DOCUMENTATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL INDICATOR DETERMINATION
Interim Final 2/5/99
RCRA Corrective Action
Environmental Indicator (EI) RCRIS code (CA750)
Migration of Contaminated Groundwater Under Control

Facility Name: **Hoover Treated Wood Products**
Facility Address: **Milford, VA**
Facility EPA ID #: **VAD988190021**

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

   __X__ If yes – check here and continue with #2 below.

   _____ If no – re-evaluate existing data, or

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

BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

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

   __X__ If yes – continue after identifying key contaminants, citing appropriate "levels", and referencing supporting documentation.

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

   _____ If unknown – skip to #8 and enter "IN" status code.

Rationale and Reference(s):

In groundwater, the most recent concentrations (March 2006) of the following constituent at the Hoover Treated Wood Products facility exceed either the respective EPA Maximum Contaminant Levels for drinking water or the Groundwater Protection Standards for drinking water: Total Arsenic- MW-4 (34.1 µg/L), MW-5 (58.6 µg/L), MW-6 (24.1 µg/L), MW-7 (411.0 µg/L). Copper and Chromium concentration levels have in the previous reporting periods been above the MCL or GPS but are currently under their respective limits. Reference—Hoover Treated Wood Products, Milford Virginia, April 2006 Quarterly Groundwater Monitoring Report, ATC Associates.

Footnotes:

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

3. Has the **migration** of contaminated groundwater **stabilized** (such that contaminated groundwater is expected to remain within "existing area of contaminated groundwater"[2] as defined by the monitoring locations designated at the time of this determination)?

__X__ If yes – continue after presenting or referencing the physical evidence (e.g., groundwater sampling/measurement/migration barrier data) and rationale why contaminated groundwater is expected to remain within the (horizontal or vertical) dimensions of the "existing area of groundwater contamination"[2]).

_____ If no (contaminated groundwater is observed or expected to migrate beyond the designated locations defining the "existing area of groundwater contamination"[2]) – skip to #8 and enter "NO" status code, after providing an explanation.

_____ If unknown – skip to #8 and enter "IN" status code.

Rationale and Reference(s):

Inorganic Plume

Inorganic contaminants (Copper, Chromium, and Arsenic) have been identified in the groundwater near Area A and the Former Burn Pit located in the upper northeastern corner of the Facility. While the inorganic concentrations in groundwater at some of the wells (e.g. MW-1) have declined between groundwater sampling events in 2003 and 2005, Inorganic concentrations over this same period have increased at other wells (e.g. MW4, MW5, MW6, MW7). In addition to the monitoring well network, six recovery wells (RW-1 through RW-6), were installed downgradient from Area A during the years of 2000-2002. The recovery wells have removed on average from 1/21/03 to 03/15/06: 20.13 lbs. of Arsenic, 0.072 lbs. of Chromium, and 0.449 of Copper from a total of 5,854,880 gallons of extracted groundwater. The data from these wells from 2003 to 2005 suggests that the reduction in the measured concentrations of constituents within the groundwater is a result of the implementation of the recovery well system. The only constituent that has increased in concentration is Arsenic. However, the data shows that the wells with the highest concentrations of Arsenic are located upgradient of the recovery wells. The wells downgradient of the recovery wells show a reduction in Arsenic levels. This cumulative data shows that the plume is relatively stabile in the northeastern region of the Facility.

It is noted that Hoover Treated Wood Products has received a Post-Closure Care Permit on December 15, 2005 which will require an intensive site-wide investigation of possible other sources of contamination and a comprehensive Appendix IX groundwater sampling event to occur.

References: Hoover Treated Wood Products, Milford Virginia, Groundwater Monitoring Plan- Area A Hoover Treated Wood Products, Milford Virginia; Hatcher-Sayre, Inc., 2003 Post-Closure Permit Application; ATC Associates (February 28, 2003) and Hoover Treated Wood Products, Milford Virginia, Quarterly Groundwater Monitoring Reports; ATC Associates (April 19, 2005, October 31, 2005, January 30, 2006, April 27, 2006).

Footnotes:

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

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

   _____ If yes – continue after identifying potentially affected surface water bodies

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

   _____If unknown – skip to #8 and enter "IN" status code.

Rationale and Reference(s):

Although there has been elevated levels of Ammonia recorded around areas of the facility boundary that are located adjacent to a wetlands area, the plume of hazardous constituents (CCA) has been stabilized on-site. The ammonia is being addressed by other DEQ programs and is not included in the RCRA CA effort as this does not represent a release of a hazardous constituent.

5. Is the **discharge** of "contaminated" groundwater into surface water likely to be **"insignificant"** (i.e., the maximum concentration[3] of each contaminant discharging into surface water is less than 10 times their appropriate groundwater "level," and there are no other conditions (e.g., the nature, and number, of discharging contaminants, or environmental setting), which significantly increase the potential for unacceptable impacts to surface water, sediments, or eco-systems at these concentrations)?

