

Steps in Risk Assessment:

1. Data Collection and Evaluation:

During the data collection and evaluation step of the risk assessment, site data relevant to human health are gathered and analyzed to address the contaminants. Vertical and horizontal plume delineation is determined based on sampling data obtained during the nature and extent study. If the assessment is based on data which is no longer current, the Department may require resampling of the wells.

This guidance does not specifically address that the quality control/quality assurance evaluation but assumes that a QA/QC review has been performed prior to submission of the risk assessment. COPCs are defined as those constituents detected in groundwater at concentrations above site specific background concentration. Risk-based screening is not used to determine COPCs in the Solid Waste program. However, non-detected constituents that have detection limits higher than the GPS may also be considered COPCs and may be included in quantitative risk assessment at ½ detection limit. COPCs that exceed [MCL](#) should still be included in the risk assessment to allow for full characterization of increased risk due to releases at the site.