

Aerojet-General Corporation

Perimeter Groundwater
Operable Unit (OU-5) Remedial
Investigation/Feasibility Study

Lands Baseline Risk
Assessment

*Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento, California*

June 2009

Project No. 20648.03

Document Control No. SR10130444



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LIST OF ACRONYMS

µg/dL	Micrograms per deciliter
µg/kg	Micrograms per kilogram
µg/L	Micrograms per liter
µg/m ³	Micrograms per cubic meter
ADD	Average daily doses
AF	Attenuation factor
ATSDR	Agency for Toxic Substances & Disease Registry
bgs	Below ground surface
BERA	Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment
BCF	Bioconcentration Factor
BLRA	Baseline Risk Assessment
BTEX	Benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes
°C	Degrees Celsius
Cal-EPA	California Environmental Protection Agency
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CSF	Cancer slope factor
CNDDB	California Natural Diversity Database
COPC	Constituent of Potential Concern
CVEI	Central Valley Environmental, Inc.
DCA	1,1-Dichloroethane
DCE	1,1-Dichloroethene
DTSC	California Department of Toxic Substances Control
DQI	Data quality indicators
ECO SSLs	Ecological soil screening levels
EDQL	Ecological Data Quality Levels
EMSI	Engineering Management Support, Inc.

EOSP	Easton Open Space Preserve
ERA	Ecological Risk Assessment
ERM	ERM-West, Inc.
°F	Degrees Fahrenheit
FCS	Former Company Store
FOD	Frequency of detection
FS	Feasibility study
GET D	Sector D groundwater extraction and treatment facility
HEAST	Health Effects Assessment Summary Tables
HHRA	Human Health Risk Assessment
HI	Hazard Index
HQ	Hazard Quotient
ICFKE	ICF Kaiser Engineers, Inc.
IEUBK	Integrated Exposure Uptake Biokinetic
ILCR	Incremental (excess) lifetime cancer risks
IRIS	Integrated Risk Information System
J&E	Johnson and Ettinger
kg	Kilogram
LADD	Lifetime average daily dose
LMS	Linearized multi-stage
LOAEL	Lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level
LUFT	Leaking Underground Fuel Tank
MCL	Maximum contaminant level
MDEP	Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection
mg/m ³	Milligrams per cubic meter
mg/day	Milligrams per day
mg/kg	Milligrams per kilogram
mg/L	Milligrams per liter
MTBE	Methyl tertiary-butyl ether
NCEA	National Center for Environmental Assessment

NCP	<i>National Oil and Hazardous Substance Pollution Contingency Plan</i>
NDMA	N-nitrosodimethylamine
NOAEL	No-observable-adverse-effect-level
NOAA	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
OEHHA	Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment
OSWER	Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
OU	Operable Unit
PCB	Polychlorinated biphenyl
PCD	Partial Consent Decree
PCE	Tetrachloroethene
PGOU	Perimeter Operable Unit
PRG	Preliminary remediation goal
RCMP	Resource Conservation Management Plan
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RfD	Reference dose
RI	Remedial Investigation
ROD	Record of decision
RPD	Relative percent difference
RWQCB	California Regional Water Quality Control Board
SAP	Sampling and Analysis Plan
SLERA	Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment
SMDP	Scientific Management Decision Point
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
SVE	Soil vapor extraction
SVOC	Semivolatile organic compound
SWRCB	State Water Resources Control Board
TCDD	Tetrachlorodibenzodioxin
TCA	Trichloroethane
TCE	Trichloroethene
TEQ	Toxic equivalent quotient

TIC	Tentatively identified compound
TPH	Total petroleum hydrocarbons
TRV	Toxicity Reference Value
UCL	Upper confidence limit
UF	Uncertainty Factors
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
UST	Underground storage tank
VOC	Volatile organic compound

On behalf of Aerojet-General Corporation (Aerojet), ERM-West, Inc. (ERM) presents this Baseline Risk Assessment (BLRA) for the Lands encompassed by the Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit (PGOU) (OU-5) at the Aerojet Superfund Site (site) in Sacramento County, California. This BLRA has been prepared as part of a remedial investigation (RI)/feasibility study (FS), in accordance with the requirements of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980 as amended by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and Exhibit II of the Partial Consent Decree (PCD). The CERCLA Information System Identification Number for the Aerojet site is CAD 980358832. Government oversight for the Aerojet Superfund site is shared by the United States Environmental Protection Agency - Region IX (USEPA) and the California Environmental Protection Agency (Cal-EPA) through the Central Valley Regional Water Quality Control Board (CVRWQCB) and the Department of Toxic Substances Control (DTSC), hereinafter referred to as "the agencies."

This report also incorporates comments from the agencies as well as ERM/ Aerojet's responses as noted below:

- USEPA comment letter dated 29 July 2004 regarding the *Draft Baseline Risk Assessment for the Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit (OU-5)* (Draft BLRA) (ERM, 2003b) and Aerojet's comment response letter dated 9 July 2004.
- Agencies comment letter dated 14 April 2005 regarding the *Final Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study* (Final PGOU RI/FS) (ERM and CVEI, February, 2005) and Aerojet's Preliminary Responses letter dated 2 August 2005.
- Agency comments on Aerojet's Preliminary Responses to Agency Comments on the Final PGOU RI/FS provided in a letter dated 24 October 2005 and responses from ERM and Aerojet in a letter dated 16 December 2005.
- Additional agency comments on the Final PGOU RI/FS provided in a letter dated 20 January 2006 and responses from ERM and Aerojet in a letter dated 15 March 2006.

Agency comments on the above documents and ERM and Aerojet's responses to those comments are included in Appendices A, B, C, and D of the Final PGOU RI/FS Report. In addition, this BLRA incorporates comments from the agencies on the *Human Health Risk Assessment White Paper* (HHRA White Paper, Aerojet, 2007b) and *Ecological Risk Assessment White Paper* (EcoRA White Paper, Aerojet 2007c) and agreements with the agencies resulting from on-going discussions between Aerojet and the agencies regarding the Boundary Operable Unit (OU-6).

As per the request of the agencies, this BLRA for the lands encompassed by the PGOU is published under separate cover than the Remediation Investigation/Feasibility Study for the PGOU (PGOU RI/FS, Aerojet, August 2008).

1.1 **PURPOSE**

The objective of this BLRA is to evaluate potential risks to human and ecological populations that may be exposed to chemicals present in the lands within the PGOU under both current and future conditions. This lands risk assessment addresses the soil as well as the potential migration of volatile constituents released from soil and groundwater into indoor air.

This report evaluates land at the 24 potential source sites listed below within Areas 20, 21, and 49 and the eastern and western portions of the Aerojet Superfund site in Sacramento County, California.

- Areas 20 and 21 and eastern portion of the Aerojet site: All or portions of potential source sites 4D, 5D, 7D, 10D, 11D, D(e), and Former Company Store (FCS); carve-out assessment sites C29, C32 and C41; and the Sector D groundwater extraction and treatment (GET D) facility.
- Area 49 and western portion of the Aerojet site: Potential source sites 32D through 39D and associated septic tanks; carve-out assessment sites C4, C10, C14, and C15; and Building 49093 (former location of a bulk fuel tank farm operated by Chevron).

The locations of the 24 sites addressed in this report are shown on Figure 1-1. As shown, the sites transect, border, or are surrounded by lands removed from the boundary of the Aerojet Superfund site.

The final portion of this introduction section describes the organization of the remaining sections of this BLRA report.

1.2 *DOCUMENT ORGANIZATION*

Following this introduction, the remaining sections of this BLRA report are organized as follows:

- Section 2 briefly summarizes the history of the Aerojet site, topography, land use, groundwater use, and summary of investigations relevant to the areas addressed by this report;
- Section 3 presents the Human Health Risk Assessment (HHRA) which presents an evaluation of the potential risks to human populations who may be exposed to chemicals present in soil, soil vapor, and groundwater at the sites under both current and future conditions;
- Section 4 presents the Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment (SLERA) which provides a preliminary characterization of potential risks to ecological receptors that may be exposed to chemicals in soil, soil vapor, and groundwater; and
- Section 5 lists references used to develop this BLRA.

The figures and tables follow the report text as well as the following attachments.

- Attachment A contains analytical data used in the risk assessment evaluation (electronic files);
- Attachment B contains data and models supporting the soil vapor attenuation factor;
- Attachment C contains toxicological profiles;
- Attachment D contains example calculations utilizing the RAGS Part D Planning Tables;
- Attachment E contains the site-specific habitat characterization report.
- Attachment F contains the biological resource assessment of Site C41.
- Attachment G contains the supplemental screening level ecological risk assessment (SLERA) for Site C15.

As previously discussed, agency comments on previous submittals pertaining to the PGOU and ERM's and Aerojet's responses to those

comments are included in Appendices A, B, C, and D of the Final PGOU RI/FS.

2.0 *AEROJET SITE BACKGROUND AND SETTING*

This section summarizes the site history, land use, and groundwater use, at the Aerojet site presented in the Part 2 of the PGOU RI/FS (Aerojet, 2008). Previous investigations relevant to this RI/FS are summarized at the end of this section.

2.1 *SITE HISTORY*

Since the 1950s, the 8,500-acre Aerojet facility in Sacramento has primarily been used for the design, development, and testing of solid and liquid fuel rocket propulsion systems. Industrial activities conducted in support of this work included solid rocket motor manufacturing, testing, and rehabilitation; liquid rocket engine manufacturing and testing; and chemical development and manufacturing. Chemicals used at the site included solvents, propellants, fuels, lubricants, oxidizers, and metals.

2.2 *LAND USE*

The Aerojet site is zoned for industrial use. The facilities that support industrial operations are grouped into manufacturing areas comprising multiple buildings. Large areas of undeveloped land lie within the manufacturing areas, as well as between most manufacturing areas and the property boundaries. The majority of land along the perimeter of the site serves as “buffer space” between operations and neighboring properties. Large areas of the buffer space along the northern and northeastern property boundary were removed from the Superfund Site and may be subject to future development.

Land use surrounding the Aerojet site includes residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, and recreational, as well as undeveloped areas. The greatest amount of development exists north and northwest of the site in the communities of Rancho Cordova and Gold River. These communities have a combined population of approximately 60,000. The southern and eastern areas around the site boundaries are primarily undeveloped. The State Vehicle Recreation Area (SVRA), which encompasses Aerojet Area 39, is mainly undeveloped and used for off-road recreation. Aggregate mining is conducted northeast of the SVRA, south of the former Ehnisz property and on privately owned property,

and on the Inactive Rancho Cordova Test Site (IRCTS) owned by Aerojet. Portions of the lands south of White Rock Road are used for cattle grazing and small farming operations and there are a few ranchettes and houses, including the Clark Cattle Company.

Anticipated redevelopment of the property includes a mixture of residential and commercial land use with final determination dependent upon the results of risk assessment using the data obtained during this RI. Aerojet's anticipated or probable future use of the lands encompassed by the sites addressed in this report is presented in Table 2-1. Proposed development plans filed by Aerojet for lands removed from the Superfund site and outside boundaries of the Superfund site can be accessed through the following websites maintained by the county of Sacramento, city of Rancho Cordova, and city of Folsom:

www.saccounty.net/Easton/: Departments; Environmental Review and Assessments; Major Project; Easton Gen Plan Amend.

www.cityofrancho.org/: Departments; Planning; Environmental Review; Environmental Documents; Rio and Westborough.

www.folsom.ca.us/about/whats_new/sphere.asp.

2.3 ***GROUNDWATER USE***

Groundwater beneath the Aerojet site is designated as a municipal drinking water source (CVRWQCB, 1998), but is not currently used for any purpose. Future groundwater use on lands owned by Aerojet and recently removed from the Superfund site is limited through environmental restrictions. Groundwater north and west of the Aerojet site is used for public and domestic water supply, irrigation, industrial, and recreational use.

2.4 ***SUMMARY OF RELEVANT PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS***

Soil and groundwater characterization at the Aerojet site has been ongoing since the early 1980s. Since that time, numerous investigations have been conducted in accordance with USEPA guidance and the PCD to identify potential sources, characterize the nature and extent of chemicals in soil and groundwater, define exposure pathways, and evaluate potential risks to human health and the environment. Documents

summarizing the scope and results of investigations that have been conducted at the sites addressed in this report are listed below.

- *Scoping Report* (ICF Technology, Inc., 1989) – identifies potential source sites at the Aerojet facility, documents operations and activities performed in each area, and lists chemicals used at various facilities.
- *Aerojet Site, Phase 1 RI/FS Workplan Stage 1* (ICF Technology, Inc., 1991) – developed using information obtained during preparation of the *Scoping Report* and includes a detailed *Sampling and Analysis Plan* (SAP) for the Stage 1 RI. The SAP provides details regarding collection and analysis of soil and soil vapor samples.
- *Stage 1 Reports for Zones 1, 2, 3, and 4* (ICF Kaiser Engineers, Inc. [ICFKE], 1993) – provide a description and history for each potential source site, summarize the results of investigations conducted prior to 1991, and provide the results of Stage 1 of the RI/FS conducted between 1991 and 1993 at each site. These reports also evaluate chemical fate and transport and potential exposure pathways, and identify potential receptors.
- *Aerojet Background Geochemistry Study* (Borch, 1994) – documents the results of an intensive study on background levels for metals at the Aerojet site and associated off-site areas. The study established background concentrations of metals in soil and concluded that naturally occurring concentrations of several metals (including arsenic) exist in soil at the Aerojet facility above regulatory action levels.
- *Workplan for Pilot Study of Low Flow Soil Vapor Extraction at Sites 38D and 35D, 4900 Area* (Aerojet, 1997b) – describes the installation of six soil vapor extraction (SVE) wells and presents a scope of work to conduct a low flow SVE pilot study for the removal of chlorinated volatile organic compounds (VOCs) from the shallow vadose zone at potential source sites 38D and 35D in Area 49.
- *Stage 2 Report for Aerojet Site 10D* (ERM, 1997) – summarizes investigations conducted at potential source site 10D prior to 1997 and presents the results of the Stage 2 RI of soil and groundwater performed between May and July 1997.
- *Revised Sampling and Analysis Plan for the Candidate Carve-Out Lands* (ERM, 1999) – outlines an approach for assessing historical Aerojet use, and potential environmental impacts that may have resulted from that use, of approximately 3,500 acres of buffer land along the northern and western boundaries of the Aerojet Superfund site. The SAP presents results of the initial assessment of the buffer lands and proposes the

collection and analysis of soil vapor and soil samples to assess potential impacts and risk to human health and the environment.

- *Revised Phase 1 RI/FS Stage 2 Sampling Plan, Zone 1 – Tables and Maps* (Aerojet, 1999) – proposes data collection activities to complete the RI of the vadose zone and perched groundwater at each potential source site in Zone 1 and presents figures showing proposed sampling locations. The data collection activities proposed in the Stage 2 Sampling Plan were based on an evaluation of existing data for each potential source site presented in the Stage 1 RI report and were approved by the agencies. All the Stage 2 sampling approved in this plan was conducted as part of the RI activities described herein.
- *Final Site Assessment Report for the Candidate Carve-Out Lands* (ERM, 2000) and *Revision to Final Site Assessment Report for the Candidate Carve-Out Lands* (ERM, 2001) – presents the comprehensive results of the assessment of the buffer land, identifies potential sites of concern, and presents results of sampling conducted at those sites. The report evaluates sampling results with respect to potential risks to human health and the environment and recommends the removal of buffer land from the Aerojet Superfund site based on the results of the assessment. *Final Debris Removal Report for Site C32* (ERM, 2002) – Presents the results of the investigation and removal of debris and other materials at potential source site C32.
- *Draft Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Remedial Investigation Report* (Central Valley Environmental, Inc., 2003) – presents the investigation results for site-related chemicals in groundwater at or beyond the Aerojet site perimeter not previously addressed by the Western Groundwater Operable Unit.
- *Draft Baseline Risk Assessment for the Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit (OU-5)* (ERM, 2003b) – presents the results of a human health risk assessment for site-related chemicals in groundwater at or beyond the Aerojet site perimeter not previously addressed by the Western Groundwater Operable Unit.
- *Draft Workplan to Complete the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for Selected Sites in Areas 20, 21, and 49* (ERM, 2003a) – presents the results of previous investigations at the soil sites within the PGOU and proposes additional investigations to complete the RI/FS.
- *Draft Remedial Investigation Report for Selected Soil Sites in Areas 20, 21, and 49* (Draft RI Report, ERM, 2004) – presents the results of the remedial investigation conducted at the PGOU soil sites in accordance with the Workplan.

- *Revised Field Sampling Plan (FSP) for Area 39 and Site C41* (Central Valley Environmental, 2004) – presents the results of previous investigations and site activities at Site C41 and proposes additional investigations to complete RI/FS.
- *Evaluation of the Occurrence and Detection of 1,3-Butadiene in Soil Vapor at the Aerojet Superfund Site, Rancho Cordova, California* (ERM, 2005) – summarizes the results of evaluations and investigations related to the occurrence and detection of the volatile organic compound (VOC) 1,3-butadiene in soil vapor samples. This study was conducted to track sporadic occurrences of 1,3-butadiene in Aerojet soil vapor samples and to address the possibility that these detections were false positives. The study concluded that detections of 1,3-butadiene were not reproducible and should be removed from consideration as a constituent of potential concern (COPC) at the Aerojet Superfund Site.
- *Background Metals in Xerorthents and Redding-Corning-Red Bluff Surface Soils at the Aerojet Superfund Site Main Plant, Sacramento, California* (Aerojet, 2007) – documents the revised results of the original background geochemistry study conducted in 1994 (Borch, 1994). The new study was meant to provide background samples that were analyzed by similar methods as the RI/FS samples. The revised study provided background levels that were generally lower than those provided in the 1994 background report but still concluded that naturally occurring concentrations of several metals at the Aerojet facility were above regulatory action levels.
- *Updated PGOU Vapor Intrusion Screening Assessment, Aerojet Superfund Site* (Geosyntec, 2008) – presents the results of the additional investigations performed to calibrate the Johnson and Ettinger (J&E) Model for the migration of volatiles released from groundwater into indoor air specific to the Aerojet site.

This section presents the HHRA that was performed to assess potential risks to human populations who may be exposed to chemicals present in soil and soil vapor at potential source sites identified in Areas 20, 21, and 49 under both current and future conditions. The potential human health risks to populations who may be exposed to chemicals present in surface water and groundwater are presented in the *Baseline Risk Assessment for the Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit (OU-5)* which is Appendix E to Part 1 of the PGOU RI/FS, hereafter referred to as the PGOU GW BLRA. The cancer risks and noncancer effects associated with chemicals in surface water within the area of the potential source sites and from shallow groundwater underlying the potential source sites is presented in this document.

This HHRA was conducted in accordance with the risk assessment methodologies and assumptions developed by USEPA and DTSC, following the scope of work outlined in the *Draft Workplan to Complete the Remedial Investigation/ Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for Selected Sites in Areas 20, 21, and 49* (ERM, 2003a). Regulatory guidance utilized to develop this HHRA included the following:

- *Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund: Volume I, Human Health Evaluation Manual, Part A* (USEPA, 1989b);
- *Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund: Volume I, Human Health Evaluation Manual, Part D, Standardized Planning, Reporting, and Review of Superfund Risk Assessments* (USEPA, 2001b);
- *Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund: Volume I, Human Health Evaluation Manual, Part E, Supplemental Guidance for Dermal Risk Assessment* (USEPA, 2004b);
- *Superfund Exposure Assessment Manual* (USEPA, 1988a);
- *Region 9 Preliminary Remediation Goals (PRGs) 2004 Update* (USEPA, 2004c);
- *Draft Guidance for Evaluating the Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air Pathway from Groundwater and Soils* (Vapor Intrusion Guidance, USEPA, 2002b);
- *Supplemental Guidance for Developing Soil Screening Levels for Superfund Sites* (USEPA, 2002c);

- *Supplemental Guidance for Human Health Multimedia Risk Assessments of Hazardous Waste Sites and Permitted Facilities* (DTSC, 1996); and
- *Preliminary Endangerment Assessment Guidance Manual* (DTSC, 1994).
- *Use of California Human Health Screening Levels (CHHSLs) in Evaluation of Contaminated Properties* (Cal/EPA, 2005a).

Consistent with current risk assessment guidance developed by USEPA and DTSC, this HHRA involves the following steps:

- Data Evaluation;
- Exposure Assessment;
- Toxicity Assessment; and
- Risk Characterization.

Each of these steps is discussed in the following subsections. A discussion of the uncertainties associated with the risk assessment process and with this HHRA is also presented. This section concludes with a summary of the HHRA results.

3.1 DATA EVALUATION

The following subsections describe compilation of the data sets used in this HHRA and present the results of the data screening performed to select COPCs for evaluation in the HHRA.

3.1.1 Data Compilation

For ease of presentation, the text and figures will use the following nomenclature:

- Pre-Stage 1 RI - Data collected prior to 1990;
- Stage 1 RI - Data collected between 1990 and 1993;
- Carve-Out RI - Data collected in 1999 for candidate carve-out lands;
- Stage 2 RI - Data collected in 1997 as part of the Stage 2 Investigation of Potential Source Site 10D; and
- PGOU RI - Data collected 2003 and later.

In addition to the soil sampling results described in the following subsections, some soil samples collected before and during the Stage 1 RI

(between 1979 and 1993) were also analyzed for VOCs. This data was reviewed, but not carried through this HHRA due to the following: the age of the data, elevated quantitation limits, the soil sampling method used (USEPA Method 8240), the coarse-grained lithology of the surface and near surface soil samples, and the fact that soil gas data is the agency preferred media of which to evaluate VOCs. Also, samples collected prior to the Stage 1 RI (data collected prior to 1990) were analyzed for metals and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). This data was reviewed prior to the Stage 1 RI and determined to be suspect due to data quality issues (e.g., false positives). In addition, this data was not validated. Therefore, this Pre-Stage 1 RI data was not carried through this HHRA.

With the exception of thallium, the metals data collected during the Stage 1 RI, Carve-Out RI, and PGOU RI was evaluated in this HHRA as described in the following sections. As discussed in Part 2 of the Final PGOU RI/FS, the results of the 2003 investigation confirmed that the elevated detections of thallium prior to 1999 were due to matrix interference. Therefore, only thallium data collected from 1999 through 2006 was used in data analysis.

Consistent with risk assessment guidance, the following analytes were not evaluated in the HHRA: pH, moisture, and soluble fraction of metals. In addition, data that was rejected in the data validation/assessment (R-qualified) was eliminated from the analysis in this HHRA. Each duplicate pair was evaluated separately for each constituent. The maximum value was retained for the HHRA evaluation along with all other data that met data quality objectives (described above and Section 3.1.2 below, including J- flagged data).

The following subsections briefly describe the potential source sites and the chemicals evaluated in soil, soil vapor, and perched groundwater. In addition, the final subsection describes the groundwater data evaluated for the entire PGOU. Compiled data are presented in Attachment A.

3.1.1.1 Sites 4D and 11D

Site 4D is a section of unlined ditch south of Building 20022 and east of Building 20024. This section of ditch received drainage from portions of the ditch system identified as Potential Source Site 11D plus surface water runoff from the parking area, vacant land south of Building 20022, and from the vicinity of Building 20034 (inactive X-ray facility).

Site 11D consists of unlined ditches north and east of Building 20022 and 170-foot section of the ditch north of Building 20B73, and the underground culvert between Sites 11D and 10D. This section of ditches received drainage from Building 20022 (former warehouse as well as dye-penetrating and degreasing operations); surface water runoff from Atlanta Street; surface water from paved areas, unpaved parking areas, and storage areas around Building 20022; and paved parking and storage areas north of Building 20B73 (where oil/water separation of machine lubricating oil was performed).

Soil vapor samples were collected along the ditches at both sites during the Stage 1 RI and PGOU RI (Figure 3-1). Samples were collected at various depths between 5 and 20 feet below ground surface (bgs)¹. Soil vapor samples collected during the PGOU RI conducted in 2003 were collected at approximately the same locations as those collected during the Stage 1 RI in 1993, due to elevated laboratory reporting limits during the Stage 1 RI. Therefore, only the PGOU RI soil vapor data was used in this HHRA.

Soil samples were collected within the Sites 4D and 11D ditches and analyzed for metals and PCBs (Site 11D only) during the Pre-Stage 1 RI, Stage 1 RI, and PGOU RI (Figure 3-2). Samples were collected from ground surface to depth of 41 feet bgs. As discussed previously, the Pre-Stage 1 RI data was not evaluated in this HHRA because the data is suspect.

In addition, constituents at depths greater than 12 feet are expected to pose little threat to human health and therefore were not evaluated in this HHRA. More specifically, direct contact (i.e., dermal exposure and incidental ingestion) with constituents at depths greater than 12 feet is considered very unlikely, even during excavation or other construction activities, given the types of development planned for these sites. Similarly, inhalation of fugitive dust containing constituents from depths greater than 12 feet is also considered unlikely, given that excavations or other intrusive activities are expected to be confined to the upper 12 feet. Therefore, only subsurface soil samples collected between ground surface and 12 feet bgs during the Stage 1 and PGOU RIs were evaluated for Sites 4D and 11D.

¹ PGOU RI included samples between 5 and 10 feet bgs.

During the Stage 1 RI, a screening-level shallow groundwater sample was collected at one location (4D-HP01) along the ditch at Site 4D (Figure 3-2) and analyzed for VOCs. No VOCs were detected above their respective laboratory reporting limits in the sample. Evaluation of the previous data for Site 4D presented in the approved Workplan indicated that no additional perched groundwater investigation or sampling was needed at Site 4D to complete the RI/FS.

The approved Workplan proposed the collection of screening-level groundwater samples if perched groundwater was encountered during soil vapor sampling at Site 11D. Perched groundwater was not encountered during the collection of soil vapor samples along the sections of ditches; therefore, no screening-level groundwater samples were collected.

3.1.1.2 *Site 10D*

Site 10D is the principal drainage ditch in Area 20 and parallels Folsom Boulevard (Figure 1-1). The Site 10D ditch receives drainage from the 11D ditch system and surface water runoff from Atlanta and Baltimore Streets; Aerojet Road; Alabama Avenue parking lots; Buildings 20001, 20002, 20004, 20006, 20014, 20015, 20019, 20026, 20034, and 20037; and the FCS. Chemicals that may have been potentially discharged to the ditch include chemical laboratory waste, chromium, x-ray and dye penetrant materials, solvents, waste cutting oil, sulfuric acid, nitric acid, phosphoric acid, sodium hydroxide, and sodium chromate.

Soil vapor samples were collected along the ditches at Site 10D during the Stage 1 RI and PGOU RI (Figure 3-1). Samples were collected at depths of 5 and 10 feet bgs. Soil vapor samples collected during the PGOU RI were collected at approximately the same locations as those collected during the Stage 1 RI, due to elevated laboratory reporting limits during the Stage 1 RI. Therefore, only the PGOU RI soil vapor data was used in this HHRA.

Soil samples were collected within the Site 10D ditch and analyzed for metals, PCBs, perchlorate, and semivolatile organic compound (SVOCs) during the Stage 1 RI, Stage 2 RI, and PGOU RI (Figure 3-2). Samples were collected from ground surface to a depth of 10 feet bgs. All soil samples collected at Site 10D were evaluated in this HHRA.

During the Stage 2 RI in 1997, only one well (Auger Well 675) within 500 feet of the Site 10D ditch (located north of the drainage ditch) contained water and could be sampled (Figure 3-2) (ERM, 1997). No VOCs, total

petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) as diesel, or perchlorate were detected in the perched groundwater collected from Auger Well 675. No metals at concentrations above federal or state maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) or other action levels were detected in the perched groundwater collected from Auger Well 675.

3.1.1.3 *Sites 7D and 5D*

Site 7D is a concrete-lined ditch 400 feet north of Building 20009. This section of ditch is downgradient from the 10D and 11D ditch systems, and received drainage from these sites and surface water runoff from the adjacent former parking lots.

Site 5D consists of unlined ditch between the northern property line and the confluence with Site 7D ditch. This section of ditch is upstream of all potential source sites and the road along the west side of the ditch and topography prevents surface water runoff from the GET D treatment facility from entering the ditch.

Soil vapor samples were collected along Site 5D ditch at a depth of 10 feet bgs during the Stage 1 RI (Figure 3-1). Evaluation of Site 5D as presented in the approved Workplan indicated that this site is not a source of VOCs, and therefore, no additional sampling for VOCs was conducted.

Soil vapor samples were collected along the Site 7D ditch during the Stage 1 RI and PGOU RI (Figure 3-1). Samples were collected at a depth of 10 feet bgs. Soil vapor samples collected during the PGOU RI were collected at approximately the same locations as those collected during the Stage 1 RI, due to elevated laboratory reporting limits during the previous sampling. Only the PGOU RI soil vapor data was used in this HHRA.

Soil samples were collected within the Sites 7D and 5D ditches and analyzed for diesel, metals, and SVOCs during the Pre-Stage 1 RI, Stage 1 RI and PGOU RI (Figure 3-2). Samples were collected from ground surface to a depth of 50 feet bgs. As discussed previously, constituents at depths greater than 12 feet are expected to pose little threat to human health and thus were not evaluated in the HHRA. Therefore, only subsurface soil samples collected between ground surface and 12 feet bgs were evaluated in this HHRA.

Two groundwater monitoring wells (Wells 42 and 507) previously believed to be completed in a perched groundwater zone are located near Sites 7D and 5D ditches (Figure 3-2). Further evaluation of the data for

those two wells as part of the PGOU RI indicates that those wells are completed within unconfined Layer B. No perched groundwater was identified at Sites 7D and 5D.

3.1.1.4 *Former Company Store*

A vehicle and refrigeration unit repair and maintenance facility was located on the west side of the FCS. Large refrigeration units for the store were located along the south side of the building. This site was identified during Stage 1 RI of the Site 10D drainage.

Soil vapor samples were collected at the FCS during the Stage 1 RI and PGOU RI (Figure 3-1). Soil vapor samples collected during the PGOU RI were collected at approximately the same locations as those collected during the Stage 1 RI, due to elevated laboratory reporting limits during the previous sampling. Soil vapor samples were collected at 5, 10, 15, 17.5, and/or 20 feet bgs. All the PGOU RI soil vapor data was evaluated in this HHRA.

During the Stage I RI, subsurface soil samples were collected at 1, 7, 14, 20, and 25 feet bgs from one soil boring (FCS- SB01) at the FCS (Figure 3-2). The samples were analyzed for SVOCs, TPH as diesel, and metals. During the PGOU RI, subsurface soil samples were collected at those same depths from a boring placed at the approximate former location of boring FCS-SB01. The purpose of the sampling was to confirm the presence of tentatively identified compounds (TICs) detected in the SVOC analysis of soil samples from Stage 1 RI. Since the SVOC samples were collected at the approximate location of the previous Stage 1 RI borings, only the PGOU RI SVOC data was evaluated in this HHRA. Metals and TPH as diesel data collected from the Stage 1 RI boring were also evaluated in the HHRA. As discussed previously, constituents at depths greater than 12 feet are expected to pose little threat to human health and therefore were not evaluated in this HHRA. Subsurface soil samples collected between ground surface and 12 feet bgs were evaluated in this HHRA. In addition, one near surface sample was collected at the FCS during the Stage 1 RI and analyzed for metals. The metals data from this sample was also evaluated in this HHRA.

During the Stage 1 RI, a perched groundwater sample was collected from Well 868 (Figure 3-2) and analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, metals, and hexavalent chromium. In accordance with the approved Workplan, Well 868 and the two vapor extraction wells (FCS-SVE1 and FCS-SVE2) were monitored for the presence of groundwater during the PGOU RI.

Groundwater was present in Well 868 at 19.3 feet bgs and in vapor extraction wells FCS-SVE1 and FCS-SVE2 at approximately 23 feet bgs. Groundwater samples were collected from the wells and analyzed for VOCs and SVOCs. A review of well completion and groundwater data indicated that Well 868 is completed within a perched groundwater zone and vapor extraction wells FCS-SVE1 and FCS-SVE2 are completed in unconfined groundwater Layer B.

3.1.1.5 *Site C29*

Site C29 is an open area of land on the north side of Aerojet Road identified by the USEPA in a 1957 aerial photograph as a possible waste burial site (Figure 1-1). Site C29 geophysical investigations were performed to confirm that the area had not been used as a burial site.

Soil vapor samples were collected at two locations within Site C29 during the Carve-Out RI (Figure 3-3). Samples were collected at depths of 4 and 5 feet bgs. The soil vapor samples were collected at the depth at which soil vapor probe refusal was encountered. This HHRA evaluated all soil vapor data collected at Site C29.

One surface soil sample was collected at Site C29 and analyzed for SVOCs, perchlorate, metals, and TPH as diesel during the Carve-Out RI (Figure 3-3). The results from this sample were evaluated in this HHRA.

Evaluation of the site data presented in the approved Workplan indicated that the dense lithologic material underlying Site C29, as evidenced by the probe refusal encountered at 4 to 5 feet bgs during soil vapor sampling, is not conducive to the occurrence of perched groundwater. Therefore, no investigation of perched groundwater at Site C29 was conducted.

3.1.1.6 *Sites D(e) and C32*

Site D(e) consists of three ponds formerly used to contain backwash water from the filtration plant. The filtration plant was built to remove solids in water taken from Natomas Ditch for use in the on-site industrial water supply. When the filters became clogged with solids, the filter was cleaned by reversing the flow (backwashing) through the filter. The backwash water was contained in a water storage tank and, when necessary, the backwash water, along with diatomaceous earth, was discharged to the three ponds adjacent to the facility. Chlorine was the only chemical used at the filtration plant.

Site C32 was an area of debris encompassing approximately 1.1 acres along the north side of Aerojet's property. The debris is believed to have originated from a junkyard (referred to as Wim's Acres) adjacent to Aerojet, as well as other dumping not authorized by Aerojet. A subsurface investigation was conducted in May 2001 to characterize the nature, extent, and volume of debris present at Site C32, and the debris was removed in September and October 2001. Details regarding the removal activities, the type and nature of the material identified, and the final disposition of all removed materials were presented in the *Final Debris Removal Report for Site C32* (ERM, 2002).

Soil vapor samples were collected at Site D(e) during the Stage 1 RI and PGOU RI (Figure 3-1). Soil vapor samples were during the PGOU RI at 9 and 10 feet bgs at approximately the same locations as those collected during the Stage 1 RI, due to elevated laboratory reporting limits during the previous sampling. Therefore, only the PGOU RI soil vapor data collected at Site D(e) were evaluated in this HHRA.

Soil vapor samples were collected at Site C32 during the Carve-Out RI and the PGOU RI (Figure 3-1). Soil vapor samples were collected at 5, 9, 10, and 20 feet bgs. All the PGOU RI soil vapor data was evaluated in this HHRA.

Soil samples were collected at Sites D(e) and C32 and analyzed for metals and SVOCs during the Carve-Out RI and PGOU RI (Figure 3-2). Samples were collected from ground surface to a depth of 0.5 feet bgs. All data from the soil samples collected at Sites D(e) and C32 were evaluated in this HHRA.

No perched groundwater wells are located at Site C32 and perched groundwater was not encountered during the debris removal activities at this site. In addition, no perched groundwater is present at Site D(e). An attempt to collect a screening-level groundwater sample at Site D(e) during the Stage 1 RI was unsuccessful due to auger refusal at 8 feet bgs.

3.1.1.7 *GET D Groundwater Treatment Facility*

The GET D Groundwater Treatment Facility was constructed in 1981 to treat VOCs in extracted groundwater (Figure 1-1). VOCs are removed from groundwater using an air-stripper and the treated groundwater is recharged back into the groundwater aquifers. Mr. Craig Fegan, Manager of Engineering for Aerojet Environmental Operations, has been involved in the operation of the GET D treatment facility since 1982. In an

interview on 3 August 2002, Mr. Fegan indicated that to his knowledge, no hazardous or toxic materials have ever been stored, handled, or used at the GET D treatment facility.

During flow testing of the system during startup in 1981, untreated groundwater potentially containing low concentrations of VOCs was discharged to a low-lying area west of the GET D treatment facility. Additionally, untreated groundwater containing chemicals used in the rehabilitation of extraction wells, and any materials (algae, sediments, mineral deposits) removed from the wells during rehabilitation, are occasionally discharged to the low-lying area. Groundwater containing chemicals and materials resulting from well rehabilitation is not processed through the treatment system because of problems with fouling.

Soil vapor samples were collected at the GET D facility during the PGOU RI in October 2005 (Figure 3-1). Soil vapor samples were collected at 10 feet bgs. All soil vapor data collected at the GET D facility was evaluated in this HHRA. No soil or potential perched groundwater samples have been collected at the GET D facility.

3.1.1.8

Site C41

Site C41 consists of a Former Railcar Siding (Figure 1-1) south of Aerojet Road. The siding and an associated structure were first observed in a 1966 aerial photograph. No information concerning the railcar siding and associated structure was identified in the PCD, the *Scoping Report*, or the *Stage 1 Report*. Prior to 1991, the rail siding is believed to have been used for the transfer of chemicals and other materials from railcars to trucks for distribution at the Aerojet facility. In 1991 and 1992, secondary containment was constructed at the site and perchlorate and water solutions from the Aerojet RCRA facility were transferred from trucks to railcars for shipment to an off-site treatment facility.

Soil vapor samples were collected at four locations within Site C41 during the Carve-Out RI (Figure 3-3). Samples were collected at depths of 3, 3.6, 4, and 5 feet bgs. All the soil vapor samples collected at Site C41 were evaluated in this HHRA. Soil samples were collected at Site C41 and analyzed for metals, TPH, perchlorate, and/or SVOCs during the Carve-Out RI and PGOU RI (Figure 3-3). Samples were collected from ground surface to a depth of 60 feet bgs. As discussed previously, constituents at depths greater than 12 feet are expected to pose little threat to human health and therefore were not evaluated in the HHRA. Only subsurface

soil samples collected between ground surface and 12 feet bgs were evaluated in this HHRA.

Three screening-level groundwater samples were collected at Site C41 and analyzed for perchlorate during the PGOU RI (Figure 3-3). The results from these samples are evaluated in the PGOU GW HHRA.

3.1.1.9 *Sites 32D, 34D, 35D, and 38D*

Site 32D is a section of unlined ditch about 40 feet west of the former location of Buildings 49005, 49008, and 49009. Drainage from the buildings was discharged to the ditch via a metal pipe. Building 49005 was formerly a restriction preparation facility and warehouse. Building 49008 was formerly a fuel preparation and non-destructive testing facility. Building 49009 was formerly a fired chamber rehabilitation and soak out facility where dichloromethane soakout operations and steam cleaning were performed. In addition to the ditch, other features at Site 32D included two sumps and a UST associated with Building 49008, and a storage tank area (storage of unknown acids) formerly located north of Buildings 49005, 49008, and 49009.

Site 34D consists of the northern section of an unlined ditch that formerly drained into a culvert under Folsom Boulevard and the septic tank for Building 49011. That section of the ditch may have received drainage from Building 49011, a chemical storage and receiving facility approximately 300 feet to the southwest.

Site 38D is a section of unlined ditch southwest of the former location of Building 49018. Building 49018 was formerly a degreaser and steam-cleaning facility and a fuel restriction and preparation facility. Steam-cleaning and chlorinated solvents were used to remove residuals from equipment. Fuel restriction and preparation operations combined dry chemicals and polymers. In addition to the ditch, other features associated with Building 49018 included a sump on the southern side of the building and a UST on the western side of the building.

Site 35D consists of two sumps and a septic tank at former Building 49014 and the area surrounding Building 49014. Building 49014 was formerly an inert chamber processing facility. Information in the *Stage 1 Report for Zone 1* indicated that a TCE sump was located in the center Building 49014, and a large degreaser sump that reportedly contained 1,1,1 trichloroethane (TCA) was located at the west end of the building.

Soil vapor samples were collected at Sites 32D, 34D, 35D, and 38D during the Stage 1 RI and the PGOU RI (Figure 3-4). The PGOU RI conducted for these sites was designed to augment the results of previous investigations and focused on characterizing the lateral extent of the identified VOC plume. Samples were not collected within hot spots identified during previous investigations. Therefore, previous soil vapor data collected from that area were retained for evaluation in this HHRA. Soil vapor samples were collected between 5 and 20 feet bgs during the PGOU RI and all the data were evaluated in this HHRA.

Surface and subsurface soil samples were collected at Sites 32D, 34D, 35D, and 38D and analyzed for oil and grease, TPH, SVOCs, perchlorate, and metals during the (Figure 3-5). Samples were collected from ground surface to a depth of 45 feet bgs. As discussed previously, constituents at depths greater than 12 feet are expected to pose little threat to human health and therefore were not evaluated in the HHRA. Only subsurface soil samples collected between ground surface and 12 feet bgs were evaluated in this HHRA.

Four perched groundwater monitoring wells (Wells 802, 805, 808, and 855) were installed at Sites 32D, 34D, 35D, and 38D in 1985 (Figure 3-5). During the Stage 1 RI, perched groundwater samples were collected from Wells 802, 808, and 855 and analyzed for VOCs and SVOCs. Well 805 was dry and not sampled. In addition, a screening-level perched groundwater sample (38D-HP01) was collected at a depth of 18 feet bgs adjacent to the sump at Building 49018 (Figure 3-5) during the Stage 1 RI and analyzed for VOCs. In accordance with the approved Workplan, the four groundwater wells (802, 805, 808, and 855) in the central portion of Area 49 were monitored for the presence of groundwater during PGOU RI activities. Well 805 could not be located and Well 855 did not contain a sufficient volume of water to collect a sample. Groundwater was present in Well 808 at a depth of 26.5 feet, but the well did not recharge after being purged and was not sampled. Depth to groundwater in Well 802 was measured at 19.6 feet bgs and a sample was collected from the well and analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, perchlorate, nitrate, and nitrite.

Review of well construction and groundwater data indicates that Well 802 could potentially be completed within a perched groundwater layer, the first unconfined groundwater, or possibly both. The measured depth to groundwater suggests that Well 802 is likely completed within a perched groundwater layer. However, the total depth of the well is relatively the same as the three SVE wells (4485, 4490, and 4495) completed in the first unconfined groundwater unit (Layer B).

3.1.1.10 Sites 33D and 39D

Site 33D is a small sump at the northeast corner of Building 49010 (Figure 1-1). Building 49010 was formerly a chemical sampling facility used for the temporary storage and quality assurance sampling of incoming chemicals. Fluids generated during the cleaning of sampling equipment were discharged to the sump. Potential Source Site 39D is a former drum storage area south of Building 49007. A drainage swale exists between the storage area and the asphalt surfaces to the north and west. Building 49007, located directly north of the storage area, is a warehouse historically used for the storage of bulk chemicals, possibly including propellant and liner materials. Operations included the temporary storage of incoming drums of chemicals and the segregation of incompatible compounds.

Soil vapor samples were collected at Sites 33D and 39D during the Stage 1 RI and the PGOU RI (Figure 3-4). Soil vapor samples collected during the PGOU RI were collected between 5 and 30 feet bgs at approximately the same locations as those collected during the Stage 1 RI, due to elevated laboratory reporting limits during the previous sampling. All soil vapor data collected during the PGOU RI were evaluated in this HHRA.

Surface and subsurface soil samples were collected at Sites 33D and 39D during the Stage 1 RI and PGOU RI and analyzed for perchlorate, SVOCs, and/or metals (Figure 3-5). Samples were collected from ground surface to a depth of 45 feet bgs. As discussed previously, constituents at depths greater than 12 feet are expected to pose little threat to human health and therefore were not evaluated in this HHRA. Only subsurface soil samples collected between ground surface and 12 feet bgs were evaluated in this HHRA.

During the Stage 1 RI, a screening-level groundwater sample was collected from a boring approximately 100 feet downgradient of the chemical sump at Site 33D (Figure 3-5). No perched groundwater was encountered during the drilling of soil boring 33D-SB01 during the recent investigation at Site 33D.

One perched groundwater monitoring well (Well 801) is present at Site 39D (Figure 3-5). The well, installed in 1985, was dry during both the Stage 1 RI and PGOU RI and not sampled. No perched groundwater was encountered in a boring (39D-AH01) drilled adjacent to the drum storage area during the Stage 1 RI. Additionally, perched groundwater was not encountered during the drilling of boring 39D-SB01.

3.1.1.11 *Site 36D and Septic Tanks*

Site 36D consists of an abandoned underground chemical waste tank approximately 40 feet north of Building 49015 and a degreaser sump within Building 49015. Building 49015 was formerly a tactical process facility and an inert chamber processing and storage facility. Small motor liners also may have been handled at the building, and chlorinated solvents were used to clean equipment. The Area 49 Septic Tanks consist of septic tanks and leach fields south of Buildings 49015 and 49022.

Soil vapor samples were collected at Site 36D and Area 49 Septic Tanks during the Stage 1 RI and the PGOU RI (Figure 3-45). Soil vapor samples collected during the PGOU RI were collected at approximately the same locations as those collected during the Stage 1 RI, due to elevated laboratory reporting limits during the previous sampling. Soil vapor samples were collected at 4.5, 5, 10, 20, and 30 feet bgs. All soil vapor data collected during the PGOU RI was evaluated in this HHRA.

Soil samples were collected at Site 36D and Area 49 Septic Tanks and analyzed for SVOCs, metals, and/or oil and grease during the Stage 1 RI and PGOU RI (Figure 3-5). Samples were collected from ground surface to a depth of 40 feet bgs. As discussed previously, constituents at depths greater than 12 feet are expected to pose little threat to human health and therefore were not evaluated in the HHRA. Only subsurface soil samples collected between ground surface and 12 feet bgs were evaluated in this HHRA.

One perched groundwater well (858) and one unconfined groundwater well (804) exist at Site 36D (Figure 3-5). Perched groundwater Well 858 is adjacent to the abandoned chemical waste tank and unconfined groundwater Well 804 is adjacent to the degreaser sump. During the Stage 1 RI, perched groundwater Well 858 was dry in 1991 and 1992, but was sampled in 1993 and analyzed for VOCs. Unconfined groundwater Well 804 was dry during the Stage 1 RI and PGOU RI. No perched groundwater was encountered in a boring drilled during the PGOU RI to collect a screening-level groundwater sample. No perched groundwater was encountered during the drilling of borings 36D-HP01 (Stage 1 RI) and 36D-SB01 and 36D-SB02 (PGOU RI); therefore, no screening-level groundwater samples were collected. No investigations of perched groundwater were conducted at the Area 49 Septic Tanks during the Stage 1 RI and no perched groundwater was encountered during the recent soil vapor sampling activities.

3.1.1.12 Site 37D

Site 37D consists of an inactive waste tank, sump, and septic tank at the western end of Building 49016 (Figure 1-1). Building 49016 served as a receiving, inspection, calibration, and repair lab and a receiving, inspection, and non-destructive testing facility. The waste tank may have received solvents, oils, emulsifier, and other chemical wastes. TCE, Zyglo 22A, emulsifier, oil, and WD-40 may have also been used.

Soil vapor samples were collected at Site 37D during the Stage 1 RI and the PGOU RI (Figure 3-4). Soil vapor samples collected during the PGOU RI were collected at approximately the same locations as those collected during the Stage 1 RI, due to elevated laboratory reporting limits during the previous sampling. All soil vapor data collected during the PGOU RI were evaluated in this HHRA.

Soil samples were collected at Site 37D during the Stage 1 RI and PGOU RI and analyzed for SVOCs, metals, oil and grease, and/or TPH (Figure 3-5). Samples were collected from ground surface to depth of 40 feet bgs. As discussed previously, constituents at depths greater than 12 feet are expected to pose little threat to human health and therefore were not evaluated in this HHRA. Only subsurface soil samples collected between ground surface and 12 feet bgs were evaluated in this HHRA.

No perched groundwater wells exist at Site 37D and no perched groundwater was encountered in the boring (37D-AH01) drilled during the Stage 1 RI (Figure 3-5). One shallow unconfined groundwater well (Well 803) exists at Site 37D. Well 803 was dry during Stage 1 RI and PGOU RI and not sampled (Figure 3-5).

3.1.1.13 Site C4

Site C4 is a former debris site in the southwestern portion of the Aerojet facility, just west of the junction of a primary dirt road and the railroad tracks (Figure 1-1). The site was initially identified in the *Dump Site Reconsolidation Report* (Minshew Engineering, 1998) as Site 4, consisting of approximately 200 cubic yards of inert debris including tires, wheels, and trash deposited on the ground surface. The *Dump Site Reconsolidation Report*, also referred to as the Minshew Report, documented debris sites throughout the facility identified and inspected by Minshew Engineering under contract with Aerojet. According to Aerojet documents, the debris was removed and placed in Waste Management Unit Areas 1 and 2 of the Aerojet Landfill. Due to the inert nature of the materials present, no

sampling was performed during removal of the debris. The site currently consists of a graded area covered with vegetation and some domestic trash, including bottles, soup cans, plates, and teacups. No evidence of hazardous materials or indications of environmental impacts, other than some evidence of burning, were observed and no sampling was performed at Site C4 during the assessment activities.

Surface soil samples were collected within the Site C4 and analyzed for SVOCs, metals, and/or dioxins and furans during PGOU RI (Figure 3-6). All surface soil samples collected at Site C4 were evaluated in this HHRA. The dioxin and furan results were converted to 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzodioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD) using toxicity equivalency factors developed by the World Health Organization (Van Den Berg et al, 2006). Dioxins and furans not detected above their respective reporting limits were not included in the conversion to 2,3,7,8-TCDD equivalents.

Evaluation of the soil data for Site C4 presented in the approved Workplan indicated that any constituents detected at the site would be limited to surface soil and unlikely to represent a threat to groundwater. Therefore, no perched or unconfined groundwater investigation has been performed at Site C4.

3.1.1.14 *Sites C10, C14, and C15*

Site C10 is a section of a concrete-lined ditch west of Schnitzer Steel and Beck's Furniture. A review of historical aerial photographs indicated that the ditch was constructed prior to 1953 and prior to Aerojet's ownership of the property. The ditch appears to have been used to transfer water from Alder Creek to areas west of Aerojet for irrigation or dredging operations. The site was designated for sampling during the Carve-Out RI because surface water from the Aerojet site and Schnitzer Steel could have potentially entered the ditch.

Site C14 is an east-west trending ditch along the northern border of the Aerojet property, north of Building 49-001, and west of Building 49-011. The ditch appears to be a remnant of historical dredging operations and not associated with Aerojet activities. The site was designated for sampling during the Carve-Out RI because potentially impacted surface water from the 4900 area could have entered the ditch.

Site C15 initially consisted of an east-west drainage swale or shallow drainage ditch that received surface water runoff from warehouses at the

west end of Area 4900. Following a site reconnaissance by the USEPA, DTSC, and RWQCB in October 1999, Site C15 was expanded to include a low-lying area that received surface water runoff via the drainage swale and from land adjacent to Schnitzer Steel. The land adjacent to Schnitzer Steel was formerly identified as carve-out Site C12.

Soil vapor samples were collected at Sites C10, C14, and C15 during the Carve-Out RI and the PGOU RI (Figure 3-4). Soil vapor samples were collected between 10 and 20 feet bgs. All soil vapor data collected at Sites C10, C14, and C15 was evaluated in this HHRA.

Surface soil samples were collected at Sites C10, C14, and C15 and analyzed for SVOCs, metals, perchlorate, and/or TPH during the Carve-Out RI and PGOU RI (Figure 3-5). The analytical results for all surface soil samples collected at Sites C10, C14, and C15 were evaluated in this HHRA.

Evaluation of the site data for Sites C10, C14, and C15 indicated that constituents detected at the site did not represent a likely threat to groundwater. Therefore, no perched groundwater investigation has been performed for Sites C10, C14 and C15.

3.1.1.15 *Lead Based Paint Sampling*

Surface and near surface samples were collected adjacent to buildings (49001, 49002, 49003, 49004, 49011, 49017, 49020, 49021, 49023, and 49026) to assess the presence of lead in soil around former and existing structures resulting from the historical use of lead-based paint (Figure 3-5). All the soil samples analyzed for lead were evaluated in this HHRA.

3.1.1.16 *Surface Water Data*

Surface water runoff in Area 20 is channeled into a system of man-made ditches that eventually discharge into the Westlake storm water retention cells (Figure 3-7). Water is temporarily stored in the Westlake storm water retention cells where it infiltrates the soil or occasionally is discharged to Buffalo Creek, and ultimately to the American River.

Surface water runoff in Area 21 flows into a man-made ditch and a low area where it infiltrates into the soil (Figure 3-7). Area 49 is relatively flat with a slight slope towards the west and south. The majority of Area 49 has been graded and paved. Surface water runoff in Area 49 is channeled into a series of man-made ditches that ultimately discharge to low areas

west and south of Area 49 or to a drainage ditch along the northern boundary of the site. The flow of surface water in drainage ditches in Area 49 is shown on Figure 3-8.

Discharges to Buffalo Creek from the Westlake storm water retention cells are regulated through the *Revised Waste Discharge Requirements for Aerojet-General Corporation and Aerojet Fine Chemicals* (National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System [NPDES] Permit No. CA0004111) (RWQCB Order No. R5-1999-0016-R01, revised 2001) and analytical sampling is conducted prior to discharges. As part of the NPDES permit process, surface water samples are collected from Station S-2 located downstream of Area 20. The location of surface water sampling Station S-2 is shown on Figure 3-8.

Potential risks associated with surface water samples is presented in the PGOU GW BLRA and summarized in this document.

3.1.1.17 *Groundwater*

As discussed above, perched groundwater may occasionally be present at some of the sites addressed in this RI/FS, but the extent of the perched groundwater is limited. Perched groundwater was identified and sampled at the Former Company Store and at Site 35D. Previous investigations indicate that the presence of perched groundwater at those sites is impermanent and occurs primarily due to the infiltration of water originating from irrigation or leaking water lines. The removal or repair of the irrigation and water lines in the future would likely result in a decrease in the presence and extent of perched water. Additionally, soil vapor samples were collected at the Former Company Store and Site 35D above where perched water has been detected. The potential indoor-air pathway was evaluated using this soil vapor data.

