



Notes:

- a Reptiles and amphibians were omitted from the CSM because SLVs are generally unavailable for the SLERA. Exposure and risk for these classes are judged on surrogate avian and mammalian trophic guilds.
- b Root depths, and therefore exposure to soil, of forbs and grasses in this ecosystem are generally limited to less than 1 ft.
- c A vegetative survey of the site has not been done to confirm what woody plant species are on Site, and therefore it is not known whether the species present are phraetophytic (species with deep taproots that are able to contact groundwater); it is assumed that at least some of the woody plant species present on site are able to do so.
- d Aquatic invertebrates include emergent insects which become terrestrial adults, but this grouping considers exposure only to the aquatic portion of the lifecycle. Exposure during the terrestrial portion of the lifecycle is considered in the terrestrial invertebrates grouping.
- e Only burrowing terrestrial invertebrates (e.g., some ant species, beetle larvae) are expected to be exposed to subsurface soils and burrow vapors. The air-trophic transfer pathway is captured by the surface soil pathway
- f "Trophic transfer" refers to exposure by the consumption of lower trophic level species that are exposed to the exposure medium. Trophic transfer is not shown for air borne particulates because this pathway is captured by the surface soil pathway.
- g Seepage of groundwater to surface water pathway is complete for Wabuska Drain and Pit Lake but is incomplete for pond areas.
- h Trophic transfer of groundwater pathway is via consumption of woody plants. See accompanying text for the CSM for an explanation of why some receptors are considered to have greater potential for groundwater exposure based on relative importance of woody plants in their diet.
- i Pumping of groundwater by offsite irrigation wells occurs to the north and east of the Site; it has not been confirmed that this groundwater has been impacted by Site-related chemicals. Groundwater movement via the pumpback system and offsite irrigation and drinking water wells will be depicted in more detail in the Groundwater Operable Unit Remedial Investigation Work Plan.
- j The Wabuska Drain and various pond beds are ephemeral. When these areas are dry, solid media is considered a "soil" whereas when water overlies the ponds or fills the drain, solid media is considered a "sediment". In the Pit Lake, sediments are permanent and never considered soil; riparian and upland areas of the Pit Lake, however, do contain soils.
- k Some receptors, e.g., jackrabbit and chukar, are known to obtain much of their water requirements through food; however, they will drink water when available, particularly during drier months as succulent vegetation becomes scarce. The significance of this pathway for these receptors is dependent on the availability of surface water in the Operable Units.
- l Total radiation exposure (internal and external).
- m Surface water includes both perennial and ephemeral occurrences. Ephemeral ponded waters will be evaluated, as appropriate for specific OUS.

LEGEND

- Primary exposure route
- Potentially complete but minor exposure route
- Incomplete exposure route