOLOGICAL SCREENING

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MEMORANDUM

Date: January 31, 2020

To: Ashley Olson, Ahtna Engineering Services

From: Stephanie Buss, SPB Consulting

Subject: Ecological Screening at M-SH-001, Fort Morrow FUDS

Background and Purpose

The only non-bulk fuel contaminant of concern detected at feature M-SH-001 at the Fort Morrow Formerly Used Defense Site (FUDS) at levels that exceeded the site Project Action Level (PAL) was lead, a Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) contaminant.

Three incremental sampling methodology (ISM) surface soil replicates were obtained from the feature. Lead was detected at a maximum value of 28.4 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) at 0-2 feet below ground surface (bgs). The three lead ISM replicate results in surface soil exceed the background value of 3.1 mg/kg as determined by Geosyntec in their memorandum dated January 6, 2020 (Geosyntec, 2020).

The concentration of lead at M-SH-001 was compared to the ecological screening values (ESV) listed in Table 3 of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) *Region 4 Ecological Risk Assessment Supplemental Guidance Report* (EPA, 2018). Lead concentrations in all three replicates at M-SH-001 exceed the EPA ESV for avian receptors (11 mg/kg), but do not exceed ecological benchmarks for soil invertebrates, mammals, or plants (Table 1).

Table 1. Comparison of Lead Results to Background and Ecological Screening Values

Feature	Lead Replicates (0-2 feet bgs) (mg/kg)	Ecological Screening Values ^a			
		Avian (mg/kg)	Mammalian (mg/kg)	Soil Invertebrate (mg/kg)	Plants (mg/kg)
AOC M SH-001	12.4 18.1 28.4	11	56	1,700	120g

Note:
a – Table 3 of EPA’s Region 4 Ecological Risk Assessment Supplemental Guidance Report (EPA, 2018)
Bolded result indicates site ISM replicate concentrations exceeded the ecological screening value.
AOC = area of concern
bgs = below ground surface
mg/kg = milligrams per kilogram

The purpose of this memorandum is to further evaluate the exceedance of the avian ESV for lead at M-SH-001.

Evaluation of Ecological Screening Values for Lead

The representative avian species selected for each feeding guild at the Fort Morrow FUDS were selected based on the *User's Guide for Selection and Application of Default Assessment Endpoints and Indicator Species in Alaskan Ecoregions* (ADEC, 2008), and are as follows:

- Herbivorous birds – represented by the dark-eyed junco (*Junco hyemalis*)
- Invertivorous birds – represented by the American robin (*Turdus migratorius*)
- Carnivorous birds – represented by the northern shrike (*Lanius excubitor*)

The avian ESV from Region 4 is based off the EPA's *Ecological Soil Screening Level for Lead* (Eco-SSL; EPA, 2005) for avian ground insectivores, represented by the woodcock. Eco-SSL by avian receptor group are presented in Table 5.2 of the EPA guidance and are shown in Table 2 below. Concentrations of lead at M-SH-001 exceed the ESV for avian ground insectivores but no other avian receptors.

Table 2. Calculation of the Avian Eco-SSLs for Lead

Surrogate Receptor Group	TRV for Lead (mg dw/kg bw/d) ¹	Food Ingestion Rate (FIR) ² (kg dw/kg bw/d)	Soil Ingestion as Proportion of Diet (P _s) ²	Concentration of Lead in Biota Type (i) ^{2,3} (B _i) (mg/kg dw)	Eco-SSL (mg/kg dw) ⁴
Avian herbivore (dove)	1.63	0.190	0.139	ln(B _i) = 0.561 * ln(Soil _i) - 1.328 where i = plants	46
Avian ground insectivore (woodcock)	1.63	0.214	0.164	ln(B _i) = 0.807 * ln(Soil _i) - 0.218 where i = earthworms	11
Avian carnivore (hawk)	1.63	0.0353	0.057	ln(B _i) = 0.4422 * ln(Soil _i) + 0.0761 where i = mammals	510