In accordance with USEPA and DTSC guidance, Aerojet evaluated the potential risks associated with the potential, modeled concentrations of VOCs migrating from groundwater at depths less than 100 feet. This evaluation is presented in the PGOU GW BLRA. The cancer risks and noncancer effects associated with migration into air of chemicals in shallow groundwater underlying the potential source sites is presented in this document.

3.1.2 *Evaluation of Analytical Methods*

The primary objective of the data review and usability evaluation was to identify appropriate data for use in the risk assessment. The analytical data were reviewed for applicability and usability following procedures in the *Guidance for Data Usability in Risk Assessment (Part A)* (USEPA, 1992 and USEPA, 1989). According to the USEPA Data Usability Guidance, there are six principal evaluation criteria by which data are judged for usability in risk assessment. The six criteria are:

- Availability of information associated with site data;
- Documentation;
- Data sources;
- Analytical methods and quantitation limits;
- Data review; and
- Data quality indicators (DQIs), including precision, accuracy, representativeness, comparability, and completeness.

A summary of these six criteria for determining data usability in the HHRA is provided below. These criteria are evaluated as a function of the standard operating procedure for the data validation process applied to data for the PGOU RI, as outlined in the *Quality Assurance Project Plan* (Aerojet, 2003).

3.1.2.1 *Criterion I – Availability of Information Associated with Site Data*

The usability analysis of the site characterization data requires the availability of sufficient data for review. The required information is available from documentation associated with the site data and data collection efforts. The following lists the information sources and the availability of such information for the data usability process associated with this HHRA:

- A site description provided in the RI Report and summarized in Section 3.1.1 of this report identify the locations and features of the Source Areas and site-specific characteristics;
- Site maps with sample locations are provided in the RI Report ; and
- Analytical results and quantitation limits for the data used in the HHRA are provided in the Attachment A.

3.1.2.2 *Criterion II – Documentation Review*

The objective of the documentation review is to confirm that the analytical results provided are associated with a specific sample location and collection procedure, using available documentation. As part of the data validation process, the chain-of-custody forms prepared in the field were reviewed and compared to the analytical data results provided by the laboratory to 1) ensure completeness of the data set, and 2) that all samples analyzed by the laboratory were correlated to the correct geographic location at the site(s). Sample collection forms were also reviewed to ensure field procedures included documentation of sample times, dates, and locations; and other sample-specific information such as depth bgs were also recorded. Information from field forms generated during sample collection activities was imported into the project database.

3.1.2.3 *Criterion III – Data Sources*

As part of the data validation process, the review of data sources was performed to determine whether the analytical techniques used in the site characterization process are appropriate to identify the COPCs in the HHRA.

3.1.2.4 *Criterion IV – Analytical Methods and Quantitation Limits*

In addition to the appropriateness of the analytical techniques evaluated as part of Criterion III, it is necessary to evaluate whether the analytical methods used appropriately identify COPCs and whether the quantitation limits are low enough to allow adequate characterization of risks. At a minimum, this data usability criterion can be met through the determination that routine USEPA reference analytical methods were used in analyzing samples collected from the site. Elevated quantitation limits are evaluated in the uncertainty section.

3.1.2.5 *Criterion V – Data Review*

The data review portion of the data usability process focuses primarily on the quality of the analytical data received from the laboratory. All site data that are used in the HHRA must be evaluated on the basis of completeness, precision (based on duplicates), and accuracy (based on laboratory spikes). In addition, the laboratory results data are reviewed for blank contamination.

3.1.2.6

Criterion VI – Data Quality Indicators

DQIs are used to verify that sampling and analytical systems used in support of project activities are in control and the quality of the data generated for the project is appropriate for making decisions affecting future activities. The DQIs address the field and analytical data quality aspects as they affect uncertainties in the data collected for site characterization and the HHRA. The DQIs include precision, accuracy, representativeness, comparability, and completeness. Each of these factors is described below.

Precision - Precision is a measure of the degree of agreement between replicate measurements of the same source or sample. Precision is expressed by the relative percent difference (RPD) between replicate measurements. Replicate measurements can be made on the same sample or on two samples from the same source. Precision is generally assessed using a subset of the measurements made.

Accuracy - Accuracy measures the level of bias that an analytical method or measurement exhibits. To measure accuracy, a standard or reference material containing a known concentration is analyzed or measured and the result is compared to the known value. The following quality control parameters are used to evaluate the accuracy of reported analytical results:

- Holding times and sample temperatures;
- Laboratory control spike percent recovery;
- Matrix spike/matrix spike duplicate percent recovery (organics);
- Spike sample recovery (inorganics);
- Surrogate spike recovery; and
- Blank sample results.

Representativeness - Representativeness is the degree to which data accurately and precisely represent a characteristic of the population at a sampling point or an environmental condition. There is no standard method or formula for evaluating representativeness, which is a qualitative term. Representativeness is achieved through selection of sampling locations that are appropriate relative to the objective of the specific sampling task, and by collection of an adequate number of samples from the relevant types of locations. As discussed in Section 2, the Workplan was developed to allow collection of samples that are

representative of the media to which the receptors may be exposed at the site.

Completeness - Completeness is commonly expressed as a percentage of measurements that are valid and usable relative to the total number of measurements made. Analytical completeness is a measure of the number of overall accepted analytical results, including estimated values, compared to the total number of analytical results requested on samples submitted for analysis after review of the analytical data. Except as described in Section 3.1.1, all of the analytical data collected were used in this HHRA.

Comparability - Comparability is a qualitative characteristic expressing the confidence with which one data set can be compared with another. The analytical methods are generally consistent with those used in previous investigations of the site. The comparability goal is achieved through using standard techniques to collect and analyze representative samples and reporting analytical results in appropriate units.

3.1.3 *Chemicals of Potential Concern Screening*

COPCs are site-related constituents that may adversely affect receptors of concern. COPCs do not necessarily signify a risk; rather, they are merely constituents that have been identified for advancement to further analyses.

COPCs were identified for the following media of interest:

- Soil (0 to 12 feet bgs);
- Soil vapor;
- Surface water; and
- Groundwater.

The classes of chemicals identified in soil, soil vapor, surface water, and/or groundwater within the PGOU include the following:

- Metals;
- VOCs;
- Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) and other SVOCs;
- PCBs/Aroclors;

- Dioxins and furans; and
- Other constituents (e.g., perchlorate, NDMA).

To screen for COPCs in a particular medium of interest, all samples for that medium were considered and the maximum concentration for each constituent was identified.

3.1.3.1 *Essential Nutrient Evaluation*

Consistent with the *Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund: Volume I, Human Health Evaluation Manual, Part A* (USEPA RAGS, Part A; USEPA, 1989) essential human nutrients were not quantitatively addressed in this HHRA. Calcium, magnesium, potassium, and sodium naturally occur in Aerojet soils and are considered essential nutrients for human health.

3.1.3.2 *Concentration-Toxicity Evaluation*

In this screening step, maximum detected concentrations were compared with toxicity-based values developed by USEPA and Cal/EPA. The toxicity-based values were developed using the following:

- For soil screening levels, one tenth of the lowest of either the residential PRG or the CHHSLs. The human health soil screening levels are presented on Table 3-1a.
- For soil vapor screening levels, one tenth of the residential CHHSLs (i.e., CHHSL multiplied by 0.1). For chemicals without CHHSLs, a screening level was calculated using the CHHSL methodology and one tenth of this value was used. The human health soil vapor screening levels are presented on Table 3-1b.
- For groundwater and surface water, one tenth of the lowest of either the tap water PRG or the California Public Health Goal. The human health water screening levels are presented on Table 3-1c.
- The dioxin and furan results were converted to 2,3,7,8-TCDD using toxicity equivalency factors developed by the World Health Organization (Van Den Berg et al, 2006). This conversion was completed by the laboratory. An example of this calculation is presented on Table 3-1d. Dioxins and furans not detected above their respective practical quantitation limits were not converted to 2,3,7,8-TCDD equivalents. The converted 2,3,7,8-TCDD results were screened against the soil screening level for 2,3,7,8-TCDD.

Inorganic chemicals present in soil at concentrations greater than screening levels were additionally evaluated through a background analysis, as described in Section 3.3.3.3. Organic chemicals present at concentrations below screening levels were additionally evaluated through frequency of detection (FOD) analysis described below. Constituents for which no screening values were available are also identified as COPCs. COPCs lacking screening values are discussed as part of the Uncertainty Section.

3.1.3.3 *Background Evaluation*

Those metals in soil that exceeded screening values in soil were compared to facility-specific background concentrations. Because an agency-approved background dataset for metals had not been completed at the time the Draft PGOU RI/FS was prepared, the background evaluation for metals was developed using previous background data published in 1994 (Borch, 1994).

As presented in the Draft PGOU RI/FS, the entire metals data set was statistically compared to the 1994 background data set using the Mann-Whitney U test to compare the means of the two data sets. This background comparison is included as Appendix F of Part 2 of the Final PGOU RI/FS. Metals detected in soil at the PGOU sites at concentrations determined to be statistically higher than the 1994 background data are antimony, cadmium, copper, lead, mercury, silver, and zinc.

Aerojet performed a detailed study of background concentrations of metals in surface (0 to 1 foot bgs) soil at the Aerojet site in 2006. The results of the study and statistical evaluation of the data were presented in *Background Metals in Xerorthents and Redding-Corning-Red Bluff Surface Soils at the Aerojet Superfund Site, Main Plant, Sacramento, California* (Aerojet, 2007a), hereafter referred to as the 2007 Background Report. Background data reported in the 2007 Background Report have been review and approved by the Agencies. Details on the methods used to establish the background concentration data set for metals and background comparisons using the 2007 Background Report are also presented in Appendix G of Part 2 of the Final PGOU RI/FS.

Metals that exceeded screening values were also screened against the 2007 Background Report. Concentrations in soil were compared to facility-specific background concentrations using the two two-population statistical tests listed below.

- Gehan test; and
- Quantile test.

Comparisons to background using these statistical tests are consistent with USEPA's (2002d) *Guidance for Comparing Background and Chemical Concentrations in Soil for CERCLA Sites* and were performed using USEPA's ProUCL Version 4.0.1 software (USEPA, 2007). If either the Gehan or the Quantile test found that the concentrations of a particular metal were greater than background concentrations, the metal was identified as a COPC. Metals detected in soil at the PGOU sites at concentrations determined to be statistically higher than background using the 2007 Background Report include antimony, cadmium, lead, mercury, silver, and zinc.

Based on the results of both background screening, detected concentrations of the following metals (greater than concentration-toxicity screen) were carried through the risk assessment: antimony, cadmium, lead, mercury, silver, and zinc. In addition, hexavalent chromium and iron were retained as COPCs in the HHRA because these analytes were not analyzed in either background evaluation.

3.1.3.4 *Frequency of Detection Evaluation*

The final step for organic COPC selection is to evaluate the FOD of each organic compound. Chemicals having maximum concentrations less than screening levels and FOD less than 5 percent in a medium, are excluded as COPCs.

3.1.4 *Constituents of Potential Concern*

Tables 3-2a and 3-2b present the details of the summary analysis, including the range of each detected constituent and its frequency of detection for soil and soil vapor. The COPC screening for groundwater and surface water was completed as part of the PGOU GW BLRA included as Appendix E of Part 1 of the PGOU RI/FS Report.

3.1.4.1 *Soil*

Based upon comparison to human health screening criteria and detection frequency, the results of the soil COPC selection for human health is presented on Table 3-2a. Results of the concentration/toxicity screen

indicated that the following analytes were above the screening levels developed for soil:

- Metals/Inorganics – aluminum, antimony, arsenic, cadmium, chromium (hexavalent), iron, lead, manganese, mercury, perchlorate, silver, vanadium, and zinc.
- PCB - Aroclors 1254 and 1260
- SVOCs – 2,3,7,8-TCDD; bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate; diethyl phthalate; and di-n-butyl phthalate.

All three phthalates had maximum detected concentrations that were less than the screening level (one-tenth of a health-based level), but detection frequencies greater than 5 percent. Results of the background screening demonstrated that the following metals (aluminum, arsenic, manganese, and vanadium) are statistically comparable to background.

As agreed upon with the agencies during a teleconference meeting on 12 February 2004, TICs were not quantitatively evaluated as COPCs in this HHRA because of the uncertainty surrounding their identification and concentration. The rationale for exclusion of the TICs is based on the following:

- TIC detections have not been confirmed at the site (i.e., results are only a tentative identification and additional sampling was unable to reproduce results);
- In many cases, TIC identification involves only a general class of compounds (i.e., unknown hydrocarbons); and
- Aerojet has done considerable work to develop appropriate analyses for compounds whose presence has been confirmed.

Petroleum mixtures are complex and the toxic constituents are being evaluated individually. Therefore, although they are relevant for site characterization purposes, diesel-range and motor oil-range organics were not identified as COPCs.

3.1.4.2 *Soil Vapor*

Based upon comparison to human health screening criteria and FOD, the results of the soil vapor COPC selection for human health is presented on Table 3-2b. Of the VOCs detected in soil vapor, the following VOCs were selected as COPCs for further evaluation:

- 1,1,1-TCA; 1,1-Dichloroethane (DCA); 1,1-Dichloroethene (DCE); 1,1-Difluoroethene; 1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene; 1,2-DCA; 1,2-DCE; 1,4-Dichlorobenzene; 2,2,4-Trimethylpentane; 2-Butanone (Methyl Ethyl Ketone); 4-Ethyltoluene; Acetone; Benzene; Benzyl Chloride; Bromodichloromethane; Carbon Disulfide; Chloroform; cis-1,2-DCE; cis-1,3-Dichloropropene; Cyclohexane; Ethanol; Ethylbenzene; Freon 113; Heptane; Hexane; m,p-Xylene; o-Xylene; Methylene Chloride; Tetrachloroethylene (PCE); Tetrahydrofuran; Toluene; trans-1,3-Dichloropropene; Trichloroethylene (TCE); and Vinyl Chloride.

Twelve of these chemicals had maximum detected concentrations that were less than the screening level (one-tenth of a health-based level), but detection frequencies greater than 5 percent.

As discussed in the RI, Aerojet conducted a study to evaluation of the occurrence and detection of the 1,3-butadiene in soil vapor samples (Aerojet, 2005). The study concluded that detections of 1,3-butadiene could not be duplicated and should be removed from consideration as a COPC at the Aerojet Superfund Site. Therefore, 1,3-butadiene was not selected as a COPC in this HHRA.

3.1.4.3 *Surface Water*

As discussed previously, potential risks associated with surface water is presented in the PGOU GW BLRA. However, a list of the COPCs is presented in this document for completeness.

Results of the concentration/toxicity screen indicated that the following analytes were above the screening levels developed for surface water:

- Metals/Inorganics – Aluminum, ammonia as nitrogen, copper, iron, lead, molybdenum, nitrate as nitrogen, and vanadium.
- Organics – Chloroform and perchlorate.

3.1.4.4 *Groundwater*

As discussed previously, potential risks associated with the potential, modeled concentrations of VOCs migrating from groundwater at depths less than 100 feet is presented in the PGOU GW BLRA. However, a list of the COPCs is presented in this document for completeness.

Results of the concentration/toxicity screen indicated that the following analytes were present in shallow groundwater beneath the PGOU lands above the screening levels developed for groundwater:

- VOCs -1,1-DCA; 1,1-DCE; 1,2-DCE (cis/trans); Bromodichloromethane; Chloroform; cis-1,2-Dichloroethene; Freon 113; PCE; and TCE.

3.2 *EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT*

The objective of the exposure assessment is to evaluate potential human exposures to the constituents in soil, soil vapor, surface water, and groundwater at the sites addressed in the RI/FS. The development of the exposure assessment included the following tasks:

- Potential human health exposure pathways were identified;
- Potentially exposed populations were identified and exposure scenarios were defined;
- Exposure point concentrations were estimated; and
- Chemical intakes were estimated for the defined populations, using appropriate assumptions to characterize the defined exposures.

Each of these tasks is described below.

3.2.1 *Identification of Potential Exposure Pathways*

An exposure pathway is made up of the following elements:

- A source of chemical constituents;
- A point of potential human contact; and
- An exposure route (i.e., ingestion, dermal contact, or inhalation) at the contact point.

An exposure pathway may also include a mechanism of chemical release (e.g., volatilization of chemicals from soil) and a transport medium (e.g., ambient air).

General exposure pathways that may be associated with soil, soil vapor, surface water, and shallow groundwater include the following:

- Direct contact (incidental ingestion and dermal contact) with soil constituents;
- Inhalation of VOCs released from soil vapor into ambient air;
- Inhalation of VOCs released from soil vapor into indoor air;
- Inhalation of soil constituents in fugitive (i.e., wind blown) dust;
- Migration of soil and soil vapor constituents to groundwater;
- Migration of soil constituents to surface water;
- Uptake of constituents in soil by food crops;
- Direct contact with groundwater;
- Contact with groundwater during construction activities; and
- Inhalation of VOCs released from groundwater.

Each of these pathways is discussed below. Human health exposure pathway information is summarized in Table 3-3 and on Figure 3-9 (Site Conceptual Model).

3.2.1.1 *Direct Contact With Soil Constituents*

Under current conditions, the sites in Areas 20, 21, and 49 addressed in this RI/FS are either vacant or used for limited commercial activities. Most of the areas are covered by pavement or structures, but there is a potential for receptors to have direct contact with soil in those areas that are not. Table 2-1 presents the anticipated future land use for each site addressed in this RI/FS as either residential, commercial, or roadway. It assumes that there would also be a potential for direct contact with soils under future site conditions. Therefore, this pathway was retained for further analysis in this HHRA.

3.2.1.2 *Inhalation of VOCs Released From Soil Vapor into Ambient Air*

VOCs were positively detected in soil vapor samples collected from the vadose zone at some of the sites. Given the presence of these constituents in soil vapor samples and the permeable nature of the on-site soils, the migration of VOCs from soil vapor into ambient air is a potentially complete pathway. Therefore, this pathway was retained for further analysis in this HHRA.

3.2.1.3 *Inhalation of VOCs Released From Soil Vapor into Indoor Air*

As stated above, VOCs were positively detected in soil vapor samples. Given the presence of these constituents in soil vapor samples, the potential for occupied structures at the site, and the permeable nature of the on-site soils, the migration of VOCs from soil vapor into indoor air is a potentially complete pathway. Therefore, this pathway was retained for further analysis in this HHRA.

3.2.1.4 *Inhalation of Soil Constituents in Fugitive Dust*

As indicated previously, under current conditions, the selected sites in Areas 20, 21, and 49 are either vacant or used for limited commercial activities. Not all areas are covered by pavement or structures, however, and there is currently a potential for erosion and generation of fugitive dust. Anticipated future land use of each of the source sites includes either residential, commercial, or roadway. It was assumed that areas of exposed soil (i.e., subject to wind erosion) would continue to be present under future conditions. Therefore, exposure to soil constituents via inhalation of fugitive dust is a potentially complete pathway and was retained for further evaluation in this HHRA.

3.2.1.5 *Migration of Soil and Soil Vapor Constituents to Groundwater*

The potential for VOCs in soil vapor and metals and PCBs in soil to migrate to groundwater was discussed in Section 6 of Part 2 of the RI/FS Report. As described in the RI, the potential migration of VOCs to groundwater was evaluated using multiple lines of evidence including VLEACH Modeling and comparison to protection of groundwater screening levels developed during preparation of the Field Sampling and Analysis Plan for the Boundary Operable Unit (BOU FSP)(Aerojet, 2006) The potential migration of soil and soil vapor constituents to groundwater is addressed in Sections 6 and 7 of Part 2 of the PGOU RI/FS. Therefore, no further evaluation of this pathway was performed in this HHRA.

3.2.1.6 *Migration of Constituents in Soil to Surface Water:*

This exposure pathway was evaluated by comparing the results of surface water samples collected downstream of the sites addressed in this RI/FS. This evaluation is included in the PGOU GW BLRA and summarized in this document.

3.2.1.7 *Uptake of Constituents in Soil by Food Crops*

Exposure via this pathway is considered unlikely under current conditions because the site is not used for agricultural purposes. For those locations that anticipate a future residential scenario, there is a potential for receptors to be exposed via consumption of homegrown fruits and vegetables. However, the naturally occurring surface soil at the sites addressed in this RI/FS is not ideally suited for home gardening. Significant land preparation, including the addition of topsoil and amendments with compost and nutrients, would need to occur to allow the growth of fruits and vegetables. Significant water availability would also be required. Therefore, future exposures to constituents in soil via this pathway are considered unlikely and are not further evaluated in this HHRA.

3.2.1.8 *Direct Contact with Perched Groundwater:*

Perched groundwater may be present at some sites, but the extent of the perched groundwater is limited. Perched groundwater was identified and sampled at only two sites (FCS and 35D). Additionally, previous investigations indicate that the presence of perched groundwater is primarily due to the infiltration of water originating from irrigation or leaking water lines, making it impermanent in nature. The removal or repair of the irrigation and water lines in the future would likely result in a decrease in the presence and extent of perched water. Potential receptors that could be exposed to perched groundwater would be limited to construction workers. However, construction activities typically require excavations be kept free of water (i.e., dewatered if necessary). It is assumed that dewatering activities at the sites would be governed by the same environmental restrictions as construction on lands removed from the Superfund Site. Based on the above considerations, no further evaluation of this pathway was performed in this HHRA.

3.2.1.9 *Contact with Unconfined Groundwater During Construction Activities*

As discussed in PGOU GW BLRA, depth to unconfined groundwater makes exposure via this pathway highly unlikely. In addition, potential exposures associated with this pathway would be limited by the fact that construction activities typically require excavations be kept free of water (i.e., dewatered if necessary). As stated above, it is assumed dewatering activities during construction would be governed by the same environmental restrictions as that on lands removed from the Superfund Site. Potential exposures to workers in a trench are assumed to be short in

duration and not significant in the overall risk to the construction worker scenario and, therefore, were not quantitatively evaluated.

3.2.1.10 *Inhalation of VOCs Released From Groundwater*

VOCs are present in groundwater beneath many portions of the site; therefore, the potential exists for VOCs released from groundwater to migrate into ambient and indoor air. Due to mixing, the ambient air pathway is considered negligible. However, this pathway was evaluated using site-specific soil vapor data in this HHRA. At the request of the agencies, the potential migration of VOCs from groundwater into indoor air was evaluated using both soil vapor data and groundwater data. Evaluation of the soil vapor data is included in this HHRA. Evaluation of the potential migration of VOCs from groundwater is included in PGOU GW BLRA. The cancer risks and noncancer effects associated with chemicals in shallow groundwater underlying the potential source sites is presented in this document.

3.2.1.11 *Exposure Pathway Results*

The results of the above evaluation of potential exposure pathways indicated that the following pathways are potentially complete and are further evaluated in this HHRA:

- Direct contact with soil (including both incidental ingestion and dermal contact);
- Dermal contact with surface water (presented in Part I of the PGOU RI/FS Report and summarized in this document);
- Inhalation of VOCs released from soil vapor into ambient air;
- Inhalation of VOCs released from soil vapor into indoor air;
- Inhalation of VOCs released from groundwater into indoor air (presented in Part I of the PGOU RI/FS Report and summarized in this document); and
- Inhalation of soil constituents within fugitive dust.

3.2.2 *Identification of Populations and Exposure Scenarios*

Currently, land use at the sites addressed in this RI/FS is either vacant or used by commercial workers (Table 2-1). For the areas that are vacant, this HHRA did not evaluate any exposure scenarios under current conditions.

As indicated in Table 2-1, anticipated future land uses for the sites in Areas 20, 21, and 49 addressed in this RI/FS include residential, commercial, or roadway. Under realistic future use conditions, on- and off-site populations may include industrial workers, construction workers, maintenance/utility workers, residents (adults and children), commercial workers, patrons of commercial establishments (e.g., shoppers or other visitors) and recreators. Of these populations, residents, commercial receptors, and construction workers are the most likely to have the greatest opportunity for exposure. In addition, a recreator receptor was evaluated for surface water exposures. Potential exposures to other on-site receptors, property boundary receptors, and receptors beyond the property boundary will be much less than those estimated for on-site receptors. In many cases, these exposures may be negligible.

Individuals anticipated to be potentially exposed to constituents at Sites 32D through 39D, having an anticipated future land use designation as a roadway, include pedestrians, bicyclists, motorists, construction workers, and maintenance/utility workers. Motorists, bicyclists, and pedestrians are unlikely to experience significant exposure because they are unlikely to remain in or near the road for significant periods of time. Direct contact with soil is unlikely because the roadway and the surrounding area will be paved and landscaped.

During construction of the roadway, it is assumed that workers may excavate soils within the right-of-way for the road, potentially resulting in direct contact and inhalation exposures. In addition, annual maintenance of the roadway may include excavation for the placement of utilities. The risks associated with these activities may be similar (or less than) to that of a construction worker.

Future maintenance work will likely include above grade roadway maintenance and landscaping. The risks associated with these will be similar to a standard commercial worker, but without the indoor air exposures. Therefore, for the roadway scenario, construction workers, commercial workers, and maintenance/landscaping workers were selected for evaluation in this HHRA.

Additional rationale for the selection of receptor populations and exposure scenarios for inclusion in this HHRA is provided in Table 3-3. In summary, the following scenarios were selected for evaluation in this HHRA:

Population	Applicable Exposures
Residents (adult and child)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidental ingestion of constituents in soil; • Dermal contact with constituents in soil; • Inhalation of fugitive dust; • Inhalation of VOCs from soil vapor in ambient air; and • Inhalation of VOCs from soil vapor and groundwater in indoor air ¹.
Commercial Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidental ingestion of constituents in soil; • Dermal contact with constituents in soil; • Inhalation of fugitive dust; • Inhalation of VOCs from soil vapor in ambient air; and • Inhalation of VOCs from soil vapor and groundwater in indoor air ¹.
Construction Workers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidental ingestion of constituents in soil; • Dermal contact with constituents in soil; • Inhalation of fugitive dust; and • Inhalation of VOCs from soil vapor in ambient air.
Maintenance/Landscape Worker (roadway scenario for Sites 32D through 39D only)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incidental ingestion of constituents in soil; • Dermal contact with constituents in soil; • Inhalation of fugitive dust; • Inhalation of VOCs from soil vapor in ambient air.
Recreator (adult and child)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dermal contact with constituents in surface water ¹.

Notes:

1 = The risks associated with surface water and the migration of VOCs from groundwater into indoor air are estimated as described in the *Baseline Risk Assessment for the Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit (OU-5)* (Appendix E of Part 1 of the PGOU RI/FS). The risk associated with shallow groundwater underlying the potential source sites is presented in this HHRA.

3.2.3 *Estimation of Exposure Point Concentrations*

Estimation of exposure point concentrations for soil, soil vapor, outdoor (ambient) air, indoor air, surface water, groundwater, and fate and transport modeling are described below.

3.2.3.1 *Soil*

Analytical results for soil from 0 to 12 feet bgs were utilized as potential exposure point concentrations. Because the goal of the risk assessment is to understand the areal extent of potential risk and to create maps of these potential risks, part of this HHRA methodology was to calculate risk estimates based on the chemical results at each sampling location. This was conducted because there is high potential variability in the exposure units by which future receptors could be exposed, as a development plan has not yet been formally established for the site. Therefore, grouping sample locations into manageable and predictable exposure units would not be realistic or defensible.

To facilitate these point-by-point calculations, “unit concentrations” [i.e., 1 milligram per kilogram (mg/kg), 1 microgram per liter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{L}$) or 1 microgram per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)] were applied to the risk paradigm (equations, models, toxicity assessment, and risk characterization models) to develop a quantitative estimate of risk and hazard associated with this unit concentration, called “unit hazards” and “unit risks,” for each COPC. By applying these COPC-specific unit risks and hazards to location measurements for each COPC, one can calculate location-specific hazard indices (HIs) and incremental (excess) lifetime cancer risks (ILCRs).

For each selected COPC, the detected concentration at each location and depth was utilized in the calculation of estimated hazards and incremental cancer risks.

3.2.3.2 *Soil Vapor*

Soil vapor analytical results from all depths were utilized as potential fate and transport model inputs for deriving ambient air (indoor and outdoor air) exposure point concentrations. As stated above, risk estimates were calculated on a sample-by-sample basis by utilizing the individual sample results for each location-depth as an input concentration.

Outdoor Air

Concentrations in outdoor air were based upon modeling of individual location-depth concentrations from bulk soil and soil vapor measurements (discussed below).

Indoor Air

Concentrations in indoor air were based upon modeling of individual location-depth concentrations from soil vapor measurements (discussed below).

3.2.3.3 *Surface Water*

Risk estimates associated with dermal contact with surface water were calculated on a sample-by-sample basis by utilizing the individual sample results for each location as an input concentration in the PGOU GW BLRA.

3.2.3.4 *Groundwater*

Risk estimates associated with direct contact with groundwater, and model inputs associated with estimating indirect exposures to groundwater were calculated on a sample-by-sample basis by utilizing the individual sample results for each location as an input concentration. This analysis is presented in PGOU GW BLRA. Passive volatilization into indoor air from shallow water-bearing zones underlying the potential source sites is presented for future residents and commercial workers.

3.2.3.5 *Fate and Transport Modeling*

Fate and transport models used to estimate the inhalation of fugitive dust and the volatilization of VOCs from soil and soil vapor into indoor and outdoor air are described below.

Fugitive Dust. Fugitive dust emissions from soil were estimated utilizing USEPA Region 9 guidance (USEPA, 2004b), which includes use of the default particulate emission factor of 1.3×10^9 cubic meters per kilogram (m^3/kg) for residents, commercial workers, and maintenance workers. For the construction worker, a particulate emission factor of 2×10^6 m^3/kg was applied in the absence of detailed knowledge about future construction activities.

Volatilization into Outdoor Air -Soil Vapor. Volatilization from soil vapor to outdoor air was estimated utilizing basic equations

(Equation 2-3) from the *Superfund Exposure Assessment Manual* (USEPA, 1988), which conservatively estimates vapor flux at soil surface from a simplified Farmer equation. This emission rate is then coupled with a traditional box model for dilution of mass flux emissions to determine air concentrations. The parameters and assumptions used in the model are presented on Table 3-4.

Vapor Intrusion into Indoor Air – Soil Vapor. The indoor air attenuation factor (AF) represents the ratio of the indoor air concentration (C_{building}) to the source concentration (C_{source}). That is,

$$AF = C_{\text{building}}/C_{\text{source}}.$$

Indoor air concentrations were estimated using conservative, but site-specific, AFs derived for both soil vapor and groundwater based upon work completed for the Aerojet site (Geosyntec, 2008). These conservative values were determined for soil vapor and groundwater utilizing Cal/EPA's *Vapor Intrusion Guidance Document* (2005b) and running the model with site-specific parameters for depth to source, water-filled and air-filled porosity, and default assumptions for all other inputs. The parameters and assumptions used in the models for the residential and commercial worker scenarios are presented on Tables 3-5a and 3-5b, respectively. Electronic copies of the models used in this HHRA are included in Attachment B.

3.2.4 *Exposure Assumptions and Intake Calculations*

The concentrations of COPCs at the points of potential human exposure are combined with assumptions about the behavior of the populations potentially at risk to estimate the average daily dose (intake). Later, in the risk characterization step of the assessment, the estimated doses are combined with toxicity parameters for COPCs to estimate whether the calculated intake levels pose a threat to human health.

To estimate the intake of chemicals, exposure equations and (generally) conservative exposure parameters were selected for the commercial worker, resident (adult and child), construction worker, and maintenance worker receptors. Under the USEPA RAGS (1989) paradigm, exposure (or intake/dose) is defined as the mass of the chemical taken in by a receptor per unit body weight per unit time. The general equation for intake is:

$$\text{Intake (mg/kg-day)} = C \times CR \times EF \times ED \times CV \times (1/BW) \times (1/AT)$$

where:

C = Exposure point concentration (mg/kg or mg/L)

CR = Contact rate (liters/day, m³/day)

EF = Exposure frequency (day/year)

ED = Exposure duration (year)

CV = Conversion factors (kilogram/milligram, for example)

BW = Body weight (kilogram)

AT = Averaging time (days)

For this HHRA, the general equation was modified specifically for each pathway (i.e., ingestion, dermal contact, inhalation of fugitive dust, inhalation of VOCs in ambient air, and inhalation of VOCs in indoor air). The equations used to estimate exposures incorporated age-adjusted intake factors consistent with USEPA guidance for carcinogenic ingestion and inhalation intakes (USEPA, 2004c), and for dermal carcinogenic intakes (*Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund/Volume I: Human Health Evaluation Manual -Part E* [USEPA, 2004b]). The complete equations and input parameters are presented on Tables 3-6a through 3-6d for each of the exposure scenarios.

As presented in these tables, the contact rate is more specifically defined for each exposure pathway. Exposure parameters for the intake calculations were selected from the Region IX PRG User's Guide (USEPA, 2004c), *Supplemental Guidance for Developing Soil Screening Levels for Superfund Sites* (USEPA, 2002c), *Superfund Exposure Assessment Manual* (USEPA, 1988a), and *Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund Part E* (USEPA, 2004b).

The following subsections describe the exposure assumptions for each exposure scenario.

3.2.4.1 Residential Scenario

Specific standard exposure assumptions for each exposure route for the residential scenario are provided below:

- Exposure Frequency: The exposure frequency was based on USEPA guidance (USEPA, 2004c) and assumed to be 350 days per year. Where intakes were calculated solely for the adult and child resident, the exposure durations were 30 and 6 years, respectively. For combined

exposures, intakes for the residential scenario were based on exposure durations of 6 years for a child and 24 years for an adult. This results in a total exposure duration of 30 years for the residential exposure scenario.

- **Body Weight:** Body weights for the resident were based on USEPA guidance (USEPA, 2004c). Body weights of 15 and 70 kilograms (kg) were used for the child and adult, respectively.
- **Ingestion:** Soil ingestion rates for the resident were based on USEPA guidance (USEPA, 2004c). Ingestion rates of 100 milligrams per day (mg/day), 200 mg/day, and 114 milligrams-years per kilogram-day (mg-yrs/kg-day) were used for adult resident, child resident, and age-adjusted resident, respectively.
- **Dermal Contact:** Skin surface areas of 5,700 and 2,800 square centimeters per day (cm²/day) were used for the adult and child resident, respectively (USEPA, 2004c). In addition, a skin surface adherence factor of 0.07 and 0.2 milligrams per square centimeter (mg/cm²) were used for the adult and child, respectively (USEPA, 2004c). An age-adjusted dermal factor for soil of 361 mg-yrs/kg-d was used for carcinogenic risks (USEPA, 2004c). In accordance with USEPA, chemical-specific skin absorption factors were used and are presented on Table 3-7 (USEPA, 2004b).
- **Inhalation Rates:** Inhalation rates of 20 and 10 cubic meters per day (m³/day) were used for the adult and child residents, respectively (USEPA, 2004c). In addition, an age-adjusted inhalation rate of 11 cubic meters-years per kilogram-day (m³-yrs/kg-d) was used for carcinogenic risks (USEPA, 2004c).

3.2.4.2

Commercial Worker

Specific standard exposure assumptions for each exposure route for the commercial worker scenario are provided below:

- **Exposure Frequency:** The exposure frequency was assumed to be 250 days per year for 25 years based on USEPA guidance (USEPA, 2004c).
- **Body Weight:** Body weight of 70 kg for the commercial worker based on USEPA guidance (USEPA, 2004c).
- **Ingestion:** Soil ingestion rate of 100 mg/day for the commercial worker based on USEPA guidance (USEPA, 2004c).
- **Dermal Contact:** Skin surface area of 3,300 cm²/day and a skin surface adherence factor of 0.2 mg/cm² were used for the commercial worker

(USEPA, 2004c). In accordance with USEPA, chemical-specific skin absorption factors were used and are presented on Table 3-7 (USEPA 2004b).

- Inhalation Rates: Inhalation rate of 20 m³/day was used (USEPA, 2004c).

3.2.4.3 *Construction Worker*

Specific standard exposure assumptions for each exposure route for the construction scenario are provided below:

- Exposure Frequency: The exposure frequency was assumed to be 250 days per year for one year based on USEPA guidance (USEPA, 2004c).
- Body Weight: Body weight for the construction worker was 70 kg.
- Ingestion: Soil ingestion rate of 330 mg/day based on USEPA guidance (USEPA, 2002c).
- Dermal Contact: A skin surface area of 3,300 cm²/day and a skin surface adherence factor of 0.3 mg/cm² was used (USEPA, 2002c). In accordance with USEPA, chemical-specific skin absorption factors were used and are presented on Table 3-7 (USEPA 2004b).
- Inhalation Rates: Inhalation rate of 20 m³/day was used (USEPA, 2004c).

3.2.4.4 *Maintenance Worker*

As discussed previously, future maintenance work will include above grade roadway maintenance and landscaping. The risks associated with these will be similar to a standard commercial worker, but without the indoor air exposures. Specific exposure assumptions for each exposure route for the maintenance worker scenario are provided below:

- Exposure Frequency: The exposure frequency was assumed to be 225 days per year for 25 years based on USEPA guidance (USEPA, 2002c).
- Body Weight: Body weight for the maintenance worker was 70 kg.
- Ingestion: Soil ingestion rate for the maintenance worker was 100 mg/day.
- Dermal Contact: Skin surface area of 3,300 cm²/day and a skin surface adherence factor of 0.2 mg/cm² were used. Chemical-specific skin absorption factors were used and are presented on Table 3-7 (USEPA 2004b).

- Inhalation Rates: Inhalation rate of 20 m³/day was used (USEPA, 2004c).

3.2.4.5 *Recreational Scenario*

Specific standard exposure assumptions for each exposure route for the recreational scenario are provided below:

- Exposure Frequency: The exposure frequency was based on USEPA guidance (USEPA, 2004c) and assumed to be 350 days per year. Where intakes were calculated separately for the adult and child, the exposure durations were 30 and 6 years, respectively. For combined exposures, intakes for the recreator scenario were based on combined exposure durations of 6 years for a child and 24 years for an adult. This results in a total exposure duration of 30 years for the recreational exposure scenario.
- Body Weight: Body weights of 15 and 70 kg were used for the child and adult, respectively.
- Dermal Contact: Skin surface areas of 18,000 and 6,600 cm² were used for the adult and child resident, respectively (USEPA, 2004c). Exposure times of 0.58 and 1 hour per event for the adult and child, respectively, assuming 1 event per day were used (USEPA, 2004b). In accordance with USEPA, chemical-specific skin absorption factors were used and are presented on Table 3-7 (USEPA, 2004b).

3.2.4.6 *Lead-Specific Considerations*

Quantifying lead exposure is done differently than for other COPCs. Unlike for other chemicals, substantial evidence has been compiled allowing correlation of cause-and-effect relationships in humans with blood concentrations of lead. Therefore, estimation of human blood lead concentrations associated with an exposure situation is currently the preferred risk assessment approach for lead. Several approaches are available for estimating blood lead levels, including USEPA's Integrated Exposure Uptake Biokinetic (IEUBK) model for children (USEPA, 1994) and DTSC's Lead Risk Assessment Spreadsheet model for both children and adults (Cal/EPA, 1999).

DTSC's Lead Risk Assessment Spreadsheet model (Version 7) was incorporated into this assessment. The Lead Risk Assessment Spreadsheet model is a spreadsheet-based blood lead program that combines DTSC's blood lead slope factors, which relates levels of lead intake with blood

levels for various environmental media (e.g., soil, air). The model also incorporates assumptions about background lead levels in air, water, and food to which receptors are simultaneously exposed in order to develop a total blood lead level estimate from all exposure pathways. Default lead spreadsheet model exposure parameters (e.g., soil ingestion, skin surface area) were changed to reflect the exposure assessment for other chemicals as presented on Table 3-6a.

3.3 TOXICITY ASSESSMENT

This section describes the toxicity information used in the HHRA. Consistent with USEPA and DTSC guidance, this HHRA evaluates non-carcinogenic and carcinogenic risks separately, with each evaluation requiring different measures of toxicity. Specifically, the evaluation of non-carcinogenic risk relies on reference doses (RfDs) developed by USEPA, and the evaluation of carcinogenic risk used carcinogenic slope factors developed by USEPA and the Cal/EPA (Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment [OEHHA]).

Toxicity values, when available, are published by the USEPA in the on-line *Integrated Risk Information System* (IRIS; USEPA 2009) and the *Health Effects Assessment Summary Tables* (HEAST; USEPA 1997b). Cancer slope factors (CSFs) are also published by the Cal/EPA (2008). CSFs are chemical-specific, experimentally derived potency values used to calculate the risk of cancer resulting from exposure to carcinogenic chemicals. A higher value implies a more potent carcinogen. RfDs are experimentally derived “no effect” values used to quantify the extent of adverse non-cancer health effects from exposure to chemicals. Here, a lower RfD implies a more potent toxicant. These criteria are generally developed by USEPA risk assessment work groups and listed in USEPA risk assessment guidance documents and databases. The following sources were used for selecting toxicity criteria and the USEPA (2003a) hierarchy was generally followed:

1. Cal/EPA OEHHA Toxicity Criteria Database;
2. IRIS;
3. USEPA’s Provisional Peer Reviewed Toxicity Values;
4. National Center for Environmental Assessment (NCEA), or other current USEPA sources);
5. HEAST;

6. USEPA criteria documents (e.g., drinking water criteria documents, drinking water Health Advisory summaries, ambient water quality criteria documents, and air quality criteria documents);
7. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) toxicological profiles;
8. USEPA's Environmental Criteria and Assessment Office; and
9. Peer-reviewed scientific literature.

The toxicological profiles for the COPCs available on ATSDR webpage are included in Attachment C. Where both Cal/EPA and USEPA toxicity criteria exist for a given COPC, the most conservative value was utilized, with the exception of TCE. Based on agreement with the agencies, this HHRA used the OEHHA slope factor for TCE. However, the resultant risk based on use of the USEPA's provisional slope factor is discussed in the uncertainty section.

Although USEPA has developed toxicity criteria for the oral and inhalation routes of exposure, it has not developed toxicity criteria for the dermal route of exposure. USEPA has proposed a method for extrapolating oral toxicity criteria to the dermal route in the recently released *Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund, Volume I: Human Health Evaluation Manual (Part E, Supplemental Guidance for Dermal Risk Assessment)* (USEPA, 2004b). USEPA stated that the adjustment of the oral toxicity factor for dermal exposures is necessary only when the oral-gastrointestinal absorption efficiency of the chemical of interest is less than 50 percent (due to the variability inherent in absorption studies).

3.3.1 *Non-Carcinogenic Health Effects*

For non-carcinogenic health effects, USEPA assumes that a dose threshold exists, below which adverse effects are not expected to occur. A chronic RfD of a chemical is an estimate of a lifetime daily dose to humans that is likely to be without appreciable deleterious non-carcinogenic health effects. To derive an RfD, a series of professional judgments are made to assess the quality and relevance of the human or animal data and to identify the critical study and the most critical toxic effect. Data typically used in developing the RfD are the highest no-observable-adverse-effect-levels (NOAELs) for the critical studies and effects of the non-carcinogen. For each factor representing a specific area of uncertainty inherent in the extrapolation from the available data, an uncertainty factor is applied. Uncertainty factors generally consist of multiples of 10, although values less than 10 are sometimes used.

Four major types of uncertainty factors are typically applied to NOAELs in the derivation of RfDs. Uncertainty factors of 10 are used to (1) account for the variability between humans; (2) extrapolate from animals to humans; (3) account for a NOAEL based on a subchronic study instead of a chronic study; and (4) extrapolate from a lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level (LOAEL) to a NOAEL, if necessary. In addition, a modifying factor can be used to account for adequacy of the database. Typically, the modifying factor is set equal to one.

To obtain the RfD, all uncertainty factors associated with the NOAEL are multiplied together, and the NOAEL is divided by the total uncertainty factor. Therefore, each uncertainty factor adds a degree of conservatism (usually one order of magnitude) to the RfD. An understanding of the uncertainties associated with RfDs is important in evaluating the significance of the HIs calculated in the risk characterization portion of the risk assessment. While it is reasonable to use available sub-chronic RfDs to evaluate construction worker exposures, as a conservative assessment tool, only chronic RfDs were utilized. The COPCs in this assessment with USEPA-established oral/dermal and inhalation RfDs are presented on Tables 3-8a and 3-8b.

3.3.2 *Carcinogenic Risks*

USEPA and Cal/EPA develop CSFs from chronic animal studies or, where possible, epidemiological data. Because animal studies use much higher doses over shorter periods of time than the exposures generally expected for humans, the data from these studies are adjusted, typically using a linearized multi-stage (LMS) mathematical model. To ensure protectiveness, CSFs are typically derived from the upper 95th percentile confidence limit of the slope, and thus the actual risks are unlikely to be higher than those predicted using the CSF, and may be considerably lower. The COPCs in this assessment with USEPA-established oral/dermal and inhalation CSFs are presented on Tables 3-9a and 3-9b.

3.3.3 *Toxicological Effects of Petroleum Hydrocarbon Mixtures*

There is currently no single, widely accepted method for addressing risks posed by petroleum hydrocarbon mixtures in soil, due to the numerous difficulties associated with evaluating the toxicity of hydrocarbon mixtures. Despite their technical deficiencies, risk assessments of petroleum mixtures in the environment typically use a “whole-product” approach, an “indicator-chemical” approach, or a combination of these two approaches.

This HHRA evaluated petroleum hydrocarbon mixtures through quantitative evaluation of the risks associated with exposure to petroleum constituents such as benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, and xylenes (BTEX) and PAHs.

3.3.4 *Lead-Specific Considerations*

Extensive information regarding the health effects of exposure to lead is available. There is convincing evidence that lead exposure resulting in blood lead levels greater than 30 micrograms of lead per deciliter of blood (μg lead/dL blood) can result in toxic effects on the nervous system, the cardio-vascular system, and the kidneys. Evidence also suggests that children and infants are more susceptible than adults to lead, and that deleterious effects may be caused by blood lead levels upwards of 10 to 15 micrograms per deciliter (μg /dL). In addition, children frequently exhibit behavioral patterns that facilitate the intake of environmental lead (for example, pica, the craving for unnatural food, such as soil; ATSDR 1999; USEPA 1986, 1990a). Severe lead toxicity is characterized by symptoms of irritability, short attention span, loss of memory, headaches, muscle tremor, peripheral neuropathy, abdominal pain, and hallucinations. In adults, these symptoms may occur at blood lead levels in the range of 40 to 60 μg /dL (USEPA 1986, 1990a).

Lead has consistently tested negative for mutagenicity in microbial systems, although the USEPA has concluded that these systems are not sufficiently developed to demonstrate mutagenicity for metals that are known carcinogens. There is some evidence that lead has an effect on chromosomes in human and other mammalian species. The USEPA has concluded that lead is clearly carcinogenic in animals, but that the data are insufficient for quantitative assessment. Epidemiological data at present do not allow for an assessment of the carcinogenicity of lead in humans (ATSDR, 1999).

As applied to toxicity criteria, neither USEPA nor Cal/EPA has developed traditional RfD toxicity criteria for lead for risk assessment purposes. The primary reason is that a threshold for toxic effects in mammals has not been established. In the absence of RfDs, USEPA and Cal/EPA apply a blood lead level of 10 μg /dL as a basis for risk-based decision making. For example, 10 μg /dL has been used by USEPA for setting lead standards in paint, dust, and soil (USEPA, 2001b).

3.4

RISK CHARACTERIZATION

Consistent with regulatory guidance, this HHRA estimated both carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic risks associated with conditions at the site. To assess non-carcinogenic risks, average daily doses (ADDs) were compared to RfDs for each chemical in a ratio called a hazard quotient (HQ). Compounds considered to be non-carcinogens and potential carcinogens known to exhibit non-carcinogenic effects were treated in this manner.

In accordance with USEPA guidance (1989), HQs were summed across exposure pathways for the same chemical. In addition, chemicals that have similar toxic endpoints were summed. The sum of HQs is called an HI. If the HI exceeds one, the chemicals were subdivided according to their toxicological effects, and the risk for each endpoint was considered separately (USEPA, 1989). An HI was calculated using the following equations:

$$HQ = \frac{ADD}{RfD}$$

where:

ADD = Average daily dose (mg/kg-day)

RfD = Reference dose (mg/kg-day)

$$\text{Hazard Index} = \sum \text{Hazard Quotients}$$

For chemicals that have the potential to cause cancer, upper-bound incremental lifetime cancer risks (ILCRs) were estimated. The lifetime average daily dose (LADD) of a carcinogen was taken to be the cumulative dose received during the period of exposure, averaged over the lifetime of the exposed individual. The following equations were used to calculate chemical-specific and total risk:

$$\text{Chemical - Specific Risk} = \text{LADD} \times \text{CSF}$$

where:

LADD = Lifetime average daily dose (mg/kg-d)

CSF = Cancer slope factor (mg/kg d)⁻¹

$$\text{Total Carcinogenic Risk} = \sum \text{Chemical Specific Risk}$$

It was assumed for this HHRA that cancer risks from various exposure routes and from simultaneous exposure to all chemicals are additive.

Risk estimates are values that have associated uncertainties. These uncertainties, which arise at every step of a risk assessment, have been evaluated to provide an indication of the relative degree of uncertainty associated with the risk estimates. Consistent with USEPA (1989) guidance, a qualitative discussion of the uncertainties associated with the estimation of risks for the site is presented in Section 3.5. The uncertainty analysis discusses uncertainties associated with each step of the risk assessment, including site characterization data, data usability, selection of COPCs, exposure point concentrations, fate and transport modeling, exposure assessment, toxicity assessment, and risk characterization.

Cancer risks are expressed as a unitless probability of a carcinogenic response occurring over the course of a lifetime as a result of the defined conditions of exposure. Thus, an estimated cancer risk of 1×10^{-6} (1E-06 or 0.000001) indicates that there is an upper bound probability of 1 in 1 million that an excess carcinogenic response will occur during an individual's lifetime as a result of the defined exposure.

USEPA and Cal EPA have both defined a range of acceptable risk as 1×10^{-6} to 1×10^{-4} , in accordance with the requirements of the *National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan* (USEPA, 1990). This range of acceptable risk was used in this HHRA to assess the significance of the potential cancer risks estimated herein. For sites where the estimated lifetime cancer risk is between 10^{-4} to 10^{-6} , the need for active remediation or risk management will be evaluated on a site-specific basis (i.e., risks within this range are "potentially acceptable" depending on site-specific considerations).

3.4.1 ***Potential Risks Associated with Current Site Conditions***

Currently, land at the sites addressed in this RI/FS is either vacant or used by commercial workers (Table 2-1). This HHRA did not evaluate any exposure scenarios for potential source sites that are currently vacant. For those areas that are currently used for limited commercial use, this HHRA evaluated a commercial worker scenario. The results of this analysis are presented below under the future use conditions.

3.4.2

Potential Risks Associated with Future Use Site Conditions

The HHRA risk results under commercial, residential, construction, maintenance, and recreational land use scenarios for PGOU are presented below. The residential scenario was evaluated for all lands in accordance with USEPA direction although in many cases residential is not the intended land use. In addition, the commercial and construction worker land use scenarios were evaluated for all lands. The maintenance worker scenario was only evaluated for Sites 32D through 39D, which have the anticipated future land use designation as a roadway. The recreational scenario was evaluated for the potential exposures to surface water utilizing data collected at Station S-2, which is located within the PGOU lands.

The soil and soil vapor HHRA unit hazard/risk results for each land use scenario are presented in Attachment B. For ease of Figure presentation, the lands in the PGOU are divided into two areas: Area 20/21 and Area 49. But, the risk characterization results described in the following sections are for all PGOU (i.e., not broken up by area).

As agreed upon with the agencies, this HHRA includes example calculations utilizing the USEPA RAGS Part D (USEPA, 2001b) Planning Tables. Attachment D includes example calculations using the soil and soil vapor sample locations with the greatest risk estimates. Planning Table 7: Calculation Chemical Cancer Risks and Non-Cancer Hazards and Planning Table 9: Summary of Receptor Risk and Hazards for COPCs are included for the residential scenario.

3.4.2.1

Residential Scenario

Risk characterization results for residential ingestion, dermal contact, and inhalation for individual sampling locations with chemicals greater than screening levels are provided on Tables 3-10a, 3-10b, 3-10c, and 3-10d. The adult/child HIs and total estimated ILCRs at individual sampling locations within the PGOU are presented in Figures 3-10a, 3-10b, 3-10c, and 3-10d.

Soil

The range of residential child receptor estimated HIs for both areas included a minimum of $<1.0 \times 10^{-4}$, a median of 4.3×10^{-1} , and a maximum of 4.1×10^0 . HIs greater than 1.0 were estimated for 2 percent (6 samples)

of the 317 soil samples. Aroclor 1260, iron, mercury, and silver are the primary contributors to the elevated HIs relative to the target HI.

With iron contributing substantially to HIs, it is important to note the substantial amount of uncertainty associated with the NCEA provisional iron RfD in that it is based upon mean dietary intakes. The uncertainty associated with the iron RfD is further discussed in Section 3.5.

The range of residential adult receptor estimated HIs included a minimum of $<1.0 \times 10^{-4}$, a median of 4.6×10^{-2} , and a maximum of 4.4×10^{-1} , which are all less than the target HI of 1.0.

The range of residential blood lead estimates for children included a minimum of $4.7 \mu\text{g/dL}$, a median of $5.3 \mu\text{g/dL}$, and a maximum of $27 \mu\text{g/dL}$. Child resident blood lead greater than $10 \mu\text{g/dL}$ was estimated for only 3 percent (9 samples) of the 317 soil samples. Blood lead estimates for adults were much lower, with a maximum of $6.2 \mu\text{g/dL}$, which is less than the target of $10 \mu\text{g/dL}$.