   ___ If yes – skip to #7 (and enter "YE" status code in #8 if #7 = yes), after documenting: 1) the maximum known or reasonably suspected concentration[3] of key contaminants discharged above their groundwater "level," the value of the appropriate "level(s)," and if there is evidence that the concentrations are increasing; and 2) provide a statement of professional judgement/explanation (or reference documentation) supporting that the discharge of groundwater contaminants into the surface water is not anticipated to have unacceptable impacts to the receiving surface water, sediments, or eco-system.

   ___ If no – (the discharge of "contaminated" groundwater into surface water is potentially significant) - continue after documenting: 1) the maximum known or reasonably suspected concentration[3] of each contaminant discharged above its groundwater "level," the value of the appropriate "level(s)," and if there is evidence that the concentrations are increasing; and 2) for any contaminants discharging into surface water in concentrations[3] greater than 100 times their appropriate groundwater "levels," the estimated total amount (mass in kg/yr) of each of these contaminants that are being discharged (loaded) into the surface water body (at the time of the determination), and identify if there is evidence that the amount of discharging contaminants is increasing.

   _____ If unknown – skip to #8 and enter "IN" status code.

Rationale and Reference(s):

Footnotes:

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

6. Can the **discharge** of "contaminated" groundwater into surface water be shown to be "**currently acceptable**" (i.e., not cause impacts to surface water, sediments or eco-systems that should not be allowed to continue until a final remedy decision can be made and implemented[4])?

_____ If yes – continue after either:

(1) identifying the Final Remedy decision incorporating these conditions, or other site-specific criteria (developed for the protection of the site's surface water, sediments, and ecosystems), and referencing supporting documentation demonstrating that these criteria are not exceeded by the discharging groundwater; OR

(2) providing or referencing an interim-assessment[5], appropriate to the potential for impact, that shows the discharge of groundwater contaminants into the surface water is (in the opinion of a trained specialists, including ecologist) adequately protective of receiving surface water, sediments, and eco-systems, until such time when a full assessment and final remedy decision can be made. Factors which should be considered in the interim-assessment (where appropriate to help identify the impact associated with discharging groundwater) include: surface water body size, flow, use/classification/habitats and contaminant loading limits, other sources of surface water/sediment contamination, surface water and sediment sample results and comparisons to available and appropriate surface water and sediment "levels," as well as any other factors, such as effects on ecological receptors (e.g., via bio-assays/benthic surveys or site-specific ecological Risk Assessments), that the overseeing regulatory agency would deem appropriate for making the EI determination..

_____ If no – (the discharge of "contaminated" groundwater into surface water is potentially significant) continue after documenting: 1) the maximum known or reasonably suspected concentration[3] of <u>each</u> contaminant discharged above its groundwater "level," the value of the appropriate "level(s)," and if there is evidence that the concentrations are increasing; and 2) for any contaminants discharging into surface water in concentrations[3] greater than 100 times their appropriate groundwater "levels," the estimated total amount (mass in kg/yr) of each of these contaminants that are being discharged (loaded) into the surface water body (at the time of the determination), and identify if there is evidence that the amount of discharging contaminants is increasing.

_____ If unknown – skip to #8 and enter "IN" status code.

Rationale and Reference(s):

Footnotes:

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

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

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

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

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

   _____ If unknown – skip to #8 and enter "IN" status code.

Rationale and Reference(s):

Within its Post-Closure Care Permit, it states that Hoover Treated Wood Products is required to conduct future sampling events and ensure compliance with site specific Groundwater Protection Standards.

References: Hoover Treated Wood Products, Milford Virginia, Final Post-Closure Care Permit (December 15, 2005).

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

X YE – Yes, "Migration of Contaminated Groundwater Under Control" has been verified. Based on a review of the information contained in this EI determination, it has been determined that the "Migration of Contaminated Groundwater" is "Under Control" at the **Hoover Treated Wood Products** facility, **EPA ID # _VAD988190021**, located in **Milford Virginia**. Specifically, this determination indicates that the migration of "contaminated" groundwater is under control, and that monitoring will be conducted to confirm that contaminated groundwater remains within the "existing area of contaminated groundwater" This determination will be re-evaluated when the Agency becomes aware of significant changes at the facility.

_____ NO – Unacceptable migration of contaminated groundwater is observed or expected.

_____ IN – More information is needed to make a determination.

Completed by Amy L. Dartsch Date 7/18/06
(Print) Amy L. Dartsch
(Title) Environmental Specialist II

Supervisor Howard Freeland Date 7/18/06
(Print) Howard Freeland
(Title) Groundwater Manager
(EPA Region or State) III/VA

Locations where References may be found:

Department of Environmental Quality
Division of Hazardous Waste Permitting, Groundwater
629 East Main Street
Richmond, VA 23219

Contact telephone and e-mail numbers:

Amy L. Dartsch
(804) 698-4156
aldartsch@deq.virginia.gov