¹ The process for derivation of wildlife TRVs is described in Attachment 4-5 of EPA (2003).
² Parameters (FIR, P_s, B_i values, regressions) are provided in EPA (2003) Attachment 4-1 (revised February 2005).
³ B_i = Concentration in biota type (i) which represents 100% of the diet for the respective receptor.
⁴ HQ = FIR * (Soil_i * P_s + B_i) / TRV solved for HQ=1 where Soil_i = Eco-SSL (Equation 4-2; EPA, 2003).
 B_i = small mammal tissue concentrations
 Eco-SSL = ecological soil screening level
 FIR = food ingestion rate
 i = biota or food type
 kg dw/kg bw/d = kilograms dry weight per kilograms bodyweight per day
 mg dw/kg bw/d = milligrams dry weight per kilograms bodyweight per day
 mg/ kg dw = milligrams per kilogram dry weight
 NA = Not Applicable
 P_s = soil ingestion as proportion of diet
 TRV = toxicity reference values
 Source: Table 5.2 of EPA (2005).

The Eco-SSLs were developed assuming an area use factor (AUF) of 100 percent (EPA, 2005), meaning that all the diet for the receptor is from the contaminated area. This happens when the home or foraging range of each receptor is equal to or smaller than the source area being evaluated. However, M-SH-001 is a relatively small source area encompassing approximately 0.08 acres with ISM replicates taken over a one-quarter acre size decision unit.

The home ranges, obtained from the EPA Wildlife Exposure Factors Handbook (EPA, 1993), for representative avian insectivores, including the representative species at the Fort Morrow FUDS and the species used to develop the Eco-SSL, are as follows:

- American robin home range = 0.81 hectares (2 acres)
- American woodcock home range = 3.1 hectares (7.7 acres)

M-SH-001 represents no more than 12.5 percent of the home range of the representative avian species at Fort Morrow (exposure area [0.25 acres] divided by home range [2 acres and 7.7 acres]).

Since the home range of the representative species is much smaller than M-SH-001, the ESV for the avian insectivore was recalculated assuming only a portion of the bird’s diet comes from the site. For the purposes of uncertainty analysis, an AUF of 25 percent was applied to the ecological screening level to provide a more reasonable evaluation when the source area represents such a small portion of the receptor home range. The original and adjusted ESVs are presented in Table 3.

Table 3. Adjusted Avian ESV for Lead

Surrogate Receptor Group	Maximum Site Concentration (mg/kg)	ESV @ AUF=100% (mg/kg dw)	ESV @ AUF=25% (mg/kg dw)
Avian ground insectivore (woodcock)	28.4	11	55
Note: Bolded result indicates site ISM replicate concentrations exceeded the ecological screening value. % = percent AUF = area use factor dw = dry weight ESV = ecological screening value mg/kg = milligrams per kilogram			

Conclusions and Recommendations

Although the concentrations of lead in three replicate surface soil samples at M-SH-001 exceed the ESV set forth by EPA Region 4, this value is based on exposure to insectivore birds potentially present at the site. The site soil concentrations do not exceed ESVs for soil invertebrates, mammals, plants, or other avian receptors. M-SH-001 represents just a small fraction of the home or foraging range for the representative species of insectivore birds. When

adjusting the ESV to assume M-SH-001 represents 25% of the total foraging area, no site concentration exceeds this adjusted ESV value. This indicates the lead concentration in soil does not pose an unacceptable risk to any ecological receptor potentially present at M-SH-001, and further evaluation through an ecological risk assessment is not warranted.

References

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC), 2008. *User's Guide for Selection and Application of Default Assessment Endpoints and Indicator Species in Alaskan Ecoregions*.

Geosyntec, 2020. Memorandum: *Background Values for Lead and Hexavalent Chromium from Incremental Sampling Methodology Background Results*. January 6.

United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), 1993. *Wildlife Exposure Factors Handbook*. EPA/600/R-93/187. December.

EPA, 2005. *Ecological Soil Screening Levels for Lead, Interim Final*. OSWER Directive 9285.7-70. March.

EPA, 2018. *Region 4 Ecological Risk Assessment Supplemental Guidance*. March.

APPENDIX K

REGULATORY APPROVAL