The estimated residential ILCRs ranged from a minimum of 0 (no carcinogenic compounds of interest in a sample), a median of 3×10^{-9} , and a maximum of 1×10^{-5} . Estimated ILCRs were within the acceptable risk range but greater than the *de minimus* risk of 1×10^{-6} for 4 percent (13 samples) of the 317 soil samples. 2,3,7,8-TCDD, Aroclor 1254, and Aroclor 1260 are the primary contributors to the ILCRs greater than the *de minimus* risk of 1×10^{-6} .

Soil Vapor

While in some cases the estimated theoretical hazards and risks for outdoor air exceeded *de minimus* risk metrics (HI = 1.0, ILCR = 10^{-6}), the relative contributions to risks from theoretical indoor air exposures were greater than the relative outdoor contributions by more than 1 to 2 orders of magnitude. The summaries of risk contributed from soil vapor discussed below and presented on the Figures include both indoor and outdoor air estimated exposures risks. These effectively double counts the air exposures for an individual because the exposure times were not adjusted to account for time spent indoors versus time spent outdoors. However, as discussed above, the double counting does not significantly change the result.

The range of residential child receptor estimated HIs included a minimum of $<1.0 \times 10^{-4}$, a median of 1.9×10^{-2} , and a maximum of 5.4×10^2 . HIs

greater than 1.0 were estimated for 8 percent (21 samples) of the 257 soil vapor samples. 1,1-DCA; 1,2-DCA; total 1,2-DCE; chloroform; cis-1,2-DCE; PCE; TCE; and vinyl chloride are the primary contributors to the HIs elevated relative to the target HI.

The range of residential adult receptor estimated HIs included a minimum of $<1.0 \times 10^{-4}$, a median of 8.0×10^{-3} , and a maximum of 2.3×10^2 . HIs greater than 1.0 were estimated for 7 percent (18 samples) of the 257 soil vapor samples. 1,1-DCA; 1,2-DCA; total 1,2-DCE; chloroform; cis-1,2-DCE; PCE; TCE; and vinyl chloride are the primary contributors to the HIs elevated relative to the target HI.

The estimated residential ILCRs ranged from a minimum of 0, a median of 2×10^{-6} , and a maximum of 3×10^{-1} . Estimated ILCRs were greater than the *de minimus* risk of 1×10^{-6} for 45 percent (115 samples) of the 257 soil vapor samples. 1,1-DCA, 1,2-DCA, benzene, chloroform, PCE, TCE, and vinyl chloride are the primary contributors to the ILCRs greater than the *de minimus* risk of 1×10^{-6} .

Groundwater

Groundwater HHRA unit hazard/risk results for passive migration of vapor released from groundwater into indoor air under a residential scenario are presented in Appendix E of Part I of the PGOU RI/FS and summarized on Table 3-10d.

The range of residential child receptor estimated HIs included a minimum of $<1.0 \times 10^{-4}$ and a maximum of 1.8×10^{-1} . These values are all less than the target HI of 1.0.

The range of residential adult receptor estimated HIs included a minimum of $<1.0 \times 10^{-4}$ and a maximum of 7.6×10^{-2} . These values are all less than the target HI of 1.0.

The estimated residential ILCRs ranged from a minimum of 0, a median of 2×10^{-6} , and a maximum of 2×10^{-5} . Estimated ILCRs were within the acceptable risk range but greater than the *de minimus* risk of 1×10^{-6} for 58 percent (7 samples) of the 12 samples. Chloroform, PCE, and TCE are the primary contributors to the ILCRs greater than the *de minimus* risk of 1×10^{-6} .

3.4.2.2 Commercial Scenario

Risk characterization results for residential ingestion, dermal contact, and inhalation for individual sampling locations within the PGOU with chemicals greater than screening levels are provided on Tables 3-11a, 3-11b, 3-11c, and 3-11d. The adult/child HIs and total estimated ILCRs at individual sampling locations are presented in Figures 3-11a, 3-11b, 3-11c, and 3-11d.

Soil

The range of commercial worker receptor estimated HIs included a minimum of $<1.0 \times 10^{-4}$, a median of 3.3×10^{-2} , and a maximum of 3.2×10^{-1} , which are all less than the target HI of 1.0.

The range of commercial worker blood lead estimates included a minimum of $3.3 \mu\text{g/dL}$, a median of $3.4 \mu\text{g/dL}$, and a maximum of $5.4 \mu\text{g/dL}$, which are all less than the target of $10 \mu\text{g/dL}$.

The estimated commercial worker ILCRs ranged from a minimum of 0, a median of 1×10^{-9} , and a maximum of 4×10^{-6} . Estimated ILCRs were within the acceptable risk range but greater than the *de minimus* risk of 1×10^{-6} for 1 percent (4 samples) of the 317 soil samples. Aroclors 1254 and 1260 are the primary contributors to the ILCRs greater than the *de minimus* risk of 1×10^{-6} .

Soil Vapor

As discussed for the residential scenario, the summaries of risk contributed from soil vapor discussed below and presented on the Figures include both indoor and outdoor air estimated exposures risks. However, as discussed above, the double counting of air exposures (i.e., indoor and outdoor air) for an individual does not significantly change the result because the relative contributions to risks from theoretical indoor air exposures were greater than the relative outdoor contributions by more than 1 to 2 orders of magnitude.

The range of commercial worker receptor estimated HIs included a minimum of $<1.0 \times 10^{-4}$, a median of 3.0×10^{-3} , and a maximum of 8.4×10^1 . HIs greater than 1.0 were estimated for 4 percent (9 samples) of the 257 soil vapor samples. 1,2-DCA, total 1,2-DCE, PCE, TCE, and vinyl chloride are the primary contributors to the HIs elevated relative to the target HI.

The estimated commercial ILCRs ranged from a minimum of 0, a median of 5×10^{-7} , and a maximum of 6×10^{-2} . Estimated ILCRs were greater than the *de minimus* risk of 1×10^{-6} for 25 percent (66 samples) of the 257 soil vapor samples. 1,2-DCA, chloroform, PCE, TCE, and vinyl chloride are the primary contributors to the ILCRs greater than the *de minimus* risk of 1×10^{-6} .

Groundwater

Groundwater HHRA unit hazard/risk results for passive migration of vapor released from groundwater into indoor air under a commercial scenario are presented in Appendix E of Part I of the PGOU RI/FS and summarized on Table 3-11d.

The range of commercial receptor estimated HIs included a minimum of $<1.0 \times 10^{-4}$ and a maximum of 2.7×10^{-2} . These values are all less than the target HI of 1.0.

The estimated residential ILCRs ranged from a minimum of 0, a median of 4×10^{-7} , and a maximum of 4×10^{-6} . Estimated ILCRs were within the acceptable risk range but greater than the *de minimus* risk of 1×10^{-6} for only one of the 12 samples. TCE is the primary contributors to the ILCRs greater than the *de minimus* risk of 1×10^{-6} .

3.4.2.3

Construction Scenario

Risk characterization results for construction worker ingestion, dermal contact, and inhalation for individual sampling locations with chemicals greater than screening levels are provided on Tables 3-12a and 3-12b. The HIs and total estimated ILCRs at individual sampling locations are presented in Figures 3-12a, 3-12b, 3-12c, and 3-12d.

Soil

The range of construction worker receptor estimated HIs included a minimum of $<1.0 \times 10^{-4}$, a median of 1.1×10^{-1} , and a maximum of 1.1×10^0 . An HI greater than 1.0 was estimated for only one of the 317 soil samples. All of the individual HQs for this sample were below 1.0, but the additive effects of mercury (5.5×10^{-1}) and silver (4.6×10^{-1}) brought the total to above 1.0.

The range of construction worker blood lead estimates included a minimum of 3.3 µg/dL, a median of 3.5 µg/dL, and a maximum of 9.99 µg/dL, which are less than or equal to the target of 10 µg/dL.

The estimated construction ILCRs ranged from a minimum of 0, a median of 3×10^{-8} , and a maximum of 8×10^{-6} . Estimated ILCR is within the acceptable risk range but were greater than the *de minimus* risk of 1×10^{-6} for only one of the 317 soil samples. Hexavalent chromium is the primary contributor to the ILCRs greater than the *de minimus* risk of 1×10^{-6} .

Soil Vapor

The range of construction worker receptor estimated HIs included a minimum of $<1.0 \times 10^{-4}$, a median of $<1.0 \times 10^{-4}$, and a maximum of 2.1×10^0 . An HI greater than 1.0 was estimated for only one of the 257 soil vapor samples. Total 1,2-DCE is the primary contributor to the HIs elevated relative to the target HI.

The estimated construction ILCRs ranged from a minimum of 0, a median of 6×10^{-10} , and a maximum of 5×10^{-5} . Estimated ILCRs are within the acceptable risk range but were greater than the *de minimus* risk of 1×10^{-6} for two of the 257 soil vapor samples. TCE and vinyl chloride are the primary contributors to the ILCRs greater than the *de minimus* risk of 1×10^{-6} .

3.4.2.4 *Maintenance Worker Scenario*

Risk characterization results for maintenance worker ingestion, dermal contact, and inhalation for individual sampling locations with chemicals greater than screening levels are provided on Tables 3-13a and 3-13b. The HIs and total estimated ILCRs at individual sampling locations are presented in Figures 3-13a and 3-13b.

Soil

The range of maintenance worker receptor estimated HIs included a minimum of $<1.0 \times 10^{-4}$, a median of 2.0×10^{-2} , and a maximum of 4.7×10^{-2} , which are all less than the target HI of 1.0.

The range of maintenance worker blood lead estimates included a minimum of 3.3 µg/dL, a median of 3.3 µg/dL, and a maximum of 3.4 µg/dL, which are less than or equal to the target of 10 µg/dL.

The estimated maintenance worker ILCRs ranged from a minimum of 0, a median of 4×10^{-10} , and a maximum of 2×10^{-8} . These estimated ILCRs are less than the *de minimus* risk of 1×10^{-6} for all locations.

Soil Vapor

The range of maintenance worker receptor estimated HIs included a minimum of $<1.0 \times 10^{-4}$, a median of $<1.0 \times 10^{-4}$, and a maximum of 1.9×10^0 . An HI greater than 1.0 was estimated for only one of the 259 soil vapor samples. Total 1,2-DCE is the primary contributor to the HIs elevated relative to the target HI.

The estimated maintenance ILCRs ranged from a minimum of 0, a median of 3×10^{-8} , and a maximum of 1×10^{-3} . Estimated ILCRs were greater than the *de minimus* risk of 1×10^{-6} for 6 percent (16 samples) of the 257 soil vapor samples. 1,2-DCA, chloroform, PCE, TCE, and vinyl chloride are the primary contributors to the ILCRs greater than the *de minimus* risk of 1×10^{-6} .

3.4.2.5 *Recreational Scenario*

Surface water HHRA unit hazard/risk results for the recreational scenario are presented in the PGOU GW BLRA and summarized on Table 3-14 for Station S-2, which is located within the PGOU lands.

The residential child and adult receptor estimated HIs is 8.2×10^{-4} and 3.4×10^{-4} , respectively. These values are all less than the target HI of 1.0. The range of blood lead estimates are $1.7 \mu\text{g/dL}$ and $0.79 \mu\text{g/dL}$, for the child and adult recreator, which are less than the target of $10 \mu\text{g/dL}$.

The estimated recreational ILCR was 8×10^{-9} , which is less than the *de minimus* risk of 1×10^{-6} .

3.5 **UNCERTAINTY ANALYSIS**

Risk estimates are values that have uncertainties associated with them. These uncertainties, which arise at every step of a risk assessment, are evaluated to provide an indication of the relative degree of uncertainty associated with a risk estimate. This section presents a qualitative discussion of the uncertainties associated with the risk assessment for the PGOU.

Risk assessments are not intended to estimate actual risks to a receptor associated with exposure to chemicals in the environment. In fact, estimating actual risks is impossible because of the variability in the exposed or potentially exposed populations. Therefore, risk assessment is a means of estimating the probability that an adverse health effect (e.g., cancer, impaired reproduction) will occur in a receptor. The multitude of conservative assumptions used in risk assessments guard against underestimation of risks.

Risk estimates are calculated by combining site data, assumptions about individual receptor's exposures to media, and toxicity data. The uncertainties in this risk assessment can be grouped into four main categories associated with performing these steps:

- Uncertainties in environmental sampling and analysis;
- Uncertainties in fate and transport modeling;
- Uncertainties in assumptions concerning exposure scenarios; and
- Uncertainties in toxicity data and dose response extrapolations.

The uncertainties associated with each of the four categories are discussed below. Table 3-16 presents the uncertainties and provides a summary of the expected magnitude of uncertainty, as well as whether the risks presented in this report are over- or underestimated. In Table 3-16, "Low," "Moderate," and "High" are qualitative indicators as to whether the source of uncertainty will likely have a small, medium, or large effect on the risk calculations, respectively.

3.5.1 *Environmental Sampling and Analysis*

Environmental sampling typically focuses on areas of known or suspected impacts. As a result, exposure point concentrations derived from such sampling data tend to be biased high. That is, these data result in the overestimation of potential risks.

As described in Section 3.1.1.9, soil vapor data collected in 1991 and 1992 was used in the evaluation of Sites 32D, 34D, 35D, and 38D. This old soil vapor data is likely to lead to an overestimation of potential risk because concentrations of the VOCs detected in this exposure zone would be expected to decrease over time and have been shown to decrease based on more recent data.

Uncertainty surrounding TICs could lead to an underestimation of potential risk. However, because the occurrence of the compounds was not confirmed in subsequent sampling and because these compounds occur with other COPCs that have associated risks, any underestimation of potential risk is not expected to significantly alter the overall conclusions of this HHRA.

As described in earlier sections, screening for COPCs was conducted utilizing conservative screening metrics, a number of chemicals were not selected as COPCs but had analytical results that were “non-detect” with the maximum quantitation limit greater than the screening level. The following sections discuss the soil and soil vapor constituents with elevated quantitation limits.

3.5.1.1 *Soil Vapor Quantitation Limits*

Approximately 29 chemicals analyzed for in soil vapor were excluded as COPCs because the analytical results were non-detect but had one or more quantitation limits greater than the screening level (where screening levels are 1/10 a health based level). For many of these chemicals, while the maximum quantitation limit was greater than the screening level, most quantitation limits were below the health based level from which the screening level was derived (screening level = health based level \times 0.1) and/or had only a single quantitation limit that was above the health based level. Additionally, many quantitation limits were achieved that would detect concentrations of chemicals sufficient to be risk drivers with respect to the relative contributions from detected COPC concentrations. The dataset utilized also contains a combination of older and newer data, and the newer data contains detection limits that are below the health based limits in most cases. The remaining dataset with quantitation limits exceeding the above metrics consists of 1,1,2-TCA; carbon tetrachloride; ethylene dibromide; hexachlorobutadiene; dibromochloropropane; 1,1-dichloropropene; 1,2,3-trichloropropene; and naphthalene.

Therefore, while the presence of quantitation limits greater than screening levels in some samples imparts a degree of uncertainty to the risk estimates, it is considered unlikely even if they were present at concentrations approaching the quantitation limits that they would cause a substantial increase in the risk estimates.

3.5.1.2 *Soil Quantitation Limits*

Approximately 25 chemicals analyzed for in soil were excluded as COPCs because the analytical results were non-detect but had one or more quantitation limits greater than the screening level (where screening levels are 1/10 a health based level). With the exception of one chemical, while the maximum quantitation limit was greater than the screening level, elevated quantitation limits occurred in only a few samples and/or the quantitation limits were less than the health based level utilized to derive the screening level, indicating that even if detected they would not be risk drivers. Also, for many of the constituents the method detection limits were less than the screening levels. The remaining dataset with quantitation limits exceeding the above metrics consists of n-nitrosodimethylamine (NDMA), where the quantitation limit exceeded the screening level in all samples.

Therefore, while the presence of quantitation limits greater than screening levels in some samples for certain chemicals imparts a degree of uncertainty to the risk estimates, it is considered unlikely even if they were present at concentrations approaching the quantitation limits, that they would cause a substantial increase in the risk estimates given the magnitude of the risks estimated for existing COPCs.

3.5.2 *2008 Regional Screening Levels*

After the submittal of the Final Draft PGOU RI/FS report, USEPA released the Regional Screening Levels for Chemical Contaminants at Superfund Sites (RSLs) (USEPA, September 2008). Because USEPA Region 9 PRGs were utilized as one of the sources of information from which COPC screening levels were derived (in addition to Cal/EPA CHHSLs), a comparison was conducted between the previously utilized screening levels and the RSLs. The goal of such an evaluation was to understand if any meaningful changes would occur in the COPC selection process if the RSLs had been used to derive the screening criteria.

For soil, this comparison indicated RSL-based screening criteria for the following chemicals would be more conservative than the previous screening criteria:

- Benzo(a)anthracene;
- Butyl benzyl phthalate;
- Cobalt;

- Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene; and
- Phenanthrene.

Changes to the butyl benzyl phthalate and phenanthrene screening levels would not change the elimination of these chemicals as COPCs because the maximum concentrations are less than either potential screening level and have an FOD less than 5 percent. For cobalt, an RSL-based screening would identify cobalt as a potential COPC. However, the background screening demonstrated that the detection of cobalt in PGOU soil is statistically consistent with background conditions. Therefore, cobalt would still not be recommended as a COPC.

For benzo(a)anthracene and indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, use of the RSLs would result in their selection as COPCs. However, as indicated on Table 3-2a, these chemicals were each detected in only a single sample (C15-SS04) at a depth of 0.5 foot below ground surface. The detected concentrations were identified by the laboratory as estimated values because they were above the method detection limit but below the practical quantitation limit. Furthermore, comparison of the maximum detected concentration of each chemical to the RSLs indicates that, even if included, the cumulative risk associated with these chemicals is approximately 4×10^{-7} . Therefore, the inclusion of these chemicals as COPCs would have no effect on the estimated risks or decisions made for this location.

While there are several soil RSLs that are more conservative than the criteria utilized to derive the COPC selection criteria, the RSLs would have an inconsequential effect on the selected soil COPCs for the site and would have no effect on the risk estimates.

3.5.3 *Fate and Transport Modeling*

The assumptions and uncertainties inherent in each of the fate and transport models applied to the site are discussed in each of the individual model sections. To the extent practical, models have been calibrated to reflect actual site conditions. However, where site-specific data were unavailable, fate and transport models and their input parameters were selected such that modeled concentrations at a temporally or spatially remote receptor point would be overestimated. Thus, actual future concentrations of COPCs in each of the modeled media at the site are likely to be less than those predicted by the model.

3.5.4 *Exposure Assessment*

In this report, the exposure assessment is based on a number of assumptions with varying degrees of uncertainty (USEPA, 1992). Uncertainties can arise from the types of exposures examined, the points of potential human exposure, the concentrations of COPCs at the points of human exposure, and the intake assumptions. These factors and the ways in which they contribute to the risk estimation are discussed below.

3.5.4.1 *Types of Exposures Examined*

The selection of exposure pathways is a process, often based on professional judgment, which attempts to identify the most probable potentially harmful exposure scenarios. In an evaluation, risks are sometimes not calculated for all of the exposure pathways that may occur, possibly causing some underestimation of risk. In this HHRA, potential risks were estimated for future hypothetical residential and worker exposure scenarios at the site. Risks to potential receptors were estimated for a number of different exposure pathways (e.g., inhalation of dust). While other exposure routes could exist for a particular site use, these exposures are expected to be lower than the risks associated with the pathways considered.

3.5.4.2 *Points of Human Exposure*

Another source of uncertainty in the exposure assessment is the assumption made regarding the locations where individuals could be exposed to media at the site. In this HHRA, assumptions were made to indicate the locations where people could come into contact with a specific media. It is conservatively assumed that individuals will be exposed to a consistent COPC concentration in each media, based on the assumptions used in the assessment, regardless of where they are on the site. That is, fluctuations in chemical concentrations, either spatially or temporally, are not considered.

Furthermore, calculation of exposures on a point by point basis assumes that receptors are limited to COPC concentration(s) in immediate proximity to the location and depth, when in fact the receptor may be exposed to a much broader range of chemical concentrations. This is likely to lead to an overestimation of potential risk.

3.5.4.3 *Intake Assumptions Used*

The risks calculated depend largely on the assumptions used to calculate the rate of COPC intake. The uncertainties associated with the parameters used in this risk assessment are described below.

Individuals can come into contact with chemicals via a number of different exposure routes (i.e. ingestion, dermal contact, and inhalation). For the reasonable maximum exposure scenarios, standard default rates were used for these exposures. These represent upper bound values and provide reasonable maximum activity assumptions. The use of these standard default and upper end values makes it likely that the risk is not underestimated, and may in fact be overestimated.

The amount of COPCs the body absorbs may be different from the amount of a COPC contacted. In this assessment, absorption of ingested and inhaled COPCs is conservatively assumed to be 100 percent. Actual chemical- and site-specific values are likely less than this default value.

3.5.4.4 *Perchlorate*

Perchlorate (ClO_4^-) has been used as an oxidizer in solid propellants and has been detected in soils and groundwater at the PGOU. Existing toxicological research indicates that perchlorate may interfere with thyroid function, which can be of special concern to pregnant women and children (particularly infants), due to the thyroid's role in development. Specifically, perchlorate reduces iodine transport and concurrently affects thyroid hormone production. Perchlorate exposures are of greatest concern to pregnant women with a fetus, lactating women, and infants. Women require greater amounts of dietary iodine during pregnancy (Pearce *et al.* 2007; OEHHA 2004), and infants rely on their food source, whether formula or breast milk, as their only source of iodine, (Pearce *et al.* 2007). Therefore, appropriate dietary levels of iodine for lactating women are important not only for proper maternal, but also infant, thyroid function.

This HHRA assumes that exposures to soils and groundwater containing perchlorate are potentially complete, and exposure and risk estimates have been quantified for these pathways. Additional exposure routes may contribute to the total receptor dose estimates. For example, several studies have indicated that perchlorate may accumulate in certain plant species (Susarla *et al.* 1999a,b,c, Susarla *et al.* 2000, Smith *et al.* 2001, Ellington *et al.* 2001, Nzungung 1998, Nzungung 2002, Nzungung and

Wang 2000, Schnoor *et al.* 2002, van Aken and Schnoor 2002, Sundberg *et al.* 2003, Tan 2003, Tan *et al.* 2004). Ingestion of homegrown produce grown in soil containing perchlorate or irrigated with groundwater containing perchlorate is a potentially complete pathway for potential future residents. In rats, Dohan *et al.* (2007) have shown that translocation of perchlorate into mammary cells occurs by the sodium-iodine symporter. This has been supported by field measurements wherein Pearce *et al.* (2007) detected perchlorate in breast milk in women in the Boston area.

Neither plant uptake into homegrown produce nor breast milk exposure was evaluated quantitatively in this risk assessment. Aerojet acknowledges that this is a potentially complete pathway that was not evaluated for the potential future resident, and therefore, the associated hypothetical risk from perchlorate may be underestimated.

Although these potential exposures were not quantified, mitigating factors are present. First, Site C41 is the only PGOU area with detected concentrations of perchlorate in soil. As a protective measure unrelated to the HHRA results, soils at the site and within the depth interval to which future receptors might be exposed have been identified for removal. Furthermore, assumed future groundwater use has produced theoretical risk estimates (as described above) that exceed regulatory metrics, and will subsequently result in restriction of groundwater from future use. Therefore, while the mother's milk and translocation of perchlorate into edible plants pathways have not been quantified in the present HHRA, this should not have an appreciable affect on the estimated future potential risks nor the decision metrics based on these risk estimates.

3.5.5 *Toxicity Assessment*

In this HHRA, the toxicity assessment is based on a number of assumptions with varying degrees of uncertainty (USEPA, 1992). Uncertainties can arise from the toxicological data and dose response extrapolations, extrapolation of animal studies to humans, types of exposures examined, the points of potential human exposure, the concentrations of COPCs at the points of human exposure, and the intake assumptions. These factors and the ways in which they contribute to the risk estimation are discussed below.

3.5.5.1 *Toxicological Data and Dose Response Extrapolations*

The availability and quality of toxicological data is another source of uncertainty in the risk assessment. Uncertainties associated with animal and human studies may have influenced the toxicity criteria.

Carcinogenic criteria are classified according to the amount of evidence available that suggests human carcinogenicity. USEPA assigns each carcinogen a designation of A through E, dependent upon the strength of the scientific evidence for carcinogenicity. In the establishment of the non-carcinogenic criteria, conservative multipliers, known as uncertainty and modifying factors, are used.

3.5.5.2 *Uncertainties in Animal and Human Studies*

Extrapolation of toxicological data from animal tests is one of the largest sources of uncertainty in a risk assessment. There may be important, but unidentified, differences in uptake, metabolism, and distribution of chemicals in the body between the test species and humans. For the most part, these uncertainties are addressed through use of conservative assumptions in establishing values for RfDs and CSFs, which results in the likelihood that the risk is overstated.

Typically, animals are administered doses of a chemical in a standard diet or in air that are higher than would be experienced in an environmental setting. Humans may be exposed to much lower doses in a highly variable diet, which may affect the toxicity of the chemical. In these studies, animals, usually laboratory rodents, are exposed daily to the chemical agent for various periods of time up to their 2-year lifetimes. Humans have an average 70-year lifetime and may be exposed either intermittently or regularly for an exposure period ranging from months to a full lifetime. Because of these differences, it is not surprising that extrapolation error is a large source of uncertainty in a risk assessment.

3.5.5.3 *Non-Carcinogenic Toxicity Criteria*

In the establishment of the non-carcinogenic criteria, conservative multipliers, known as uncertainty factors, are used. The chronic non-carcinogenic toxicity criteria located in the IRIS database have uncertainty factors as high as 10,000. This means that the dose corresponding to a toxicological endpoint (e.g., LOAEL) was divided by 10,000; thus increasing the toxicity by several orders of magnitude. The purpose of the uncertainty factor is to account for the extrapolation of toxicity data from animals to humans and to insure the protection of sensitive individuals.

However, in accomplishing these things, the uncertainty in the actual toxicity of the chemical in humans is greatly increased.

Uncertainty surrounding TICs could also lead to an underestimation of potential risk. However, because these compounds occur with other COPCs that have associated risks, that underestimation is not expected to alter the overall conclusions of this HHRA.

3.5.5.4 *Carcinogenic Toxicity Criteria*

Uncertainty due to extrapolation of toxicological data for potential carcinogens tested in animals-to-human data is more prominent for potentially carcinogenic chemicals than non-carcinogenic ones. USEPA uses the LMS model to extrapolate the toxicological data. The LMS assumes that there is no threshold for carcinogenic substances; that is, exposure to even one molecule of a carcinogen is sufficient to cause cancer. This is a highly conservative assumption because the body has several mechanisms to protect against cancer.

The use of the LMS model to extrapolate is a well-recognized source of significant uncertainty in the development of carcinogenic toxicity criteria and, subsequently, theoretical carcinogenic risk estimates. At high levels of exposure, there may indeed be a risk of cancer regardless of whether the effect occurs via a threshold mechanism or not. An animal bioassay can not determine what happens at low levels of exposure, however, which are generally typical of human exposure levels.

At low levels of exposure, the probability of cancer can not be measured, but must be extrapolated from higher dosages. To do this, animals are typically exposed to carcinogens at levels that are orders of magnitude greater than those likely to be encountered by humans in the environment. It would be difficult, if not impossible, to perform animal experiments with a large enough number of animals to directly estimate the level of risk at the low exposure levels typically encountered by humans. Thus, to estimate the risk to humans exposed at low levels, dose response data derived from animals given high dosages are extrapolated downward using mathematical models such as the LMS, which assumes that there is no threshold of response. The dose response curve generated by the model is known as the maximum likelihood estimate (MLE). The slope of the 95 percent lower confidence interval (i.e., upper-bound limit) curve, which is a function of the variability in the input animal data, is taken as the CSF. CSFs are then used directly in cancer risk assessment.

The federal government, including USEPA itself, has acknowledged the limitations of the high to low dose extrapolation models, particularly the LMS (USEPA, 1991). In fact, this aspect of cancer risk assessment has been criticized by many scientists (including regulatory scientists) in recent years.

Even for genotoxic (i.e., non-threshold) substances, there are two major sources of bias embedded in the LMS:

- Its inherent conservatism at low doses; and
- The routine use of the linearized form in which the 95 percent upper confidence interval is used instead of the unbiased MLE.

The inherent conservatism at low doses is due in part to the fact that the LMS ignores all of the numerous biological factors that argue against a linear dose-response relationship for genotoxic effects (e.g., DNA repair, immunosurveillance, toxicokinetic factors).

Several other factors inherent in the LMS result in overestimated carcinogenic potency:

- Any exaggerations in the extrapolation that can be produced by some high dose responses (if they occur) are generally neglected;
- Upper confidence limits on the actual response observed in the animal study are used rather than the actual response, resulting in upper-bound low dose extrapolations, which can greatly overestimate risk; and
- Non-genotoxic chemicals (i.e., threshold carcinogens) are modeled in the same manner as highly genotoxic chemicals.

The following excerpts are from the *Regulatory Program of the United States Government*, April 1990 – March 1991, Executive Office of the President (USEPA, 1991):

“None of (the) purported advantages of the LMS approach has a sound statistical basis. It is a fundamental axiom of statistics that unbiased estimates are generally preferred to biased ones. Using the upper confidence limit instead of the unbiased estimate exaggerates underlying specification errors instead of eliminating them. “Instability” is overcome, but at the cost of greater errors in specification. The problem with the LMS is that it generates biases that intensify with the degree to which the multistage model mis-specifies the true dose response relationship.

The LMS cannot be justified as a method of scientific risk assessment. The “yardstick” defense implicitly asserts that scientific advancements in risk assessment methodology should take a back seat to the preservation of an outdated and misguided statistical procedure.

The habitual reliance upon either the multistage model or its LMS descendant cannot be supported by sound scientific principles.”

Typically, animals are administered high doses, including the controversial maximum tolerated dose of a chemical in a standard diet. Humans, on the other hand, may be exposed to much lower doses in a highly variable diet. In these studies, animals, usually laboratory rodents, are exposed daily to the chemical agent for various periods of time up to their 2-year lifetime. Humans have an average 70-year lifetime and may be exposed either intermittently or regularly for an exposure period ranging from months to a full lifetime. Because of these differences, extrapolation error is a large source of uncertainty in risk assessment.

Even when studies of chemical effects in humans are available, they typically are for workplace exposures that exceed those expected in the environment. Uncertainties can be large because activity patterns, exposure duration, frequency, individual susceptibility, and dose may not be the same in study populations as individuals exposed to environmental concentrations. Because conservative methods are used in developing the RfDs and CSFs, the possibility of underestimating risks is low.

3.5.5.5 *Constituents Without Toxicity Data*

The absence of toxicity data for 1,1-difluoroethene and 2,2,4-trimethylpentanone is likely to lead to an underestimation of potential risk. However, in light of the co-occurrence of these compounds with other COPCs having associated risks, the total underestimation of risk is not expected to significantly alter the results of this HHRA.

3.5.5.6 *Trichloroethene*

This HHRA used the toxicity criteria (i.e., carcinogenic slope factor and RfD) for TCE published by California EPA. These toxicity criteria are less than provisional slope factors for TCE developed by the NCEA, and may lead to an underestimation of potential risk. Therefore, this HHRA included a second evaluation of the risks associated with soil vapor using the NCEA toxicity criteria. The following table presents the results of this

evaluation.

Receptor	Unit Hazard / Risk	Results above Thresholds ¹	Maximum HI or ILCR
Resident	Child HI	21 / 37	5.4×10^2 / 1.3×10^3
Resident	Adult HI	18 / 30	2.3×10^2 / 5.6×10^2
Resident	ILCR	115 / 146	3×10^{-1} / 1×10^0
Commercial	Adult HI	9 / 20	8.4×10^1 / 2.0×10^2
Commercial	ILCR	66 / 111	6×10^{-2} / 2×10^{-1}
Construction	Adult HI	1 / 1	2.1×10^0 / 5.2×10^0
Construction	ILCR	2 / 20	5×10^{-5} / 2×10^{-4}
Maintenance	Adult HI	1 / 1	1.9×10^0 / 4.6×10^0
Maintenance	ILCR	16 / 52	1×10^{-3} / 5×10^{-3}

Notes:

OHHEA Toxicity Data / USEPA Toxicity Data

1 = Thresholds are 1.0 for Non-Carcinogenic Effects and 1×10^{-6} for Cancer Risks.

3.5.5.7

Iron

For a number of soil sample locations, iron is the primary contributor (driver) to the estimated HI. With iron contributing substantially to HIs, it is important to note that there is a substantial amount of uncertainty associated with the NCEA provisional iron reference dose. The reference dose is based upon mean dietary intakes rather than a distinct toxic endpoint observed in humans or animals. Complicating the consideration of the assessment results is that iron is an essential nutrient and is required for proper human physiological activity. Therefore, while in some cases iron in a number of samples is a significant contributor to the HI, this likely results in an overestimation of the hazard associated with these exposures.

3.5.6

Cumulative Risk

While the point-by-point risk assessment procedure assists with delineating risk domains to facilitate remedial action considerations, cumulative risk across both bulk soil and soil vapor locations cannot be estimated because virtually none of the samples are co-located. As seen in Figures 7-1a through 7-4b, the following conditions are evident:

- Virtually all bulk soil and soil vapor samples lack proximity;

- Many of the bulk soil sample locations had estimated risks less than 10^{-6} and below a HI of 1.0; and
- At locations where there is some degree of proximity, either both sample types (bulk and vapor) were well below *de minimus* risk criteria (i.e., 10^{-6} and $HI < 1.0$), or one sample was clearly above *de minimus* and therefore would “dominate” a combined exposure and risk estimate.

The lack of coincidence of the bulk soil and soil vapor measurements prevents cumulative risk estimates across these media and represents an uncertainty. However, based on the nature and magnitude of the risk results, it is unlikely that this uncertainty would substantially affect the interpretation of the data and results.

This section presents the Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment (SLERA), which provides a preliminary characterization of potential risks to ecological receptors that may be exposed to chemicals in soil under both current and future land-use scenarios at the sites addressed in the PGOU RI/FS. This information will be used to guide supplemental investigation activities, remedial planning for the site, and/or to determine whether a more detailed Baseline Ecological Risk Assessment (BERA) is required.

This SLERA was conducted consistent with USEPA's current guidance for performing Ecological Risk Assessments (ERAs) entitled *Ecological Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund: Process for Designing and Conducting Ecological Risk Assessments* (USEPA, 1997b). This guidance recommends an eight-step process for ERA, of which this SLERA represents the completion of the following first two steps:

- Step 1: Screening-Level Problem Formulation and Ecological Effects Evaluation; and
- Step 2: Screening-Level Exposure Estimate and Risk Calculation.

At the conclusion of these two steps of the SLERA, according to USEPA, a Scientific/Management Decision Point (SMDP) is reached, which is a risk management review of the findings of the SLERA that leads to one of the following conclusions:

- Ecological risks are negligible and there is no need for remediation;
- Information is inadequate and further work is required to address data gaps; or
- The information indicates a potential risk, and a more thorough evaluation is warranted.

In addition to the above-referenced USEPA guidance, relevant guidance for conducting ERAs by the DTSC was used in the SLERA, where appropriate.

The methods and results of this SLERA are discussed below.

4.1

PROBLEM FORMULATION

Problem formulation establishes the goals and focus of the SLERA. Major tasks of screening-level problem formulation consist of an assessment of the following factors:

- Environmental setting;
- Site contaminants;
- Contaminant fate and transport mechanisms and migration pathways;
- Potential ecological receptors;
- Complete exposure pathways; and
- Ecological (assessment and measurement) endpoints.

The assessment is followed by the development and comparison of available data to screening-level ecotoxicity benchmarks based on conservative assumptions, which concludes Step 1 of the SLERA. The results of each of these tasks are described below.

4.1.1

Environmental Setting

The sites addressed in the PGOU RI/FS are located within Areas 20, 21, and 49 the western portion of the Aerojet site, near Rancho Cordova in Sacramento County, California. Generally, all the sites are within one-half mile of the southern shore of the American River or Lake Natoma. The Aerojet site is situated at the western end of the Sierra Nevada foothills between the Central Sierra Nevada and the Central Valley geomorphic provinces and is characterized as having a Mediterranean climate.

Currently, the Aerojet site is zoned for industrial use and facilities are grouped into administrative, manufacturing, or testing areas consisting of multiple buildings. Large areas of undeveloped land that serve as buffer zones are present within the manufacturing and testing areas and along the perimeter. Land use off the Aerojet site includes residential, commercial, industrial, agricultural, recreational, and undeveloped areas. The greatest amount of development is north and northwest of the site in the communities of Rancho Cordova and Gold River. Land use immediately south and east of the site consists primarily of undeveloped land, including the Inactive Rancho Cordova Test Site.

The general ecology of the Aerojet site and vicinity has been described in several previous reports. Various surveys have been conducted to

identify important biological resources that may occur on the site or in surrounding areas. These surveys were described and summarized in *Biological Resource Assessment for Easton, Sacramento County, California* (ECORP, 2004) and other reports related to the assessment of biological resources at the Aerojet site. In particular, common plant and wildlife species were described, along with aquatic resources and the potential occurrence of special-status species.

As shown in Figure 1-1, the soil sites addressed in this PGOU RI/FS are found within Areas 20, 21, and 49. Nine sites (4D, 5D, 7D, 10D, 11D, FCS, GET D, C29, and C41) are located in Area 20, two sites [C32 and D(e)] are located in Area 21, 11 sites (32D through 39D, C10, C14, and C15) are located in Area 49, and one site (C4) is located in the southwest portion of the Aerojet site.

A site-specific habitat characterization survey was conducted at each of the sites except Site C41 between 16 and 20 April 2004 to support the development of this SLERA. A separate survey was conducted on 15 June 2006 to characterize Site C41. A copy of the site-specific habitat characterization and site photographs for all sites except for C41 are included in Attachment E. The results of habitat characterization for Site C41 are presented in Attachment F. The surveys identified the following habitats within Areas 20, 21, 49 and/or in the southwest portion of the site (Site C4).

4.1.1.1 *Ruderal/Disturbed*

This habitat generally occurs in an area that has been previously graded or modified and is dominated by weedy herbaceous species including yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis* L.), Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and a variety of annual non-native grasses.

4.1.1.2 *Annual Grassland*

In this habitat, non-native, naturalized Mediterranean grasses represent the predominant species within this community. Typical species include soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), Italian ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*), and Mediterranean barley (*Hordeum marinum*). Other non-native herbaceous species that occur in this community include yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), filaree (*Erodium botrys*), Fitch's spikeweed (*Hemizonia fitchii*), sticky tarweed (*Holocarpha virgata*), and common vetch (*Vicia sativa*).

4.1.1.3 *Emergent Marsh*

This habitat typically receives drainage from natural rain events and runoff from adjacent areas. Plants commonly encountered within this community include cattail (*Typha* spp.), bulrush (*Scirpus* spp.), tall flatsedge (*Cyperus eragrostis*), soft rush (*Juncus effusus*), rabbit-foot grass (*Polypogon monspeliensis*), curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), and willow (*Salix* spp.).

4.1.1.4 *Fremont Cottonwood/Oak Woodland*

Remnants of this habitat type exist on the Aerojet site. Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) and oaks (*Quercus* spp.), primarily blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), serve as the dominant overstory species. In general, the cottonwood and oak occur in relatively similar densities, each accounting for approximately 50 percent of the basal area.

4.1.1.5 *Willow Scrub*

This habitat type occurs primarily within low-lying areas between dredge tailing piles and other disturbed areas. Densely spaced willows (*Salix* spp.) represent the dominant species in this community. Other species encountered include coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), poison oak (*Rhus diversiloba*), rushes (*Juncus* spp.), and a variety of non-native grasses.

4.1.1.6 *Foothill Pine/Oak Woodland*

The foothill pine-oak woodland habitat occurs primarily in the general area of Alder Creek in the northeastern portion of the Aerojet site. The dominant tree species in this community include blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizenii*), and foothill pine (*Pinus sabiniana*). A variety of shrubs, annual grasses, and other herbaceous species occur in the understory. These include poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), hoary coffeeberry (*Rhamnus tomentella*), California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), hedgehog dog-tail grass (*Cynosurus echinatus*), bedstraw (*Galium* spp.), soap plant (*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*), and lupine (*Lupinus* spp.).

4.1.1.7 *Coyote Brush Scrub*

This habitat is dominated by coyote brush and other shrubs, and lacks a developed tree canopy layer. Other shrub species occasionally observed

in this community include blue elderberry (*Sambucus cerulea*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), willow (*Salix* spp.), and hoary coffeeberry (*Rhamnus tomentella*). A sparse herbaceous layer occurs in the openings between the shrubs.

Since these habitats are not present in all areas, a brief description of the habitat and species specifically occurring in each area is provided below.

4.1.2 *Habitat and Species in Areas 20 and 21*

The majority of Area 20 has been graded and paved, and is relatively flat with a gentle slope towards the north and west. The primary topographic relief is provided by the presence of a northeast-southwest trending ancestral American River terrace along the southern and southeastern portions of Areas 20 and 21. Surface water runoff in Area 20 is channeled into a system of man-made ditches that eventually discharge into the Westlake storm water retention cells (Figure 1-1). Surface water runoff in Area 21 flows into a man-made ditch and then into a low area where it infiltrates the soil. The surface and near-surface lithologies in the northern and central portions of Areas 20 and 21 are primarily composed of fluvial deposits that have been extensively dredged for gold. The depth of the dredge deposits in Areas 20 and 21 range from a maximum of about 20 to 30 feet in the northern and central portions to 5 feet or less in the southern portion.

As described earlier, the following 11 sites are within Areas 20 and 21: 4D, 5D, 7D, 10D, 11D, FCS, GET D, C29, C32, C41 and D(e). A summary of each site's habitat and the species occurring on or within proximity to that site is presented below.

4.1.2.1 *Sites 4D, 10D, and 11D*

Sites 4D, 10D, and 11D are man-made ditches with surface areas of approximately 0.17, 0.26, and 0.18 acres, respectively. The area of land included in the PGOU consists only of the area encompassed by the ditches. The ditches are dominated by ruderal/disturbed habitat, but annual grassland habitat and a man-made emergent marsh were also noted at Site 4D. The site-specific habitat at Sites 4D and 11D is shown in Figure 4-1 and Site 10D is shown in Figure 4-2. Water ponds in the emergent marsh noted at Site 4D for a period sufficient to promote the development of aquatic vegetation. It is likely that aquatic invertebrate species inhabit the emergent marsh, but the marsh does not support vertebrate aquatic species. No common wildlife was observed during the

habitat characterization, and the habitat needed for the potential occurrence of special-status wildlife on, or adjacent to, the sites was not present.

4.1.2.2 *Former Company Store*

Site FCS, located west of Sites 4D, 11D, and 10D, encompasses approximately 7 acres and is located entirely within the PGOU. The FCS includes a combination of ruderal/disturbed and Fremont cottonwood/oak woodland habitat (Figure 4-3). The common wildlife observed on this site was western fence lizard, turkey vulture, and black-tailed jackrabbit. In addition to the potential foraging and nesting habitat present on the site, the remnant Fremont cottonwood/oak woodland and annual grassland habitat present along the boundary of this site are suitable perching and nesting habitat for protected songbirds and raptors.

4.1.2.3 *Sites 5D, 7D, and GET D*

Sites 5D, 7D, and GET D are located in the western portion of Area 20 and encompass areas approximately 0.06, 0.27, and 1.4 acres, respectively. The area of land included in the PGOU consists only of the areas encompassed by these sites. These sites are dominated by annual grassland and ruderal/disturbed habitat (Figure 4-3). The Fremont cottonwood/oak woodland habitat is also present on site GET D. The western fence lizard, turkey vulture, and black-tailed jackrabbit were the common wildlife observed on these three sites during the habitat characterization. The red-tailed hawk, black-tailed deer, and wild turkey were also observed on Sites 5D and GET D. Additionally, the barn swallow was observed on Site 5D. Various potential foraging and nesting habitat for protected songbirds and raptors exist adjacent to Sites 5D and GET D, but not at Site 7D.

4.1.2.4 *Site C29*

Site C29 encompasses approximately 5 acres of land in the southern portion of Area 20. The main habitat on this site is annual grassland where the western fence lizard, turkey vulture, red-tailed hawk, and wild turkey were observed during the habitat characterization (Figure 4-4). Site C29 is a potential foraging habitat for protected songbirds and raptors, and a suitable perching and nesting habitat is available on and within the vicinity of the site. A cluster of small bushes in the northeastern corner of the site provides a potential nesting habitat for songbirds, and annual grassland may provide a nesting habitat for a

ground-nesting protected species, the northern harrier hawk (*Circus cyaneus*).

4.1.2.5 Sites C32 and D(e)

Sites C32 and D(e) are located within Area 21 and encompass approximately 3.6 and 1.3 acres, respectively. Ruderal/disturbed, annual grassland, and foothill pine/oak woodland are the habitat occurring on both sites (Figure 4-5). Willow scrub habitat is also found on Site D(e). The common wildlife observed was the western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*) and wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*). In addition, the black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*) were observed on Site D(e). Potential foraging and nesting habitat for special-status wildlife are available within the local area. Suitable perching and nesting habitat occur adjacent to both sites. Also, blue elderberry (*Sambucus cerulea*) shrubs were noted along the western boundary of Site D(e) near Site C32. This shrub is the host plant for the federally threatened valley elderberry longhorn beetle (*Desmocerus californicus dimorphus*).

4.1.2.6 Site C41

Site C41 encompasses approximately 1.7 acres consisting of a railroad siding and tank car loading platform in the southern portion of Area 20. Habitats documented on this site include ruderal/disturbed and annual grassland habitat (Figure 4-6 and Attachment F). There is a drainage ditch originating from Site C41 along a roadway in the southeastern corner of the site and roadway ditch is present along the northern site boundary parallel to Aerojet Road. These ditches contained sparse annual grass species. Species that would be expected to visit Site C41 include the western fence lizard, turkey vulture, red-tailed hawk, and wild turkey. Site C41 is a potential foraging habitat for protected songbirds and raptors, and suitable perching and nesting habitat is available within the vicinity of the site. Annual grassland may provide a nesting habitat for a ground-nesting protected species, the northern harrier hawk (*Circus cyaneus*).

4.1.3 Habitat and Species in Area 49

Similar to Area 20, the majority of Area 49 has been graded and paved. Area 49 is relatively flat with a slight slope towards the west and south. Surface water runoff in Area 49 is channeled into a series of man-made

ditches that ultimately discharge to low areas west and south of Area 49 or to a drainage ditch along the northern boundary of the site. The surface and near-surface lithologies in Area 49 are composed of fluvial deposits that have been extensively dredged for gold. These dredge deposits extend to a depth of 28 to 30 feet bgs.

As stated earlier, the following 12 sites are located within, west, or southwest of Area 49: 32D, 33D, 34D, 35D, 36D, 37D, 38D, 39D, C10, C14, C15, and C4. A summary of the habitat and species found on these sites is given below.

4.1.3.1 Sites 32D through 39D

Sites 32D through 39D are within proximity to each other in the area formally designated as Area 49, which encompasses approximately 53 acres. The acreage encompassed by each site within Area 49 are provided in following table.

Site	Description	Acreage
32D	Ditch	0.03
34D	Ditch	0.03
35D	Former Sumps	0.11
36D	Abandoned chemical waste tank and degreaser sump	0.46
37D	Waste tank, sump, and septic tank	0.25
38D	Sump, UST, and drainage ditch	0.34
39D	Drum storage area	0.06
Total Acreage of Sites:		1.28

Sites 32D through 39D and the surrounding lands are classified as having ruderal/disturbed habitat (Figure 4-7). The common wildlife found in this habitat includes the western fence lizard, turkey vulture, and black-tailed jackrabbit. In addition, the red-tailed hawk and wild turkey were also observed at Site 37D. Special-status wildlife species have not been observed and are not expected to occur in most of these sites. However, potential foraging and nesting habitat for protected songbirds and raptors currently exists south of Site 37D, with suitable perching and nesting habitat adjacent to the southern boundary.

4.1.3.2 *Sites C14, C10, and C4*

Sites C14, C10, and C4 are located west and southwest of Area 49 and encompass approximately 0.7, 4.8, and 0.6 acres, respectively. Approximately 24.7 acres of land west and southwest of Area 49 are included within the boundaries of the PGOU. These sites are classified as having annual grassland, ruderal/disturbed, and Fremont cottonwood/oak woodland habitats. The site-specific habitat characterization of Sites C14, C10, and C4 is presented in Figures 4-7, 4-8, and 4-9, respectively. The common wildlife observed at Sites C4 and C10 were the western fence lizard, turkey vulture, and black-tailed jackrabbit. Additionally, black-tailed deer, coyote (*Canis latrans*), and wild turkey were observed at Site C4. No common wildlife was observed at Site C14 during the habitat characterization. However, potential foraging and nesting habitat for protected songbirds and raptors exists along boundaries adjacent to Sites C10, C14, and C4.

4.1.3.3 *Site C15*

Site C15 is directly west of Area 49 (between Sites C10 and C14) and encompasses roughly 0.8 acres of the 24.7 acres of land included within the PGOU west of Area 49. Site C15 is classified as having annual grassland, ruderal/disturbed, Fremont cottonwood/oak woodland, naturally occurring emergent marsh, and coyote brush scrub habitats (Figure 4-8). The common wildlife observed during the habitat characterization was the western fence lizard, turkey vulture, and black-tailed jackrabbit. Site C15 provides potential foraging and nesting habitat for protected songbirds and raptors, and suitable perching and nesting habitat currently exists north, south, east, and west of the site.

4.1.4 *Site Contaminants*

As discussed in Sections 4 and 5, Part 2 of the PGOU RI/FS, chlorinated solvents and metals are the primary constituents present in the vadose zone soil at various locations. Metals and PCBs (Aroclors 1254 and 1260) are the primary constituents associated with surface soil within the ditches and drainages. SVOCs were infrequently detected and dioxins and furans were detected in only a limited number of samples. TPH and, with the exception of Site C41, perchlorate were largely reported as nondetects.

With the exception of thallium, the metals data collected between 1991 and 2004 was evaluated in this SLERA. The results of the 2003 investigation confirmed that the elevated detections of thallium prior to

1999 were due to matrix interference. Therefore, only thallium data collected 1999 thru 2004 was used in data analysis.

It should also be noted that analyses for VOCs were performed on soil vapor samples. Such analyses are useful for assessing exposures via inhalation. While this pathway is relevant for ecological receptors, the assessment of exposures to ecological receptors via inhalation requires the use of additional assumptions and professional judgment (i.e., as opposed to assessing ingestion or direct toxicity exposures) that lead to less certain conclusions regarding the potential for adverse effect. VOCs and the inhalation pathway are considered qualitatively in the uncertainty analysis.

A review of the analytical soil data collected to a depth of 6 feet bgs (DTSC, 1998) during the remedial investigations at the sites addressed in the PGOU RI/FS identified the following constituents:

Areas 20 and 21

- Constituents detected in one or more soil samples collected at the sites within Areas 20 and 21 include bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, chrysene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, pyrene, PCBs (Aroclors 1254 and 1260), perchlorate, aluminum, antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, boron, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, hexavalent chromium, lead, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, silver, titanium, vanadium, and zinc.

Area 49

- Constituents detected in one or more soil samples collected at the sites within Area 49 include benzoic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, chrysene, diethylphthalate, di-n-butylphthalate, fluoranthene, pyrene, 2,3,7,8-TCDD (as well as numerous congeners), aluminum, arsenic, barium, beryllium, boron, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, hexavalent chromium, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, selenium, silver, vanadium, and zinc.

4.1.5

Contaminant Fate and Transport Mechanisms and Migration Pathways

The fate and transport properties of the predominant classes of constituents (i.e., perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and furans, and metals) detected in soil during the PGOU RI/FS and their potential migration pathways are discussed below. The evaluation of potential fate and transport and migration pathways is necessary to identify media and

locations that may be important in terms of constituent movement and subsequent exposure of ecological receptors.

4.1.5.1 *Environmental Fate and Transport Mechanisms*

As stated previously, analyses for VOCs were performed on soil vapor samples, and these constituents are addressed in the uncertainty section of this SLERA. In addition, due to the low frequency of detection of SVOCs (less than 30 percent of samples), the fate and transport mechanisms of these constituents are not considered. Therefore, the following is a discussion of the fate and transport of perchlorate, PCBs, dioxins and furans, and inorganic constituents.

Perchlorate

Perchlorate was only detected in soil samples collected at Site C41. Perchlorate has low volatility, high solubility, absorbs weakly, and does not bind to most soil minerals. Therefore, perchlorate in soil is expected to readily dissolve and leach through the soil column (i.e., vertical transport, with little to no lateral transport potential), which is confirmed by the presence of perchlorate in groundwater beneath Site C41. The movement of perchlorate in soil is a function of the amount of water present. Crystallized perchlorate salts may accumulate at various horizons in soil due to the evaporation of infiltrating rainfall that leaches perchlorate from shallower depths, particularly in arid regions. No partitioning coefficients or degradation rates are reported in the literature.

Soluble perchlorate can be taken up by plants through the roots and studies have documented that plants may accumulate perchlorate in their tissues. At this time, the ecological effects of perchlorate in soil are not well understood.

Polychlorinated Biphenyls

Aroclor 1260 was detected in multiple soil samples associated with the man-made drainage ditches at Sites 10D and 11D. PCBs have high affinities for organic carbon-rich soils and undergo a variety of weathering processes, resulting in a change in composition relative to the commercial Aroclor mixtures. PCBs also have high affinities for lipids in tissues and therefore show high affinities for bioaccumulation and biomagnification. PCBs therefore can pose a risk of exposure to the aquatic and terrestrial food webs.

Dioxins and Furans

Dioxins and furans, as a group, are characterized as largely immobile in soil. They generally degrade slowly and are very persistent in the environment. Dioxins and furans volatilize poorly. The vapor pressure of pure tetrachlorodibenzodioxin (TCDD) at standard temperature (20 degrees Celsius [$^{\circ}\text{C}$]) and pressure (760 millimeters of mercury) is 1×10^{-6} torr (i.e., the molecular forces driving TCDD to stay in solid form are nearly one million times greater than those forcing the substance to volatilize). Important fate and transport pathways for dioxins in soils would be limited to erosion and transport via storm water runoff and/or fugitive dust. Finally, based on a Bioconcentration Factor (BCF) of 5,000, dioxins would be expected to bioaccumulate in wildlife should exposure take place.

Inorganics

Numerous inorganic constituents, primarily metals, were detected in soil samples at several sites. The migration and fate of inorganics is highly site-specific and primarily takes place through the physical and chemical interactions with the particulates to which they are attached. For these constituents, the pH of the soil and the valence state of the constituent are important factors that will govern whether migration occurs. For inorganics, the partitioning process is governed by complex electrochemical and physical interactions between the affected media and the chemical. These interactions involve the size and charge of the cation and the number of exchange sites on the individual particle surfaces. In general, many metals are bound to clay particles and higher concentrations of these constituents are often associated with the presence of fine silts.

Inorganics detected at the site are considered non-volatile, such that volatilization from soil is not generally considered a migration pathway. Additionally, processes such as biodegradation and photolysis are also not considered typical fate and transport mechanisms for inorganics. Food chain transfers and biomagnification are important processes in the fate of mercury. Under certain conditions, mercury can be converted to a methyl form that is soluble and bioaccumulative. Should this occur, organisms could then be exposed through ingestion of plant or prey species.

4.1.5.2 *Migration Pathways*

In general, the primary mechanisms of transport for PCBs, dioxins and furans, and metals in soil are the entrainment of particles of those constituents in storm water runoff or attached to soil in fugitive dust. Each of these migration pathways is discussed below. Ecological exposure pathway information for soil and groundwater is summarized on Figure 4-10 (Site Conceptual Model).

Storm Water Runoff

Storm water runoff can result in surficial particulate transport when soil is suspended in storm water during and after heavy precipitation events, and, in the case of more water-soluble substances, transport of constituents dissolved in storm water. Due to their low water solubility and high organic-carbon partitioning coefficients (i.e., the substances are adsorbed to particles that are then transported in the storm water by suspension or erosion), PCBs and dioxins and furans would migrate primarily through particulate movement with storm water rather than in solution. Most metals are also bound to particles in soil and would likely migrate to the greatest extent through a similar mechanism.

Although soil samples were primarily collected from developed and disturbed areas of the site, sampling locations also included exposed areas not covered by pavement or structures. Thus, surficial soils may be subject to erosion and transport via storm water runoff. Further, the ditches and drainages under consideration are man-made and serve as storm water conveyances for Areas 20, 21, and 49. The ditches in Area 20 ultimately discharge to the Westlake storm water retention cells, which have National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)-regulated discharges to Buffalo Creek, and ultimately to the American River. The remainder of the ditches discharge to low-lying areas where storm water is allowed to infiltrate the soil and constituents of concern may accumulate in those areas. Persistent contaminants that remain or accumulate in the drainages and discharge areas could be mobilized during storm events and serve as a continuing release of constituents to areas receiving storm water flow.

Fugitive Dust

As indicated previously, soil sampling locations included areas that are exposed and subject to erosion and transport via fugitive dust generation. Thus, windblown constituents could migrate to surrounding undeveloped

areas where exposure of ecological receptors to these constituents may occur. However, the majority of the areas surrounding the soil sampling sites are developed or disturbed with parking areas and structures present. These areas provide limited ecological habitat and significant exposure of ecological receptors in these areas is not expected.

4.1.6 *Identification of Potential Ecological Receptors*

The identification of potential ecological receptors is based on the site-specific habitat characterization and information obtained from the California Department of Fish and Game's (CDFG) Natural Diversity Database, known as California Natural Diversity Database (CNDDDB). The ecological receptors that may potentially be exposed to constituents present in soil include birds, small and large mammals, herbaceous insects, burrowing rodents, amphibians, and reptiles. These potential ecological receptors include common wildlife species and threatened and endangered species.

4.1.6.1 *Common Wildlife Species*

The site-specific habitat characterization documented the occurrence of common wildlife at the sites addressed in the PGOU RI/FS. These species included the western fence lizard, turkey vulture, black-tailed jackrabbit, red-tailed hawk, wild turkey, black-tailed deer, coyote, and barn swallow.

Threatened and Endangered Species

As part of the identification of the potential occurrence of threatened and endangered species in Areas 20, 21, and 49, information was obtained from CNDDDB, and an assessment of potential foraging, perching, and nesting habitats for threatened and endangered species was performed during the site-specific habitat characterization.

The special-status species information cited in the site-specific habitat characterization was based upon CNDDDB information obtained from the Biological Resource Assessment for Easton (ECORP, 2004). Additionally, a separate CNDDDB search was completed for this SLERA.

Based on the site-specific habitat characterization and CNDDDB search, the potential exists for the occurrence of threatened or endangered songbirds, raptors, and herbaceous insects within the vicinity of Areas 20, 21, and 49. The two threatened and endangered songbird species that may occur within the vicinity of Areas 20, 21, and 49 are the lark sparrow (*Chondestes*

grammacus) and tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*). The lark sparrow could potentially nest in oak woodland and/or scrub habitats while the tricolored blackbird could nest as a colony in marsh and/or grassland habitats. Raptors that may be found within the vicinity of Areas 20, 21, and 49 would utilize grassland and/or woodland habitats. These raptors include white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), northern harrier, cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*), golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), merlin (*Falco columbarius*), burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), and loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*). The northern harrier may also nest in marsh habitats. These songbirds, raptors, and their nests are protected from take pursuant to the CDFG Code Section 3503.5 and the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act. The northern harrier is also listed under the California Endangered Species Act.

In addition to songbirds and raptors, the valley elderberry longhorn beetle, an herbaceous insect, is currently listed as a threatened and endangered species but has been proposed for delisting. The blue elderberry shrubs are the host plant to the valley elderberry longhorn beetle. These shrubs were noted along the western boundary of Site D(e) and at Site C32.

As indicated previously, threatened and endangered species were not directly observed during the site-specific habitat characterization. However, habitat suitable for use by these species was observed. With respect to the CNDDDB search results, the CDFG notes that the absence of a special animal, plant, or natural community from their report does not necessarily indicate that they are absent from the area in question, only that no occurrence data are currently entered into their inventory. They further state that occurrences of special species or natural communities in the vicinity of a project area may be an indication that they could occur within the project area.

Based on the site-specific habitat characterization and the CNDDDB search results, the receptors with the greatest potential to be exposed to soil in Areas 20, 21, and 49 are the common wildlife species and the threatened and endangered species discussed above.

4.1.7 Identification of Complete Exposure Pathways

According to USEPA (1989), an exposure pathway generally consists of the following four elements: (1) a source, (2) a retention or transport medium, (3) a point of potential contact with the impacted medium, and

(4) an exposure route. In some situations, the source itself is the exposure point, without a release to any other medium (i.e., direct ingestion of impacted soil). The following exposure pathways were identified as part of this SLERA:

- Inhalation;
- Direct ingestion or absorption of soil; and
- Food chain (plant or animal uptake and dietary transfer).

The identified exposure pathways are further discussed below:

4.1.7.1 *Inhalation*

VOCs were detected in soil vapor samples collected in Areas 20, 21, and 49. As discussed earlier, while the inhalation pathway is a relevant pathway for ecological receptors, assessment of this pathway requires the use of additional assumptions and professional judgment that lead to less certain conclusions regarding the potential for adverse effect. It is acknowledged that this pathway is particularly relevant for burrowing rodents that may be present on site, and this pathway is considered qualitatively in the uncertainty analysis.

4.1.7.2 *Direct Ingestion and/or Adsorption*

Direct ingestion and/or adsorption of contaminants from soil is a potential exposure pathway. Terrestrial plants and animals may be exposed to constituents in soil via root uptake and incidental ingestion of soil, respectively. In addition, benthic macroinvertebrates are in constant contact with the affected media and may ingest the surface soil in the ditches. The most likely exposure route for benthic invertebrates is adsorption across body surfaces and membranes of contaminants that partition to the aqueous phase. Similarly, plants growing in impacted areas may potentially adsorb contaminants from the aqueous phase of surface soils into their roots. Therefore, direct ingestion and/or adsorption is a complete exposure pathway and is the primary pathway considered in this SLERA.

4.1.7.3 *Food Chain (Plant/Animal Uptake)*

The uptake of contaminants by plants and animals and subsequent transfer and bioaccumulation of these constituents through the food chain is a significant exposure pathway for constituents such as mercury, PCBs,

and dioxins and furans. The literature indicates that food chain effects for these constituents are primarily observed for higher trophic level organisms at the top of the food chain. Assessing this pathway requires the development of a conceptual model of the site-specific food web and identification of target receptors for evaluation. Quantitative assessment of this pathway was not considered necessary at this time, but it is addressed qualitatively in the uncertainty analysis.

4.1.8 *Definition of Ecological Endpoints*

The next component of the problem formulation phase of this SLERA is the definition of ecological endpoints. Ecological endpoints are defined as measurable or estimable biological or ecological attributes associated with one or more levels of biological organization that serve as the focus of the risk assessment (USEPA, 1997b). Levels of biological organization can span and encompass the biochemical and cellular levels through individuals, populations, communities, and ecosystems.

4.1.8.1 *Assessment Endpoints*

Assessment endpoints are explicit expressions of the unique or critical ecosystem characteristics or features that are to be protected. Assessment endpoints developed for this SLERA are based on the characteristics of the ecosystem potentially at risk and the contaminant pathways within that ecosystem.

The assessment endpoints for this SLERA are the communities of terrestrial receptors (primarily wildlife, plants, and invertebrates) potentially utilizing and/or inhabiting areas with impacted soil. Potential risks evaluated in this SLERA include adverse effects on these plant and animal populations and communities that may potentially be related to past site activities.

4.1.8.2 *Measurement Endpoints*

Measurement endpoints are biological or ecological variables that can be measured or observed and are related to the valued characteristic of the ecosystem as described by the selected assessment endpoints. Because assessment endpoints often cannot be measured directly, measurement endpoints are developed that can be related, either qualitatively or quantitatively, to the selected assessment endpoint(s).

The terrestrial ecosystem measurement endpoints for this SLERA are published toxicity thresholds or screening-level ecotoxicity benchmarks for chemicals in soil. These benchmarks have been derived based on field and laboratory studies of a range of species, and a variety of screening benchmarks have been developed for this purpose, as discussed below.

4.1.9 *Screening-Level Ecotoxicity Benchmarks*

For the purpose of this SLERA, conservative ecotoxicity benchmarks were chosen to evaluate potential risks for a wide variety of ecological receptors in soil. Soil benchmarks are based on toxicity to mammals, birds, terrestrial plants and invertebrates (predominantly earthworms). Separate screening evaluations were conducted to assess potential risks to these receptors.

Potential chemical stressors were initially identified based on the analytical data collected during the RI, and only positively detected constituents were evaluated in this SLERA. The soil ecotoxicity benchmarks used in the SLERA were selected in the following order:

- USEPA. 2008. *Ecological Soil Screening Level Guidance*. Office of Emergency and Remedial Response. Washington, D.C. Available online at <http://www.epa.gov/ecotox/ecossl/>.
- For plants, the lower of:
 - Plant benchmarks obtained from: USEPA Region 6. *Toxicity Reference Values*. Appendix E. Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment Protocol. August 1999; and
 - Plant benchmarks obtained from: *Toxicological Benchmarks for Screening Potential Contaminants of Concern for Effects on Terrestrial Plants: 1997 Revision* (Efroymson, Will, Suter, and Wooten 1997).
- For invertebrates, the lower of:
 - Soil invertebrate benchmarks obtained from: USEPA Region 6. *Toxicity Reference Values*. Appendix E. Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment Protocol. August 1999; and
 - Earthworm and microbe benchmarks obtained from: *Toxicological Benchmarks for Potential Contaminants of Concern for Effects on Soil and Litter Invertebrates and Heterotrophic Process* (Will and Suter, 1995).
- For mammals, PRGs obtained from: *Preliminary Remediation Goals for Ecological Endpoints* (Efroymson, et al., 1997c).
- USEPA Region 5, RCRA, Ecological Screening Levels. August 2003.

The ecotoxicity screening benchmarks for soil are summarized on Table 4-1a.

Because aquatic invertebrate species may inhabit the emergent marsh observed at Site 4D, the emergent marsh soil samples were also screened against sediment ecotoxicity benchmarks. The selection of sediment ecotoxicity benchmarks was based on the hierarchy outlined in the ERA White Paper included as an appendix to the BOU RI/FS Report (Aerojet, December 2008). As presented in the ERA White Paper, the sediment ecotoxicity benchmarks for aquatic receptors were based on the following stages of hierarchy:

- First:
 - MacDonald, D.D., C.G. Ingersoll, and T.A. Berger. 2000. "Development and Evaluation of Consensus-Based Sediment Quality Guidelines for Freshwater Ecosystems." Archives of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology. Volume 39. Pages 20 through 31.; or
 - Sediment Quality Advisory Levels/Sediment Quality Criteria (values are lower limit of 95% confidence limit). USEPA, 1997.
- Second:
 - Jones, D.S., G.W. Suter II, and R.N. Hull. 1997. Toxicological Benchmarks for Screening Contaminants of Potential Concern for Effects on Sediment-Associated Biota: 1997 Revision.; or
 - Apparent Effects Threshold-High (Barrick et al., 1988).
- Third:
 - Persaud, D., Jaagumagi, R., and Hayton, A. 1993. Guidelines for the Protection and Management of Aquatic Sediment Quality in Ontario. ISBN 0-7729-9248-7. Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Ottawa, Ontario.
- Remaining screening values:
 - Long, E.R., MacDonald, D.D., Smith, S.L., and Calder, F.D. 1995. "Incidence of Adverse Biological Effects within ranges of Chemical Concentrations in marine and estuarine Sediments". Environmental Management Vol. 19, No. 1. pp.81-97.; or
 - Lemley, A.D. 2002. Selenium assessment in aquatic ecosystems. US Forest Service, Blacksburg, VA.

The sediment ecotoxicity screening benchmarks are summarized on Table 4-1b.

These benchmarks were conservatively utilized to represent exposure concentrations that are protective of ecological receptors. It should be emphasized that the benchmarks used in this evaluation are highly conservative, and exceedances of these levels do not necessarily indicate an actual risk to ecological receptors.

4.2

SCREENING-LEVEL EXPOSURE ESTIMATE AND RISK CHARACTERIZATION

To develop exposure estimates and risk calculations consistent with the methodology presented in USEPA (1997b), the soil concentrations were used as a surrogate for exposure estimates. This is a highly conservative approach, since organisms are assumed to be exposed throughout their critical life stage to the entire measured concentration of a constituent in a sample, and 100 percent bioavailability is assumed, consistent with USEPA (1997b). Actual exposure and bioavailability can vary with field conditions and may differ from the conditions for which the ecotoxicity benchmarks are derived.

To evaluate exposures relative to the ecotoxicity benchmarks, each soil sample result was compared to the appropriate benchmarks. Surface and subsurface depths were evaluated separately in this SLERA. The surficial depth includes samples collected at ground surface to 1 foot bgs. Subsurface samples include samples collected between 1.5 and 6 feet bgs. Tables 4-2 through 4-5 summarize the soil screening results by area and depth.

The sample results were also compared to benchmarks according to habitat type and depth for the sites collectively (Tables 4-6 through 4-13). The seven habitats identified in Areas 20, 21, and 49 were ruderal/disturbed, annual grassland, Fremont cottonwood-oak woodland, emergent marsh, coyote brush scrub, foothill pine-oak woodland, and willow scrub. Soil samples were collected from each of the seven habitats with the exception of the willow scrub habitat.

It should be noted that the habitats surrounding seven sample locations (A49-LBP-06, A49-LBP-07, A49-LBP-09, A49-LBP-11, A49-LBP-12, A49-LBP-13, and A49-LBP-14) for the evaluation of lead-based paint were not surveyed during the site-specific habitat characterization. However,

an examination of the aerial photograph provided as Figure 4-7 indicates that the seven sample locations would have been classified as ruderal/disturbed habitat.

It should also be noted that even though 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane was detected in soil, it will not be evaluated in this SLERA. The VOC results are over 15 years old and the detections have not been confirmed by recent soil vapor data. Additionally, the major elements that are considered important soil nutrients (e.g., calcium & potassium) were not included in the screening.

Based on the results of the soil screening, COPCs were identified, and evaluation of those COPCs within potentially sensitive habitats was performed. The identification and evaluation of COPCs is discussed below.

4.2.1 *Identification of Constituents of Potential Concern*

COPCs were identified as those constituents with exceedances of the ecotoxicity benchmarks. The identification of primary COPCs was based on the screening results of the ruderal/disturbed habitat because it includes all COPCs identified in other habitats, with the exception of barium. Further, the COPCs in other habitats are present at lower concentrations. The COPCs for each receptor group are summarized in Table 4-15 and below.

- Mammalian: Aroclor 1254, Aroclor 1260, di-n-butylphthalate, antimony, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, molybdenum, selenium, silver, thallium, and zinc;
- Avian: Aroclor 1260, barium (COPC in the annual grassland habitat only), cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, selenium, silver, vanadium, and zinc;
- Terrestrial Plants: Antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, boron, chromium, cobalt, copper, hexavalent chromium, lead, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, selenium, thallium, vanadium, and zinc; and
- Soil Invertebrates: Arsenic, boron, chromium, copper, hexavalent chromium, manganese, mercury, nickel, selenium, vanadium, and zinc.

It should be noted that while there are aluminum exceedances of the plant ecotoxicity benchmark, this constituent will not be considered a COPC.

As stated in the USEPA *Ecological Soil Screening Level for Aluminum* (USEPA, 2008), “aluminum is identified as a COPC only for those soils with a soil pH less than 5.5.” Based on regional soil types and acidity, it is unlikely the soils will exhibit a pH less than 5.5. In addition, based on the definitive documentation presented in the USEPA *Ecological Soil Screening Level for Iron* (USEPA, 2008), a screening level for iron is not available. Therefore, iron was not included in the screening.

4.2.2 *Identification of COPCs in Potentially Sensitive Habitat*

As discussed previously, the habitat(s) on each site, common wildlife observed, and the potential occurrence of special-status species were documented. Additionally, the sites in Areas 20, 21, and 49 addressed in the PGOU RI/FS were individually examined for the presence of COPCs and potential habitat for common wildlife and special-status species. Based on this information and the soil screening results, an evaluation of ecological receptor exposure to COPCs was completed.

Sites 10D and 11D are classified as ruderal/disturbed habitat. No common wildlife species were observed on these sites during the site-specific habitat characterization, and the potential for common wildlife or special-status species to occur on these sites is not present. Therefore, these two sites will not be further evaluated for direct exposure. However, because of the occurrence of PCBs (Aroclors 1254 and 1260) at levels exceeding benchmarks in Site 10D, the potential for transport of PCBs from the Site 10D ditch to downstream areas was evaluated (see Section 4.2.2.4 below).

4.2.2.1 *Site 4D*

Site 4D consists of ruderal/disturbed and emergent marsh habitats. Two soil samples (4D-SNS04 and 4D-SNS05) were collected within the emergent marsh habitat and one sample (4D-SNS03) was collected in the ruderal/disturbed habitat. Water accumulates in the emergent marsh habitat for a sufficient amount of time to promote the growth of aquatic vegetation. However, the site-specific habitat characterization noted that this marsh appears to be manmade and receives drainage from both natural rain events and runoff from adjacent facilities.

Multiple COPCs were found at each sample location. Based on a comparison to soil benchmarks, COPCs identified in the surficial soil samples were arsenic, barium, beryllium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, selenium, vanadium, and zinc. COPCs

identified in subsurface soil samples collected at two locations (4D-SNS04 and 4D-SNS05) were barium, chromium, cobalt, lead, manganese, and vanadium.

The two soil samples (4D-SNS04 and 4D-SNS05) collected in the emergent marsh habitat were also screened against sediment benchmarks. As presented on Table 4-14, the following COPCs were identified: arsenic, barium, chromium, copper, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, selenium, vanadium, and zinc. The majority of the COPCs were found in the surface and/or subsurface sample collected at location 4D-SNS05. Barium, manganese, nickel, and vanadium were the only COPCs identified in sample 4D-SNS04.

No common wildlife species were observed at Site 4D during the site-specific habitat characterization, and the potential for special-status species to occur on or adjacent to the site is not present. However, it was noted during the site-specific habitat characterization that it is likely that aquatic invertebrate species inhabit the area, but not vertebrate species. Based on this, a direct exposure of aquatic invertebrates within the emergent marsh to surface soils is a pathway of concern.

4.2.2.2 *Sites 5D and GET D*

Sites 5D and GET D are discussed collectively due to their proximity to each other. Annual grassland and ruderal/disturbed habitats are present on both sites with Fremont cottonwood/oak woodland habitat present on Site GET D and adjacent to Site 5D.

No soil samples were collected at Site GET D, whereas three surficial samples were collected within the ditch at Site 5D. COPCs identified in one or more of the three samples were antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, nickel, silver, thallium, vanadium, and zinc.

Common wildlife species were observed on both sites during the site-specific habitat characterization, and potential habitat for special-status species occurs adjacent to Site 5D and on Site GET D. The three soil samples collected in Site 5D were taken in the ruderal/disturbed habitat. Use of this area by common wildlife or special-status species is expected to be infrequent. Therefore, the chance of exposure to COPCs in the soil on Site 5D is very minimal. However, the presence of potential perching and foraging habitat for special-status species and common wildlife species occurs adjacent to Site 5D and on Site GET D.

4.2.2.3 *Site 7D*

Site 7D, located adjacent to Site 5D, is classified as predominantly ruderal/disturbed habitat. Four soil samples were collected from the bottom of this concrete-lined ditch in 1993, but no soil was present in the ditch in 2003. COPCs identified in the soil samples collected in 1993 were arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, silver, thallium, vanadium, and zinc.

Common wildlife species were observed at Site 7D during the site-specific habitat characterization, but it was noted that potential habitat for special-status species is not present on the site. In addition, it is not likely that common wildlife species are nesting or foraging on the site. Therefore, there is a minimal chance of common wildlife or special-status species to be exposed to COPCs in the soil.

4.2.2.4 *Sites 10D and 11D*

Sites 10D and 11D are manmade ditches that provides storm water conveyance. The ditches and surrounding land is sparsely vegetated and classified as ruderal habitat. The ditches have intermittent flow during and after rainfall, and does not provide a consistent food source or cover for either aquatic or terrestrial wildlife. However, contaminants of concern identified in the Site 10D and 11D ditches could be transported during rain events to downstream areas that may provide habitat. Therefore, in response to USEPA concerns about the potential for downstream transport, this pathway was evaluated, specifically focusing on PCBs found in the ditches.

A detailed description of the surrounding land use and drainage features of Sites 10D and 11D is provided in Attachment E, Site Specific Habitat Characterization. Water that accumulates in the Site 10D and 11D ditches flows through the Aerojet drainage system, including the lined drainage ditch identified as Site 7D and various other Administration Ditches (Sites 5D and 12D) located downgradient to the south and southwest, and eventually empties to the Westlake storm water retention cells. A map of the drainage system and downstream receiving areas is provided as Figure 4-11.

PCBs are the principal contaminant of concern at Sites 10D and 11D from an ecological perspective. The source of the PCBs has been identified as a former aboveground storage tank along the ditch (Site 11D) upstream of Site 10D. The mechanism Aerojet will put in place to control the

migration of PCBs from upgradient ditches is addressed in Section 7, Part 2 of the PGOU RI/FS. Therefore, it is assumed that the PCB concentrations found in the ditches during investigations conducted in 2003 and 2004 represent current conditions, and concentrations will not increase in the future given an effective means of source control. Since PCBs were detected in only two samples at Site 11D and concentrations in those samples did not exceed ecological screening levels, this SLERA focuses solely on the potential for transport from the Site 10D ditch to downstream areas.

Aroclor 1254 and 1260 were detected in surface substrate samples collected from the Site 10D ditch. However, only one sample (10D-SNS34) had a detection of Aroclor 1254, so this SLERA focuses on Aroclor 1260. There were a total of 15 samples collected for PCB analysis at Site 10D, and 14 (excluding duplicates) had detections of Aroclor 1260. The detected concentrations ranged from 79 to 1,200 micrograms per kilogram ($\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$), with an average concentration of 333 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ (including the detection limit for the single non-detect). Aroclor 1260 exceeded the mammalian screening benchmark of 371 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ in five of the samples and the avian screening benchmark of 655 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ in two of the samples.

For purposes of estimating the risk of downstream transport, a bounding case was developed by assuming that the entire mass of Aroclor 1260 in the Site 10D ditch migrates and diffuses across the surface area of downstream receiving areas. Based on this assumption, the average concentration of Aroclor 1260 in the downstream areas that could potentially result from the transport of that compound from Site 10D was calculated as follows:

The mass of PCBs in the Site 10D ditch was estimated by multiplying the average Aroclor 1260 concentration by the volume of contaminated soil in the ditch. The average Aroclor 1260 concentration was conservatively estimated by calculating the 95 percent Upper Confidence Level (UCL) from the sample data, using Pro-UCL Version 4.00.02 (USEPA, 2007). Pro-UCL is a program developed by USEPA for the purpose of calculating the UCL on the mean for non-normally distributed data. The volume of contaminated soil was estimated by calculating a cross-sectional area of the ditch equal to 3,700 square feet, based on interpretation of aerial photos using standard Geographical Information System (GIS) software. The depth of PCB contamination was not included in the calculation, since the depth of PCB contamination in downstream areas was assumed to be equivalent to that at Site 10D. Furthermore, only the upper soil layer at

Site 10D was sampled and analyzed for PCBs, and this interval is also the most susceptible to erosion and transport.

The concentration of Aroclor 1260 was calculated separately for each downstream area, as well as for all areas combined, by assuming that the mass at Site 10D would be transported and distributed across the larger surface area of the downstream receiving areas. That is, a simple “distribution factor” was calculated as the proportion of the surface area of downstream areas to the surface area of Site 10D. As with the Site 10D ditch, the cross-sectional area of each of the ditches and the Westlakes ponds and cells was calculated based on interpretation of aerial photos using GIS. The estimated concentration of PCBs in each of the areas was then calculated by dividing the measured concentration at Site 10D by the area-specific distribution factors. The results of these calculations are provided on Table 4-16. Note that Site 7D was not included in the calculations, since it is lined and no soil was present in the ditch in 2003.

A Hazard Quotient (HQ) was calculated for each of the downstream areas individually, as well as for all of the areas as a whole, based on a comparison of the calculated Aroclor 1260 concentration to the mammalian screening value of 371 $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$. As indicated on Table 4-16, although the 95 percent UCL for Aroclor 1260 at Site 10D slightly exceeds the benchmark (HQ = 1.8), the HQs in all the downstream areas are less than one, indicating negligible risk. The worst case is represented by the comparison of estimated concentrations in the downstream Administration Ditches (Sites 5D and 12D) to the benchmark (HQ = 0.8). Since this calculation is based on a worst case assumption that the entire mass of PCBs in Site 10D would migrate to the Administration Ditches (5D and 12D), there does not appear to be a significant concern with this pathway. If the PCBs identified at Site 10D were to be distributed over the entire expanse of the downstream Administration Ditch and the four discrete ponds and cells of the Westlakes stormwater detention system, the calculated PCB concentration yields a HQ of 0.06. Since the Westlake storm water detention basin likely represents a larger and more sensitive habitat than the Administration Ditches, this result further emphasizes that the transport of PCBs from Site 10D would not likely result in a significant ecological risk in the downstream areas.

The evaluation of the East Pond, West Pond, Cell 1, and Cell 2, located within the Westlakes stormwater detention basin, are presented in Part 2 – Human Health and Ecological Risk Assessment (HHERA) of the Boundary Operable Unit RI/FS Report, submitted to the Agencies in December 2008.

4.2.2.5 *Site FCS*

Site FCS is located adjacent to Site 7D, and dominant habitat on the site is ruderal/disturbed with remnants of Fremont cottonwood/oak woodland. Both surficial and subsurface soil samples were collected at one location along the southern central boundary of the site. COPCs identified in the surficial soil sample were barium, chromium, manganese, and vanadium. No COPCs were identified in the subsurface soil sample.

A remnant of Fremont cottonwood/oak woodland habitat is located along the northern boundary of the FCS. This habitat provides nesting and perching for special-status species with potential foraging and nesting on the site as well. This would also serve as habitat for common wildlife species, which were also observed during the site-specific habitat characterization. The potential for exposure of common wildlife and special-status species therefore exists on the site.

4.2.2.6 *Site C29*

Site C29 is classified as annual grassland with one soil sample collected at a depth of 0.5 feet bgs in the north central portion of the site. COPCs identified in that sample were arsenic, barium, chromium, cobalt, manganese, and vanadium.

Common wildlife was observed on Site C29 during the site-specific habitat characterization. A small cluster of bushes in the northeastern corner of the site could provide potential nesting habitat for special-status songbird species and the annual grassland could potentially provide nesting habitat for the northern harrier.

Although COPCs were found on the site, the sole sample collected may not be representative of the entire site.

4.2.2.7 *Sites C32 and D(e)*

Due to their proximity, Sites C32 and D(e) are discussed collectively (Figure 4-5). The habitats found on these sites include annual grassland, foothill pine-oak woodland, ruderal/disturbed, and willow scrub. This is the only site surveyed during the site-specific habitat characterization with foothill pine-oak woodland habitat present.

COPCs found in surficial soil samples were arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel,

vanadium, and zinc. These constituents each exceeded one or more benchmarks (mammalian, avian, terrestrial plant, and soil invertebrates) at this site. One [D(e)-SNS03] of the eight samples collected at these sites did not have exceedances. Soil samples were not collected in the ruderal/disturbed or willow scrub habitats, or at a depth greater than 0.5 feet bgs.

Elderberry shrubs were observed along the western boundary of Site D(e) adjacent to Site C32. This shrub is the host for a special-status species, the valley elderberry longhorn beetle. Also, common wildlife species were observed on the sites during the site-specific habitat characterization, and the occurrence of special-status species in the local area is possible. Therefore, direct exposure of COPCs to ecological receptors is a pathway of concern at this site.

4.2.2.8 *Site C41*

The majority of the soil samples in Site C41 were taken from the ruderal/disturbed habitat, although three samples (C41-SS05, C41-SS09, and C41-SS13) were collected from annual grassland habitat. Two of the three samples were analyzed for perchlorate only. COPCs found in surficial soil samples were antimony, arsenic, barium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, and vanadium. These constituents each exceeded one or more benchmarks (mammalian, avian, terrestrial plant, and soil invertebrates) at this site. Perchlorate was also detected in surface soils at this site; however, there is no ecological benchmark for perchlorate in soil. Perchlorate, the only constituent analyzed in the one subsurface sample (C41-SS04), was not detected.

Use of this area by common wildlife or special-status species is expected to be infrequent because ruderal/disturbed habitat comprises at least 50 percent of the site's total area (1.7 acres), and all but one sample analyzed for metals was collected from the ruderal/disturbed habitat. Therefore, the chance of exposure to COPCs in the soil on Site C41 is very minimal. However, the presence of potential perching and foraging habitat for special-status species and common wildlife species occurs adjacent to Site C41, and to a limited extent, in the annual grasslands on the site. Therefore, direct exposure of COPCs to ecological receptors is a pathway of concern at this site.

4.2.2.9 *Sites 32D, 33D, 34D, 35D, 36D, 38D, and 39D*

These sites are located in proximity to each other, and the habitat for all of these sites is ruderal/disturbed. Common wildlife was observed during the site-specific habitat characterization, but the potential for these common wildlife species to forage on these sites for extended periods of time is minimal. Also, the occurrence of special-status species on or adjacent to these sites is not expected. The majority of the COPCs listed on Table 4-15 were identified in the surficial and subsurficial soil samples at these sites including arsenic, barium, beryllium, boron, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, hexavalent chromium, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, selenium, thallium, vanadium, and zinc. Di-n-butylphthalate was detected above the mammalian benchmark at one location (36D-SB01) in the subsurface. However, the exposure of ecological receptors to these COPCs is minimal and is not a pathway of concern.

4.2.2.10 *Site 37D*

Site 37D is located within the vicinity of the above-mentioned sites, and the habitat present at this site is also ruderal/disturbed. No COPCs were identified in the one subsurface soil sample collected in this site.

During the site-specific habitat characterization, common wildlife species were observed, and potential foraging and nesting habitat for special-status species was documented south of the site. The chance of common wildlife or special-status species foraging and nesting on this site is minimal and is therefore not a pathway of concern.

4.2.2.11 *Site C4*

The habitats present on Site C4 include annual grassland and ruderal/disturbed. Ten surficial soil samples and two subsurface soil samples were collected at this site during the RI. Two of the surficial soil samples were analyzed for metals. Eight of the surficial soil samples and the two subsurface samples were analyzed solely for lead.

The COPCs on this site were arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, copper, hexavalent chromium, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, vanadium, and zinc.

Potential habitat (annual grassland) is present for use by common wildlife species and special-status species, and common wildlife species were

observed during the site-specific habitat characterization. However, lead was the only COPC identified within the annual grassland habitat, and the potential for common wildlife or special-status species to nest or forage on the ruderal/disturbed portion of the site is nominal. The exposure of ecological receptors to these COPCs is not a pathway of concern.

4.2.2.12 *Site C10*

Site C10 site is dominated by ruderal/disturbed habitat with annual grassland and Fremont cottonwood/oak woodland habitat present nearby. Five samples were collected at Site C10 during the RI within the ruderal/disturbed habitat and within proximity to the Fremont cottonwood/oak woodland habitat. This habitat provides potential perching and nesting for special-status species. The annual grassland habitat provides potential foraging and nesting for special-status species. Common wildlife species were observed on Site C10 during the site-specific habitat characterization.

COPCs identified in the samples collected at Site C10 include arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, vanadium, and zinc. Since these COPCs are located within the ruderal/disturbed habitat, the chance of exposure to ecological receptors is minimal and not a pathway of concern.

4.2.2.13 *Site C14*

Habitats documented on Site C14 include ruderal/disturbed, annual grassland, and Fremont cottonwood/oak woodland. Four surficial soil samples were collected at this site during the RI. One sample was collected within the annual grassland habitat, one in the Fremont cottonwood/oak woodland habitat, and two in the ruderal/disturbed habitat. COPCs identified in most of the samples were arsenic, barium, beryllium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, vanadium, and zinc.

Potential suitable perching and nesting habitat for special-status species is present in the Fremont cottonwood/oak woodland habitat, and potential foraging and nesting habitats exist in the annual grassland habitat south of the site. No common wildlife was observed during the site-specific habitat characterization, but useable habitat is present for common wildlife and special-status species. As a result, the potential for exposure

of ecological receptors to COPCs in soil exists and this is a pathway of concern.

4.2.2.14 *Site C15*

The following five habitats are present on Site C15, making it the most diverse of all the sites: annual grassland, ruderal/disturbed, Fremont cottonwood/oak woodland, emergent marsh, and coyote brush scrub. This is the only site surveyed during the site-specific habitat characterization with coyote brush scrub habitat present. The emergent marsh appears to be naturally occurring.

Eleven surficial soil samples were collected within four of the five habitats at Site C15. No soil samples were collected within the Fremont cottonwood/oak woodland habitat. Three of the 11 samples were analyzed solely for chromium. COPCs present at this site are arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, thallium, vanadium, and zinc.

With the exception of ruderal/disturbed habitat, the habitats present at Site C15 could potentially provide nesting, foraging, and perching areas for special-status species and common wildlife. Common wildlife was present during the site-specific habitat characterization and blue elderberry shrubs were documented on and near the site.

Based on these observations, exposure of ecological receptors to COPCs in soil is a pathway of concern.

4.2.3 *Uncertainty Analysis*

There are a number of difficulties involved in the prediction of ecological risk resulting in uncertainty associated with risk assessment results. A major source of uncertainty is the extrapolation of laboratory-derived data to the natural environment. For example, in the absence of data to assess bioavailability, it is assumed that all constituents in the soil are bioavailable to biota. Based on the major fate processes, these constituents strongly adsorb to organic matter, sulfides, and clay particles, and thus may not be 100 percent bioavailable to biota. In addition, the metabolic degradation rates and many other physiological processes may differ greatly between species. Therefore, most benchmarks default to the most conservative values available. This assumption is overly conservative, and if used solely, would result in the over-estimation of potential ecological risk.

Additional uncertainties specific to this SLERA are discussed below.

- *Inhalation pathway for wildlife.* The data indicate the presence of VOCs in soil vapor samples taken from certain areas of the Aerojet site. These constituents could pose a risk to wildlife via inhalation, specifically for burrowing animals such as certain small mammals and reptiles. However, benchmarks are generally not available for evaluating this pathway, and quantitative risk assessment is complicated by a number of factors, including metabolic and physiological parameters that vary among species. Consideration of this pathway is typically only given in more quantitative risk assessments where receptors of concern are suspected of having significant inhalation exposure. Given the hot, dry conditions present in surface soils at the site, and the generally coarse nature of the soils at the site, volatile constituents in soil are likely to rapidly dissipate from underground burrows, and inhalation exposure for wildlife is not expected to be a significant pathway at the site. Thus, the lack of benchmarks for inhalation is not likely to lead to a substantial underestimation of ecological risks.
- *Exposure potential in disturbed habitats.* Exposure potential is typically defined as the co-occurrence or contact of a receptor with a chemical stressor. Organism diversity and abundance is limited by a variety of habitat factors including basic physical conditions and nutrients that support reproduction and survival. Since most of the sampling conducted during the RI has been in disturbed habitats, exposure potential in these areas is expected to be minimal as a result of the lack of resources necessary to support populations of plants and animals. Therefore, the screening conducted for the SLERA is likely to overestimate risks for disturbed areas, where the actual occurrence of receptors is probably limited.
- *Food chain exposure.* Bioaccumulative constituents such as PCBs, dioxins and furans, and mercury were found in soil, presenting the possibility of exposure through the food chain. However, as described above, the sampling was conducted primarily in disturbed areas where significant exposure potential is unlikely. Portions of the man-made ditches are concrete-lined and it is not likely that they directly support extensive aquatic and riparian food chains. Migration of bioaccumulative constituents through the ditches into adjacent habitats may present a food chain exposure that is presently uncertain due to the limited understanding of site ecology.
- *Conservatism of Screening Benchmarks.* The screening benchmarks used in this SLERA were obtained from USEPA guidance, which includes a

variety of government agency databases from various regions, as well as U.S. Department of Energy sources. Because of factors such as the limited availability of toxicity data, wide variation in sensitivity of different species to different contaminants, the variable quality of the available data, and many others, there is uncertainty in applying benchmarks to soil contamination at the site. In general, the benchmarks used in this SLERA are considered to be highly conservative. Thus, the screening conducted for this SLERA is more likely to overestimate than to underestimate risks.

- *Absence of Screening Benchmarks.* Due to limited availability or absence of toxicity data, screening benchmarks have not been established for all contaminants. Accordingly, these chemicals were not quantitatively evaluated. The absence of toxicity data/screening benchmarks for some chemicals may result in an underestimation of potential risk; while the omission of other chemicals (e.g., essential nutrients, essential metals) may not lead to an underestimation of risk. In light of the co-occurrence of these compounds with other COPCs having associated risks, the total underestimation of risk is not expected to significantly alter the overall conclusions of this SLERA.

4.3 SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

A summary of the results of this SLERA conducted for constituents detected in soil at the selected sites in Areas 20, 21, and 49 addressed in the PGOU RI/FS, and a discussion of the recommendations are presented below.

4.3.1 Summary

The results of the assessment are summarized below according to the following 10 steps:

1. Identification of Hazard Sources
2. Dose-Response Assessment
3. Conceptual Exposure/Pathway Analysis
4. Characterization of Site and Potential Receptors
5. Selection of Chemicals, Indicator Species, and Endpoints
6. Exposure Assessment
7. Toxicity Assessment/Ecological Effects Assessment

8. Risk Characterization
9. Identification of Limitations and Uncertainties
10. Ecological Risk Model

4.3.1.1 *Identification of Hazard Sources*

Based on the soil data to a depth of 6 feet bgs collected at the sites addressed in the PGOU RI/FS, chlorinated solvents and metals are the primary constituents present in the vadose zone soil at various locations. Metals and PCBs (Aroclor 1260) are the primary constituents associated with surface soils within the ditches and drainages. SVOCs were infrequently detected. Dioxins/furans were frequently detected, but in a limited number of samples. With the exception of perchlorate at Site C41, perchlorate and TPH were largely reported as nondetects.

4.3.1.2 *Dose-Response Assessment*

For purposes of the SLERA, conservative ecotoxicity benchmarks were chosen to characterize the toxicity of detected constituents and to evaluate potential risks for a wide variety of ecological receptors in soil. As discussed in Section 8.1.7, the following ecotoxicity benchmarks were selected for use in the SLERA:

- USEPA ECO SSLs;
- USEPA Region 6 TRVs;
- ORNL plant and soil invertebrate benchmarks;
- PRGs; and
- Region 5 Ecological Screening Levels.

These screening levels were conservatively used to represent concentrations that are protective of ecological receptors.

4.3.1.3 *Conceptual Exposure/Pathway Analysis*

Based on the toxicity, fate, and transport properties of the constituents predominantly detected in soil, the primary transport mechanisms considered in this SLERA included storm water runoff and fugitive dust generation. Identified potential exposure pathways included inhalation, direct ingestion and/or adsorption, and food chain uptake.

VOCs were detected in soil vapor samples collected at the sites addressed in the PGOU RI/FS, and exposure of burrowing animals to VOCs via inhalation is a potential exposure pathway. In addition, direct ingestion and/or adsorption of contaminants from soil is a potential exposure pathway. Terrestrial plants and animals may be exposed to constituents in soil via root uptake and incidental ingestion of soil, respectively. Soil invertebrates are in constant contact with affected media and may ingest surface soils. Finally, the uptake of contaminants by plants and animals and subsequent transfer and bioaccumulation of these constituents through the food chain is a potential exposure pathway for bioaccumulative constituents.

The primary pathway considered in the SLERA was direct ingestion and adsorption. Due to the complexities associated with evaluating the inhalation and food chain pathways for ecological receptors, these pathways were not formally evaluated in the SLERA; however, they were considered qualitatively in the uncertainty analysis.

4.3.1.4 *Characterization of Site and Potential Receptors*

A site-specific habitat characterization was completed for the sites addressed in the PGOU RI/FS to support the ecological risk assessment. Based on exposure and migration pathways and the site-specific habitat characterization, the potential exposure of receptors to constituents at the sites was identified within specific habitats, under current conditions. However, future land development at the property is expected to eliminate most of the habitat present at the sites addressed in the PGOU RI/FS. Therefore, contaminant exposure and ecological risk under future conditions is expected to be minimal.

4.3.1.5 *Selection of Chemicals, Indicator Species, and Endpoints*

Ecological endpoints were identified as part of the SLERA. Ecological endpoints are defined as measurable or estimable biological or ecological attributes associated with one or more levels of biological organization that serve as the focus of the risk assessment (USEPA, 1997b).

The assessment endpoints for this SLERA are the communities of terrestrial receptors (primarily wildlife, plants, and invertebrates) utilizing and/or inhabiting areas with COPCs in soil. Potential risks evaluated in this SLERA include adverse effects on these plant and animal populations and communities that may potentially be related to past site activities.

The terrestrial measurement endpoints for the SLERA are published toxicity thresholds, or screening-level ecotoxicity benchmarks for chemicals in soil. These benchmarks have been derived based on field and laboratory studies of a range of species, and a variety of screening benchmarks have been developed for this purpose.

4.3.1.6 *Exposure Assessment*

Site-specific exposure potentially associated with the habitats and species present within the sites addressed in the PGOU RI/FS was evaluated in the SLERA. Exposure of ecological receptors to COPCs is typically defined as the co-occurrence or contact of a receptor with a chemical stressor. Organism diversity and abundance is limited by a variety of habitat factors including basic physical conditions and nutrients that support reproduction and survival. Exposure potential is possible at several of the sites where COPCs were identified within or adjacent to areas of habitat currently supporting plants and wildlife. However, since most of the RI sampling has been conducted in disturbed habitats, exposure potential in these areas is expected to be minimal due to the lack of resources necessary to support populations of plants and animals. Moreover, under reasonable assumed future land-use conditions, the limited habitat present at the sites addressed in the PGOU RI/FS is likely to be eliminated and therefore significant exposure in the future is unlikely.

4.3.1.7 *Toxicity Assessment/Ecological Effects Assessment*

Characterization of the potential for adverse effects to occur in ecological receptors as a result of exposure to constituents detected in soil was conducted by comparing reported constituent concentrations with ecotoxicity benchmarks selected for use in the SLERA. The results of this evaluation indicated that metals were present in soil at the sites addressed in the PGOU RI/FS at concentrations greater than benchmark levels. In addition, PCBs (Aroclor 1260) in surface soil samples collected from two ditches (Sites 10D and 11D) in Area 20 exceeded benchmark levels.

Perchlorate was positively detected in 19 of 47 soil samples collected from the 0 to 6 foot depth interval at Site C41 in Area 20. Perchlorate concentrations in the surface soils (0 to 1 foot below ground surface) ranged from less than 10 µg/kg to 1,900 µg/kg. Perchlorate detections in soil were generally from ruderal/disturbed areas or immediately adjacent to ruderal/disturbed areas. The potential ecological effect of perchlorate in soil is not well understood. Based on the limited extent of perchlorate

concentrations in soil at C41 to a depth of 6 feet below ground surface and limited habitat of ecological value in this area, adverse ecological effects from perchlorate in soil are not expected.

4.3.1.8 *Risk Characterization*

For purposes of developing exposure estimates and risk calculations consistent with the methodology presented in USEPA (1997b), soil (media) concentrations were used as a surrogate for exposure estimates, and maximum hazard quotients (HQs) were derived for those constituents that exceeded benchmark values. The maximum HQs were calculated as the ratio of the maximum site-specific constituent concentrations to the ecological benchmarks. The results of the risk characterization indicated that the range of HQs varied according to habitat. The majority of HQs greater than 1 were from samples collected in the ruderal/disturbed habitat. However, HQs greater than 1 were observed in each habitat, with the exception of willow scrub where no samples were collected. The following is a summary of the range of HQs by habitat type:

- The range of HQs for surficial soils in ruderal/disturbed habitat was a soil invertebrate HQ of 1.3 for boron to an avian HQ of 6,020 for mercury.
- Within the annual grassland habitat, HQs ranged from 1.007 for barium based on the avian benchmark to 1,000 for mercury based on the avian benchmark.
- The coyote brush scrub exhibited lower HQs of 1.16 for copper, an exceedance of the mammalian benchmark, to 195 for chromium based on the soil invertebrate benchmark.
- A similar HQ range was observed in the Fremont cottonwood/oak woodland with soil invertebrate HQs of 1.14 for manganese to 160 for chromium.
- The emergent marsh habitat had an HQ range of 1.3 for mercury to 2,200 for chromium, which were exceedances of the mammalian and soil invertebrate benchmarks, respectively.

As stated previously, subsurface soil samples were collected in two habitats: ruderal/disturbed and emergent marsh. In the ruderal/disturbed habitat, the HQ range was 1.04 for lead based on the mammalian benchmark to 2,412 for mercury using the avian benchmark. The emergent marsh exhibited an HQ range of 1.18 for lead to 128 for

chromium, which were exceedances of the avian and soil invertebrate benchmarks, respectively.

Based on the HQs and the habitats, each site was evaluated for potential exposure to ecological receptors.

- Sites with little to no habitat to support ecological receptors and HQs greater than 1 include Sites 5D, 7D, 10D, 11D, and C41 in Area 20 and Sites 32D, 33D, 34D, 35D, 36D, 38D, 39D, C4, and C10 in Area 49 and west of Area 49. The dominant habitat on these sites is ruderal/disturbed habitat with the exception of Sites C4 and C41, which also had limited sample locations in the annual grassland habitat. Although common wildlife was observed at some of these sites, suitable habitat is minimal so the exposure of ecological receptors to soils is nominal and not considered a pathway of concern.
- Sites with suitable habitat to support ecological receptors and HQs greater than 1 include Sites 4D, FCS, and C29 in Area 20; Sites D(e) and C32 in Area 21; and Sites C14 and C15 in Area 49. The majority of these sites do not have ruderal/disturbed areas as the dominant habitat. In contrast, the dominant habitats on these sites are suitable for foraging, nesting, and perching of common wildlife species and special-status species. Therefore, a pathway exists from soils to ecological receptors.
- Site 37D has little or no habitat to support ecological receptors and no HQs greater than 1. Therefore, a pathway of concern is not present.

4.3.1.9

Identification of Limitations and Uncertainties

Specific limitations and uncertainties associated with the SLERA for the sites addressed in the PGOU RI/FS are outlined below.

- VOCs are present in soil vapor samples taken at the majority of the sites addressed in the PGOU RI/FS. Although benchmark values were not identified for evaluating the inhalation pathway for ecological receptors, inhalation exposure for wildlife is not expected to be a significant pathway at sites within the PGOU because of the low concentrations of VOCs detected and the absence of identified burrowing animals in those areas with suitable habitat. Thus, the lack of screening values for inhalation is not likely to lead to a substantial underestimation of ecological risks.
- Since most of the RI sampling at the Aerojet site has been conducted in disturbed habitats, exposure potential in these areas is expected to be

minimal as a result of the lack of resources necessary to support populations of plants and animals. Therefore, the screening conducted for the SLERA is likely to overestimate risks for disturbed areas, where the actual occurrence of receptors is probably limited.

- Bioaccumulative constituents such as PCBs, dioxins and furans, and mercury were found in soil, presenting the possibility of exposure through the food chain. However, as described above, the sampling was conducted primarily in disturbed areas where significant exposure potential is unlikely. Migration of bioaccumulative constituents through the ditches into adjacent habitats may present a food chain exposure under current conditions, but is unlikely to be a concern in the future given the elimination of habitat that will occur as a result of development of the property.
- The screening benchmarks for the SLERA were obtained from USEPA guidance, which includes a variety of government agency databases from various regions, as well as U.S. Department of Energy sources. Because of factors such as the limited availability of toxicity data, wide variation in sensitivity of different species to different contaminants, the variable quality of the available data, and many other factors, there is uncertainty in applying benchmarks to soil contamination at the site. However, the screening conducted for the SLERA is more likely to overestimate than to underestimate risks.

4.3.1.10 *Ecological Risk Model*

The most likely potential pathway for ecological receptors to be exposed to constituents in soil at the sites addressed in the PGOU RI/FS is through direct ingestion and/or adsorption. Exposures via inhalation and food chain uptake, although potentially complete, are not expected to be significant based on site-specific conditions.

Using the conservative procedures described in this SLERA, there is a potential for constituents in soil to pose an adverse risk to ecological receptors under the exposure conditions assumed at Sites 4D, FCS, and C29 in Area 20; Sites D(e) and C32 in Area 21; and Sites C14 and C15 in Area 49. However, currently planned development of the property (Easton project) into residential and commercial land may eliminate the available habitat for these receptors, with the possible exception of Site C15. Hence, no significant ecological risk is likely in the future. Aerojet's planned Easton development encompasses lands currently associated with Aerojet operations, dredged areas, and vegetated open space. The planned development also proposes to preserve, protect, and enhance

approximately 390 acres, or 26 percent of its gross acreage, through the establishment of the Easton Open Space Preserve (EOSP), with project development limited to dredger tailings and previously disturbed areas. The EOSP encompasses the most contiguous and expansive vegetation communities having the potential to support the greatest diversity of plant and wildlife species with the proposed area of development. The preservation of natural resources within the Easton project area would be accomplished through the establishment of the EOSP and the Resource Conservation Management Plan (RCMP). The RCMP ties together all the resource, mitigation, enhancement, education, and recreation elements of the development project.

In addition, the native and disturbed soils at the Aerojet site are known to contain naturally elevated concentrations of some elements such as arsenic and vanadium (Borch et al., 1994). These naturally occurring concentrations could also exceed ecological benchmarks, indicating that a portion or all of the ecological risks for these constituents are a result of background exposure. A statistical of the site data using the 1994 and 2006 background metals datasets are included in Appendices F and G, respectively of Part 2 of the PGOU RI/FS Report. The results of the evaluation indicate that the following COPCs appear to represent background conditions rather than contamination resulting from site-related activities: antimony, cadmium, hexavalent chromium, iron, lead, mercury, silver, and zinc.

4.3.2 *Recommendations*

With the exception of Site C15, no further sampling or ecological risk assessment is recommended for the sites addressed in the PGOU RI/FS. Additionally, no remediation other than that which might be proposed for protection of human health is recommended for the sites addressed in the PGOU RI/FS. Although COPCs were identified at some of the sites, the majority of exceedances were from areas of highly disturbed, ruderal habitat where exposure is unlikely. Certain metals (arsenic, barium, chromium, nickel, cobalt, manganese, and vanadium) appear to be naturally elevated at the Aerojet site as a result of local soil geochemistry and disturbance, and therefore exceedances of ecological benchmarks for these constituents do not indicate a site-related risk. Furthermore, future land use is likely to transform the sites into a fully developed commercial and residential area, which will provide minimal habitat supporting the common species of ecological receptors that currently exist. Further evaluation of special-status species will be conducted by Aerojet, as

necessary, to comply with regulations governing the protection of these species and their habitat, should they be likely to occur in these areas.

As previously discussed, Aerojet's planned development project (Easton and Glenborough at Easton) proposes to preserve, protect, and enhance approximately 390 acres, or 26 percent of its gross acreage, through the establishment of the EOSP, with project development limited to dredger tailings and previously disturbed areas. The EOSP encompasses the most contiguous and expansive vegetation communities having the potential to support the greatest diversity of plant and wildlife species within the proposed area of development. The preservation of natural resources within the Easton project area would be accomplished through the establishment of the EOSP and the Resource Conservation Management Plan (RCMP), which ties together all the resource, mitigation, enhancement, education, and recreation elements of the project. Additionally, Aerojet's proposed development plans include implementation of compensatory mitigation for project-related effects to waters of the United States, potential habitat for special-status species (vernal pool branchiopods, Valley elderberry longhorn beetle, and Swainson's hawk), and other sensitive resources such as oak trees.

Proposed development plans filed by Aerojet for lands removed from the Superfund site and outside boundaries of the Superfund site can be accessed through the following websites maintained by the county of Sacramento, city of Rancho Cordova, and city of Folsom:

www.saccounty.net/Easton/: Departments; Environmental Review and Assessments; Major Project; Easton Gen Plan Amend.

www.cityofrancho.org/: Departments; Planning; Environmental Review; Environmental Documents; Rio and Westborough.

www.folsom.ca.us/about/whats_new/sphere.asp.

4.3.2.1

Summary of Supplemental SLERA for Site C15

Based on the recommendations, a supplemental investigation was conducted at Site C15 to better characterize the ecological exposure potential at that site. The supplemental investigation and ecological risk characterization for Site C15 are presented in Attachment G and summarized below.

A supplemental SLERA was conducted for Site C15 to evaluate the potential ecological risks at that site in greater detail because the site has a relatively diverse habitat compared to other potential source sites within the PGOU. The supplemental SLERA included the collection of 17 additional soil samples at 15 locations to provide a metals data set more representative of the upland communities present at the site.

The data indicated that elevated metal levels in low-lying areas at Site C15 are not representative of conditions throughout the upland habitats. In fact, average metal concentrations were found to be significantly lower in upland soils than in low-lying soils due to variations in soil types.

The supplemental data were combined with previous (1999 through 2004) data to estimate exposure point concentrations for ecological receptors at Site C15. Conservative assumptions were used to estimate both direct exposure and uptake into the food chain. Site-specific ecological risks were evaluated for both birds and mammals likely to utilize habitats at the site, including herbivores, insectivores, and carnivores. Ecological risks were estimated by comparing the exposure estimates with conservative toxicity reference values derived from USEPA guidance. HQs for each contaminant of concern were calculated for each receptor, with a HQ of less than 1 indicating a negligible risk.

With respect to plants and soil invertebrates, 95 percent UCL concentrations of boron, cobalt, copper, manganese, and zinc exceeded benchmarks for plants or soil invertebrates. However, with the possible exception of copper and zinc, average levels of all metals were generally consistent with background. The 95 percent UCL for copper only slightly exceeded a conservative soil invertebrate toxicity benchmark and does not likely pose a concern. Ecological risk due to zinc was further evaluated with respect to wildlife, as discussed below.

With respect to wildlife, chromium and zinc were the only constituents with concentrations exceeding background and with any receptor having HQs greater than 1 (maximum chromium HQ = 2.0 and maximum zinc HQ = 2.3), which indicate that the potential for ecological risk cannot be eliminated. In both cases, however, the highest HQs for any wildlife receptor were less than three, indicating a low magnitude of potential risk.

Spatial analysis indicated that zinc and chromium concentrations above the wildlife benchmarks are limited to the drainage swale, and are likely due to the different soil conditions and depositional characteristics of the swale. Chromium risk in the drainage swale is the result of a single

elevated sample concentration, and therefore is not a concern throughout the entire ditch, but rather is isolated to a very small area within the swale. Zinc levels in the swale are consistent with commonly occurring conditions in low-lying areas across the PGOU.

The results of the supplemental investigation at Site C15 indicated that ecological risk was minimal and extent of metal concentrations exceeding benchmarks was spatially limited. Therefore, no further investigation of ecological risk is recommended for Site C15 soils.

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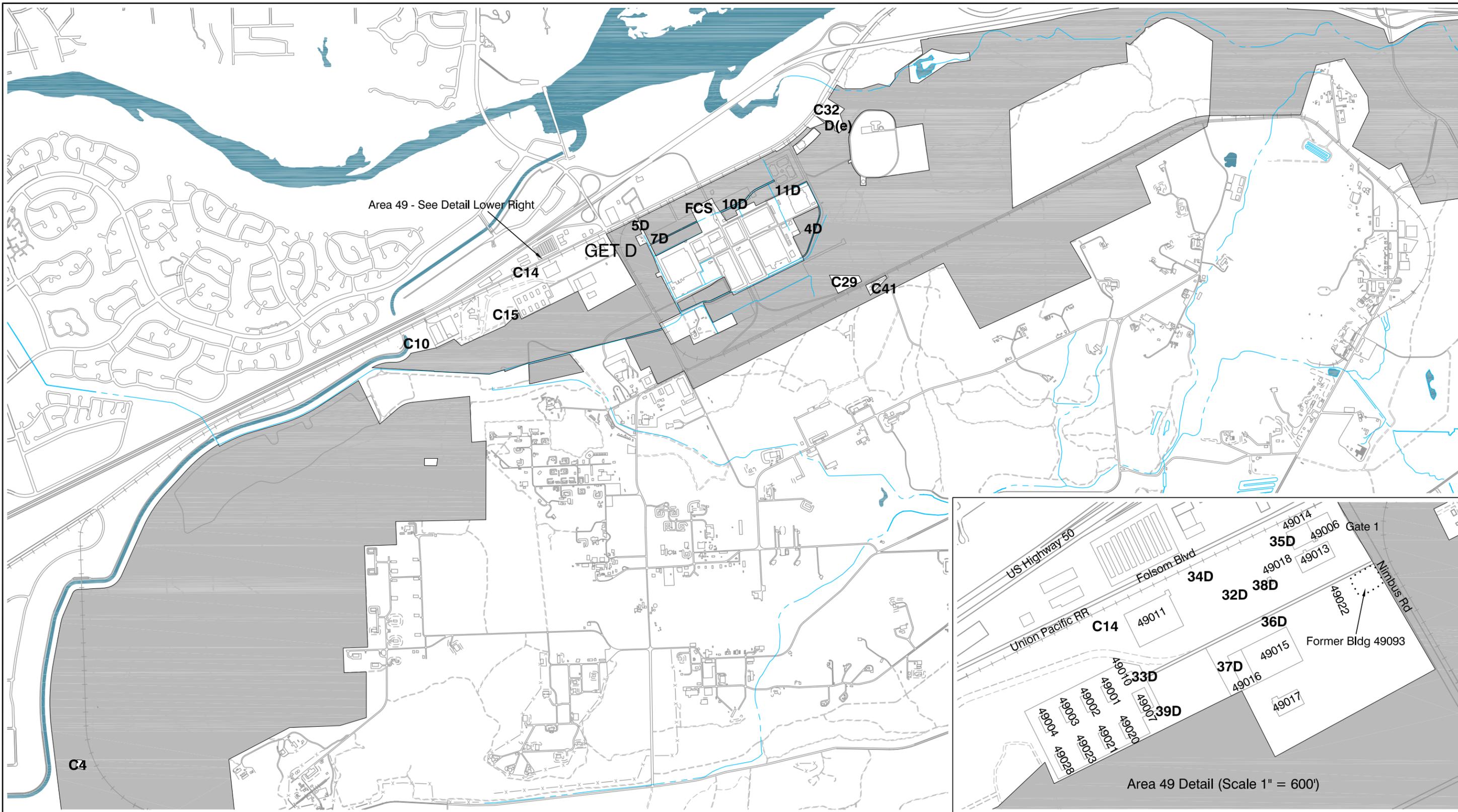
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Figures



EXPLANATION

- C4** Site Location
- Carveout Area
- FCS** Former Company Store

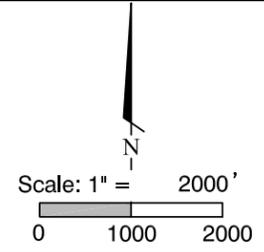
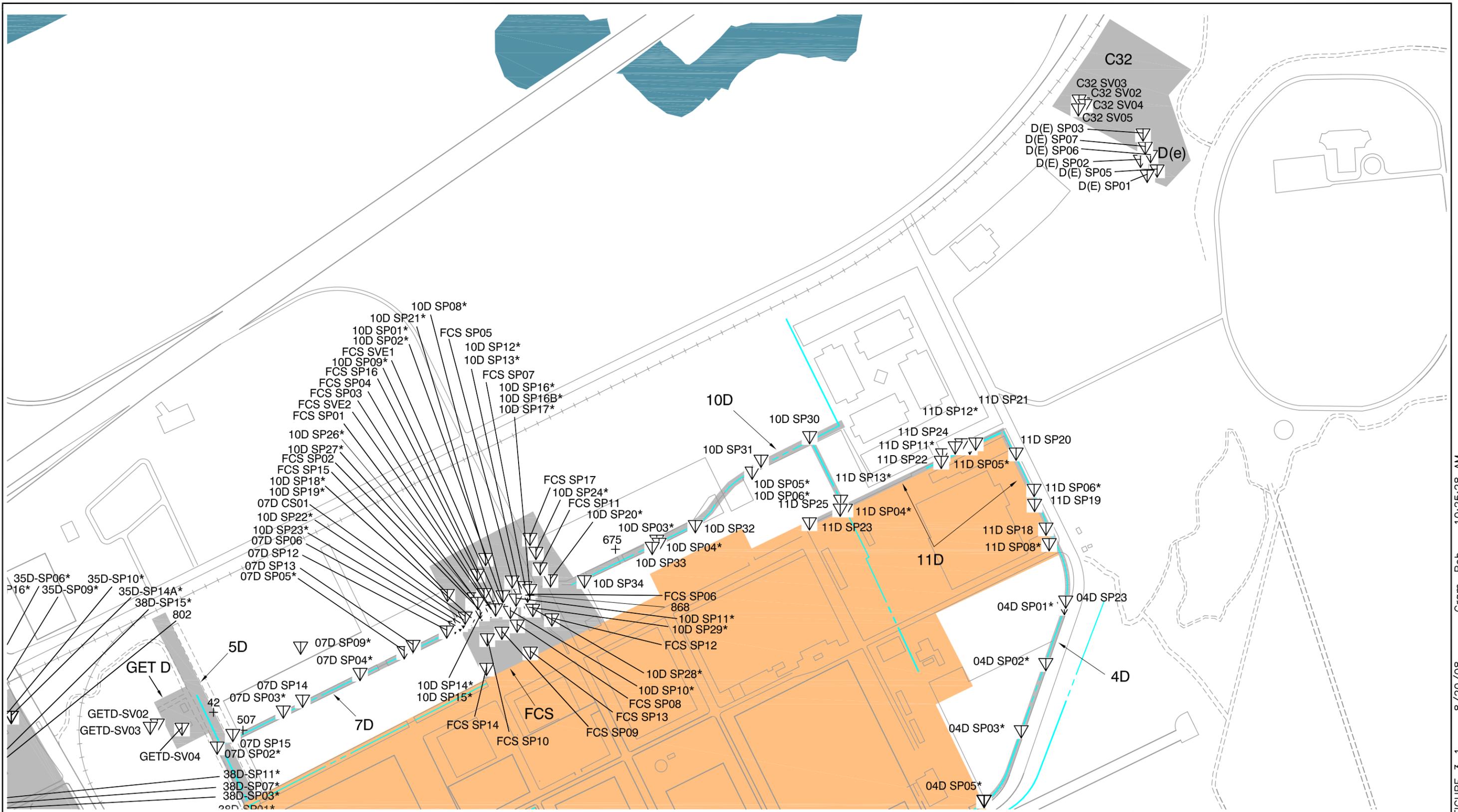
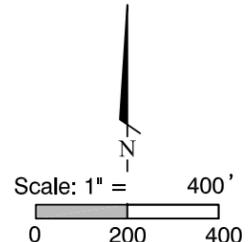


FIGURE 1-1
Location of Sites Included
in PGOU Soils RI/FS



- LEGEND**
- Site Boundary
 - Vapor Probe Point Sample
 - * Stage 1 or Pre-Stage 1 RI Sample
 - + Monitor Well

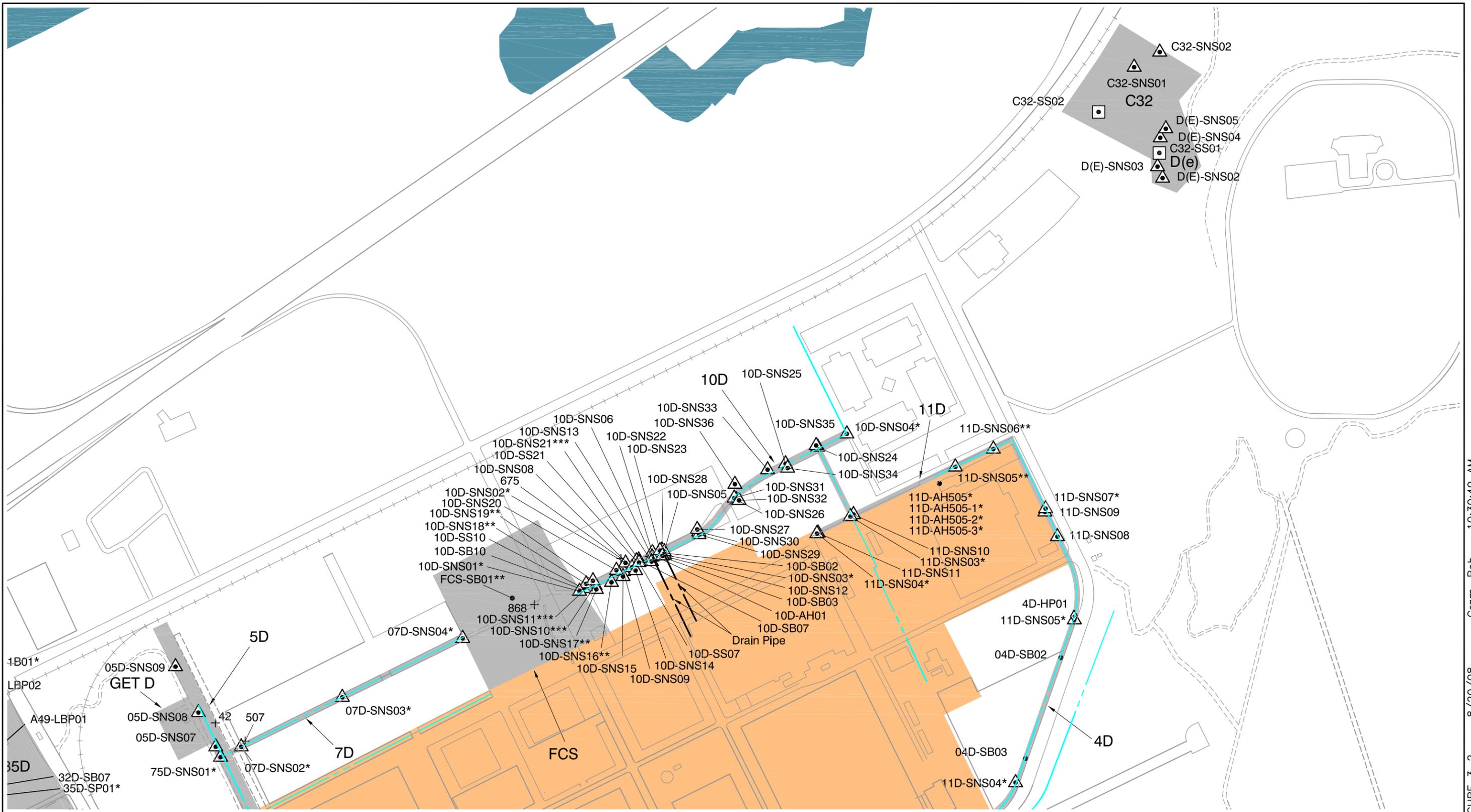




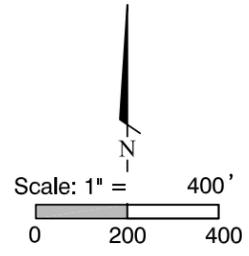
AEROJET
Environmental Remediation

FIGURE 3-1
Soil Vapor Sample Locations
Areas 20 and 21

SR10121311
 8/20/08
 Gram, Bob
 10:25:28 AM



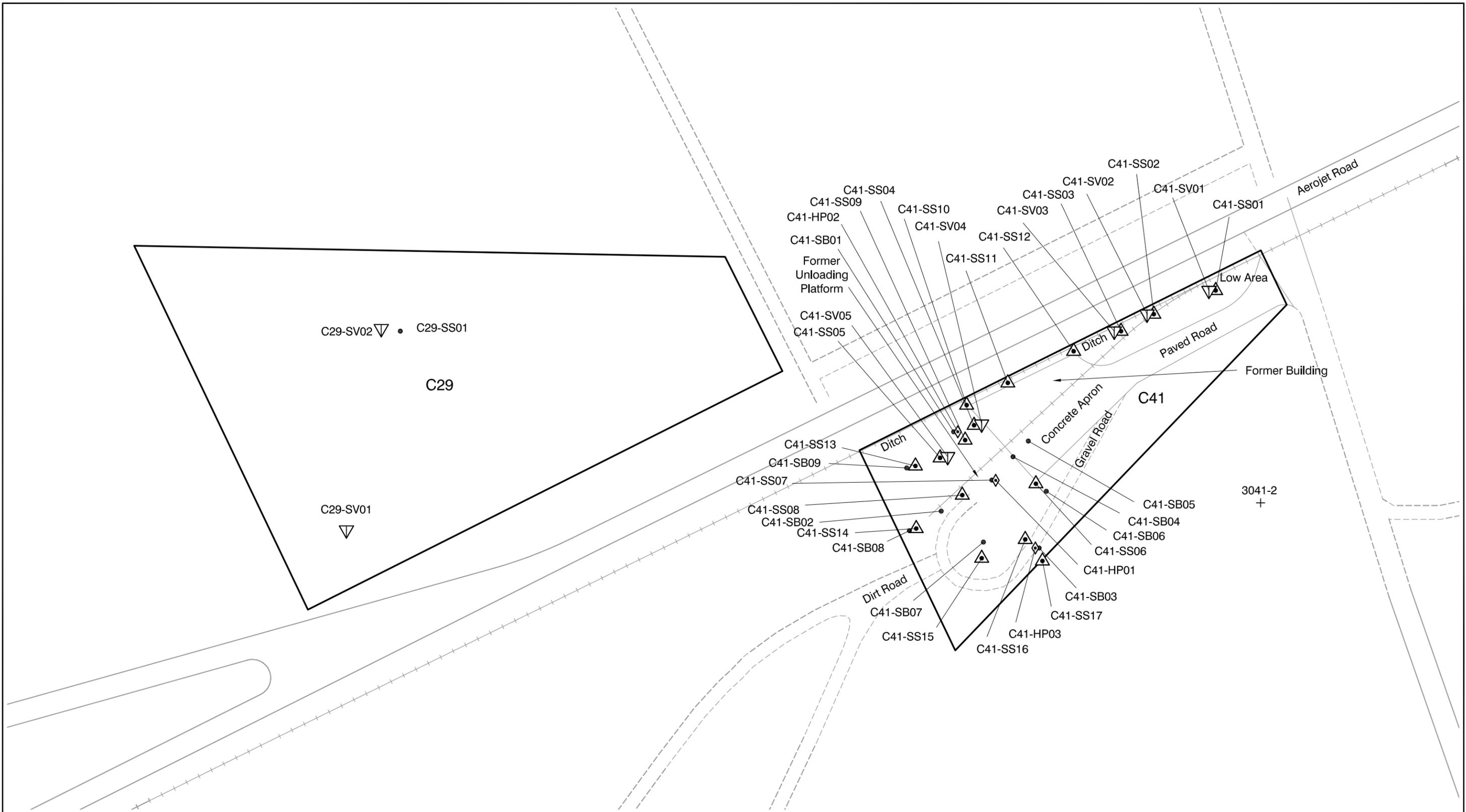
- LEGEND**
- Exposure Zone Boundary
 - Surface/Near Surface Sample
 - Soil Boring
 - Monitor Well
 - Hydropunch
 - * Stage 1 or Pre-Stage 1 RI Sample



AEROJET
Environmental Remediation

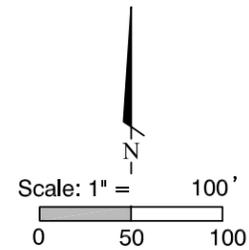
FIGURE 3-2
Soil Sample Locations
Areas 20 & 21

SR10121312 8/20/08 Gram, Bob 10:30:49 AM



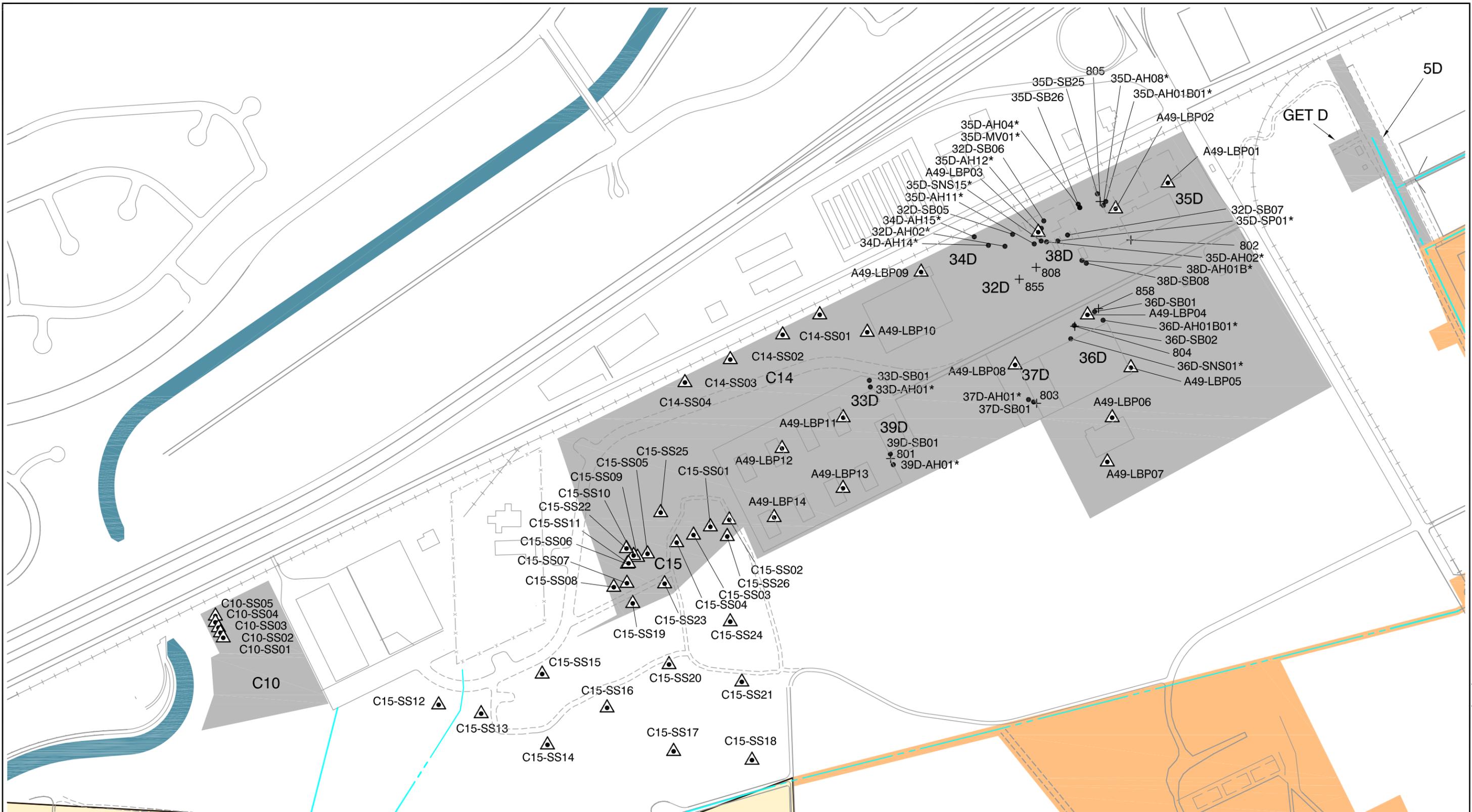
LEGEND

- | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|--|----------------------|
| | Site Boundary | | Soil Sample Location |
| | Vapor Probe Point Sample | | Monitor Well |
| | Auger Hole | | Railroad Track |
| | Hydropunch | | |



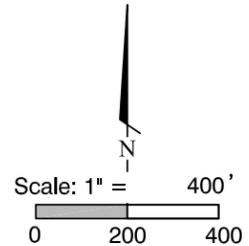
AEROJET
Environmental Remediation

FIGURE 3-3
Sample Locations Sites C29 and C41



LEGEND

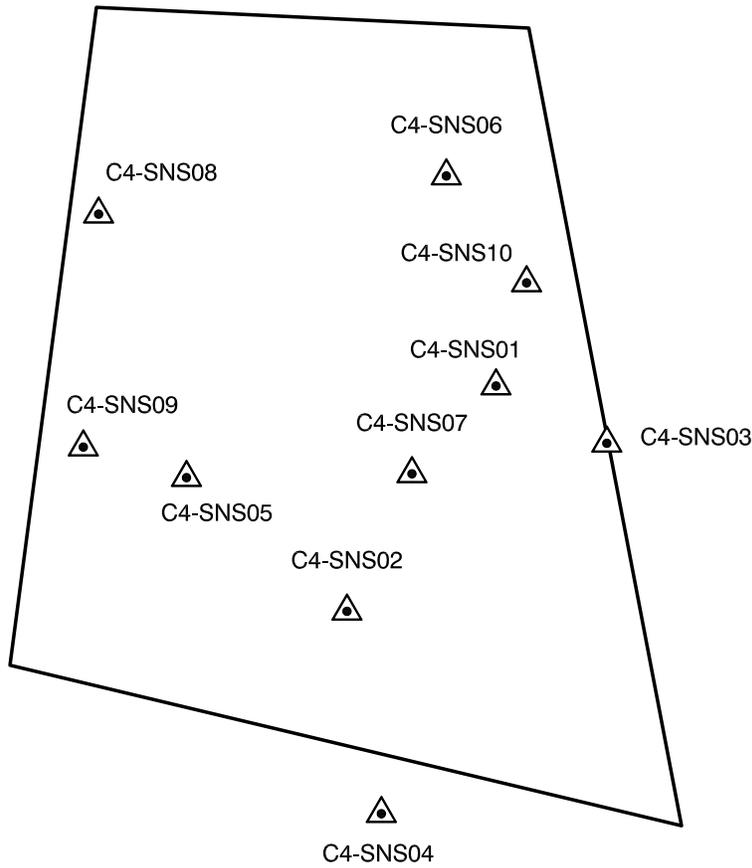
- Exposure Zone Boundary
- Surface/Near Surface Sample
- Soil Boring
- Monitor Well
- Hydropunch
- Stage 1 or Pre-Stage 1 RI Sample



AEROJET
Environmental Remediation

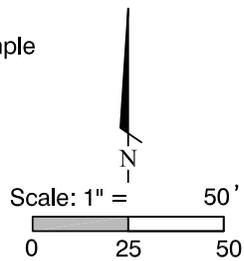
FIGURE 3-5
Soil Sample Locations Area 49

SR10121312 8/20/08 Gram, Bob 10:32:53 AM



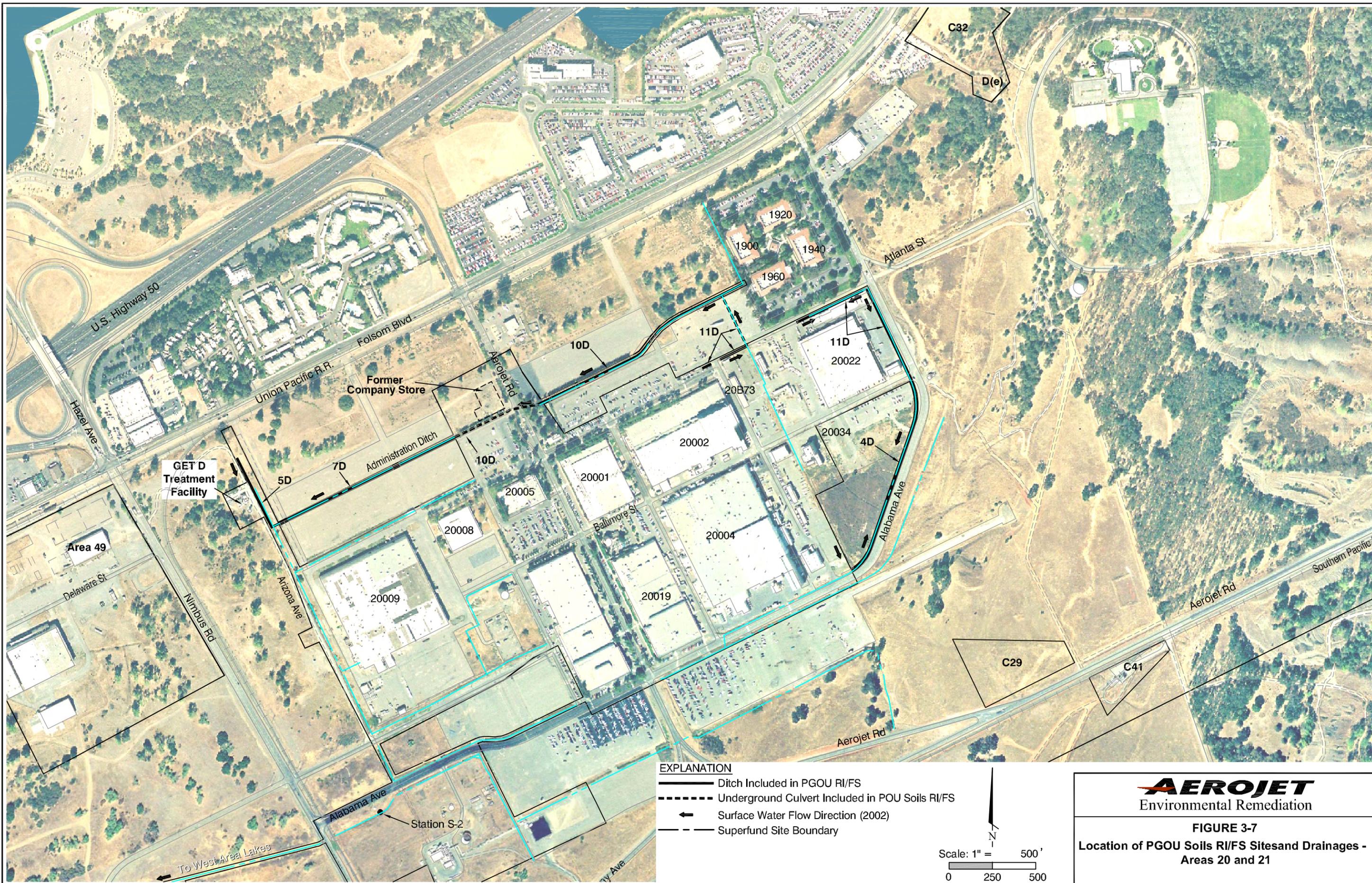
LEGEND

-  Surface/Near Surface Soil Sample
-  Site Boundary



AEROJET
Environmental Remediation

FIGURE 3-6
Site C-4 Sample Locations



EXPLANATION

- Ditch Included in PGOU RI/FS
- - - Underground Culvert Included in POU Soils RI/FS
- ← Surface Water Flow Direction (2002)
- - - Superfund Site Boundary

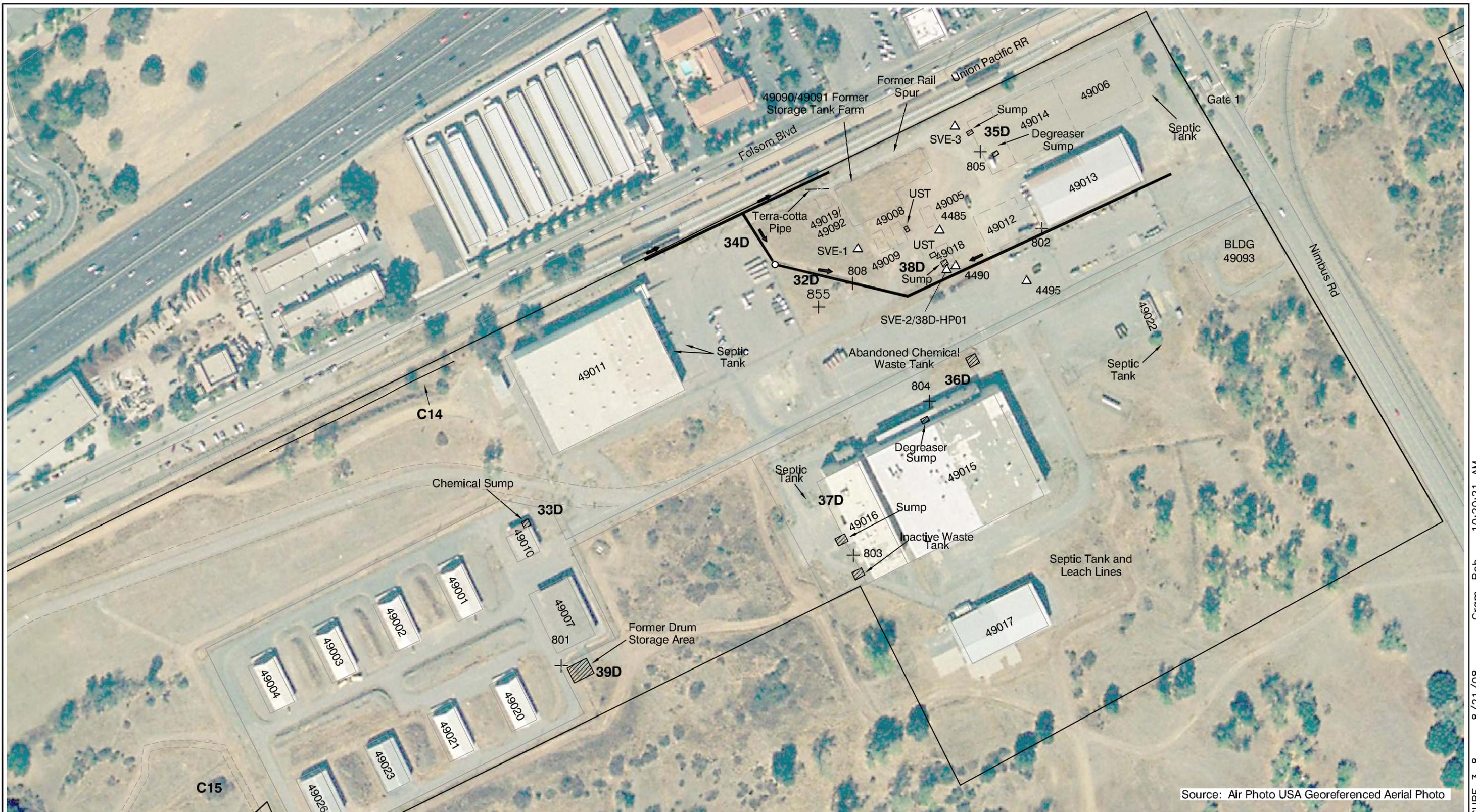
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AEROJET
Environmental Remediation

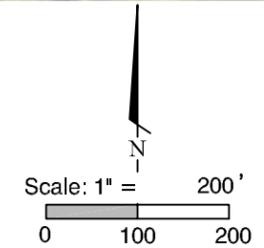
FIGURE 3-7
Location of PGOU Soils RI/FS Sites and Drainages - Areas 20 and 21

FIGURE 3-7 8/21/08 Gram, Bob 10:11:58 AM SR10124229



EXPLANATION

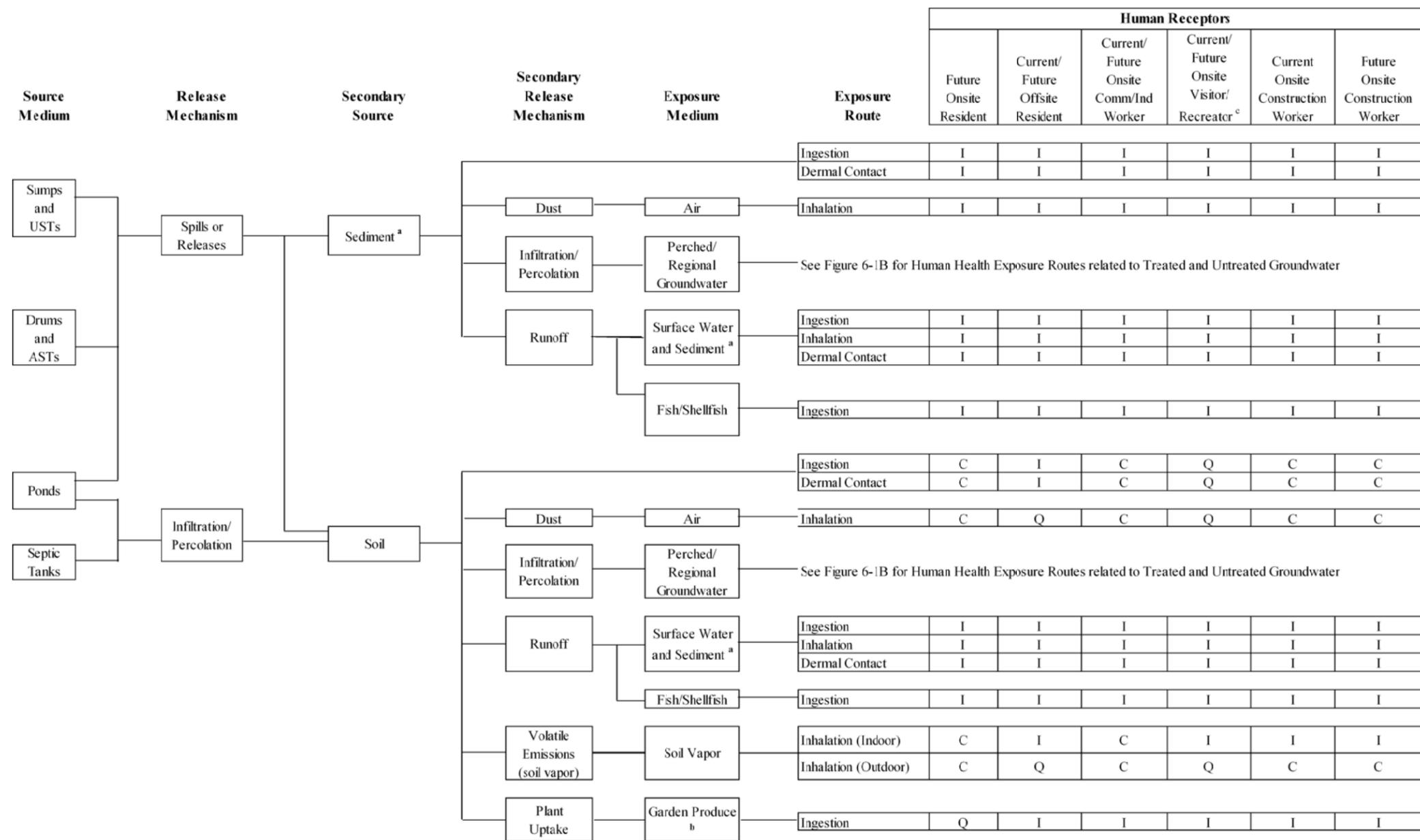
- | | | | |
|--|--|--|----------------------------|
| | Open Ditch | | Monitor Well |
| | Start/End of Potential Source Site Ditch | | Soil Vapor Extraction Well |
| | Surface Water Flow Direction (2002) | | Septic Tank and Leach Line |
| | Superfund Site Boundary | | |
| | Former Location of Building | | |
| | Potential Source | | |



AEROJET
Environmental Remediation

FIGURE 3-8
Location of PGOU Soils RI/FS Sites and Drainages - Area 49

FIGURE 3-8 8/21/08 Gram, Bob 10:20:21 AM SR10124230



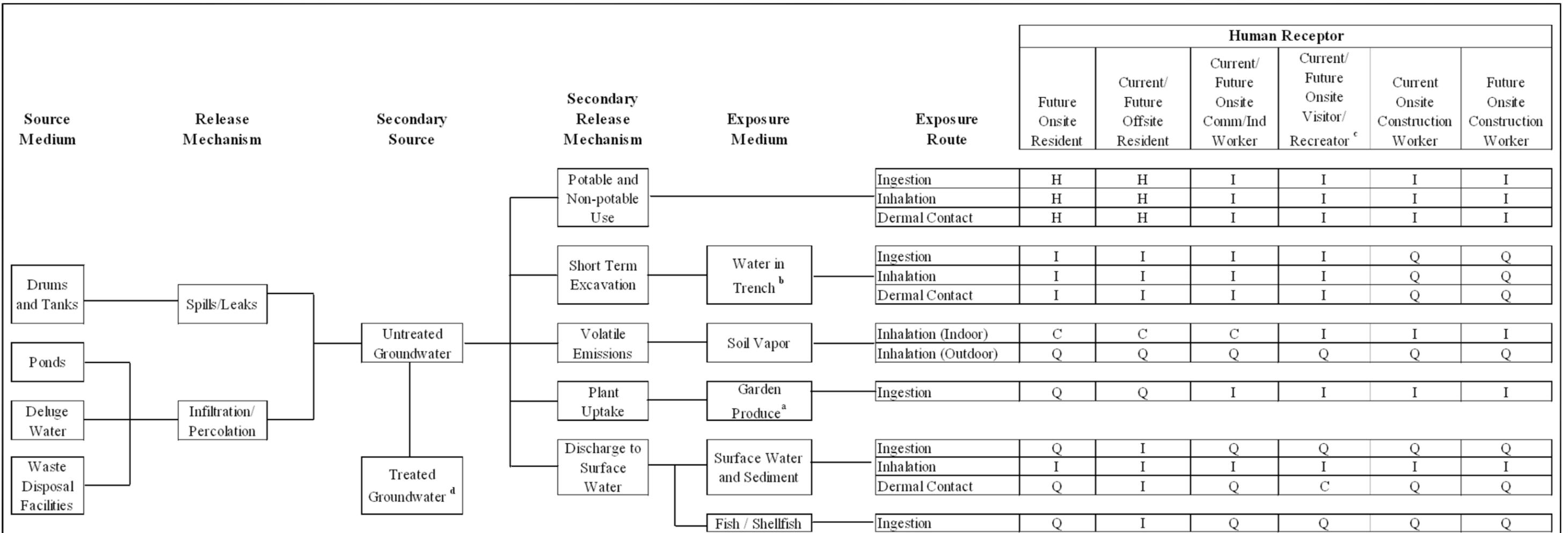
Notes and Key:

- a No sediment was identified in the potential source sites within Areas 20, 21 and 49. Samples collected within ditches were characterized as surface soil samples because they are 1) exposed (i.e., not covered by water); 2) dry (unsaturated); 3) sufficiently fine-grained such that they may become airborne; and 4) will be mixed in with shallow soil during site grading.
- b Projected residential redevelopment at Aerojet is not likely to include land-intensive pathways, such as in-situ gardening. The naturally occurring soil at Aerojet is not suited for this type of activity. Significant land preparation activities (i.e., addition of topsoil and nutrients) would be required prior to growing fruits or vegetables.
- c Since a residential and/or commercial/industrial soil exposure will be evaluated for all the source sites, there is no need to quantify a separate visitor/recreational exposure. Exposures to fish on the Aerojet property are highly unlikely, and are dependent upon the presence of edible species that are of large enough size to be filleted.

ASTs	Above-ground Storage Tank	I	Incomplete exposure pathway
C	Complete exposure pathway evaluated quantitatively	USTs	Underground Storage Tank
Comm/Ind	Commercial/Industrial	Q	Qualitative (not quantitative) evaluation conducted for this potentially complete exposure pathway



FIGURE 3-9a
Conceptual Site Model PGOU Soil Exposure Pathways
Human Receptors



Notes and Key:

- a Projected residential redevelopment at Aerojet is not likely to include land-intensive pathways, such as in-situ gardening. The naturally occurring soil at Aerojet is not suited for this type of activity. Significant land preparation activities (i.e., addition of topsoil and nutrients) would be required prior to growing fruits or vegetables.
- b Although construction workers may briefly encounter the shallow water table in some OUs, construction activities in saturated trench conditions are generally avoided and dewatering is performed to avoid work in a wet and slippery trench. Dermal exposures to contaminants in trench water would be incomplete as steady state absorption and penetration of the skin is unlikely, given short exposure times.
- c Recreational exposure will be evaluated on a site-specific basis; if a residential and/or commercial/industrial soil exposure has already been evaluated, there is no need to quantify a separate recreational exposure to soil unless the property may be transferred solely for recreational use. Exposures to fish on the Aerojet property are highly unlikely, and are dependent upon the presence of edible species that are of large enough size to be filleted.
- d No discharge of treated groundwater to surface water bodies identified in PGOU.

- C Complete exposure pathway evaluated quantitatively
- Comm/Ind Commercial/Industrial
- H Hypothetically complete in absence of institutional controls
- I Incomplete exposure pathway
- Q Qualitative (not quantitative) evaluation conducted for this potentially complete exposure pathway



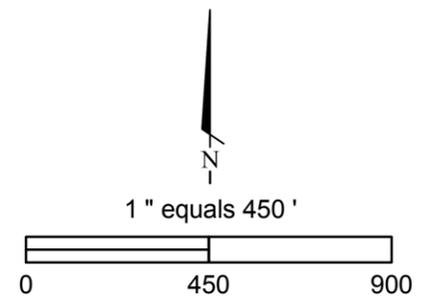
FIGURE 3-9b
Conceptual Site Model for PGOU Groundwater Exposure Pathways for Human Receptors



Legend

- C4** Site Location
- PGOU
- Carveout Area
- Soil Cancer Risks (Direct)
 - Location Not Quantified - No COPCs
 - ≤ 1E-6
 - > 1E-6 and ≤ 1E-5
 - > 1E-5 and ≤ 1E-4
 - > 1E-4
- Soil Vapor Cancer Risks (Indoor Air)
 - ◇ Location Not Quantified - No COPCs
 - ◇ ≤ 1E-6
 - ◇ > 1E-6 and ≤ 1E-5
 - ◇ > 1E-5 and ≤ 1E-4
 - ◇ > 1E-4
- Groundwater Cancer Risks (Indoor Air)
 - Location Not Quantified - No COPCs
 - ≤ 1E-6
 - > 1E-6 and ≤ 1E-5
 - > 1E-5 and ≤ 1E-4
 - > 1E-4

Note: Some symbols may overlap and hide other symbols beneath them.



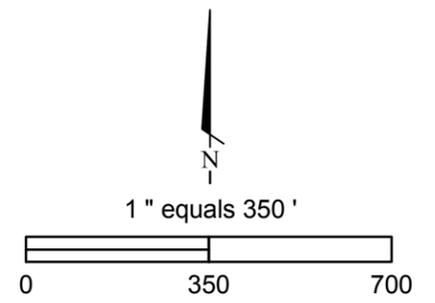
AEROJET
 Environmental Remediation
 Figure 3-10a
 Residential
 Cancer Risks - All Media
 Areas 20 and 21



Legend

- C4** Site Location
- PGOU
- Carveout Area
- Soil Cancer Risks (Direct)
 - Location Not Quantified - No COPCs
 - ≤ 1E-6
 - > 1E-6 and ≤ 1E-5
 - > 1E-5 and ≤ 1E-4
 - > 1E-4
- Soil Vapor Cancer Risks (Indoor Air)
 - ◇ Location Not Quantified - No COPCs
 - ◇ ≤ 1E-6
 - ◇ > 1E-6 and ≤ 1E-5
 - ◇ > 1E-5 and ≤ 1E-4
 - ◇ > 1E-4
- Groundwater Cancer Risks (Indoor Air)
 - Location Not Quantified - No COPCs
 - ≤ 1E-6
 - > 1E-6 and ≤ 1E-5
 - > 1E-5 and ≤ 1E-4
 - > 1E-4

Note: Some symbols may overlap and hide other symbols beneath them.



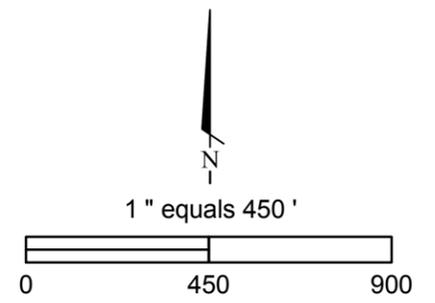
AEROJET
Environmental Remediation
 Figure 3-10b
 Residential
 Cancer Risks - All Media
 Area 49



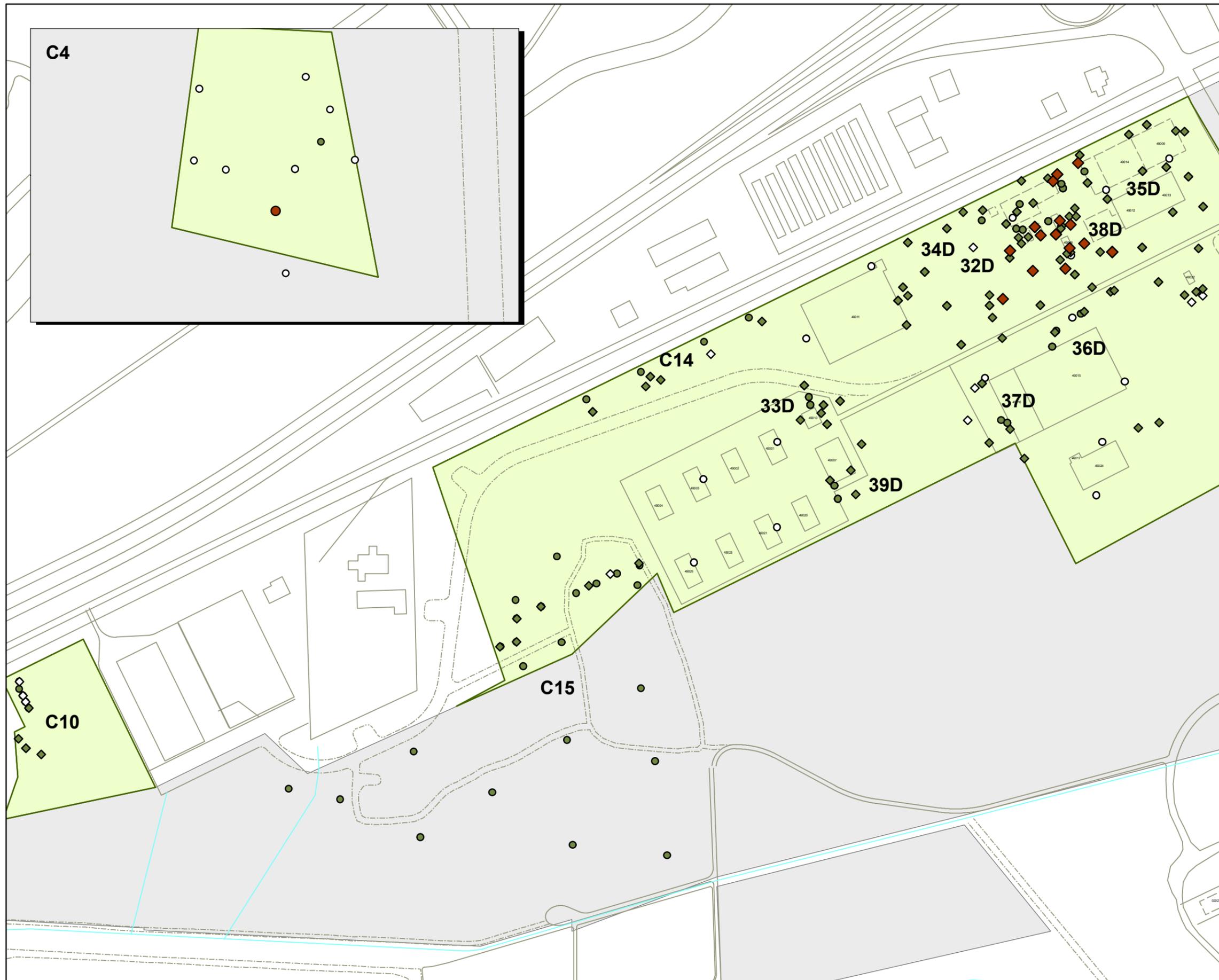
Legend

- C4** Site Location
- PGOU
- Carveout Area
- Soil Non-Cancer HIs (Direct)
 - Location Not Quantified - No COPCs
 - HI <= 1.0
 - HI > 1.0
- Soil Vapor Non-Cancer HIs (Indoor Air)
 - Location Not Quantified - No COPCs
 - HI <= 1.0
 - HI > 1.0

Note: Some symbols may overlap and hide other symbols beneath them.



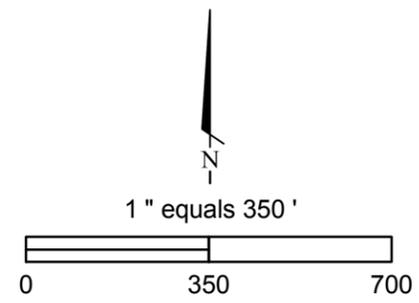
AEROJET
 Environmental Remediation
 Figure 3-10c
 Residential
 Non-Cancer Effects - All Media
 Areas 20 and 21



Legend

- C4** Site Location
- PGOU
- Carveout Area
- Soil Non-Cancer HIs (Direct)
 - Location Not Quantified - No COPCs
 - HI <= 1.0
 - HI > 1.0
- Soil Vapor Non-Cancer HIs (Indoor Air)
 - ◇ Location Not Quantified - No COPCs
 - ◇ HI <= 1.0
 - ◇ HI > 1.0

Note: Some symbols may overlap and hide other symbols beneath them.



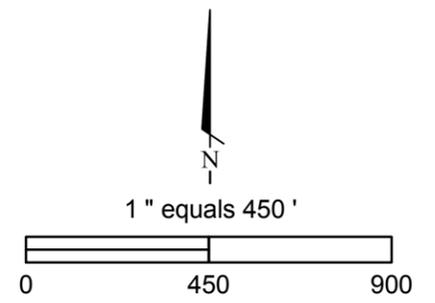
AEROJET
 Environmental Remediation
 Figure 3-10d
 Residential
 Non-Cancer Effects - All Media
 Area 49



Legend

- C4** Site Location
- PGOU
- Carveout Area
- Soil Cancer Risks (Direct)
 - Location Not Quantified - No COPCs
 - ≤ 1E-6
 - > 1E-6 and ≤ 1E-5
 - > 1E-5 and ≤ 1E-4
 - > 1E-4
- Soil Vapor Cancer Risks (Indoor Air)
 - ◇ Location Not Quantified - No COPCs
 - ◇ ≤ 1E-6
 - ◇ > 1E-6 and ≤ 1E-5
 - ◇ > 1E-5 and ≤ 1E-4
 - ◇ > 1E-4
- Groundwater Cancer Risks (Indoor Air)
 - Location Not Quantified - No COPCs
 - ≤ 1E-6
 - > 1E-6 and ≤ 1E-5
 - > 1E-5 and ≤ 1E-4
 - > 1E-4

Note: Some symbols may overlap and hide other symbols beneath them.



AEROJET
Environmental Remediation

Figure 3-11a

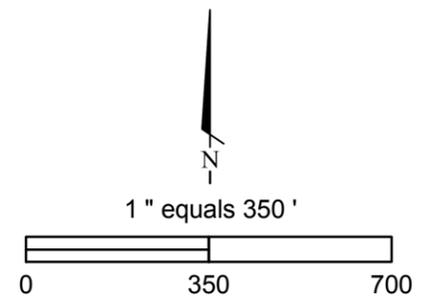
Commercial/Industrial Worker
Cancer Risks - All Media
Areas 20 and 21



Legend

- C4** Site Location
- PGOU
- Carveout Area
- Soil Cancer Risks (Direct)
 - Location Not Quantified - No COPCs
 - ≤ 1E-6
 - > 1E-6 and ≤ 1E-5
 - > 1E-5 and ≤ 1E-4
 - > 1E-4
- Soil Vapor Cancer Risks (Indoor Air)
 - ◇ Location Not Quantified - No COPCs
 - ◇ ≤ 1E-6
 - ◇ > 1E-6 and ≤ 1E-5
 - ◇ > 1E-5 and ≤ 1E-4
 - ◇ > 1E-4
- Groundwater Cancer Risks (Indoor Air)
 - Location Not Quantified - No COPCs
 - ≤ 1E-6
 - > 1E-6 and ≤ 1E-5
 - > 1E-5 and ≤ 1E-4
 - > 1E-4

Note: Some symbols may overlap and hide other symbols beneath them.



AEROJET
Environmental Remediation

Figure 3-11b

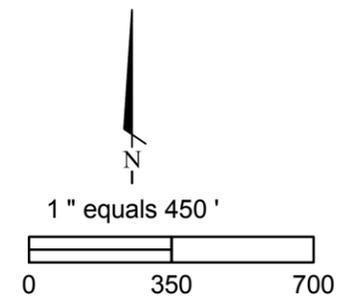
Commercial/Industrial Worker
Cancer Risks - All Media
Area 49



Legend

- C4** Site Location
- PGOU
- Carveout Area
- Soil Non-Cancer HIs (Direct)
 - Location Not Quantified - No COPCs
 - HI <= 1.0
 - HI > 1.0
- Soil Vapor Non-Cancer HIs (Indoor Air)
 - Location Not Quantified - No COPCs
 - HI <= 1.0
 - HI > 1.0
- Groundwater Non-Cancer HIs (Indoor Air)
 - Location Not Quantified - No COPCs
 - HI <= 1.0
 - HI > 1.0

Note: Some symbols may overlap and hide other symbols beneath them.



AEROJET

Environmental Remediation

Figure 3-11c

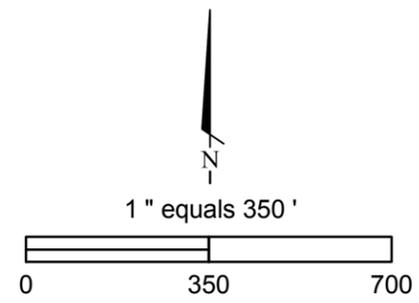
Commercial/Industrial Worker
Non-Cancer Effects - All Media
Areas 20 and 21



Legend

- C4** Site Location
- PGOU
- Carveout Area
- Soil Non-Cancer HIs (Direct)
 - Location Not Quantified - No COPCs
 - HI <= 1.0
 - HI > 1.0
- Soil Vapor Non-Cancer HIs (Indoor Air)
 - ◇ Location Not Quantified - No COPCs
 - ◇ HI <= 1.0
 - ◇ HI > 1.0
- Groundwater Non-Cancer HIs (Indoor Air)
 - Location Not Quantified - No COPCs
 - HI <= 1.0
 - HI > 1.0

Note: Some symbols may overlap and hide other symbols beneath them.



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Environmental Remediation

Figure 3-11d

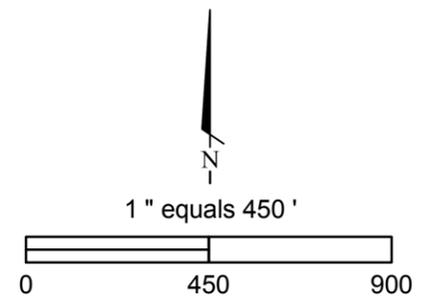
Commercial/Industrial Worker
Non-Cancer Effects - All Media
Area 49



Legend

- C4** Site Location
- PGOU
- Carveout Area
- Soil Cancer Risks (Direct)
 - Location Not Quantified - No COPCs
 - ≤ 1E-6
 - > 1E-6 and ≤ 1E-5
 - > 1E-5 and ≤ 1E-4
 - > 1E-4
- Soil Vapor Cancer Risks (Outdoor Air)
 - ◇ Location Not Quantified - No COPCs
 - ◇ ≤ 1E-6
 - ◇ > 1E-6 and ≤ 1E-5
 - ◇ > 1E-5 and ≤ 1E-4
 - ◇ > 1E-4

Note: Some symbols may overlap and hide other symbols beneath them.



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Environmental Remediation

Figure 3-12a

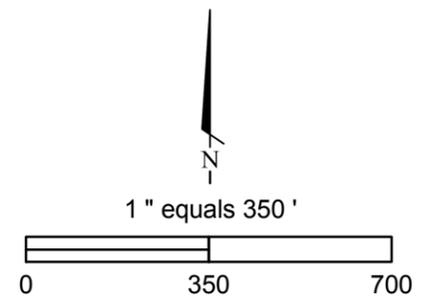
Construction Worker
Cancer Risks - All Media
Areas 20 and 21



Legend

- C4** Site Location
- PGOU
- Carveout Area
- Soil Cancer Risks (Direct)
 - Location Not Quantified - No COPCs
 - ≤ 1E-6
 - > 1E-6 and ≤ 1E-5
 - > 1E-5 and ≤ 1E-4
 - > 1E-4
- Soil Vapor Cancer Risks (Outdoor Air)
 - ◇ Location Not Quantified - No COPCs
 - ◇ ≤ 1E-6
 - ◇ > 1E-6 and ≤ 1E-5
 - ◇ > 1E-5 and ≤ 1E-4
 - ◇ > 1E-4

Note: Some symbols may overlap and hide other symbols beneath them.



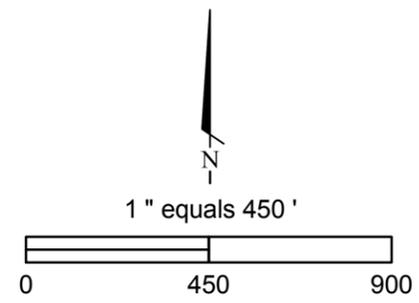
AEROJET
 Environmental Remediation
 Figure 3-12b
 Construction Worker
 Cancer Risks - All Media
 Area 49



Legend

- C4** Site Location
- PGOU
- Carveout Area
- Soil Non-Cancer HIs (Direct)
 - Location Not Quantified - No COPCs
 - HI <= 1.0
 - HI > 1.0
- Soil Vapor Non-Cancer HIs (Outdoor Air)
 - Location Not Quantified - No COPCs
 - HI <= 1.0
 - HI > 1.0

Note: Some symbols may overlap and hide other symbols beneath them.



AEROJET
Environmental Remediation

Figure 3-12c

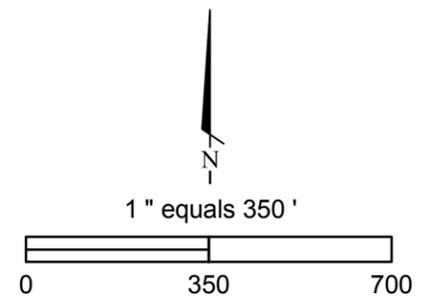
Construction Worker
Non-Cancer Effects - All Media
Areas 20 and 21



Legend

- C4** Site Location
- PGOU
- Carveout Area
- Soil Non-Cancer HIs (Direct)
 - Location Not Quantified - No COPCs
 - HI ≤ 1.0
 - HI > 1.0
- Soil Vapor Non-Cancer HIs (Outdoor Air)
 - ◇ Location Not Quantified - No COPCs
 - ◆ HI ≤ 1.0
 - ◆ HI > 1.0

Note: Some symbols may overlap and hide other symbols beneath them.



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Environmental Remediation

Figure 3-12d

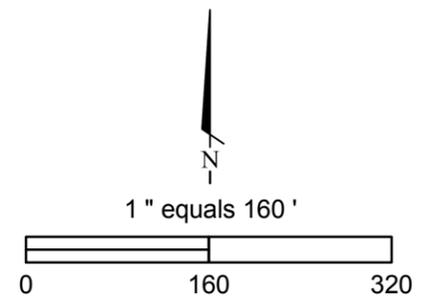
Construction Worker
Non-Cancer Effects - All Media
Area 49



Legend

- C4** Site Location
- PGOU
- Carveout Area
- Soil Cancer Risks (Direct)
 - Location Not Quantified - No COPCs
 - ≤ 1E-6
 - > 1E-6 and ≤ 1E-5
 - > 1E-5 and ≤ 1E-4
 - > 1E-4
- Soil Vapor Cancer Risks (Outdoor Air)
 - ◇ Location Not Quantified - No COPCs
 - ◇ ≤ 1E-6
 - ◇ > 1E-6 and ≤ 1E-5
 - ◇ > 1E-5 and ≤ 1E-4
 - ◇ > 1E-4

Note: Some symbols may overlap and hide other symbols beneath them.



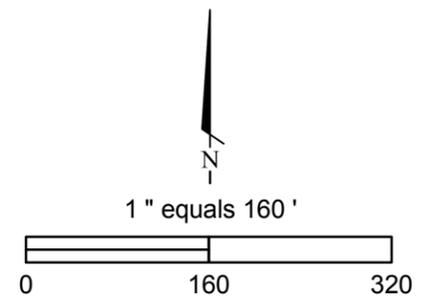
AEROJET
 Environmental Remediation
 Figure 3-13a
 Maintenance Worker
 Cancer Risks - All Media
 Area 49



Legend

- C4** Site Location
- PGOU
- Carveout Area
- Soil Non-Cancer HIs (Direct)
 - Location Not Quantified - No COPCs
 - HI <= 1.0
 - HI > 1.0
- Soil Vapor Non-Cancer HIs (Outdoor Air)
 - Location Not Quantified - No COPCs
 - HI <= 1.0
 - HI > 1.0

Note: Some symbols may overlap and hide other symbols beneath them.



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 Environmental Remediation
 Figure 3-13b
 Maintenance Worker
 Non-Cancer Effects - All Media
 Area 49



LEGEND

- DITCH INCLUDED IN PGOU SOILS RIIFS
- - - UNDERGROUND CULVERT INCLUDED IN PGOU SOILS RIIFS
- · - · - DITCH NOT INCLUDED IN PGOU SOILS RIIFS
- - - UNDERGROUND CULVERT NOT INCLUDED IN PGOU SOILS RIIFS
- ← SURFACE WATER FLOW DIRECTION (2002)
- - - SUPERFUND SITE BOUNDARY
- x - x - FENCE

□ LOCATION OF SURFACE/NEAR-SURFACE SOIL SAMPLE

- ANNUAL GRASSLAND
- RUDERAL/DISTURBED
- EMERGENT MARSH

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Environmental Remediation

FIGURE 4-1
Site-Specific Habitat Characterization
Sites 11D and 4D

Scale: 1" = 150'
0 75 150

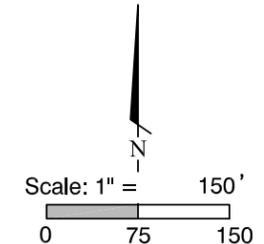


LEGEND

- DITCH INCLUDED IN PGOU SOILS RI/FS
- UNDERGROUND CULVERT INCLUDED IN PGOU SOILS RI/FS
- DITCH NOT INCLUDED IN PGOU SOILS RI/FS
- UNDERGROUND CULVERT NOT INCLUDED IN PGOU SOILS RI/FS
- SURFACE WATER FLOW DIRECTION (2002)
- SUPERFUND SITE BOUNDARY

- SURFACE SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION
- SOIL BORING LOCATION
- MONITOR WELL
- RUDERAL/DISTURBED

NOTE: 10D-SB03 IS CO-LOCATED AT AH01



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Environmental Remediation

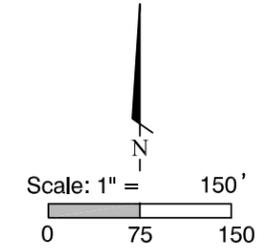
FIGURE 4-2
Site-Specific Habitat Characterization
Site 10D

FIGURE 4-2 8/20/08 Gram, Bob 8:33:48 AM SR10120702



Source: Air Photo USA Georeferenced Aerial Photo

LEGEND	
	DITCH INCLUDED IN PGOU SOILS RI/FS
	UNDERGROUND CULVERT INCLUDED IN PGOU SOILS RI/FS
	DITCH NOT INCLUDED IN PGOU SOILS RI/FS
	UNDERGROUND CULVERT NOT INCLUDED IN PGOU SOILS RI/FS
	SURFACE WATER FLOW DIRECTION (2002)
	SUPERFUND SITE BOUNDARY
	SITE DIVIDER
	FENCE
	SEDIMENT/NEAR SURFACE SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION
	SOIL BORING LOCATION
	ANNUAL GRASSLAND
	RUDERAL/DISTURBED
	FREMONT COTTONWOOD-OAK WOODLAND





AEROJET
Environmental Remediation

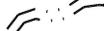
FIGURE 4-3
Site-Specific Habitat Characterization
Sites GET D, 5D, 7D and FCS

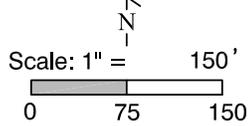
FIGURE 4-3
 8/20/08
 Gram, Bob
 2:46:45 PM
 SR10120704



Source: Air Photo USA Georeferenced Aerial Photo

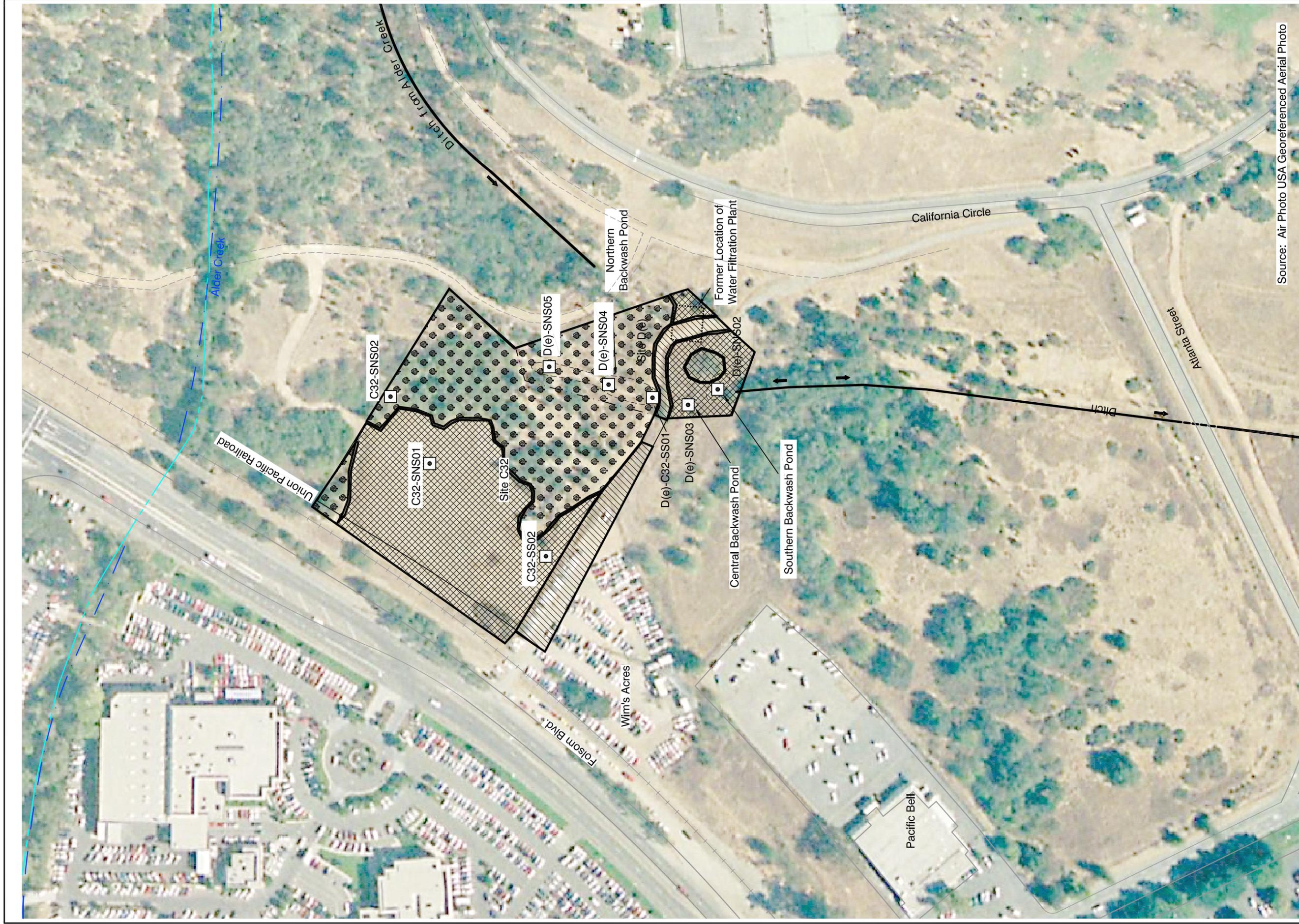
LEGEND

-  SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION
-  SUPERFUND SITE BOUNDARY
-  ANNUAL GRASSLAND
-  EPHEMERAL STREAM



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FIGURE 4-4
Site-Specific Habitat Characterization Site C29



Source: Air Photo USA Georeferenced Aerial Photo

AEROJET
Environmental Remediation

FIGURE 4-5
Site-Specific Habitat Characterization
Sites C32 and D(e)

- ANNUAL GRASSLAND
- RUDERAL/DISTURBED
- WILLOW SCRUB
- FOOTHILL-PINE-OAK WOODLAND

- DITCH NOT INCLUDED IN PGOU SOILS RIFFS
- UNDERGROUND CULVERT NOT INCLUDED IN PGOU SOILS RIFFS
- SURFACE WATER FLOW DIRECTION (2002)
- SUPERFUND SITE BOUNDARY
- SITE DIVIDER
- SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION



Scale: 1" = 150'
0 75 150

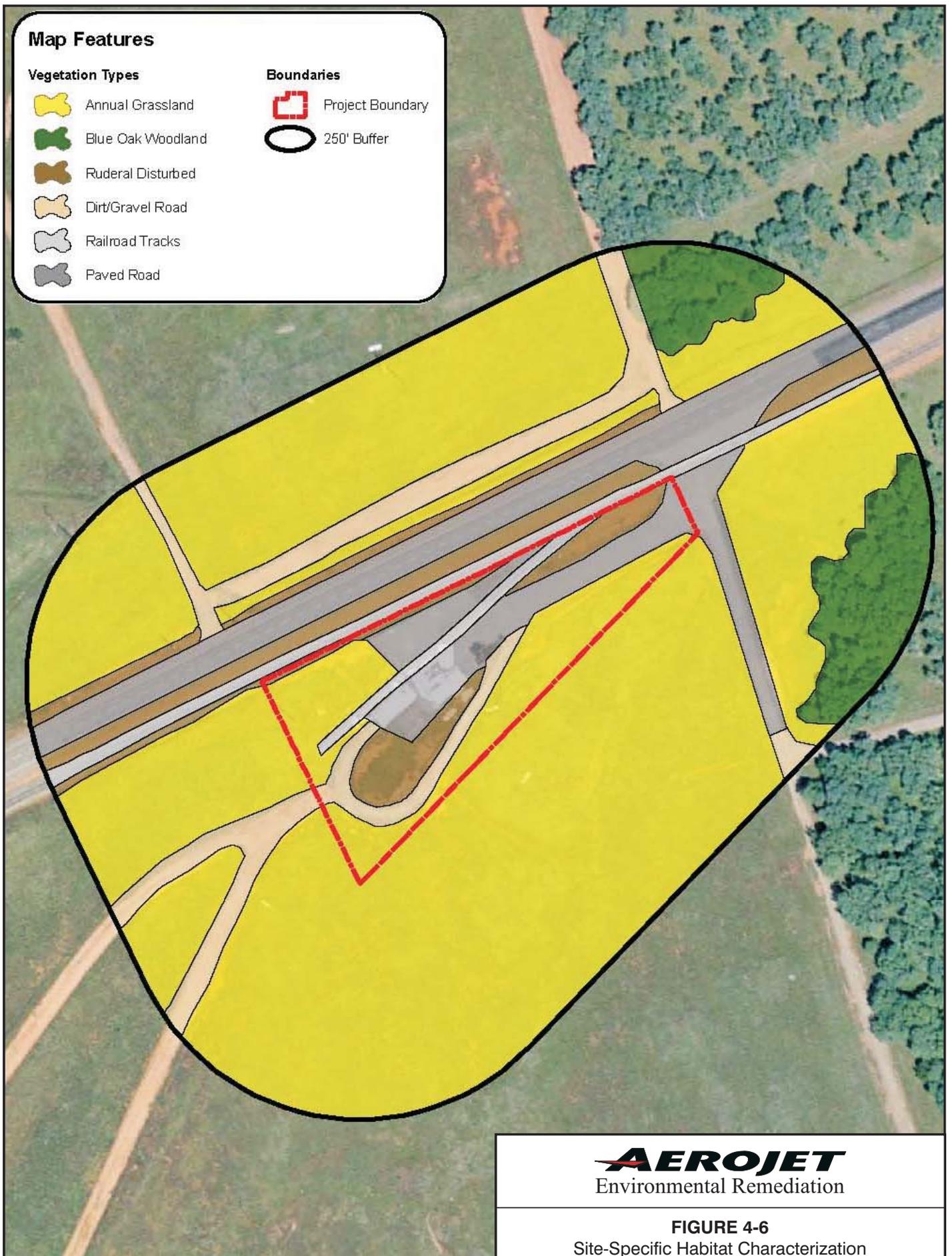
Map Features

Vegetation Types

-  Annual Grassland
-  Blue Oak Woodland
-  Ruderal Disturbed
-  Dirt/Gravel Road
-  Railroad Tracks
-  Paved Road

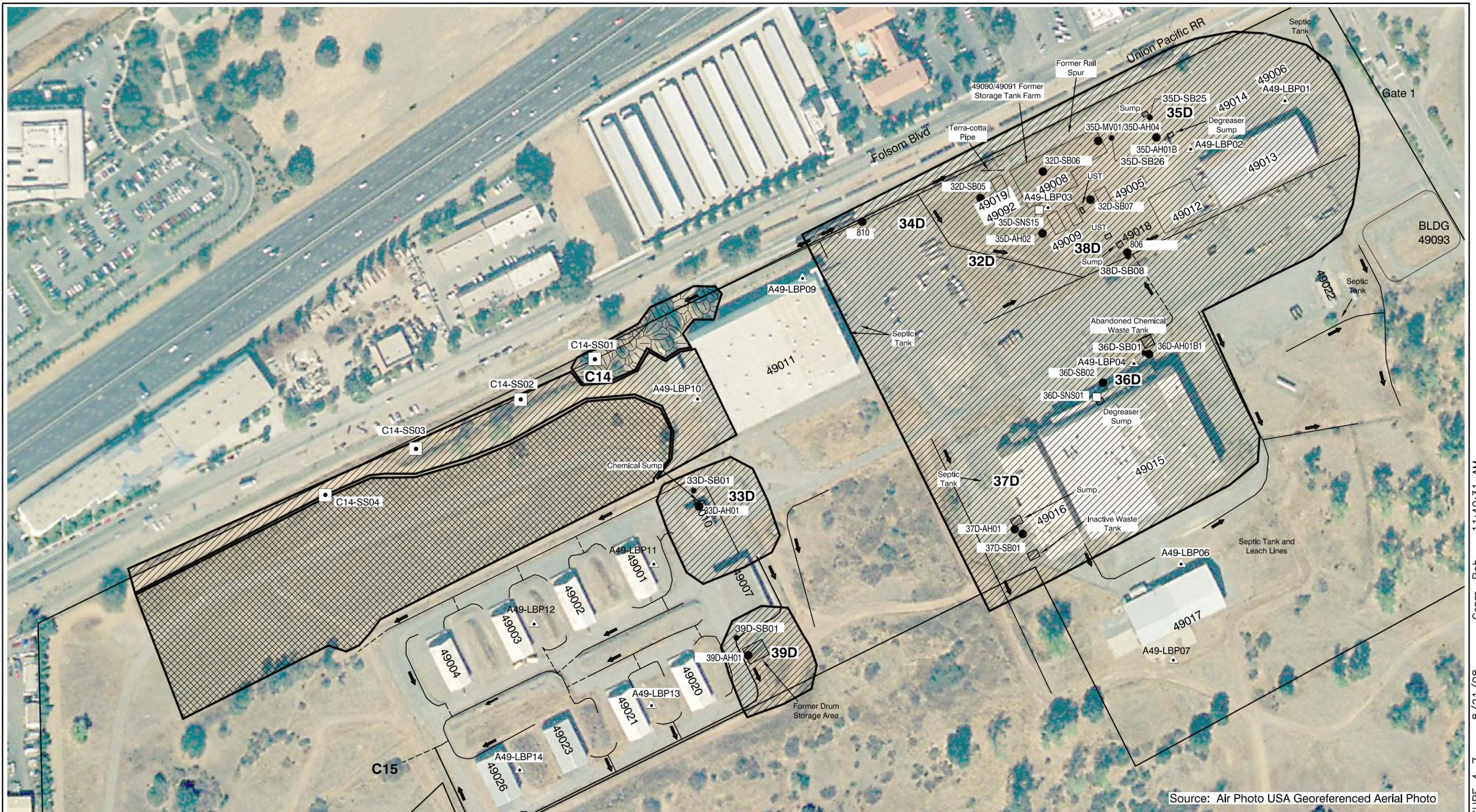
Boundaries

-  Project Boundary
-  250' Buffer



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FIGURE 4-6
Site-Specific Habitat Characterization
Site C41

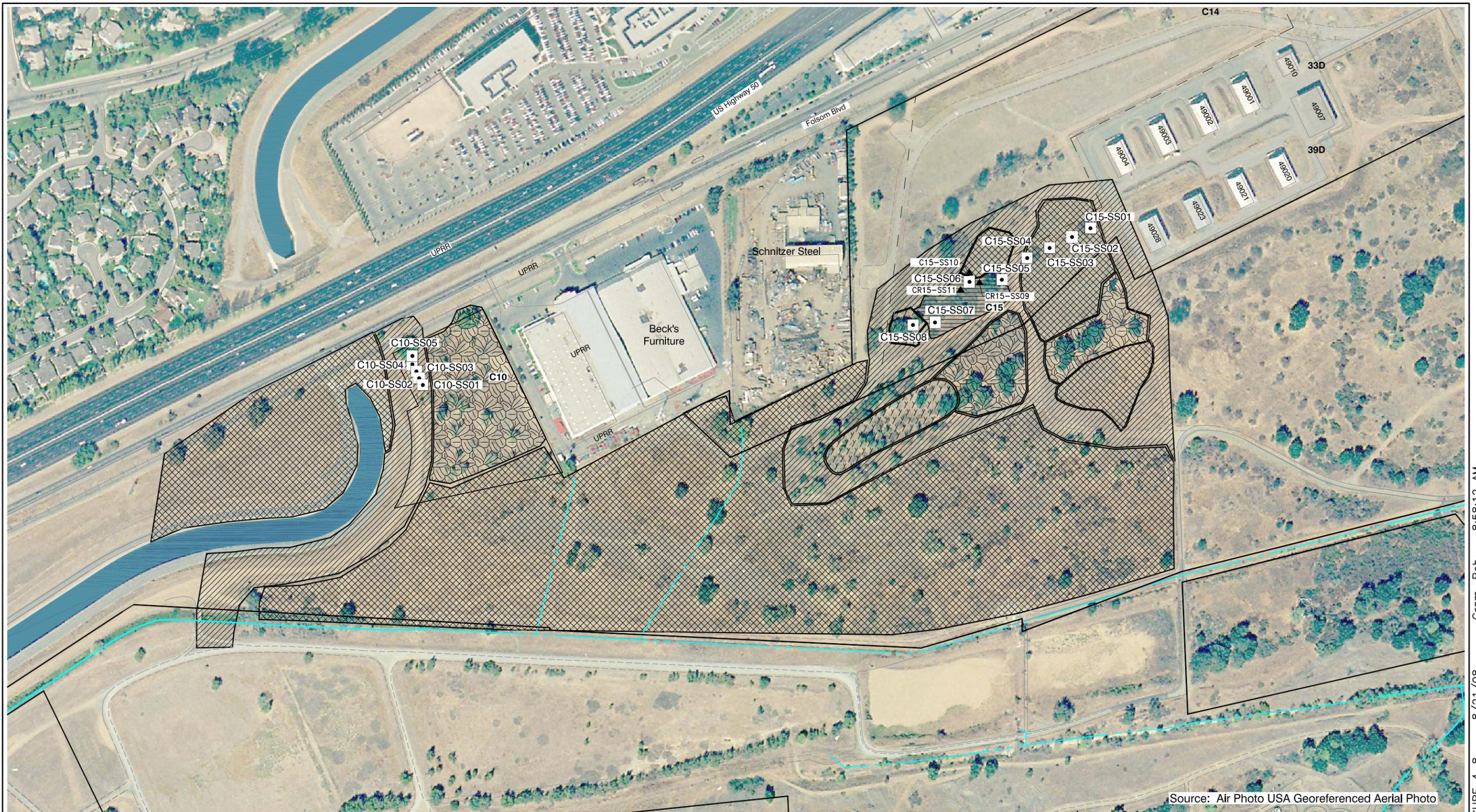


LEGEND	
	DITCH INCLUDED IN PGOU SOILS RI/FS
	UNDERGROUND CULVERT INCLUDED IN PGOU SOILS RI/FS
	DITCH NOT INCLUDED IN PGOU SOILS RI/FS
	UNDERGROUND CULVERT NOT INCLUDED IN PGOU SOILS RI/FS
	SURFACE WATER FLOW DIRECTION (2002)
	SUPERFUND SITE BOUNDARY
	FORMER LOCATION OF BUILDING
	POTENTIAL SOURCE
	SURFACE/NEAR SURFACE SOIL SAMPLE LOCATION
	SURFACE SOIL SAMPLING LOCATION
	SOIL BORING LOCATION
	PROPOSED SOIL VAPOR SAMPLE LOCATION
	SEPTIC TANK AND LEACH LINE
	LEAD-BASED PAINT SAMPLING LOCATION
	ANNUAL GRASSLAND
	RUDERAL/DISTURBED
	FREMONT COTTONWOOD-OAK WOODLAND

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Environmental Remediation

FIGURE 4-7
Site Specific Habitat Characterization
Sites C14, 32D, 33D, 34D, 35D, 36D,xxxx
37D, 38D and 39D

FIGURE 4-7 SR10120707 8/21/08 11:40:31 AM Gram, Bob



Source: Air Photo USA Georeferenced Aerial Photo

LEGEND

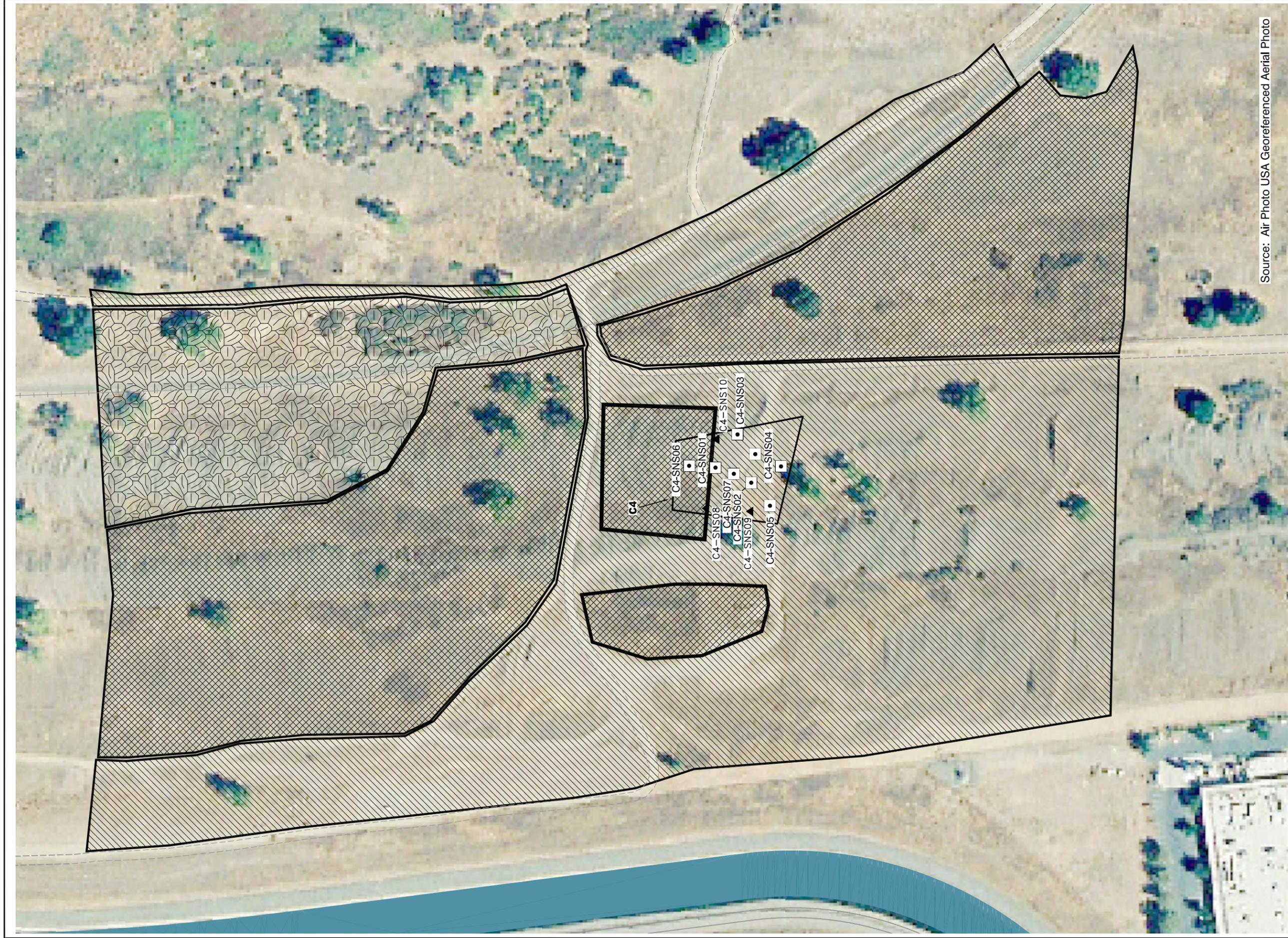
— — —	SUPERFUND SITE BOUNDARY		ANNUAL GRASSLAND
- - - - -	SITE DIVIDER		RUDERAL/DISTURBED
C15	SITE DESIGNATION		FREMONT COTTONWOOD-OAK WOODLAND
◻	SURFACE/NEAR SURFACE SAMPLE		COYOTE BRUSH SCRUB
▲	APPROXIMATE SURFACE/NEAR SURFACE SAMPLE		EMERGENT MARSH

Scale: 1" = 300'
0 150 300

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Environmental Remediation

FIGURE 4-8
Site-Specific Habitat Characterization
Site C10 and C15

FIGURE 4-8 8/21/08 Gram, Bob 8:58:12 AM SR10120708



Source: Air Photo USA Georeferenced Aerial Photo

LEGEND

- SUPERFUND SITE BOUNDARY
- AREA OF SURFICIAL TRASH AND DEBRIS
- ◻ SURFACE SOIL SAMPLING LOCATION
- ▲ APPROXIMATE SURFACE SOIL SAMPLING LOCATION
- ▨ ANNUAL GRASSLAND
- ▧ RUDERAL/DISTURBED
- ▩ FREMONT COTTONWOOD-OAK WOODLAND

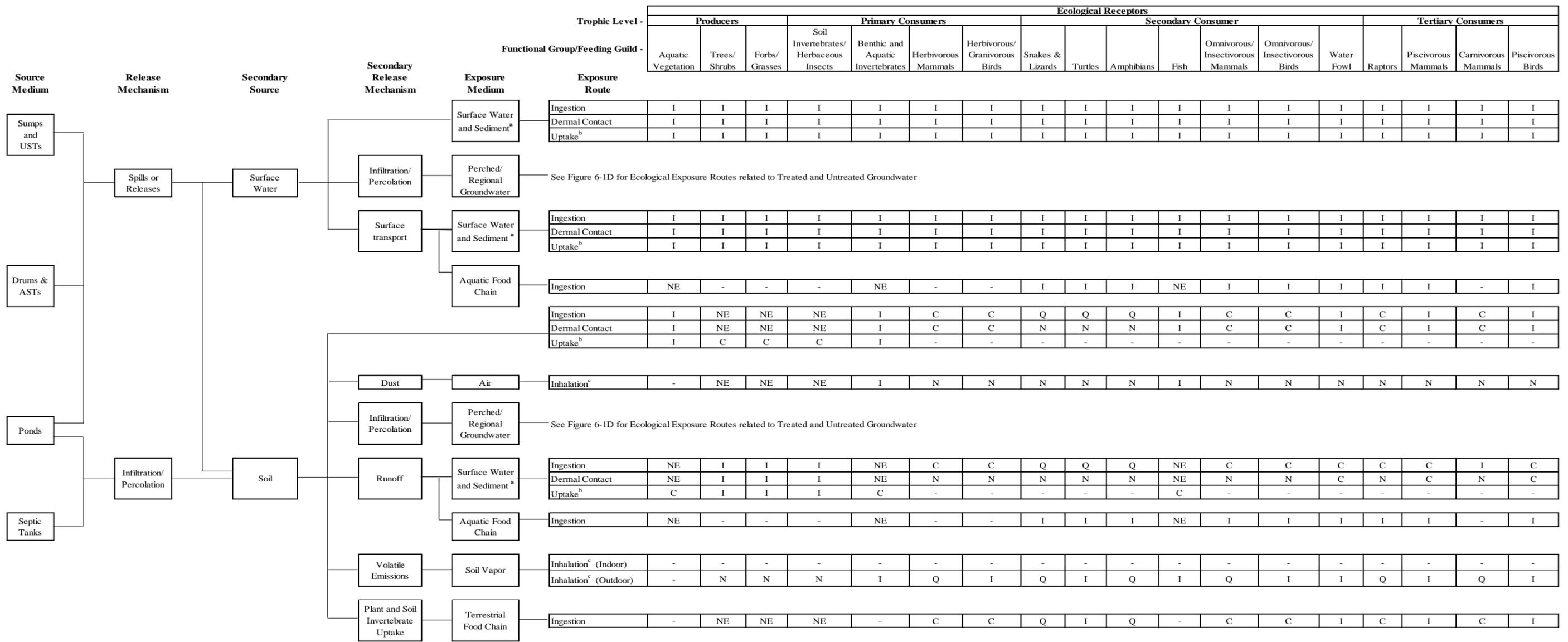


Scale: 1" = 150'
 0 75 150



FIGURE 4-9

Site-Specific Habitat Characterization
 Site C4

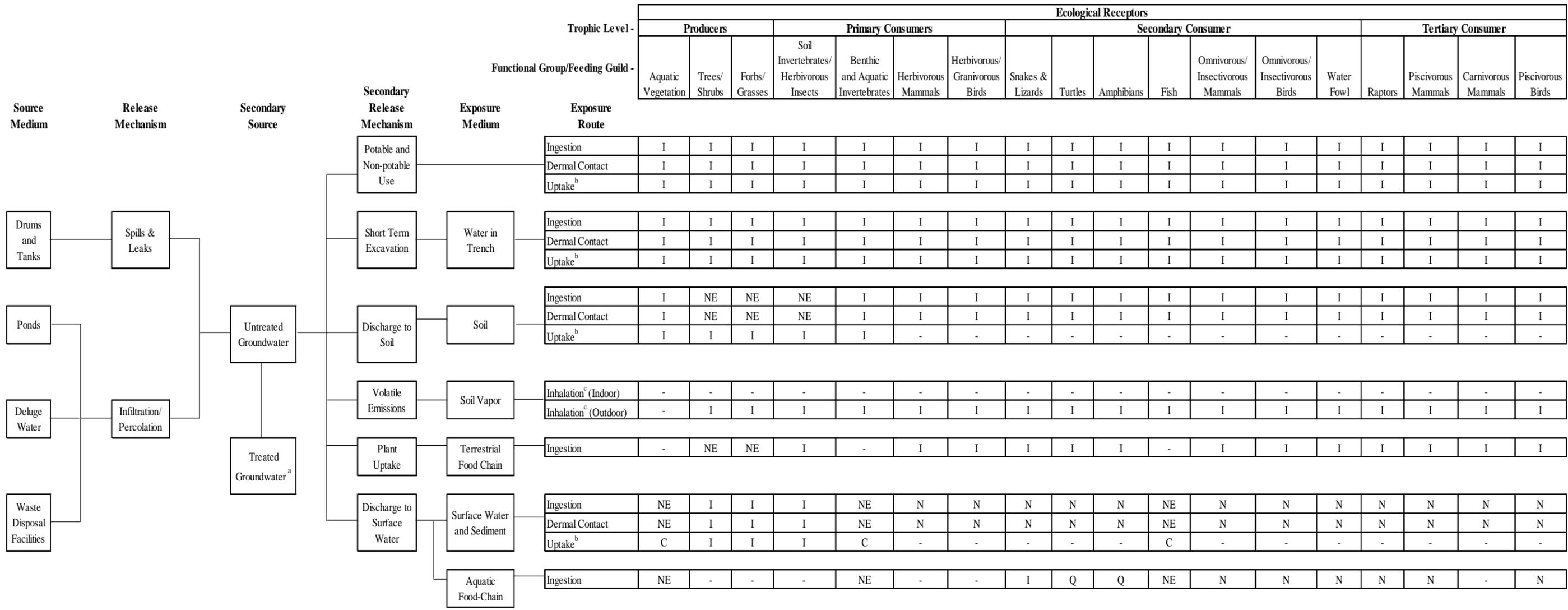


Notes:
a No sediment was identified in the potential source sites within Areas 20, 21 and 49. Samples collected within ditches were characterized as surface soil samples because they are 1) exposed (i.e., not covered by water); 2) dry (unsaturated); 3) sufficiently fine-grained such that they may become airborne; and 4) will be mixed in with shallow soil during site grading.
b Uptake applies only to plants, invertebrates, and fish and includes respiration, dermal uptake, and ingestion by these receptors.
c Inhalation includes vapor uptake by plants and respiration by invertebrates
ASTs Above-ground Storage Tank
USTs Underground Storage Tank

Designations:
C Complete exposure pathway evaluated quantitatively
I Incomplete exposure pathway
N Negligible or insignificant (though hypothetically potentially complete) pathway that will not be evaluated
NE Exposure route is evaluated as part of the uptake pathway
Q Qualitative (not quantitative) evaluation planned for this potentially complete exposure pathway
- Not applicable

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FIGURE 4-10a
Conceptual Site Model for PGOU Soil
Exposure Pathways for Ecological Receptors



Notes:

- a No discharge of treated groundwater to surface water bodies identified in PGOU.
- b Uptake applies only to plants, invertebrates, and fish and includes respiration, dermal uptake, and ingestion by these receptors.
- c Inhalation includes vapor uptake by plants and respiration by invertebrates

Designations:

- C Complete exposure pathway evaluated quantitatively
- I Incomplete exposure pathway
- N Negligible or insignificant (though hypothetically potentially complete) pathway that will not be evaluated
- NE Exposure route is evaluated as part of the uptake pathway
- Q Qualitative (not quantitative) evaluation planned for this potentially complete exposure pathway
- Not applicable



FIGURE 4-10b
Conceptual Site Model for PGOU Soil Exposure
Groundwater Exposure Pathways
for Ecological Receptors



Cell 2
47,190 sq. ft.

Cell 1
42,427 sq. ft.

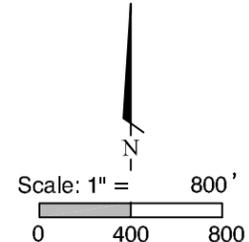
West Pond
9,509 sq. ft.

East Pond
11,614 sq. ft.

Ditch 10D
3,700 sq. ft.

Ditch 7D
685 sq. ft.

Administrative Ditch
8,267 sq. ft.



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FIGURE 4-11
PGOU Ditches and Downstream
Receiving Areas

Tables

**Table 2-1 Site Descriptions
RI/FS for PGOU Soil Sites in Areas 20, 21, and 49
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Area	Site Number	Description and Historical Operations	Current Land Use	Potential Future Land Use	Media Sampled	Analytes
20 and 21	4D	Area 20 Surface Water Drainage System Section of unlined ditch south of Building 20022 and east of Building 20024	Vacant	Commercial	Soil Vapor Soil	VOCs Metals
20 and 21	11D	Area 20 Surface Water Drainage System Unlined ditches north and east of Building 20022 and 170-foot section of ditch north of Building 20B73 and underground culvert	Vacant	Commercial	Soil Vapor Soil Soil	VOCs Metals PCBs
20 and 21	10D	Area 20 Surface Water Drainage System Unlined ditch north of Buildings 20001 and 20002	Vacant	Commercial	Soil Vapor Soil Soil Soil	VOCs Metals PCBs SVOCs
20 and 21	7D	Area 20 Surface Water Drainage System Gunite-lined ditch north of Building 20009	Vacant	Residential	Soil Vapor Soil Perched Groundwater	VOCs Metals Nitrate/Nitrite
20 and 21	5D	Area 20 Surface Water Drainage System Section of unlined ditch between northern property line and confluence with potential source site 7D	Vacant	Residential	Soil	Metals
20 and 21	Former Company Store	Former Company Store Freon 113 discovered during Stage 1 RI attributed to refrigeration units at Former Company Store	Vacant	Residential	Soil Vapor Soil Soil	VOCs Metals SVOCs
20 and 21	C29	Area of Potentially Disturbed Soil Identified by USEPA in 1957 aerial photo as possible burial site	Vacant	Residential	Soil Vapor Soil	VOCs Metals
20 and 21	D(e)	Area 21 Former Water Filtration Plant Three backwash ponds	Vacant	Commercial	Soil Vapor Soil	VOCs Metals
20 and 21	C32	Debris Site Debris believed to be due to dumping allowed by owner of land adjacent to Aerojet boundary	Vacant	Commercial	Soil Vapor Soil Soil	VOCs Metals SVOCs
20 and 21	GET D Treatment Facility	GET D Treatment Facility Treatment of extracted groundwater	Commercial	Residential	Soil Vapor	VOCs

Table 2-1 *Site Descriptions*
RI/FS for PGOU Soil Sites in Areas 20, 21, and 49
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

Area	Site Number	Description and Historical Operations	Current Land Use	Potential Future Land Use	Media Sampled	Analytes
20 and 21	C41	Former Railcar Siding Treatment of extracted groundwater	Commercial	Residential	Soil Vapor Soil	VOCs Metals SVOCs
49	32D	Area 49 Surface Water Drainage Ditch System Unlined ditch 2 Sumps & UST - Bldg 49008 3 Acid Storage Tanks - Bldgs 49019/49092 6 Storage Tanks - Bldgs 49090 & 49091	Vacant	Commercial / Roadway	Soil Vapor Soil Soil Soil	VOCs Metals SVOCs TPH
49	34D	Area 49 Surface Water Drainage System Surface Water Runoff	Vacant	Commercial / Roadway	Soil Vapor	VOCs
49	38D	Area 49 Surface Water Drainage System Surface Water Runoff Sump & UST - Bldg 49018	Vacant	Commercial / Roadway	Soil Vapor Soil	VOCs Metals
49	35D	Large Degreaser Sump at Building 49014 Building 49014 is Inert Chamber Processing 2 septic tanks - Bldgs 49006 & 49014	Vacant	Commercial / Roadway	Soil Vapor Soil	VOCs Metals
49	33D	Chemical Waste Sump at Building 49010 Chemical Sampling	Commercial	Commercial	Soil Vapor Soil Soil	VOCs Metals SVOCs
49	39D	Drum Storage Area Bulk Chemical Storage	Vacant	Commercial	Soil Vapor Soil Soil	VOCs Metals SVOCs
49	36D	Abandoned Chemical Waste Tank, Degreaser Sump, and Septic Tank North Side of Building 49015 Tactical Process and Inert Chamber Processing	Commercial	Commercial	Soil Vapor Soil Soil	VOCs Metals SVOCs
49	Area 49 Septic Tanks	Septic Tanks Buildings 49015 and 49022	Vacant	Commercial	Soil Vapor	VOCs
49	37D	Waste Tank, Sump, and Septic Tank West End of Building 49016 Receiving, Inspection, Calibration, NDT, Repair Laboratory.	Commercial	Commercial	Soil Vapor Soil Soil Soil	VOCs Metals SVOCs TPH
49	C4	Former Debris Site Graded area with some domestic trash and debris.	Vacant	Residential	Soil Soil Soil	Metals SVOCs D&F

**Table 2-1 Site Descriptions
RI/FS for PGOU Soil Sites in Areas 20, 21, and 49
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Area	Site Number	Description and Historical Operations	Current Land Use	Potential Future Land Use	Media Sampled	Analytes
49	C10	Concrete-lined Ditch and Surrounding Land Ditch predates Aerojet use of site. Water flow in ditch is onto Aerojet property.	Vacant	Commercial	Soil Vapor Soil	VOCs Metals
49	C14	Drainage Area and Open Land on Northern Boundary of Aerojet Site Drainage ditch is historical dredge pit. Potentially received runoff from western portion of Area 49.	Vacant	Commercial	Soil Vapor Soil	VOCs Metals
49	C15	Drainage Ditch and Low-Lying Area between Area 49 and Schnitzer Steel Area received surface water runoff from west end of Area 49 and Schnitzer Steel.	Vacant	Residential or Commercial	Soil Vapor Soil	VOCs Metals
49	Building 49011	Potential Lead Based Paint on Building 49011	Commercial	Commercial	Soil	Metals
49	Buildings	Buildings 49001, 49002, 49003, 49004, 49020, 49021, 49023, 49026 Potential Lead Based Paint	Commercial	Commercial	Soil	Metals
49	Building 49017	Potential Lead Based Paint on Building 49017	Commercial	Commercial	Soil	Metals

Notes and Key:

RI = Remedial Investigation
USEPA = United States Environmental Protection Agency
UST = Underground storage tank

D&F = Dioxin and Furan
PCB = Polychlorinated biphenyl
SVOC = Semivolatile organic compound
TPH = Total petroleum hydrocarbons
VOC = Volatile organic compound

Table 3-1a Soil Human Health COPC Screening Levels
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

CAS No.	Chemical	Residential PRG for Soil (mg/kg)	CHHSL for Soil (mg/kg)	Human Health Screening Level for Soil (mg/kg)
30560-19-1	Acephate	5.6 E+1		5.6 E+0
75-07-0	Acetaldehyde	1.1 E+1		1.1 E+0
34256-82-1	Acetochlor	1.2 E+3		1.2 E+2
67-64-1	Acetone	1.4 E+4		1.4 E+3
75-86-5	Acetone cyanohydrin	4.9 E+1		4.9 E+0
75-05-8	Acetonitrile	4.2 E+2		4.2 E+1
107-02-8	Acrolein	1.0 E-1		1.0 E-2
79-06-1	Acrylamide	1.1 E-1		1.1 E-2
79-10-7	Acrylic acid	2.9 E+4		2.9 E+3
107-13-1	Acrylonitrile ^a	5.5 E-2		5.5 E-3
15972-60-8	Alachlor	6.0 E+0		6.0 E-1
1596-84-5	Alar	9.2 E+3		9.2 E+2
116-06-3	Aldicarb	6.1 E+1		6.1 E+0
1646-88-4	Aldicarb sulfone	6.1 E+1		6.1 E+0
309-00-2	Aldrin	2.9 E-2	3.3 E-2	2.9 E-3
74223-64-6	Ally	1.5 E+4		1.5 E+3
107-18-6	Allyl alcohol	3.1 E+2		3.1 E+1
107-05-1	Allyl chloride	1.7 E+1		1.7 E+0
7429-90-5	Aluminum	7.6 E+4		7.6 E+3
20859-73-8	Aluminum phosphide	3.1 E+1		3.1 E+0
67485-29-4	Amdro	1.8 E+1		1.8 E+0
834-12-8	Ametryn	5.5 E+2		5.5 E+1
1321-12-6	Aminodinitrotoluene	1.2 E+1		1.2 E+0
591-27-5	m-Aminophenol	4.3 E+3		4.3 E+2
504-24-5	4-Aminopyridine	1.2 E+0		1.2 E-1
33089-61-1	Amitraz	1.5 E+2		1.5 E+1
7773-06-0	Ammonium sulfamate	1.2 E+4		1.2 E+3
62-53-3	Aniline	8.5 E+1		8.5 E+0
7440-36-0	Antimony and compounds	3.1 E+1	3.0 E+1	3.0 E+0
74115-24-5	Apollo	7.9 E+2		7.9 E+1
140-57-8	Aramite	1.9 E+1		1.9 E+0
7440-38-2	Arsenic ^a	6.2 E-2	7.0 E-2	6.2 E-3
76578-14-8	Assure	5.5 E+2		5.5 E+1
3337-71-1	Asulam	3.1 E+3		3.1 E+2
1912-24-9	Atrazine	2.2 E+0		2.2 E-1
71751-41-2	Avermectin B1	2.4 E+1		2.4 E+0
103-33-3	Azobenzene	4.4 E+0		4.4 E-1
7440-39-3	Barium and compounds	5.4 E+3	5.2 E+3	5.2 E+2
114-26-1	Baygon	2.4 E+2		2.4 E+1
43121-43-3	Bayleton	1.8 E+3		1.8 E+2
68359-37-5	Baythroid	1.5 E+3		1.5 E+2
1861-40-1	Benefin	1.8 E+4		1.8 E+3
17804-35-2	Benomyl	3.1 E+3		3.1 E+2
25057-89-0	Bentazon	1.8 E+3		1.8 E+2
100-52-7	Benzaldehyde	6.1 E+3		6.1 E+2
71-43-2	Benzene	6.4 E-1		6.4 E-2
92-87-5	Benzidine	2.1 E-3		2.1 E-4
65-85-0	Benzoic acid	1.0 E+5		1.0 E+4
98-07-7	Benzotrithloride	3.7 E-2		3.7 E-3
100-51-6	Benzyl alcohol	1.8 E+4		1.8 E+3
100-44-7	Benzyl chloride	8.9 E-1		8.9 E-2
7440-41-7	Beryllium and compounds	1.5 E+2	1.5 E+2	1.5 E+1
141-66-2	Bidrin	6.1 E+0		6.1 E-1
82657-04-3	Biphenthrin (Talstar)	9.2 E+2		9.2 E+1
92-52-4	1,1-Biphenyl	3.0 E+3		3.0 E+2
111-44-4	Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	2.2 E-1		2.2 E-2
108-60-1	Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	2.9 E+0		2.9 E-1
542-88-1	Bis(chloromethyl)ether	1.9 E-4		1.9 E-5
108-60-1	Bis(2-chloro-1-methylethyl)ether	2.9 E+0		2.9 E-1

Table 3-1a Soil Human Health COPC Screening Levels
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Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

CAS No.	Chemical	Residential PRG for Soil (mg/kg)	CHHSL for Soil (mg/kg)	Human Health Screening Level for Soil (mg/kg)
117-81-7	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)	3.5 E+1		3.5 E+0
80-05-7	Bisphenol A	3.1 E+3		3.1 E+2
7440-42-8	Boron	1.6 E+4		1.6 E+3
15541-45-4	Bromate	6.9 E-1		6.9 E-2
108-86-1	Bromobenzene	2.8 E+1		2.8 E+0
75-27-4	Bromodichloromethane	8.2 E-1		8.2 E-2
75-25-2	Bromoform (tribromomethane)	6.2 E+1		6.2 E+0
74-83-9	Bromomethane (Methyl bromide)	3.9 E+0		3.9 E-1
2104-96-3	Bromophos	3.1 E+2		3.1 E+1
1689-84-5	Bromoxynil	1.2 E+3		1.2 E+2
1689-99-2	Bromoxynil octanoate	1.2 E+3		1.2 E+2
106-99-0	1,3-Butadiene ^a	1.1 E-2		1.1 E-3
71-36-3	1-Butanol	6.1 E+3		6.1 E+2
2008-41-5	Butylate	3.1 E+3		3.1 E+2
104-51-8	n-Butylbenzene	2.4 E+2		2.4 E+1
135-9-88	sec-Butylbenzene	2.2 E+2		2.2 E+1
98-06-6	tert-Butylbenzene	3.9 E+2		3.9 E+1
85-68-7	Butyl benzyl phthalate	1.2 E+4		1.2 E+3
85-70-1	Butylphthalyl butylglycolate	6.1 E+4		6.1 E+3
7440-43-9	Cadmium and compounds	3.7 E+1	1.7 E+0	1.7 E-1
105-60-2	Caprolactam	3.1 E+4		3.1 E+3
2425-06-1	Captadol	5.7 E+1		5.7 E+0
133-06-2	Captan	1.4 E+2		1.4 E+1
63-25-2	Carbaryl	6.1 E+3		6.1 E+2
86-74-8	Carbazole	2.4 E+1		2.4 E+0
1563-66-2	Carbofuran	3.1 E+2		3.1 E+1
75-15-0	Carbon disulfide	3.6 E+2		3.6 E+1
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	2.5 E-1		2.5 E-2
55285-14-8	Carbosulfan	6.1 E+2		6.1 E+1
5234-68-4	Carboxin	6.1 E+3		6.1 E+2
133-90-4	Chloramben	9.2 E+2		9.2 E+1
118-75-2	Chloranil	1.2 E+0		1.2 E-1
12789-03-6	Chlordane (technical)	1.6 E+0	4.3 E-1	4.3 E-2
90982-32-4	Chlorimuron-ethyl	1.2 E+3		1.2 E+2
79-11-8	Chloroacetic acid	1.2 E+2		1.2 E+1
532-27-4	2-Chloroacetophenone	3.3 E-2		3.3 E-3
106-47-8	4-Chloroaniline	2.4 E+2		2.4 E+1
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	1.5 E+2		1.5 E+1
510-15-6	Chlorobenzilate	1.8 E+0		1.8 E-1
74-11-3	p-Chlorobenzoic acid	1.2 E+4		1.2 E+3
98-56-6	4-Chlorobenzotrifluoride	1.2 E+3		1.2 E+2
126-99-8	2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene	3.6 E+0		3.6 E-1
109-69-3	1-Chlorobutane	4.8 E+2		4.8 E+1
75-68-3	1-Chloro-1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b)	3.4 E+2		3.4 E+1
75-45-6	Chlorodifluoromethane	3.4 E+2		3.4 E+1
75-00-3	Chloroethane	3.0 E+0		3.0 E-1
67-66-3	Chloroform	9.4 E-1		9.4 E-2
74-87-3	Chloromethane (methyl chloride)	4.7 E+1		4.7 E+0
95-69-2	4-Chloro-2-methylaniline	8.4 E-1		8.4 E-2
3165-93-3	4-Chloro-2-methylaniline hydrochloride	1.1 E+0		1.1 E-1
91-58-7	beta-Chloronaphthalene	4.9 E+3		4.9 E+2
88-73-3	o-Chloronitrobenzene	1.4 E+0		1.4 E-1
100-00-5	p-Chloronitrobenzene	1.0 E+1		1.0 E+0
95-57-8	2-Chlorophenol	6.3 E+1		6.3 E+0
75-29-6	2-Chloropropane	1.7 E+2		1.7 E+1
1897-45-6	Chlorothalonil	4.4 E+1		4.4 E+0
95-49-8	o-Chlorotoluene	1.6 E+2		1.6 E+1
101-21-3	Chlorpropham	1.2 E+4		1.2 E+3
2921-88-2	Chlorpyrifos	1.8 E+2		1.8 E+1

Table 3-1a Soil Human Health COPC Screening Levels
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CAS No.	Chemical	Residential PRG for Soil (mg/kg)	CHHSL for Soil (mg/kg)	Human Health Screening Level for Soil (mg/kg)
5598-13-0	Chlorpyrifos-methyl	6.1 E+2		6.1 E+1
64902-72-3	Chlorsulfuron	3.1 E+3		3.1 E+2
60238-56-4	Chlorthiophos	4.9 E+1		4.9 E+0
	Total Chromium (1:6 ratio Cr VI:Cr III)	2.1 E+2		2.1 E+1
16065-83-1	Chromium III	1.0 E+5	1.0 E+5	1.0 E+4
18540-29-9	Chromium VI	3.0 E+1	1.7 E+1	1.7 E+0
7440-48-4	Cobalt	9.0 E+2	6.6 E+2	6.6 E+1
7440-50-8	Copper and compounds	3.1 E+3	3.0 E+3	3.0 E+2
123-73-9	Crotonaldehyde	5.3 E-3		5.3 E-4
98-82-8	Cumene (isopropylbenzene)	1.6 E+2		1.6 E+1
21725-46-2	Cyanazine	5.8 E-1		5.8 E-2
57-12-5	Cyanide (free)	1.2 E+3		1.2 E+2
74-90-8	Cyanide (hydrogen)	1.1 E+1		1.1 E+0
460-19-5	Cyanogen	1.3 E+2		1.3 E+1
506-68-3	Cyanogen bromide	2.9 E+2		2.9 E+1
506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride	1.6 E+2		1.6 E+1
110-82-7	Cyclohexane	1.4 E+2		1.4 E+1
108-94-1	Cyclohexanone	1.0 E+5		1.0 E+4
108-91-8	Cyclohexylamine	1.2 E+4		1.2 E+3
68085-85-8	Cyhalothrin/Karate	3.1 E+2		3.1 E+1
52315-07-8	Cypermethrin	6.1 E+2		6.1 E+1
66215-27-8	Cyromazine	4.6 E+2		4.6 E+1
1861-32-1	Dacthal	6.1 E+2		6.1 E+1
75-99-0	Dalapon	1.8 E+3		1.8 E+2
39515-41-8	Danitol	1.5 E+3		1.5 E+2
72-54-8	DDD	2.4 E+0	2.3 E+0	2.3 E-1
72-55-9	DDE	1.7 E+0	1.6 E+0	1.6 E-1
50-29-3	DDT	1.7 E+0	1.6 E+0	1.6 E-1
1163-19-5	Decabromodiphenyl ether	6.1 E+2		6.1 E+1
8065-48-3	Demeton	2.4 E+0		2.4 E-1
2303-16-4	Diallate	8.0 E+0		8.0 E-1
333-41-5	Diazinon	5.5 E+1		5.5 E+0
132-64-9	Dibenzofuran	1.5 E+2		1.5 E+1
106-37-6	1,4-Dibromobenzene	6.1 E+2		6.1 E+1
124-48-1	Dibromochloromethane	1.1 E+0		1.1 E-1
96-12-8	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP) ^a	3.0 E-2		3.0 E-3
106-93-4	1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	3.2 E-2		3.2 E-3
84-74-2	Dibutyl phthalate	6.1 E+3		6.1 E+2
1918-00-9	Dicamba	1.8 E+3		1.8 E+2
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	6.0 E+2		6.0 E+1
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	5.3 E+2		5.3 E+1
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	3.4 E+0		3.4 E-1
91-94-1	3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	1.1 E+0		1.1 E-1
90-98-2	4,4'-Dichlorobenzophenone	1.8 E+3		1.8 E+2
764-41-0	1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	7.9 E-3		7.9 E-4
75-71-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane	9.4 E+1		9.4 E+0
75-34-3	1,1-Dichloroethane ^a	2.8 E+0		2.8 E-1
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane (EDC)	2.8 E-1		2.8 E-2
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethylene	1.2 E+2		1.2 E+1
156-59-2	1,2-Dichloroethylene (cis)	4.3 E+1		4.3 E+0
156-60-5	1,2-Dichloroethylene (trans)	6.9 E+1		6.9 E+0
120-83-2	2,4-Dichlorophenol	1.8 E+2		1.8 E+1
94-82-6	4-(2,4-Dichlorophenoxy)butyric Acid (2,4-DB)	4.9 E+2		4.9 E+1
94-75-7	2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid (2,4-D)	6.9 E+2	6.9 E+2	6.9 E+1
78-87-5	1,2-Dichloropropane	3.4 E-1		3.4 E-2
142-28-9	1,3-Dichloropropane	1.0 E+2		1.0 E+1
542-75-6	1,3-Dichloropropene	7.8 E-1		7.8 E-2
616-23-9	2,3-Dichloropropanol	1.8 E+2		1.8 E+1
62-73-7	Dichlorvos	1.7 E+0		1.7 E-1

Table 3-1a Soil Human Health COPC Screening Levels
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Sacramento County, California

CAS No.	Chemical	Residential PRG for Soil (mg/kg)	CHHSL for Soil (mg/kg)	Human Health Screening Level for Soil (mg/kg)
115-32-2	Dicofol	1.1 E+0		1.1 E-1
77-73-6	Dicyclopentadiene	5.4 E-1		5.4 E-2
60-57-1	Dieldrin	3.0 E-2	3.5 E-2	3.0 E-3
112-34-5	Diethylene glycol, monoethyl ether	6.1 E+2		6.1 E+1
111-90-0	Diethylene glycol, monoethyl ether	3.7 E+3		3.7 E+2
617-84-5	Diethylformamide	2.4 E+1		2.4 E+0
103-23-1	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	4.1 E+2		4.1 E+1
84-66-2	Diethyl phthalate	4.9 E+4		4.9 E+3
56-53-1	Diethylstilbestrol	1.0 E-4		1.0 E-5
43222-48-6	Difenzoquat (Avenge)	4.9 E+3		4.9 E+2
35367-38-5	Diflubenzuron	1.2 E+3		1.2 E+2
28553-12-0	Diisononyl phthalate	1.2 E+3		1.2 E+2
1445-75-6	Diisopropyl methylphosphonate	4.9 E+3		4.9 E+2
55290-64-7	Dimethipin	1.2 E+3		1.2 E+2
60-51-5	Dimethoate	1.2 E+1		1.2 E+0
119-90-4	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	3.5 E+1		3.5 E+0
124-40-3	Dimethylamine	6.7 E-2		6.7 E-3
121-69-7	N-N-Dimethylaniline	1.2 E+2		1.2 E+1
95-68-1	2,4-Dimethylaniline	6.5 E-1		6.5 E-2
21436-96-4	2,4-Dimethylaniline hydrochloride	8.4 E-1		8.4 E-2
119-93-7	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	2.1 E-1		2.1 E-2
68-12-2	N,N-Dimethylformamide	6.1 E+3		6.1 E+2
122-09-8	Dimethylphenethylamine	6.1 E+1		6.1 E+0
105-67-9	2,4-Dimethylphenol	1.2 E+3		1.2 E+2
576-26-1	2,6-Dimethylphenol	3.7 E+1		3.7 E+0
95-65-8	3,4-Dimethylphenol	6.1 E+1		6.1 E+0
131-11-3	Dimethyl phthalate	1.0 E+5		1.0 E+4
120-61-6	Dimethyl terephthalate	6.1 E+3		6.1 E+2
534-52-1	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	6.1 E+0		6.1 E-1
131-89-5	4,6-Dinitro-o-cyclohexyl phenol	1.2 E+2		1.2 E+1
528-29-0	1,2-Dinitrobenzene	6.1 E+0		6.1 E-1
99-65-0	1,3-Dinitrobenzene	6.1 E+0		6.1 E-1
100-25-4	1,4-Dinitrobenzene	6.1 E+0		6.1 E-1
51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol	1.2 E+2		1.2 E+1
25321-14-6	Dinitrotoluene mixture	7.2 E-1		7.2 E-2
121-14-2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	1.2 E+2		1.2 E+1
606-20-2	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	6.1 E+1		6.1 E+0
88-85-7	Dinoseb	6.1 E+1		6.1 E+0
117-84-0	di-n-Octyl phthalate	2.4 E+3		2.4 E+2
123-91-1	1,4-Dioxane	4.4 E+1	1.8 E+1	1.8 E+0
1746-01-6	Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	3.9 E-6	4.6 E-6	3.9 E-7
957-51-7	Diphenamid	1.8 E+3		1.8 E+2
122-39-4	Diphenylamine	1.5 E+3		1.5 E+2
74-31-7	N,N-Diphenyl-1,4 benzenediamine (DPPD)	1.8 E+1		1.8 E+0
122-66-7	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	6.1 E-1		6.1 E-2
127-63-9	Diphenyl sulfone	1.8 E+2		1.8 E+1
85-00-7	Diquat	1.3 E+2		1.3 E+1
1937-37-7	Direct black 38	5.7 E-2		5.7 E-3
2602-46-2	Direct blue 6	6.0 E-2		6.0 E-3
16071-86-6	Direct brown 95	5.2 E-2		5.2 E-3
298-04-4	Disulfoton	2.4 E+0		2.4 E-1
505-29-3	1,4-Dithiane	6.1 E+2		6.1 E+1
330-54-1	Diuron	1.2 E+2		1.2 E+1
2439-10-3	Dodine	2.4 E+2		2.4 E+1
7429-91-6	Dysprosium	7.8 E+3		7.8 E+2
115-29-7	Endosulfan	3.7 E+2		3.7 E+1
145-73-3	Endothall	1.2 E+3		1.2 E+2
72-20-8	Endrin	1.8 E+1	2.1 E+1	1.8 E+0
106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin ^a	1.3 E+0		1.3 E-1

Table 3-1a Soil Human Health COPC Screening Levels
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Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

CAS No.	Chemical	Residential PRG for Soil (mg/kg)	CHHSL for Soil (mg/kg)	Human Health Screening Level for Soil (mg/kg)
106-88-7	1,2-Epoxybutane	3.5 E+2		3.5 E+1
759-94-4	EPTC (S-Ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate)	1.5 E+3		1.5 E+2
16672-87-0	Ethephon (2-chloroethyl phosphonic acid)	3.1 E+2		3.1 E+1
563-12-2	Ethion	3.1 E+1		3.1 E+0
110-80-5	2-Ethoxyethanol	2.4 E+4		2.4 E+3
111-15-9	2-Ethoxyethanol acetate	1.8 E+4		1.8 E+3
141-78-6	Ethyl acetate	1.9 E+4		1.9 E+3
140-88-5	Ethyl acrylate	2.1 E-1		2.1 E-2
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	4.0 E+2		4.0 E+1
75-00-3	Ethyl chloride	3.0 E+0		3.0 E-1
109-78-4	Ethylene cyanohydrin	1.8 E+4		1.8 E+3
107-15-3	Ethylene diamine	5.5 E+3		5.5 E+2
107-21-1	Ethylene glycol	1.0 E+5		1.0 E+4
111-76-2	Ethylene glycol, monobutyl ether	3.1 E+4		3.1 E+3
75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	1.4 E-1		1.4 E-2
96-45-7	Ethylene thiourea (ETU)	4.4 E+0		4.4 E-1
60-29-7	Ethyl ether	1.8 E+3		1.8 E+2
97-63-2	Ethyl methacrylate	1.4 E+2		1.4 E+1
2104-64-5	Ethyl p-nitrophenyl phenylphosphorothioate	6.1 E-1		6.1 E-2
84-72-0	Ethylphthalyl ethyl glycolate	1.0 E+5		1.0 E+4
101200-48-0	Express	4.9 E+2		4.9 E+1
22224-92-6	Fenamiphos	1.5 E+1		1.5 E+0
2164-17-2	Fluometuron	7.9 E+2		7.9 E+1
16984-48-8	Fluorine (soluble fluoride)	3.7 E+3	4.6 E+3	3.7 E+2
59756-60-4	Fluoridone	4.9 E+3		4.9 E+2
56425-91-3	Flurprimidol	1.2 E+3		1.2 E+2
66332-96-5	Flutolanil	3.7 E+3		3.7 E+2
69409-94-5	Fluvalinate	6.1 E+2		6.1 E+1
133-07-3	Folpet	1.4 E+2		1.4 E+1
72178-02-0	Fomesafen	2.6 E+0		2.6 E-1
944-22-9	Fonofos	1.2 E+2		1.2 E+1
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	9.2 E+3		9.2 E+2
64-18-6	Formic Acid	1.0 E+5		1.0 E+4
39148-24-8	Fosetyl-al	1.0 E+5		1.0 E+4
76-13-1	Freon 113	5.6 E+3		5.6 E+2
110-00-9	Furan	2.5 E+0		2.5 E-1
67-45-8	Furazolidone	1.3 E-1		1.3 E-2
98-01-1	Furfural	1.8 E+2		1.8 E+1
531-82-8	Furium	9.7 E-3		9.7 E-4
60568-05-0	Furmecyclox	1.6 E+1		1.6 E+0
77182-82-2	Glufosinate-ammonium	2.4 E+1		2.4 E+0
765-34-4	Glycidaldehyde	2.4 E+1		2.4 E+0
1071-83-6	Glyphosate	6.1 E+3		6.1 E+2
69806-40-2	Haloxyfop-methyl	3.1 E+0		3.1 E-1
79277-27-3	Harmony	7.9 E+2		7.9 E+1
76-44-8	Heptachlor	1.1 E-1	1.3 E-1	1.1 E-2
1024-57-3	Heptachlor epoxide	5.3 E-2		5.3 E-3
87-82-1	Hexabromobenzene	1.2 E+2		1.2 E+1
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	3.0 E-1		3.0 E-2
87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene	6.2 E+0		6.2 E-1
319-84-6	HCH (alpha)	9.0 E-2		9.0 E-3
319-85-7	HCH (beta)	3.2 E-1		3.2 E-2
58-89-9	HCH (gamma) Lindane	4.4 E-1	5.0 E-1	4.4 E-2
608-73-1	HCH-technical	3.2 E-1		3.2 E-2
77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	3.7 E+2		3.7 E+1
67-72-1	Hexachloroethane	3.5 E+1		3.5 E+0
70-30-4	Hexachlorophene	1.8 E+1		1.8 E+0
121-82-4	Hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine	4.4 E+0		4.4 E-1
822-06-0	1,6-Hexamethylene diisocyanate	1.7 E-1		1.7 E-2

Table 3-1a Soil Human Health COPC Screening Levels
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Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

CAS No.	Chemical	Residential PRG for Soil (mg/kg)	CHHSL for Soil (mg/kg)	Human Health Screening Level for Soil (mg/kg)
110-54-3	n-Hexane	1.1 E+2		1.1 E+1
51235-04-2	Hexazinone	2.0 E+3		2.0 E+2
2691-41-0	HMX	3.1 E+3		3.1 E+2
302-01-2	Hydrazine, hydrazine sulfate	1.6 E-1		1.6 E-2
60-34-4	Hydrazine, monomethyl	1.6 E-1		1.6 E-2
57-14-7	Hydrazine, dimethyl	1.6 E-1		1.6 E-2
74-90-8	Hydrogen cyanide	1.1 E+1		1.1 E+0
123-31-9	p-Hydroquinone	8.7 E+0		8.7 E-1
35554-44-0	Imazalil	7.9 E+2		7.9 E+1
81335-37-7	Imazaquin	1.5 E+4		1.5 E+3
36734-19-7	Iprodione	2.4 E+3		2.4 E+2
7439-89-6	Iron	2.3 E+4		2.3 E+3
78-83-1	Isobutanol	1.3 E+4		1.3 E+3
78-59-1	Isophorone	5.1 E+2		5.1 E+1
33820-53-0	Isopropalin	9.2 E+2		9.2 E+1
1832-54-8	Isopropyl methyl phosphonic acid	6.1 E+3		6.1 E+2
82558-50-7	Isoxaben	3.1 E+3		3.1 E+2
143-50-0	Kepone	6.1 E-2	3.5 E-2	3.5 E-3
77501-63-4	Lactofen	1.2 E+2		1.2 E+1
7439-92-1	Lead ^a	1.5 E+2	1.5 E+2	1.5 E+1
78-00-2	Lead (tetraethyl)	6.1 E-3		6.1 E-4
330-55-2	Linuron	1.2 E+2		1.2 E+1
7439-93-2	Lithium	1.6 E+3		1.6 E+2
83055-99-6	Londax	1.2 E+4		1.2 E+3
121-75-5	Malathion	1.2 E+3		1.2 E+2
108-31-6	Maleic anhydride	6.1 E+3		6.1 E+2
123-33-1	Maleic hydrazide	1.7 E+3		1.7 E+2
109-77-3	Malononitrile	6.1 E+0		6.1 E-1
8018-01-7	Mancozeb	1.8 E+3		1.8 E+2
12427-38-2	Maneb	8.1 E+0		8.1 E-1
7439-96-5	Manganese and compounds	1.8 E+3		1.8 E+2
950-10-7	Mephosfolan	5.5 E+0		5.5 E-1
24307-26-4	Mepiquat chloride	1.8 E+3		1.8 E+2
149-30-4	2-Mercaptobenzothiazole	1.7 E+1		1.7 E+0
7487-94-7	Mercury and compounds	2.3 E+1	1.8 E+1	1.8 E+0
22967-92-6	Mercury (methyl)	6.1 E+0		6.1 E-1
150-50-5	Merphos	1.8 E+0		1.8 E-1
78-48-8	Merphos oxide	1.8 E+0		1.8 E-1
57837-19-1	Metalaxyl	3.7 E+3		3.7 E+2
126-98-7	Methacrylonitrile	2.1 E+0		2.1 E-1
10265-92-6	Methamidophos	3.1 E+0		3.1 E-1
67-56-1	Methanol	3.1 E+4		3.1 E+3
950-37-8	Methidathion	6.1 E+1		6.1 E+0
16752-77-5	Methomyl	4.4 E+1		4.4 E+0
72-43-5	Methoxychlor	3.1 E+2	3.4 E+2	3.1 E+1
109-86-4	2-Methoxyethanol	6.1 E+1		6.1 E+0
110-49-6	2-Methoxyethanol acetate	1.2 E+2		1.2 E+1
99-59-2	2-Methoxy-5-nitroaniline	1.1 E+1		1.1 E+0
79-20-9	Methyl acetate	2.2 E+4		2.2 E+3
96-33-3	Methyl acrylate	7.0 E+1		7.0 E+0
95-53-4	2-Methylaniline (o-toluidine)	2.0 E+0		2.0 E-1
636-21-5	2-Methylaniline hydrochloride	2.7 E+0		2.7 E-1
94-74-6	2-Methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid	3.1 E+1		3.1 E+0
94-81-5	4-(2-Methyl-4-chlorophenoxy) butyric acid	6.1 E+2		6.1 E+1
93-65-2	2-(2-Methyl-4-chlorophenoxy) propionic acid	6.1 E+1		6.1 E+0
16484-77-8	2-(2-Methyl-1,4-chlorophenoxy) propionic acid	6.1 E+1		6.1 E+0
108-87-2	Methylcyclohexane	2.6 E+3		2.6 E+2
101-77-9	4,4'-Methylenebisbenzeneamine	1.9 E+0		1.9 E-1
101-14-4	4,4'-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline)	3.7 E+0		3.7 E-1

Table 3-1a Soil Human Health COPC Screening Levels
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CAS No.	Chemical	Residential PRG for Soil (mg/kg)	CHHSL for Soil (mg/kg)	Human Health Screening Level for Soil (mg/kg)
101-61-1	4,4'-Methylene bis(N,N'-dimethyl)aniline	1.1 E+1		1.1 E+0
74-95-3	Methylene bromide	6.7 E+1		6.7 E+0
75-09-2	Methylene chloride	9.1 E+0		9.1 E-1
101-68-8	4,4'-Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate	1.0 E+1		1.0 E+0
78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone (2-Butanone)	2.2 E+4		2.2 E+3
108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone	5.3 E+3		5.3 E+2
74-93-1	Methyl Mercaptan	3.5 E+1		3.5 E+0
80-62-6	Methyl methacrylate	2.2 E+3		2.2 E+2
99-55-8	2-Methyl-5-nitroaniline	1.5 E+1		1.5 E+0
298-00-0	Methyl parathion	1.5 E+1		1.5 E+0
95-48-7	2-Methylphenol	3.1 E+3		3.1 E+2
108-39-4	3-Methylphenol	3.1 E+3		3.1 E+2
106-44-5	4-Methylphenol	3.1 E+2		3.1 E+1
993-13-5	Methyl phosphonic acid	1.2 E+3		1.2 E+2
25013-15-4	Methyl styrene (mixture)	1.3 E+2		1.3 E+1
98-83-9	Methyl styrene (alpha)	6.8 E+2		6.8 E+1
1634-04-4	Methyl tertbutyl ether (MTBE)	1.7 E+1		1.7 E+0
51218-45-2	Metolaclor (Dual)	9.2 E+3		9.2 E+2
21087-64-9	Metribuzin	1.5 E+3		1.5 E+2
2385-85-5	Mirex	2.7 E-1	3.1 E-2	3.1 E-3
2212-67-1	Molinate	1.2 E+2		1.2 E+1
7439-98-7	Molybdenum	3.9 E+2	3.8 E+2	3.8 E+1
10599-90-3	Monochloramine	6.1 E+3		6.1 E+2
300-76-5	Naled	1.2 E+2		1.2 E+1
15299-99-7	Napropamide	6.1 E+3		6.1 E+2
7440-02-0	Nickel (soluble salts)	1.6 E+3	1.6 E+3	1.6 E+2
88-74-4	2-Nitroaniline	1.8 E+2		1.8 E+1
99-09-2	3-Nitroaniline	1.8 E+1		1.8 E+0
100-01-6	4-Nitroaniline	2.3 E+1		2.3 E+0
98-95-3	Nitrobenzene	2.0 E+1		2.0 E+0
67-20-9	Nitrofurantoin	4.3 E+3		4.3 E+2
59-87-0	Nitrofurazone	3.2 E-1		3.2 E-2
55-63-0	Nitroglycerin	3.5 E+1		3.5 E+0
556-88-7	Nitroguanidine	6.1 E+3		6.1 E+2
924-16-3	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	2.4 E-2		2.4 E-3
1116-54-7	N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	1.7 E-1		1.7 E-2
55-18-5	N-Nitrosodiethylamine	3.2 E-3		3.2 E-4
62-75-9	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	9.5 E-3		9.5 E-4
86-30-6	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	9.9 E+1		9.9 E+0
621-64-7	N-Nitroso di-n-propylamine	6.9 E-2		6.9 E-3
10595-95-6	N-Nitroso-N-methylethylamine	2.2 E-2		2.2 E-3
930-55-2	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	2.3 E-1		2.3 E-2
99-08-1	m-Nitrotoluene	7.3 E+2		7.3 E+1
88-72-2	o-Nitrotoluene	8.8 E-1		8.8 E-2
99-99-0	p-Nitrotoluene	1.2 E+1		1.2 E+0
27314-13-2	Norflurazon	2.4 E+3		2.4 E+2
85509-19-9	NuStar	4.3 E+1		4.3 E+0
32536-52-0	Octabromodiphenyl ether	1.8 E+2		1.8 E+1
152-16-9	Octamethylpyrophosphoramidate	1.2 E+2		1.2 E+1
19044-88-3	Oryzalin	3.1 E+3		3.1 E+2
19666-30-9	Oxadiazon	3.1 E+2		3.1 E+1
23135-22-0	Oxamyl	1.5 E+3		1.5 E+2
42874-03-3	Oxyfluorfen	1.8 E+2		1.8 E+1
76738-62-0	Paclobutrazol	7.9 E+2		7.9 E+1
4685-14-7	Paraquat	2.7 E+2		2.7 E+1
56-38-2	Parathion	3.7 E+2		3.7 E+1
1114-71-2	Pebulate	3.1 E+3		3.1 E+2
40487-42-1	Pendimethalin	2.4 E+3		2.4 E+2
87-84-3	Pentabromo-6-chloro cyclohexane	2.1 E+1		2.1 E+0

Table 3-1a Soil Human Health COPC Screening Levels
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CAS No.	Chemical	Residential PRG for Soil (mg/kg)	CHHSL for Soil (mg/kg)	Human Health Screening Level for Soil (mg/kg)
32534-81-9	Pentabromodiphenyl ether	1.2 E+2		1.2 E+1
608-93-5	Pentachlorobenzene	4.9 E+1		4.9 E+0
82-68-8	Pentachloronitrobenzene	1.9 E+0		1.9 E-1
87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol	3.0 E+0	4.4 E+0	3.0 E-1
7601-90-3	Perchlorate	7.8 E+0		7.8 E-1
52645-53-1	Permethrin	3.1 E+3		3.1 E+2
13684-63-4	Phenmedipham	1.5 E+4		1.5 E+3
108-95-2	Phenol	1.8 E+4		1.8 E+3
92-84-2	Phenothiazine	1.2 E+2		1.2 E+1
108-45-2	m-Phenylenediamine	3.7 E+2		3.7 E+1
95-54-5	o-Phenylenediamine	1.0 E+1		1.0 E+0
106-50-3	p-Phenylenediamine	1.2 E+4		1.2 E+3
62-38-4	Phenylmercuric acetate	4.9 E+0		4.9 E-1
90-43-7	2-Phenylphenol	2.5 E+2		2.5 E+1
298-02-2	Phorate	1.2 E+1		1.2 E+0
732-11-6	Phosmet	1.2 E+3		1.2 E+2
7803-51-2	Phosphine	1.8 E+1		1.8 E+0
7723-14-0	Phosphorus (white)	1.6 E+0		1.6 E-1
100-21-0	p-Phthalic acid	6.1 E+4		6.1 E+3
85-44-9	Phthalic anhydride	1.0 E+5		1.0 E+4
1918-02-1	Picloram	4.3 E+3		4.3 E+2
29232-93-7	Pirimiphos-methyl	6.1 E+2		6.1 E+1
	Polybrominated biphenyls	5.5 E-2		5.5 E-3
	Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs, see IRIS)	2.2 E-1	8.9 E-2	8.9 E-3
12674-11-2	PCBs (unspeciated mixture, low risk, e.g. Aroclor 1248)	3.9 E+0	8.9 E-2	8.9 E-3
11097-69-1	PCBs (unspeciated mixture, high risk, e.g. Aroclor 1254)	2.2 E-1	8.9 E-2	8.9 E-3
61788-33-8	Polychlorinated terphenyls	1.1 E-1		1.1 E-2
83-32-9	Acenaphthene	3.7 E+3		3.7 E+2
120-12-7	Anthracene	2.2 E+4		2.2 E+3
56-55-3	Benz[a]anthracene	6.2 E-1		6.2 E-2
205-99-2	Benzo[b]fluoranthene	6.2 E-1		6.2 E-2
207-08-9	Benzo[k]fluoranthene ^a	3.8 E-1		3.8 E-2
50-32-8	Benzo[a]pyrene	6.2 E-2	3.8 E-2	3.8 E-3
218-01-9	Chrysene ^a	3.8 E+0		3.8 E-1
53-70-3	Dibenz[ah]anthracene	6.2 E-2		6.2 E-3
206-44-0	Fluoranthene	2.3 E+3		2.3 E+2
86-73-7	Fluorene	2.7 E+3		2.7 E+2
193-39-5	Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	6.2 E-1		6.2 E-2
91-20-3	Naphthalene ^a	1.7 E+0		1.7 E-1
129-00-0	Pyrene	2.3 E+3		2.3 E+2
67747-09-5	Prochloraz	3.2 E+0		3.2 E-1
26399-36-0	Profluralin	3.7 E+2		3.7 E+1
1610-18-0	Prometon	9.2 E+2		9.2 E+1
7287-19-6	Prometryn	2.4 E+2		2.4 E+1
23950-58-5	Pronamide	4.6 E+3		4.6 E+2
1918-16-7	Propachlor	7.9 E+2		7.9 E+1
709-98-8	Propanil	3.1 E+2		3.1 E+1
2312-35-8	Propargite	1.2 E+3		1.2 E+2
107-19-7	Propargyl alcohol	1.2 E+2		1.2 E+1
139-40-2	Propazine	1.2 E+3		1.2 E+2
122-42-9	Propham	1.2 E+3		1.2 E+2
60207-90-1	Propiconazole	7.9 E+2		7.9 E+1
103-65-1	n-Propylbenzene	2.4 E+2		2.4 E+1
57-55-6	Propylene glycol	3.0 E+4		3.0 E+3
52125-53-8	Propylene glycol, monoethyl ether	4.3 E+4		4.3 E+3
107-98-2	Propylene glycol, monomethyl ether	4.3 E+4		4.3 E+3
75-56-9	Propylene oxide	1.9 E+0		1.9 E-1
81335-77-5	Pursuit	1.5 E+4		1.5 E+3
51630-58-1	Pydrin	1.5 E+3		1.5 E+2

Table 3-1a Soil Human Health COPC Screening Levels
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CAS No.	Chemical	Residential PRG for Soil (mg/kg)	CHHSL for Soil (mg/kg)	Human Health Screening Level for Soil (mg/kg)
110-86-1	Pyridine	6.1 E+1		6.1 E+0
13593-03-8	Quinalphos	3.1 E+1		3.1 E+0
91-22-5	Quinoline	1.6 E-1		1.6 E-2
121-82-4	RDX (Cyclonite)	4.4 E+0		4.4 E-1
10453-86-8	Resmethrin	1.8 E+3		1.8 E+2
299-84-3	Ronnel	3.1 E+3		3.1 E+2
83-79-4	Rotenone	2.4 E+2		2.4 E+1
78587-05-0	Savey	1.5 E+3		1.5 E+2
7783-00-8	Selenious Acid	3.1 E+2		3.1 E+1
7782-49-2	Selenium	3.9 E+2	3.8 E+2	3.8 E+1
630-10-4	Selenourea	3.1 E+2		3.1 E+1
74051-80-2	Sethoxydim	5.5 E+3		5.5 E+2
7440-22-4	Silver and compounds	3.9 E+2	3.8 E+2	3.8 E+1
122-34-9	Simazine	4.1 E+0		4.1 E-1
148-18-5	Sodium diethyldithiocarbamate	1.8 E+0		1.8 E-1
62-74-8	Sodium fluoroacetate	1.2 E+0		1.2 E-1
13718-26-8	Sodium metavanadate	6.1 E+1		6.1 E+0
7440-24-6	Strontium, stable	4.7 E+4		4.7 E+3
57-24-9	Strychnine	1.8 E+1		1.8 E+0
100-42-5	Styrene	1.7 E+3		1.7 E+2
80-07-9	1,1'-Sulfonylbis (4-chlorobenzene)	3.9 E+2		3.9 E+1
88671-89-0	Sythhane	1.5 E+3		1.5 E+2
1746-01-6	2,3,7,8-TCDD (dioxin)	3.9 E-6		3.9 E-7
34014-18-1	Tebuthiuron	4.3 E+3		4.3 E+2
3383-96-8	Temephos	1.2 E+3		1.2 E+2
5902-51-2	Terbacil	7.9 E+2		7.9 E+1
13071-79-9	Terbufos	1.5 E+0		1.5 E-1
886-50-0	Terbutryn	6.1 E+1		6.1 E+0
95-94-3	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	1.8 E+1		1.8 E+0
630-20-6	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	3.2 E+0		3.2 E-1
79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane ^a	5.5 E-2		5.5 E-3
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	4.8 E-1		4.8 E-2
58-90-2	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	1.8 E+3		1.8 E+2
5216-25-1	p,a,a,a-Tetrachlorotoluene	2.4 E-2		2.4 E-3
961-11-5	Tetrachlorovinphos	2.0 E+1		2.0 E+0
3689-24-5	Tetraethylthiopyrophosphate	3.1 E+1		3.1 E+0
109-99-9	Tetrahydrofuran	9.4 E+0		9.4 E-1
7440-28-0	Thallium and compounds	5.2 E+0	5.0 E+0	5.0 E-1
28249-77-6	Thiobencarb	6.1 E+2		6.1 E+1
N/A	Thiocyanate	3.1 E+3		3.1 E+2
39196-18-4	Thiofanox	1.8 E+1		1.8 E+0
23564-05-8	Thiophanate-methyl	4.9 E+3		4.9 E+2
137-26-8	Thiram	3.1 E+2		3.1 E+1
7440-31-5	Tin (inorganic, also see tributyltin oxide)	4.7 E+4		4.7 E+3
7440-32-6	Titanium	1.0 E+5		1.0 E+4
108-88-3	Toluene	5.2 E+2		5.2 E+1
95-80-7	Toluene-2,4-diamine	1.5 E-1		1.5 E-2
95-70-5	Toluene-2,5-diamine	3.7 E+4		3.7 E+3
823-40-5	Toluene-2,6-diamine	1.2 E+4		1.2 E+3
106-49-0	p-Toluidine	2.6 E+0		2.6 E-1
8001-35-2	Toxaphene	4.4 E-1	4.6 E-1	4.4 E-2
66841-25-6	Tralomethrin	4.6 E+2		4.6 E+1
2303-17-5	Triallate	7.9 E+2		7.9 E+1
82097-50-5	Triasulfuron	6.1 E+2		6.1 E+1
615-54-3	1,2,4-Tribromobenzene	3.1 E+2		3.1 E+1
126-73-8	Tributyl phosphate	5.3 E+1		5.3 E+0
56-35-9	Tributyltin oxide (TBTO)	1.8 E+1		1.8 E+0
634-93-5	2,4,6-Trichloroaniline	1.4 E+1		1.4 E+0
33663-50-2	2,4,6-Trichloroaniline hydrochloride	1.7 E+1		1.7 E+0

Table 3-1a Soil Human Health COPC Screening Levels
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CAS No.	Chemical	Residential PRG for Soil (mg/kg)	CHHSL for Soil (mg/kg)	Human Health Screening Level for Soil (mg/kg)
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	6.2 E+1		6.2 E+0
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1.2 E+3		1.2 E+2
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	7.3 E-1		7.3 E-2
79-01-6	Trichloroethylene (TCE) ^a	2.9 E+0		2.9 E-1
75-69-4	Trichlorofluoromethane	3.9 E+2		3.9 E+1
95-95-4	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	6.1 E+3		6.1 E+2
88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	6.1 E+0		6.1 E-1
93-76-5	2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid (2,4,5-T)	6.1 E+2	5.5 E+2	5.5 E+1
93-72-1	2-(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid	4.9 E+2		4.9 E+1
598-77-6	1,1,2-Trichloropropane	7.1 E+1		7.1 E+0
96-18-4	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	3.4 E-2		3.4 E-3
96-19-5	1,2,3-Trichloropropene	5.2 E+0		5.2 E-1
58138-08-2	Tridiphane	1.8 E+2		1.8 E+1
121-44-8	Triethylamine	2.3 E+1		2.3 E+0
1582-09-8	Trifluralin	6.3 E+1		6.3 E+0
552-30-7	Trimellitic Anhydride (TMAN)	8.6 E+0		8.6 E-1
95-63-6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	5.2 E+1		5.2 E+0
108-67-8	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	2.1 E+1		2.1 E+0
512-56-1	Trimethyl phosphate	1.3 E+1		1.3 E+0
99-35-4	1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene	1.8 E+3		1.8 E+2
479-45-8	Trinitrophenylmethylnitramine	6.1 E+2		6.1 E+1
118-96-7	2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene	1.6 E+1		1.6 E+0
791-28-6	Triphenylphosphine oxide	1.2 E+3		1.2 E+2
115-96-8	Tris(2-chloroethyl) phosphate	3.5 E+1		3.5 E+0
78-42-2	Tris(2-ethylhexyl) phosphate	1.5 E+2		1.5 E+1
7440-61-1	Uranium (chemical toxicity only)	1.6 E+1		1.6 E+0
7440-62-2	Vanadium and compounds	7.8 E+1	5.3 E+0	5.3 E-1
1929-77-7	Vernam	6.1 E+1		6.1 E+0
50471-44-8	Vinclozolin	1.5 E+3		1.5 E+2
108-05-4	Vinyl acetate	4.3 E+2		4.3 E+1
593-60-2	Vinyl bromide (bromoethene)	1.9 E-1		1.9 E-2
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride (child/adult)	7.9 E-2		7.9 E-3
81-81-2	Warfarin	1.8 E+1		1.8 E+0
1330-20-7	Xylenes	2.7 E+2		2.7 E+1
7440-66-6	Zinc	2.3 E+4	2.3 E+4	2.3 E+3
1314-84-7	Zinc phosphide	2.3 E+1		2.3 E+0
12122-67-7	Zineb	3.1 E+3		3.1 E+2

Notes and Key:

Screening levels are one-tenth the lower of the residential land use CHHSL, or carcinogenic or non-carcinogenic PRG. If a California Modified PRG was identified for a compound, the lower of the Cal-modified PRG or standard PRG was used. For TCE, the California Modified PRG was selected.

a = Indicates the California Modified PRG was used to develop the screening value.

CHHSL = California Human Health Screening Level

COPC = Chemical of potential concern

mg/kg = Milligrams per kilogram

Sources:

United States Environmental Protection Agency Region 9 Preliminary Remediation Goals (PRGs), Version 9, October 2000
Stanford J. Smucker Ph.D., Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX.

Technical Support Section (SFD-8-4), 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105-3901.

Use of California Human Health Screening Levels in Evaluation of Contaminated Properties ,

California Environmental Protection Agency (January 2005).

**Table 3-1b Soil Vapor and Air Human Health COPC Screening Levels
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

CAS No.	Chemical	Ambient Air PRG ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Calculated CHHSL for Shallow Soil Vapor ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ^a	CHHSL for Shallow Soil Vapor ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Soil Vapor Screening Level ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ^b
75-07-0	Acetaldehyde	8.7 E-1	3.8 E+2		3.8 E+1
67-64-1	Acetone	3.3 E+3	1.5 E+5		1.5 E+4
75-05-8	Acetonitrile	6.2 E+1	2.6 E+4		2.6 E+3
107-02-8	Acrolein	2.1 E-2	8.5 E+0		8.5 E-1
107-13-1	Acrylonitrile	6.7 E-3	3.6 E+0		3.6 E-1
309-00-2	Aldrin	3.9 E-4	2.8 E-1		2.8 E-2
100-52-7	Benzaldehyde	3.7 E+2	1.6 E+5		1.6 E+4
71-43-2	Benzene	2.5 E-1		3.6 E+1	3.6 E+0
100-44-7	Benzyl chloride	4.0 E-2	2.2 E+1		2.2 E+0
92-52-4	1,1-Biphenyl	1.8 E+2	8.4 E+4		8.4 E+3
111-44-4	Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	6.1 E-3	1.5 E+0		1.5 E-1
542-88-1	Bis(chloromethyl)ether	3.1 E-5	1.7 E-2		1.7 E-3
75-27-4	Bromodichloromethane	1.1 E-1	3.1 E+1		3.1 E+0
75-25-2	Bromoform (tribromomethane)	1.7 E+0	1.2 E+3		1.2 E+2
74-83-9	Bromomethane (Methyl bromide)	5.2 E+0	2.3 E+3		2.3 E+2
106-99-0	1,3-Butadiene	1.1 E-2	5.9 E+0		5.9 E-1
71-36-3	1-Butanol	9.5 E+0	4.6 E+3		4.6 E+2
104-51-8	n-Butylbenzene	1.5 E+2	6.5 E+4		6.5 E+3
135-9-88	sec-Butylbenzene	1.5 E+2	6.5 E+4		6.5 E+3
98-06-6	tert-Butylbenzene	1.5 E+2	6.5 E+4		6.5 E+3
75-15-0	Carbon disulfide	7.3 E+2	3.1 E+5		3.1 E+4
56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	1.3 E-1		2.5 E+1	2.5 E+0
12789-03-6	Chlordane (technical)	1.9 E-2	4.2 E+0		4.2 E-1
108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	6.2 E+1	4.5 E+5		4.5 E+4
126-99-8	2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene	7.3 E+0	3.1 E+3		3.1 E+2
109-69-3	1-Chlorobutane	1.5 E+3	6.3 E+5		6.3 E+4
75-45-6	Chlorodifluoromethane	5.1 E+4	2.2 E+7		2.2 E+6
75-00-3	Chloroethane	2.3 E+0	1.2 E+3		1.2 E+2
67-66-3	Chloroform	8.3 E-2	2.0 E+2		2.0 E+1
74-87-3	Chloromethane (methyl chloride)	9.5 E+1	1.0 E+3		1.0 E+2
95-57-8	2-Chlorophenol	1.8 E+1	8.2 E+3		8.2 E+2
75-29-6	2-Chloropropane	1.0 E+2	4.6 E+4		4.6 E+3
107-05-1	3-Chloropropene (allyl chloride)	1.0 E+0	1.7 E+2		1.7 E+1
123-73-9	Crotonaldehyde	3.5 E-3	1.9 E+0		1.9 E-1
98-82-8	Cumene (isopropylbenzene)	4.0 E+2	1.8 E+5		1.8 E+4
110-82-7	Cyclohexane	6.2 E+3	2.7 E+6		2.7 E+5
99-87-6	p-Cymene	1.1 E+2		3.2 E+5	3.2 E+4
72-55-9	DDE	2.0 E-2	1.4 E+1		1.4 E+0
132-64-9	Dibenzofuran	7.3 E+0	6.2 E+3		6.2 E+2
124-48-1	Dibromochloromethane	8.0 E-2	4.6 E+1		4.6 E+0
96-12-8	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	9.6 E-4	6.5 E-1		6.5 E-2
106-93-4	1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	3.4 E-3	1.7 E+1		1.7 E+0
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	2.1 E+2	9.1 E+4		9.1 E+3
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1.1 E+2	4.8 E+4		4.8 E+3
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	3.1 E-1	9.7 E+1		9.7 E+0
75-71-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane	2.1 E+2	9.1 E+4		9.1 E+3
75-34-3	1,1-Dichloroethane	1.2 E+0	6.6 E+2		6.6 E+1
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane (EDC)	7.4 E-2		5.0 E+1	5.0 E+0
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethylene	2.1 E+2	3.1 E+4		3.1 E+3
156-59-2	1,2-Dichloroethylene (cis)	3.7 E+1		1.6 E+4	1.6 E+3
156-60-5	1,2-Dichloroethylene (trans)	7.3 E+1		3.2 E+4	3.2 E+3
78-87-5	1,2-Dichloropropane	9.9 E-2	1.1 E+2		1.1 E+1
142-28-9	1,3-Dichloropropane	7.3 E+1	3.2 E+5		3.2 E+4
594-20-7	2,2-Dichloropropane	9.9 E-2	1.1 E+2		1.1 E+1
542-75-6	1,3-Dichloropropene	4.8 E-1	6.7 E+1		6.7 E+0
10061-01-5	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	4.8 E-1	6.7 E+1		6.7 E+0
10061-02-6	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	4.8 E-1	6.7 E+1		6.7 E+0

**Table 3-1b Soil Vapor and Air Human Health COPC Screening Levels
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

CAS No.	Chemical	Ambient Air PRG ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Calculated CHHSL for Shallow Soil Vapor ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ^a	CHHSL for Shallow Soil Vapor ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Soil Vapor Screening Level ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ^b
563-58-6	1,1-Dichloropropene	4.8 E-1	6.7 E+1		6.7 E+0
60-57-1	Dieldrin	4.2 E-4	3.0 E-1		3.0 E-2
123-91-1	1,4-Dioxane	6.1 E-1	1.4 E+2		1.4 E+1
115-29-7	Endosulfan	2.2 E+1	1.3 E+4		1.3 E+3
64-17-5	Ethanol	1.8 E+3	7.9 E+5		7.9 E+4
141-78-6	Ethyl acetate	3.3 E+3	1.4 E+6		1.4 E+5
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	1.1 E+3	9.6 E+2		9.6 E+1
75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	1.9 E-2	1.2 E+1		1.2 E+0
60-29-7	Ethyl ether	7.3 E+2	3.2 E+5		3.2 E+4
97-63-2	Ethyl methacrylate	3.3 E+2	1.4 E+5		1.4 E+4
622-96-8	4-Ethyltoluene	1.1 E+2	3.2 E+5		3.2 E+4
76-13-1	Freon 113	3.1 E+4	1.4 E+7		1.4 E+6
76-14-2	Freon 114	3.1 E+4	1.4 E+7		1.4 E+6
110-00-9	Furan	3.7 E+0	1.6 E+3		1.6 E+2
76-44-8	Heptachlor	1.5 E-3	9.0 E-1		9.0 E-2
1024-57-3	Heptachlor epoxide	7.4 E-4	5.5 E-1		5.5 E-2
142-82-5	Heptane	2.1 E+2	8.7 E+4		8.7 E+3
87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene	8.6 E-2	4.9 E+1		4.9 E+0
319-84-6	HCH (alpha)	1.1 E-3	1.7 E+0		1.7 E-1
58-89-9	HCH (gamma) Lindane	5.2 E-3	4.3 E+0		4.3 E-1
77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2.1 E-1	1.1 E+2		1.1 E+1
67-72-1	Hexachloroethane	4.8 E-1	2.8 E+2		2.8 E+1
591-78-6	2-Hexanone	3.1 E+3	3.6 E+4		3.6 E+3
110-54-3	n-Hexane	2.1 E+2	8.7 E+4		8.7 E+3
74-90-8	Hydrogen cyanide	3.1 E+0	1.3 E+3		1.3 E+2
78-83-1	Isobutanol	1.1 E+3	4.7 E+5		4.7 E+4
7439-97-6	Mercury (elemental)	3.1 E-1		4.5 E+1	4.5 E+0
126-98-7	Methacrylonitrile	7.3 E-1	3.1 E+2		3.1 E+1
67-56-1	Methanol	1.8 E+3	7.9 E+5		7.9 E+4
72-43-5	Methoxychlor	1.8 E+1	9.8 E+3		9.8 E+2
79-20-9	Methyl acetate	3.7 E+3	1.6 E+6		1.6 E+5
96-33-3	Methyl acrylate	1.1 E+2	4.7 E+4		4.7 E+3
108-87-2	Methylcyclohexane	3.1 E+3	1.4 E+6		1.4 E+5
74-95-3	Methylene bromide	3.7 E+1	1.7 E+4		1.7 E+3
75-09-2	Methylene chloride	4.1 E+0	1.0 E+3		1.0 E+2
78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone (2-Butanone)	5.1 E+3	2.3 E+6		2.3 E+5
108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone	3.1 E+3	3.6 E+4		3.6 E+3
80-62-6	Methyl methacrylate	7.3 E+2	3.2 E+5		3.2 E+4
1634-04-4	Methyl tertbutyl ether (MTBE)	7.4 E+0		4.0 E+3	4.0 E+2
98-95-3	Nitrobenzene	2.1 E+0	9.1 E+2		9.1 E+1
79-46-9	2-Nitropropane	7.2 E-4	3.9 E-1		3.9 E-2
88-72-2	o-Nitrotoluene	2.9 E-2	1.6 E+4		1.6 E+3
205-99-2	Benzo[b]fluoranthene	9.2 E-3	1.1 E+1		1.1 E+0
218-01-9	Chrysene	1.7 E-1	1.1 E+2		1.1 E+1
86-73-7	Fluorene	1.5 E+2	6.8 E+4		6.8 E+3
91-20-3	Naphthalene	5.6 E-2		3.2 E+1	3.2 E+0
129-00-0	Pyrene	1.1 E+2	5.3 E+4		5.3 E+3
67-63-0	2-Propanol	9.5 E+0	4.6 E+3		4.6 E+2
103-65-1	n-Propylbenzene	1.5 E+2	6.4 E+4		6.4 E+3
100-42-5	Styrene	1.1 E+3	4.1 E+5		4.1 E+4
630-20-6	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	2.6 E-1	1.4 E+2		1.4 E+1
79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	3.3 E-2	1.8 E+1		1.8 E+0
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	3.2 E-1		1.8 E+2	1.8 E+1
109-99-9	Tetrahydrofuran	9.9 E-1	5.3 E+2		5.3 E+1
108-88-3	Toluene	4.0 E+2		1.4 E+5	1.4 E+4
87-61-6	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	3.7 E+0	9.9 E+4		9.9 E+3
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	3.7 E+0	9.9 E+4		9.9 E+3

**Table 3-1b Soil Vapor and Air Human Health COPC Screening Levels
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

CAS No.	Chemical	Ambient Air PRG ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Calculated CHHSL for Shallow Soil Vapor ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ^a	CHHSL for Shallow Soil Vapor ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Soil Vapor Screening Level ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ^b
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	2.3 E+3		9.9 E+5	9.9 E+4
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1.2 E-1	6.6 E+1		6.6 E+0
79-01-6	Trichloroethylene (TCE)	1.7 E-2		5.3 E+2	5.3 E+1
75-69-4	Trichlorofluoromethane	7.3 E+2	3.1 E+5		3.1 E+4
96-18-4	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	3.4 E-3	1.9 E+0		1.9 E-1
95-63-6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	6.2 E+0	2.7 E+3		2.7 E+2
108-67-8	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	6.2 E+0	2.7 E+3		2.7 E+2
540-84-1	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	1.1 E+2	3.2 E+5		3.2 E+4
108-05-4	Vinyl acetate	2.1 E+2	9.0 E+4		9.0 E+3
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride (child/adult)	1.1 E-1		1.3 E+1	1.3 E+0
1330-20-7	Xylenes	1.1 E+2		3.2 E+5	3.2 E+4

Notes and Key:

a = CHHSLs calculated based on equations and parameters in the guidance manual, and the most recent version of the Johnson & Ettinger model (See Attachment B for calculations).

b = Soil vapor screening level is one-tenth the CHHSL if available. If no CHHSL is available, then the soil vapor screening level is one tenth the calculated CHHSL.

CHHSL = California Human Health Screening Level

COPC = Chemical of potential concern

$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ = Micrograms per cubic meter

Sources:

United States Environmental Protection Agency Region 9 Preliminary Remediation Goals (PRGs), Version 9, October 2004.

Stanford J. Smucker Ph.D., Environmental Protection Agency, Region IX.

Technical Support Section (SFD-8-4), 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105-3901.

Use of California Human Health Screening Levels in Evaluation of Contaminated Properties,

California Environmental Protection Agency (January 2005).

Chemical

Ethanol
2-Propanol
2-Hexanone
4-Ethyltoluene
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane
Freon 114
Heptane
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene
1,1-Dichloropropene
2,2-Dichloropropane
p-Cymene

Surrogate

Methanol
1-Butanol
Methyl isobutyl ketone
Xylene
Xylene
Freon 113
Hexane
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
1,3-Dichloropropene
1,2-Dichloropropane
Xylene

**Table 3-1c Groundwater and Surface Water Human Health COPC Screening Levels
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

CAS No.	Chemical	Tap Water PRG (µg/L)	OEHHA Public Health Goal (µg/L)	Direct Ground-water Exposure Human Health Screening Level (µg/L)	Minimal Risk from Vapor Intrusion (µg/L)	Human Health Screening Level Including Vapor Intrusion (µg/L)
30560-19-1	Acephate	7.7 E+0		7.7 E-1		7.7E-01
75-07-0	Acetaldehyde	1.7 E+0		1.7 E-1	P	1.7E-01
34256-82-1	Acetochlor	7.3 E+2		7.3 E+1		7.3E+01
67-64-1	Acetone	5.5 E+3		5.5 E+2	P	5.5E+02
75-86-5	Acetone cyanohydrin	2.9 E+1		2.9 E+0		2.9E+00
75-05-8	Acetonitrile	1.0 E+2		1.0 E+1		1.0E+01
107-02-8	Acrolein	4.2 E-2		4.2 E-3		4.2E-03
79-06-1	Acrylamide	1.5 E-2		1.5 E-3		1.5E-03
79-10-7	Acrylic acid	1.8 E+4		1.8 E+3		1.8E+03
107-13-1	Acrylonitrile ^a	1.1 E-2		1.1 E-3		1.1E-03
15972-60-8	Alachlor	8.4 E-1	4.0 E+0	8.4 E-2		8.4E-02
1596-84-5	Alar	5.5 E+3		5.5 E+2		5.5E+02
116-06-3	Aldicarb	3.6 E+1		3.6 E+0		3.6E+00
1646-88-4	Aldicarb sulfone	3.6 E+1		3.6 E+0		3.6E+00
309-00-2	Aldrin	4.0 E-3		4.0 E-4		4.0E-04
74223-64-6	Allyl	9.1 E+3		9.1 E+2		9.1E+02
107-18-6	Allyl alcohol	1.8 E+2		1.8 E+1		1.8E+01
107-05-1	Allyl chloride	1.0 E+1		1.0 E+0	P	1.0E+00
7429-90-5	Aluminum	3.6 E+4	6.0 E+2	6.0 E+1		6.0E+01
20859-73-8	Aluminum phosphide	1.5 E+1		1.5 E+0		1.5E+00
67485-29-4	Amdro	1.1 E+1		1.1 E+0		1.1E+00
834-12-8	Ametryn	3.3 E+2		3.3 E+1		3.3E+01
1321-12-6	Aminodinitrotoluene	7.3 E+0		7.3 E-1		7.3E-01
591-27-5	m-Aminophenol	2.6 E+3		2.6 E+2		2.6E+02
504-24-5	4-Aminopyridine	7.3 E-1		7.3 E-2		7.3E-02
33089-61-1	Amitraz	9.1 E+1		9.1 E+0		9.1E+00
7773-06-0	Ammonium sulfamate	7.3 E+3		7.3 E+2		7.3E+02
62-53-3	Aniline	1.2 E+1		1.2 E+0		1.2E+00
7440-36-0	Antimony and compounds	1.5 E+1	2.0 E+1	1.5 E+0		1.5E+00
74115-24-5	Apollo	4.7 E+2		4.7 E+1		4.7E+01
140-57-8	Aramite	2.7 E+0		2.7 E-1		2.7E-01
7440-38-2	Arsenic ^a	7.1 E-3	4.0 E-3	4.0 E-4		4.0E-04
76578-14-8	Assure	3.3 E+2		3.3 E+1		3.3E+01
3337-71-1	Asulam	1.8 E+3		1.8 E+2		1.8E+02
1912-24-9	Atrazine	3.0 E-1	1.5 E-1	1.5 E-2		1.5E-02
71751-41-2	Avermectin B1	1.5 E+1		1.5 E+0		1.5E+00
103-33-3	Azobenzene	6.1 E-1		6.1 E-2		6.1E-02
7440-39-3	Barium and compounds	2.6 E+3	2.0 E+3	2.0 E+2		2.0E+02
114-26-1	Baygon	1.5 E+2		1.5 E+1		1.5E+01
43121-43-3	Bayleton	1.1 E+3		1.1 E+2		1.1E+02
68359-37-5	Baythroid	9.1 E+2		9.1 E+1		9.1E+01
1861-40-1	Benefin	1.1 E+4		1.1 E+3		1.1E+03
17804-35-2	Benomyl	1.8 E+3		1.8 E+2		1.8E+02
25057-89-0	Bentazon	1.1 E+3	2.0 E+2	2.0 E+1		2.0E+01
100-52-7	Benzaldehyde	3.6 E+3		3.6 E+2		3.6E+02
71-43-2	Benzene	3.5 E-1	1.5 E-1	1.5 E-2	P	1.5E-02
92-87-5	Benzidine	2.9 E-4		2.9 E-5		2.9E-05
65-85-0	Benzoic acid	1.5 E+5		1.5 E+4		1.5E+04
98-07-7	Benzotrithloride	5.2 E-3		5.2 E-4		5.2E-04
100-51-6	Benzyl alcohol	1.1 E+4		1.1 E+3		1.1E+03
100-44-7	Benzyl chloride	6.6 E-2		6.6 E-3	P	6.6E-03
7440-41-7	Beryllium and compounds	7.3 E+1	1.0 E+0	1.0 E-1		1.0E-01
141-66-2	Bidrin	3.6 E+0		3.6 E-1		3.6E-01
82657-04-3	Biphenthrin (Talstar)	5.5 E+2		5.5 E+1		5.5E+01
92-52-4	1,1-Biphenyl	3.0 E+2		3.0 E+1		3.0E+01
111-44-4	Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	1.0 E-2		1.0 E-3	P	1.0E-03
108-60-1	Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	2.7 E-1		2.7 E-2		2.7E-02
542-88-1	Bis(chloromethyl)ether	5.2 E-5		5.2 E-6	P	5.2E-06
108-60-1	Bis(2-chloro-1-methylethyl)ether	2.7 E-1		2.7 E-2		2.7E-02
117-81-7	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)	4.8 E+0	1.2 E+1	4.8 E-1		4.8E-01
80-05-7	Bisphenol A	1.8 E+3		1.8 E+2		1.8E+02
7440-42-8	Boron	7.3 E+3		7.3 E+2		7.3E+02
15541-45-4	Bromate	9.6 E-2		9.6 E-3		9.6E-03
108-86-1	Bromobenzene	2.0 E+1		2.0 E+0		2.0E+00
75-27-4	Bromodichloromethane	1.8 E-1		1.8 E-2	P	1.8E-02
75-25-2	Bromoform (tribromomethane)	8.5 E+0		8.5 E-1	P	8.5E-01

**Table 3-1c Groundwater and Surface Water Human Health COPC Screening Levels
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

CAS No.	Chemical	Tap Water PRG (µg/L)	OEHHA Public Health Goal (µg/L)	Direct Groundwater Exposure Human Health Screening Level (µg/L)	Minimal Risk from Vapor Intrusion (µg/L)	Human Health Screening Level Including Vapor Intrusion (µg/L)
506-77-4	Cyanogen chloride	3.0 E+2		3.0 E+1		3.0E+01
110-82-7	Cyclohexane	1.0 E+4		1.0 E+3	P	1.0E+03
108-94-1	Cyclohexanone	1.8 E+5		1.8 E+4		1.8E+04
108-91-8	Cyclohexylamine	7.3 E+3		7.3 E+2		7.3E+02
68085-85-8	Cyhalothrin/Karate	1.8 E+2		1.8 E+1		1.8E+01
52315-07-8	Cypermethrin	3.6 E+2		3.6 E+1		3.6E+01
66215-27-8	Cyromazine	2.7 E+2		2.7 E+1		2.7E+01
1861-32-1	Dacthal	3.6 E+2		3.6 E+1		3.6E+01
75-99-0	Dalapon	1.1 E+3	7.9 E+2	7.9 E+1		7.9E+01
39515-41-8	Danitol	9.1 E+2		9.1 E+1		9.1E+01
72-54-8	DDD	2.8 E-1		2.8 E-2		2.8E-02
72-55-9	DDE	2.0 E-1		2.0 E-2		2.0E-02
50-29-3	DDT	2.0 E-1		2.0 E-2		2.0E-02
1163-19-5	Decabromodiphenyl ether	3.6 E+2		3.6 E+1		3.6E+01
8065-48-3	Demeton	1.5 E+0		1.5 E-1		1.5E-01
2303-16-4	Diallate	1.1 E+0		1.1 E-1		1.1E-01
333-41-5	Diazinon	3.3 E+1		3.3 E+0		3.3E+00
132-64-9	Dibenzofuran	1.2 E+1		1.2 E+0		1.2E+00
106-37-6	1,4-Dibromobenzene	3.6 E+2		3.6 E+1		3.6E+01
124-48-1	Dibromochloromethane	1.3 E-1		1.3 E-2	P	1.3E-02
96-12-8	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane (DBCP) ^a	1.6 E-3	1.7 E-3	1.6 E-4	P	1.6E-04
106-93-4	1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	5.6 E-3	1.0 E-2	5.6 E-4	P	5.6E-04
84-74-2	Dibutyl phthalate	3.6 E+3		3.6 E+2		3.6E+02
1918-00-9	Dicamba	1.1 E+3		1.1 E+2		1.1E+02
95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	3.7 E+2	6.0 E+2	3.7 E+1	P	3.7E+01
541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1.8 E+2		1.8 E+1	P	1.8E+01
106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	5.0 E-1	6.0 E+0	5.0 E-2	P	5.0E-02
91-94-1	3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	1.5 E-1		1.5 E-2		1.5E-02
90-98-2	4,4'-Dichlorobenzophenone	1.1 E+3		1.1 E+2		1.1E+02
764-41-0	1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	1.2 E-3		1.2 E-4		1.2E-04
75-71-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane	3.9 E+2		3.9 E+1	P	3.9E+01
75-34-3	1,1-Dichloroethane ^a	2.0 E+0	3.0 E+0	2.0 E-1	P	2.0E-01
107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane (EDC)	1.2 E-1	4.0 E-1	1.2 E-2	P	1.2E-02
75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethylene	3.4 E+2	1.0 E+1	1.0 E+0	P	1.0E+00
156-59-2	1,2-Dichloroethylene (cis)	6.1 E+1	1.0 E+2	6.1 E+0	P	6.1E+00
156-60-5	1,2-Dichloroethylene (trans)	1.2 E+2	6.0 E+1	6.0 E+0	P	6.0E+00
120-83-2	2,4-Dichlorophenol	1.1 E+2		1.1 E+1		1.1E+01
94-82-6	4-(2,4-Dichlorophenoxy)butyric Acid (2,4-DB)	2.9 E+2		2.9 E+1		2.9E+01
94-75-7	2,4-Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid (2,4-D)	3.6 E+2	7.0 E+1	7.0 E+0		7.0E+00
78-87-5	1,2-Dichloropropane	1.6 E-1	5.0 E-1	1.6 E-2	P	1.6E-02
142-28-9	1,3-Dichloropropane	1.2 E+2		1.2 E+1		1.2E+01
542-75-6	1,3-Dichloropropene	4.0 E-1	2.0 E-1	2.0 E-2	P	2.0E-02
616-23-9	2,3-Dichloropropanol	1.1 E+2		1.1 E+1		1.1E+01
62-73-7	Dichlorvos	2.3 E-1		2.3 E-2		2.3E-02
115-32-2	Dicofol	1.5 E-1		1.5 E-2		1.5E-02
77-73-6	Dicyclopentadiene	4.2 E-1		4.2 E-2		4.2E-02
60-57-1	Dieldrin	4.2 E-3		4.2 E-4		4.2E-04
112-34-5	Diethylene glycol, monobutyl ether	3.6 E+2		3.6 E+1		3.6E+01
111-90-0	Diethylene glycol, monoethyl ether	2.2 E+3		2.2 E+2		2.2E+02
617-84-5	Diethylformamide	1.5 E+1		1.5 E+0		1.5E+00
103-23-1	Di(2-ethylhexyl)adipate	5.6 E+1	2.0 E+2	5.6 E+0		5.6E+00
84-66-2	Diethyl phthalate	2.9 E+4		2.9 E+3		2.9E+03
56-53-1	Diethylstilbestrol	1.4 E-5		1.4 E-6		1.4E-06
43222-48-6	Difenzoquat (Avenge)	2.9 E+3		2.9 E+2		2.9E+02
35367-38-5	Diflubenzuron	7.3 E+2		7.3 E+1		7.3E+01
75-37-6	1,1-Difluoroethane	6.9 E+4		6.9 E+3		6.9E+03
28553-12-0	Diisononyl phthalate	7.3 E+2		7.3 E+1		7.3E+01
1445-75-6	Diisopropyl methylphosphonate	2.9 E+3		2.9 E+2		2.9E+02
55290-64-7	Dimethipin	7.3 E+2		7.3 E+1		7.3E+01
60-51-5	Dimethoate	7.3 E+0		7.3 E-1		7.3E-01
119-90-4	3,3'-Dimethoxybenzidine	4.8 E+0		4.8 E-1		4.8E-01
124-40-3	Dimethylamine	3.5 E-2		3.5 E-3		3.5E-03
121-69-7	N-N-Dimethylaniline	7.3 E+1		7.3 E+0		7.3E+00
95-68-1	2,4-Dimethylaniline	9.0 E-2		9.0 E-3		9.0E-03
21436-96-4	2,4-Dimethylaniline hydrochloride	1.2 E-1		1.2 E-2		1.2E-02
119-93-7	3,3'-Dimethylbenzidine	2.9 E-2		2.9 E-3		2.9E-03

**Table 3-1c Groundwater and Surface Water Human Health COPC Screening Levels
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

CAS No.	Chemical	Tap Water PRG (µg/L)	OEHHA Public Health Goal (µg/L)	Direct Ground-water Exposure Human Health Screening Level (µg/L)	Minimal Risk from Vapor Intrusion (µg/L)	Human Health Screening Level Including Vapor Intrusion (µg/L)
68-12-2	N,N-Dimethylformamide	3.6 E+3		3.6 E+2		3.6E+02
122-09-8	Dimethylphenethylamine	3.6 E+1		3.6 E+0		3.6E+00
105-67-9	2,4-Dimethylphenol	7.3 E+2		7.3 E+1		7.3E+01
576-26-1	2,6-Dimethylphenol	2.2 E+1		2.2 E+0		2.2E+00
95-65-8	3,4-Dimethylphenol	3.6 E+1		3.6 E+0		3.6E+00
131-11-3	Dimethyl phthalate	3.6 E+5		3.6 E+4		3.6E+04
120-61-6	Dimethyl terephthalate	3.6 E+3		3.6 E+2		3.6E+02
534-52-1	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	3.6 E+0		3.6 E-1		3.6E-01
131-89-5	4,6-Dinitro-o-cyclohexyl phenol	7.3 E+1		7.3 E+0		7.3E+00
528-29-0	1,2-Dinitrobenzene	3.6 E+0		3.6 E-1		3.6E-01
99-65-0	1,3-Dinitrobenzene	3.6 E+0		3.6 E-1		3.6E-01
100-25-4	1,4-Dinitrobenzene	3.6 E+0		3.6 E-1		3.6E-01
51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol	7.3 E+1		7.3 E+0		7.3E+00
25321-14-6	Dinitrotoluene mixture	9.9 E-2		9.9 E-3		9.9E-03
121-14-2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene (also see Dinitrotoluene mixture)	7.3 E+1		7.3 E+0		7.3E+00
606-20-2	2,6-Dinitrotoluene (also see Dinitrotoluene mixture)	3.6 E+1		3.6 E+0		3.6E+00
88-85-7	Dinoseb	3.6 E+1	1.4 E+1	1.4 E+0		1.4E+00
117-84-0	di-n-Octyl phthalate	1.5 E+3		1.5 E+2		1.5E+02
123-91-1	1,4-Dioxane	6.1 E+0		6.1 E-1	P	6.1E-01
1746-01-6	Dioxin (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	4.5 E-7		4.5 E-8		4.5E-08
957-51-7	Diphenamid	1.1 E+3		1.1 E+2		1.1E+02
122-39-4	Diphenylamine	9.1 E+2		9.1 E+1		9.1E+01
74-31-7	N,N-Diphenyl-1,4 benzenediamine (DPPD)	1.1 E+1		1.1 E+0		1.1E+00
122-66-7	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine	8.4 E-2		8.4 E-3		8.4E-03
127-63-9	Diphenyl sulfone	1.1 E+2		1.1 E+1		1.1E+01
85-00-7	Diquat	8.0 E+1	1.5 E+1	1.5 E+0		1.5E+00
1937-37-7	Direct black 38	7.8 E-3		7.8 E-4		7.8E-04
2602-46-2	Direct blue 6	8.3 E-3		8.3 E-4		8.3E-04
16071-86-6	Direct brown 95	7.2 E-3		7.2 E-4		7.2E-04
298-04-4	Disulfoton	1.5 E+0		1.5 E-1		1.5E-01
505-29-3	1,4-Dithiane	3.6 E+2		3.6 E+1		3.6E+01
330-54-1	Diuron	7.3 E+1		7.3 E+0		7.3E+00
2439-10-3	Dodine	1.5 E+2		1.5 E+1		1.5E+01
7429-91-6	Dysprosium	3.6 E+3		3.6 E+2		3.6E+02
115-29-7	Endosulfan	2.2 E+2		2.2 E+1		2.2E+01
145-73-3	Endothall	7.3 E+2	5.8 E+2	5.8 E+1		5.8E+01
72-20-8	Endrin	1.1 E+1	1.8 E+0	1.8 E-1		1.8E-01
106-89-8	Epichlorohydrin ^a	1.4 E-1		1.4 E-2	P	1.4E-02
106-88-7	1,2-Epoxybutane	2.1 E+2		2.1 E+1		2.1E+01
759-94-4	EPTC (S-Ethyl dipropylthiocarbamate)	9.1 E+2		9.1 E+1		9.1E+01
16672-87-0	Ethephon (2-chloroethyl phosphonic acid)	1.8 E+2		1.8 E+1		1.8E+01
563-12-2	Ethion	1.8 E+1		1.8 E+0		1.8E+00
110-80-5	2-Ethoxyethanol	1.5 E+4		1.5 E+3		1.5E+03
111-15-9	2-Ethoxyethanol acetate	1.1 E+4		1.1 E+3		1.1E+03
141-78-6	Ethyl acetate	5.5 E+3		5.5 E+2		5.5E+02
140-88-5	Ethyl acrylate	2.3 E-1		2.3 E-2		2.3E-02
100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	1.3 E+3	3.0 E+2	3.0 E+1	P	3.0E+01
75-00-3	Ethyl chloride	4.6 E+0		4.6 E-1		4.6E-01
109-78-4	Ethylene cyanohydrin	1.1 E+4		1.1 E+3		1.1E+03
107-15-3	Ethylene diamine	3.3 E+3		3.3 E+2		3.3E+02
107-21-1	Ethylene glycol	7.3 E+4		7.3 E+3		7.3E+03
111-76-2	Ethylene glycol, monobutyl ether	1.8 E+4		1.8 E+3		1.8E+03
75-21-8	Ethylene oxide	2.4 E-2		2.4 E-3		2.4E-03
96-45-7	Ethylene thiourea (ETU)	6.1 E-1		6.1 E-2		6.1E-02
60-29-7	Ethyl ether	1.2 E+3		1.2 E+2		1.2E+02
97-63-2	Ethyl methacrylate	5.5 E+2		5.5 E+1		5.5E+01
2104-64-5	Ethyl p-nitrophenyl phenylphosphorothioate	3.6 E-1		3.6 E-2		3.6E-02
84-72-0	Ethylphthalyl ethyl glycolate	1.1 E+5		1.1 E+4		1.1E+04
101200-48-0	Express	2.9 E+2		2.9 E+1		2.9E+01
22224-92-6	Fenamiphos	9.1 E+0		9.1 E-1		9.1E-01
2164-17-2	Fluometuron	4.7 E+2		4.7 E+1		4.7E+01
16984-48-8	Fluorine (soluble fluoride)	2.2 E+3	1.0 E+3	1.0 E+2		1.0E+02
59756-60-4	Fluoridone	2.9 E+3		2.9 E+2		2.9E+02
56425-91-3	Flurprimidol	7.3 E+2		7.3 E+1		7.3E+01
66332-96-5	Flutolanil	2.2 E+3		2.2 E+2		2.2E+02
69409-94-5	Fluvalinate	3.6 E+2		3.6 E+1		3.6E+01

**Table 3-1c Groundwater and Surface Water Human Health COPC Screening Levels
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

CAS No.	Chemical	Tap Water PRG (µg/L)	OEHHA Public Health Goal (µg/L)	Direct Ground-water Exposure Human Health Screening Level (µg/L)	Minimal Risk from Vapor Intrusion (µg/L)	Human Health Screening Level Including Vapor Intrusion (µg/L)
133-07-3	Folpet	1.9 E+1		1.9 E+0		1.9E+00
72178-02-0	Fomesafen	3.5 E-1		3.5 E-2		3.5E-02
944-22-9	Fonofos	7.3 E+1		7.3 E+0		7.3E+00
50-00-0	Formaldehyde	5.5 E+3		5.5 E+2		5.5E+02
64-18-6	Formic Acid	7.3 E+4		7.3 E+3		7.3E+03
39148-24-8	Fosetyl-al	1.1 E+5		1.1 E+4		1.1E+04
76-13-1	Freon 113	5.9 E+4	4.0 E+3	4.0 E+2	P	4.0E+02
110-00-9	Furan	6.1 E+0		6.1 E-1		6.1E-01
67-45-8	Furazolidone	1.8 E-2		1.8 E-3		1.8E-03
98-01-1	Furfural	1.1 E+2		1.1 E+1		1.1E+01
531-82-8	Furium	1.3 E-3		1.3 E-4		1.3E-04
60568-05-0	Furmecyclox	2.2 E+0		2.2 E-1		2.2E-01
77182-82-2	Glufosinate-ammonium	1.5 E+1		1.5 E+0		1.5E+00
765-34-4	Glycidaldehyde	1.5 E+1		1.5 E+0		1.5E+00
1071-83-6	Glyphosate	3.6 E+3	9.0 E+2	9.0 E+1		9.0E+01
69806-40-2	Haloxypop-methyl	1.8 E+0		1.8 E-1		1.8E-01
79277-27-3	Harmony	4.7 E+2		4.7 E+1		4.7E+01
76-44-8	Heptachlor	1.5 E-2	8.0 E-3	8.0 E-4		8.0E-04
1024-57-3	Heptachlor epoxide	7.4 E-3	6.0 E-3	6.0 E-4		6.0E-04
87-82-1	Hexabromobenzene	7.3 E+1		7.3 E+0		7.3E+00
118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	4.2 E-2	3.0 E-2	3.0 E-3		3.0E-03
87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene	8.6 E-1		8.6 E-2	P	8.6E-02
319-84-6	HCH (alpha)	1.1 E-2		1.1 E-3		1.1E-03
319-85-7	HCH (beta)	3.7 E-2		3.7 E-3		3.7E-03
58-89-9	HCH (gamma) Lindane	5.2 E-2	3.2 E-2	3.2 E-3		3.2E-03
608-73-1	HCH-technical	3.7 E-2		3.7 E-3		3.7E-03
77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2.2 E+2	5.0 E+1	5.0 E+0		5.0E+00
67-72-1	Hexachloroethane	4.8 E+0		4.8 E-1		4.8E-01
70-30-4	Hexachlorophene	1.1 E+1		1.1 E+0		1.1E+00
121-82-4	Hexahydro-1,3,5-trinitro-1,3,5-triazine	6.1 E-1		6.1 E-2		6.1E-02
822-06-0	1,6-Hexamethylene diisocyanate	1.0 E-1		1.0 E-2		1.0E-02
110-54-3	n-Hexane	4.2 E+2		4.2 E+1	P	4.2E+01
51235-04-2	Hexazinone	1.2 E+3		1.2 E+2		1.2E+02
2691-41-0	HMX	1.8 E+3		1.8 E+2		1.8E+02
302-01-2	Hydrazine, hydrazine sulfate	2.2 E-2		2.2 E-3		2.2E-03
60-34-4	Hydrazine, monomethyl	2.2 E-2		2.2 E-3		2.2E-03
57-14-7	Hydrazine, dimethyl	2.2 E-2		2.2 E-3		2.2E-03
74-90-8	Hydrogen cyanide	6.2 E+0		6.2 E-1		6.2E-01
7783-06-4	Hydrogen sulfide	1.1 E+2		1.1 E+1		1.1E+01
123-31-9	p-Hydroquinone	1.2 E+0		1.2 E-1		1.2E-01
35554-44-0	Imazalil	4.7 E+2		4.7 E+1		4.7E+01
81335-37-7	Imazaquin	9.1 E+3		9.1 E+2		9.1E+02
36734-19-7	Iprodione	1.5 E+3		1.5 E+2		1.5E+02
7439-89-6	Iron	1.1 E+4		1.1 E+3		1.1E+03
78-83-1	Isobutanol	1.8 E+3		1.8 E+2		1.8E+02
78-59-1	Isophorone	7.1 E+1		7.1 E+0		7.1E+00
33820-53-0	Isopropalin	5.5 E+2		5.5 E+1		5.5E+01
1832-54-8	Isopropyl methyl phosphonic acid	3.6 E+3		3.6 E+2		3.6E+02
82558-50-7	Isoxaben	1.8 E+3		1.8 E+2		1.8E+02
143-50-0	Kepone	8.4 E-3		8.4 E-4		8.4E-04
77501-63-4	Lactofen	7.3 E+1		7.3 E+0		7.3E+00
7439-92-1	Lead		2.0 E+0	2.0 E-1		2.0E-01
78-00-2	Lead (tetraethyl)	3.6 E-3		3.6 E-4		3.6E-04
330-55-2	Linuron	7.3 E+1		7.3 E+0		7.3E+00
7439-93-2	Lithium	7.3 E+2		7.3 E+1		7.3E+01
83055-99-6	Londax	7.3 E+3		7.3 E+2		7.3E+02
121-75-5	Malathion	7.3 E+2		7.3 E+1		7.3E+01
108-31-6	Maleic anhydride	3.6 E+3		3.6 E+2		3.6E+02
123-33-1	Maleic hydrazide	3.0 E+3		3.0 E+2		3.0E+02
109-77-3	Malononitrile	3.6 E+0		3.6 E-1		3.6E-01
8018-01-7	Mancozeb	1.1 E+3		1.1 E+2		1.1E+02
12427-38-2	Maneb	1.1 E+0		1.1 E-1		1.1E-01
7439-96-5	Manganese and compounds	8.8 E+2		8.8 E+1		8.8E+01
950-10-7	Mephosfolan	3.3 E+0		3.3 E-1		3.3E-01
24307-26-4	Mepiquat chloride	1.1 E+3		1.1 E+2		1.1E+02
149-30-4	2-Mercaptobenzothiazole	2.3 E+0		2.3 E-1		2.3E-01

**Table 3-1c Groundwater and Surface Water Human Health COPC Screening Levels
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

CAS No.	Chemical	Tap Water PRG (µg/L)	OEHHA Public Health Goal (µg/L)	Direct Groundwater Exposure Human Health Screening Level (µg/L)	Minimal Risk from Vapor Intrusion (µg/L)	Human Health Screening Level Including Vapor Intrusion (µg/L)
7487-94-7	Mercury and compounds	1.1 E+1	1.2 E+0	1.2 E-1		1.2E-01
22967-92-6	Mercury (methyl)	3.6 E+0		3.6 E-1		3.6E-01
150-50-5	Merphos	1.1 E+0		1.1 E-1		1.1E-01
78-48-8	Merphos oxide	1.1 E+0		1.1 E-1		1.1E-01
57837-19-1	Metalaxyl	2.2 E+3		2.2 E+2		2.2E+02
126-98-7	Methacrylonitrile	1.0 E+0		1.0 E-1		1.0E-01
10265-92-6	Methamidophos	1.8 E+0		1.8 E-1		1.8E-01
67-56-1	Methanol	1.8 E+4		1.8 E+3		1.8E+03
950-37-8	Methidathion	3.6 E+1		3.6 E+0		3.6E+00
16752-77-5	Methomyl	1.5 E+2		1.5 E+1		1.5E+01
72-43-5	Methoxychlor	1.8 E+2	3.0 E+1	3.0 E+0		3.0E+00
109-86-4	2-Methoxyethanol	3.6 E+1		3.6 E+0		3.6E+00
110-49-6	2-Methoxyethanol acetate	7.3 E+1		7.3 E+0		7.3E+00
99-59-2	2-Methoxy-5-nitroaniline	1.5 E+0		1.5 E-1		1.5E-01
79-20-9	Methyl acetate	6.1 E+3		6.1 E+2		6.1E+02
96-33-3	Methyl acrylate	1.8 E+2		1.8 E+1		1.8E+01
95-53-4	2-Methylaniline (o-toluidine)	2.8 E-1		2.8 E-2		2.8E-02
636-21-5	2-Methylaniline hydrochloride	3.7 E-1		3.7 E-2		3.7E-02
94-74-6	2-Methyl-4-chlorophenoxyacetic acid	1.8 E+1		1.8 E+0		1.8E+00
94-81-5	4-(2-Methyl-4-chlorophenoxy) butyric acid	3.6 E+2		3.6 E+1		3.6E+01
93-65-2	2-(2-Methyl-4-chlorophenoxy) propionic acid	3.6 E+1		3.6 E+0		3.6E+00
16484-77-8	2-(2-Methyl-1,4-chlorophenoxy) propionic acid	3.6 E+1		3.6 E+0		3.6E+00
108-87-2	Methylcyclohexane	5.2 E+3		5.2 E+2		5.2E+02
101-77-9	4,4'-Methylenebisbenzeneamine	2.7 E-1		2.7 E-2		2.7E-02
101-14-4	4,4'-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline)	5.2 E-1		5.2 E-2		5.2E-02
101-61-1	4,4'-Methylene bis(N,N'-dimethyl)aniline	1.5 E+0		1.5 E-1		1.5E-01
74-95-3	Methylene bromide	6.1 E+1		6.1 E+0		6.1E+00
75-09-2	Methylene chloride	4.3 E+0	4.0 E+0	4.0 E-1	P	4.0E-01
101-68-8	4,4'-Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate	6.2 E+0		6.2 E-1		6.2E-01
78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone (2-Butanone)	7.0 E+3		7.0 E+2	P	7.0E+02
108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone	2.0 E+3		2.0 E+2	P	2.0E+02
74-93-1	Methyl Mercaptan	2.1 E+1		2.1 E+0		2.1E+00
80-62-6	Methyl methacrylate	1.4 E+3		1.4 E+2		1.4E+02
99-55-8	2-Methyl-5-nitroaniline	2.0 E+0		2.0 E-1		2.0E-01
298-00-0	Methyl parathion	9.1 E+0		9.1 E-1		9.1E-01
95-48-7	2-Methylphenol	1.8 E+3		1.8 E+2		1.8E+02
108-39-4	3-Methylphenol	1.8 E+3		1.8 E+2		1.8E+02
106-44-5	4-Methylphenol	1.8 E+2		1.8 E+1		1.8E+01
993-13-5	Methyl phosphonic acid	7.3 E+2		7.3 E+1		7.3E+01
25013-15-4	Methyl styrene (mixture)	6.0 E+1		6.0 E+0		6.0E+00
98-83-9	Methyl styrene (alpha)	4.3 E+2		4.3 E+1		4.3E+01
1634-04-4	Methyl tertbutyl ether (MTBE)	1.1 E+1	1.3 E+1	1.1 E+0	P	1.1E+00
51218-45-2	Metolaclo (Dual)	5.5 E+3		5.5 E+2		5.5E+02
21087-64-9	Metribuzin	9.1 E+2		9.1 E+1		9.1E+01
2385-85-5	Mirex	3.7 E-2		3.7 E-3		3.7E-03
2212-67-1	Molinate	7.3 E+1		7.3 E+0		7.3E+00
7439-98-7	Molybdenum	1.8 E+2		1.8 E+1		1.8E+01
10599-90-3	Monochloramine	3.6 E+3		3.6 E+2		3.6E+02
300-76-5	Naled	7.3 E+1		7.3 E+0		7.3E+00
15299-99-7	Napropamide	3.6 E+3		3.6 E+2		3.6E+02
7440-02-0	Nickel (soluble salts)	7.3 E+2	1.2 E+1	1.2 E+0		1.2E+00
14797-55-8	Nitrate	1.0 E+4	1.0 E+4	1.0 E+3		1.0E+03
14797-65-0	Nitrite	1.0 E+3	1.0 E+3	1.0 E+2		1.0E+02
88-74-4	2-Nitroaniline	1.1 E+2		1.1 E+1		1.1E+01
99-09-2	3-Nitroaniline	3.2 E+0		3.2 E-1		3.2E-01
100-01-6	4-Nitroaniline	3.2 E+0		3.2 E-1		3.2E-01
98-95-3	Nitrobenzene	3.4 E+0		3.4 E-1		3.4E-01
67-20-9	Nitrofurantoin	2.6 E+3		2.6 E+2		2.6E+02
59-87-0	Nitrofurazone	4.5 E-2		4.5 E-3		4.5E-03
55-63-0	Nitroglycerin	4.8 E+0		4.8 E-1		4.8E-01
556-88-7	Nitroguanidine	3.6 E+3		3.6 E+2		3.6E+02
79-46-9	2-Nitropropane	1.2 E-3		1.2 E-4		1.2E-04
924-16-3	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	2.0 E-3		2.0 E-4		2.0E-04
1116-54-7	N-Nitrosodiethanolamine	2.4 E-2		2.4 E-3		2.4E-03
55-18-5	N-Nitrosodiethylamine	4.5 E-4		4.5 E-5		4.5E-05
62-75-9	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	1.3 E-3	3.0 E-3	1.3 E-4		1.3E-04

**Table 3-1c Groundwater and Surface Water Human Health COPC Screening Levels
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

CAS No.	Chemical	Tap Water PRG (µg/L)	OEHHA Public Health Goal (µg/L)	Direct Groundwater Exposure Human Health Screening Level (µg/L)	Minimal Risk from Vapor Intrusion (µg/L)	Human Health Screening Level Including Vapor Intrusion (µg/L)
86-30-6	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	1.4 E+1		1.4 E+0		1.4E+00
621-64-7	N-Nitroso di-n-propylamine	9.6 E-3		9.6 E-4		9.6E-04
10595-95-6	N-Nitroso-N-methylethylamine	3.1 E-3		3.1 E-4		3.1E-04
930-55-2	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	3.2 E-2		3.2 E-3		3.2E-03
99-08-1	m-Nitrotoluene	1.2 E+2		1.2 E+1		1.2E+01
88-72-2	o-Nitrotoluene	4.9 E-2		4.9 E-3		4.9E-03
99-99-0	p-Nitrotoluene	6.6 E-1		6.6 E-2		6.6E-02
27314-13-2	Norflurazon	1.5 E+3		1.5 E+2		1.5E+02
85509-19-9	NuStar	2.6 E+1		2.6 E+0		2.6E+00
32536-52-0	Octabromodiphenyl ether	1.1 E+2		1.1 E+1		1.1E+01
152-16-9	Octamethylpyrophosphoramidate	7.3 E+1		7.3 E+0		7.3E+00
19044-88-3	Oryzalin	1.8 E+3		1.8 E+2		1.8E+02
19666-30-9	Oxadiazon	1.8 E+2		1.8 E+1		1.8E+01
23135-22-0	Oxamyl	9.1 E+2	5.0 E+1	5.0 E+0		5.0E+00
42874-03-3	Oxyfluorfen	1.1 E+2		1.1 E+1		1.1E+01
76738-62-0	Paclotbutrazol	4.7 E+2		4.7 E+1		4.7E+01
4685-14-7	Paraquat	1.6 E+2		1.6 E+1		1.6E+01
56-38-2	Parathion	2.2 E+2		2.2 E+1		2.2E+01
1114-71-2	Pebulate	1.8 E+3		1.8 E+2		1.8E+02
40487-42-1	Pendimethalin	1.5 E+3		1.5 E+2		1.5E+02
87-84-3	Pentabromo-6-chloro cyclohexane	2.9 E+0		2.9 E-1		2.9E-01
32534-81-9	Pentabromodiphenyl ether	7.3 E+1		7.3 E+0		7.3E+00
608-93-5	Pentachlorobenzene	2.9 E+1		2.9 E+0		2.9E+00
82-68-8	Pentachloronitrobenzene	2.6 E-1		2.6 E-2		2.6E-02
87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol	5.6 E-1	4.0 E-1	4.0 E-2		4.0E-02
7601-90-3	Perchlorate	3.6 E+0	6.0 E+0	3.6 E-1		3.6E-01
52645-53-1	Permethrin	1.8 E+3		1.8 E+2		1.8E+02
13684-63-4	Phenmedipham	9.1 E+3		9.1 E+2		9.1E+02
108-95-2	Phenol	1.1 E+4		1.1 E+3		1.1E+03
92-84-2	Phenothiazine	7.3 E+1		7.3 E+0		7.3E+00
108-45-2	m-Phenylenediamine	2.2 E+2		2.2 E+1		2.2E+01
95-54-5	o-Phenylenediamine	1.4 E+0		1.4 E-1		1.4E-01
106-50-3	p-Phenylenediamine	6.9 E+3		6.9 E+2		6.9E+02
62-38-4	Phenylmercuric acetate	2.9 E+0		2.9 E-1		2.9E-01
90-43-7	2-Phenylphenol	3.5 E+1		3.5 E+0		3.5E+00
298-02-2	Phorate	7.3 E+0		7.3 E-1		7.3E-01
732-11-6	Phosmet	7.3 E+2		7.3 E+1		7.3E+01
7803-51-2	Phosphine	1.1 E+1		1.1 E+0		1.1E+00
7723-14-0	Phosphorus (white)	7.3 E-1		7.3 E-2		7.3E-02
100-21-0	p-Phthalic acid	3.6 E+4		3.6 E+3		3.6E+03
85-44-9	Phthalic anhydride	7.3 E+4		7.3 E+3		7.3E+03
1918-02-1	Picloram	2.6 E+3	5.0 E+2	5.0 E+1		5.0E+01
29232-93-7	Pirimiphos-methyl	3.6 E+2		3.6 E+1		3.6E+01
	Polybrominated biphenyls	7.6 E-3		7.6 E-4		7.6E-04
12674-11-2	PCBs (unspeciated mixture, low risk)	9.6 E-1	9.0 E-2	9.0 E-3		9.0E-03
11097-69-1	PCBs (unspeciated mixture, high risk)	3.4 E-2	9.0 E-2	3.4 E-3		3.4E-03
61788-33-8	Polychlorinated terphenyls	1.5 E-2		1.5 E-3		1.5E-03
83-32-9	Acenaphthene	3.7 E+2		3.7 E+1		3.7E+01
120-12-7	Anthracene	1.8 E+3		1.8 E+2		1.8E+02
56-55-3	Benz[a]anthracene	9.2 E-2		9.2 E-3		9.2E-03
205-99-2	Benzo[b]fluoranthene	9.2 E-2		9.2 E-3		9.2E-03
207-08-9	Benzo[k]fluoranthene ^a	5.6 E-2		5.6 E-3		5.6E-03
50-32-8	Benzo[a]pyrene	9.2 E-3	4.0 E-3	4.0 E-4		4.0E-04
218-01-9	Chrysene ^a	5.6 E-1		5.6 E-2		5.6E-02
53-70-3	Dibenz[ah]anthracene	9.2 E-3		9.2 E-4		9.2E-04
206-44-0	Fluoranthene	1.5 E+3		1.5 E+2		1.5E+02
86-73-7	Fluorene	2.4 E+2		2.4 E+1		2.4E+01
193-39-5	Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	9.2 E-2		9.2 E-3		9.2E-03
91-20-3	Naphthalene ^a	9.3 E-2		9.3 E-3		9.3E-03
129-00-0	Pyrene	1.8 E+2		1.8 E+1		1.8E+01
67747-09-5	Prochloraz	4.5 E-1		4.5 E-2		4.5E-02
26399-36-0	Profluralin	2.2 E+2		2.2 E+1		2.2E+01
1610-18-0	Prometon	5.5 E+2		5.5 E+1		5.5E+01
7287-19-6	Prometryn	1.5 E+2		1.5 E+1		1.5E+01
23950-58-5	Pronamide	2.7 E+3		2.7 E+2		2.7E+02
1918-16-7	Propachlor	4.7 E+2		4.7 E+1		4.7E+01

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CAS No.	Chemical	Tap Water PRG (µg/L)	OEHHA Public Health Goal (µg/L)	Direct Ground-water Exposure Human Health Screening Level (µg/L)	Minimal Risk from Vapor Intrusion (µg/L)	Human Health Screening Level Including Vapor Intrusion (µg/L)
709-98-8	Propanil	1.8 E+2		1.8 E+1		1.8E+01
2312-35-8	Propargite	7.3 E+2		7.3 E+1		7.3E+01
107-19-7	Propargyl alcohol	7.3 E+1		7.3 E+0		7.3E+00
139-40-2	Propazine	7.3 E+2		7.3 E+1		7.3E+01
122-42-9	Propham	7.3 E+2		7.3 E+1		7.3E+01
60207-90-1	Propiconazole	4.7 E+2		4.7 E+1		4.7E+01
103-65-1	n-Propylbenzene	2.4 E+2		2.4 E+1	P	2.4E+01
57-55-6	Propylene glycol	1.8 E+4		1.8 E+3		1.8E+03
52125-53-8	Propylene glycol, monoethyl ether	2.6 E+4		2.6 E+3		2.6E+03
107-98-2	Propylene glycol, monomethyl ether	2.6 E+4		2.6 E+3		2.6E+03
75-56-9	Propylene oxide	2.2 E-1		2.2 E-2		2.2E-02
81335-77-5	Pursuit	9.1 E+3		9.1 E+2		9.1E+02
51630-58-1	Pydrin	9.1 E+2		9.1 E+1		9.1E+01
110-86-1	Pyridine	3.6 E+1		3.6 E+0		3.6E+00
13593-03-8	Quinalphos	1.8 E+1		1.8 E+0		1.8E+00
91-22-5	Quinoline	2.2 E-2		2.2 E-3		2.2E-03
121-82-4	RDX (Cyclonite)	6.1 E-1		6.1 E-2		6.1E-02
10453-86-8	Resmethrin	1.1 E+3		1.1 E+2		1.1E+02
299-84-3	Ronnel	1.8 E+3		1.8 E+2		1.8E+02
83-79-4	Rotenone	1.5 E+2		1.5 E+1		1.5E+01
78587-05-0	Savay	9.1 E+2		9.1 E+1		9.1E+01
7783-00-8	Selenious Acid	1.8 E+2		1.8 E+1		1.8E+01
7782-49-2	Selenium	1.8 E+2		1.8 E+1		1.8E+01
630-10-4	Selenourea	1.8 E+2		1.8 E+1		1.8E+01
74051-80-2	Sethoxydim	3.3 E+3		3.3 E+2		3.3E+02
7440-22-4	Silver and compounds	1.8 E+2		1.8 E+1		1.8E+01
122-34-9	Simazine	5.6 E-1	4.0 E+0	5.6 E-2		5.6E-02
148-18-5	Sodium diethyldithiocarbamate	2.5 E-1		2.5 E-2		2.5E-02
62-74-8	Sodium fluoroacetate	7.3 E-1		7.3 E-2		7.3E-02
13718-26-8	Sodium metavanadate	3.6 E+1		3.6 E+0		3.6E+00
7440-24-6	Strontium, stable	2.2 E+4		2.2 E+3		2.2E+03
57-24-9	Strychnine	1.1 E+1		1.1 E+0		1.1E+00
100-42-5	Styrene	1.6 E+3		1.6 E+2	P	1.6E+02
80-07-9	1,1'-Sulfonylbis (4-chlorobenzene)	1.8 E+2		1.8 E+1		1.8E+01
88671-89-0	Systhane	9.1 E+2		9.1 E+1		9.1E+01
1746-01-6	2,3,7,8-TCDD (dioxin)	4.5 E-7	1.0 E-6	4.5 E-8		4.5E-08
34014-18-1	Tebuthiuron	2.6 E+3		2.6 E+2		2.6E+02
3383-96-8	Temephos	7.3 E+2		7.3 E+1		7.3E+01
5902-51-2	Terbacil	4.7 E+2		4.7 E+1		4.7E+01
13071-79-9	Terbufos	9.1 E-1		9.1 E-2		9.1E-02
886-50-0	Terbutryn	3.6 E+1		3.6 E+0		3.6E+00
95-94-3	1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	1.1 E+1		1.1 E+0		1.1E+00
630-20-6	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	4.3 E-1		4.3 E-2		4.3E-02
79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	5.5 E-2	1.0 E-1	5.5 E-3	P	5.5E-03
127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	1.0 E-1	6.0 E-2	6.0 E-3	P	6.0E-03
58-90-2	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	1.1 E+3		1.1 E+2		1.1E+02
5216-25-1	p,a,a,a-Tetrachlorotoluene	3.4 E-3		3.4 E-4		3.4E-04
961-11-5	Tetrachlorovinphos	2.8 E+0		2.8 E+1		2.8E+01
3689-24-5	Tetraethylthiopyrophosphate	1.8 E+1		1.8 E+0		1.8E+00
109-99-9	Tetrahydrofuran	1.6 E+0		1.6 E-1	P	1.6E-01
7440-28-0	Thallium and compounds	2.4 E+0	1.0 E-1	1.0 E-2		1.0E-02
28249-77-6	Thiobencarb	3.6 E+2	7.0 E+1	7.0 E+0		7.0E+00
N/A	Thiocyanate	1.8 E+3		1.8 E+2		1.8E+02
39196-18-4	Thiofanox	1.1 E+1		1.1 E+0		1.1E+00
23564-05-8	Thiophanate-methyl	2.9 E+3		2.9 E+2		2.9E+02
137-26-8	Thiram	1.8 E+2		1.8 E+1		1.8E+01
7440-31-5	Tin (inorganic, also see tributyltin oxide)	2.2 E+4		2.2 E+3		2.2E+03
7440-32-6	Titanium	1.5 E+5		1.5 E+4		1.5E+04
108-88-3	Toluene	7.2 E+2	1.5 E+2	1.5 E+1	P	1.5E+01
95-80-7	Toluene-2,4-diamine	2.1 E-2		2.1 E-3		2.1E-03
95-70-5	Toluene-2,5-diamine	2.2 E+4		2.2 E+3		2.2E+03
823-40-5	Toluene-2,6-diamine	7.3 E+3		7.3 E+2		7.3E+02
106-49-0	p-Toluidine	3.5 E-1		3.5 E-2		3.5E-02
8001-35-2	Toxaphene	6.1 E-2	3.0 E-2	3.0 E-3		3.0E-03
66841-25-6	Tralometrin	2.7 E+2		2.7 E+1		2.7E+01
2303-17-5	Triallate	4.7 E+2		4.7 E+1		4.7E+01

**Table 3-1c Groundwater and Surface Water Human Health COPC Screening Levels
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

CAS No.	Chemical	Tap Water PRG (µg/L)	OEHHA Public Health Goal (µg/L)	Direct Groundwater Exposure Human Health Screening Level (µg/L)	Minimal Risk from Vapor Intrusion (µg/L)	Human Health Screening Level Including Vapor Intrusion (µg/L)
82097-50-5	Triasulfuron	3.6 E+2		3.6 E+1		3.6E+01
615-54-3	1,2,4-Tribromobenzene	1.8 E+2		1.8 E+1		1.8E+01
126-73-8	Tributyl phosphate	7.3 E+0		7.3 E-1		7.3E-01
56-35-9	Tributyltin oxide (TBTO)	1.1 E+1		1.1 E+0		1.1E+00
634-93-5	2,4,6-Trichloroaniline	2.0 E+0		2.0 E-1		2.0E-01
33663-50-2	2,4,6-Trichloroaniline hydrochloride	2.3 E+0		2.3 E-1		2.3E-01
120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	7.2 E+0	5.0 E+0	5.0 E-1	P	5.0E-01
71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	3.2 E+3	1.0 E+3	1.0 E+2	P	1.0E+02
79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	2.0 E-1	3.0 E-1	2.0 E-2	P	2.0E-02
79-01-6	Trichloroethylene (TCE)	2.8 E-2	8.0 E-1	2.8 E-3	P	2.8E-03
75-69-4	Trichlorofluoromethane	1.3 E+3	7.0 E+2	7.0 E+1	P	7.0E+01
95-95-4	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	3.6 E+2		3.6 E+2		3.6E+02
88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol ^a	9.6 E-1		9.6 E-2		9.6E-02
93-76-5	2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxyacetic Acid	3.6 E+2		3.6 E+1		3.6E+01
93-72-1	2-(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid	2.9 E+2	2.5 E+1	2.5 E+0		2.5E+00
598-77-6	1,1,2-Trichloropropane	3.0 E+1		3.0 E+0		3.0E+00
96-18-4	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	5.6 E-3		5.6 E-4		5.6E-04
96-19-5	1,2,3-Trichloropropene	2.2 E+0		2.2 E-1		2.2E-01
58138-08-2	Tridiphane	1.1 E+2		1.1 E+1		1.1E+01
121-44-8	Triethylamine	1.2 E+1		1.2 E+0		1.2E+00
1582-09-8	Trifluralin	8.7 E+0		8.7 E-1		8.7E-01
552-30-7	Trimellitic Anhydride (TMAN)	5.1 E+0		5.1 E-1		5.1E-01
95-63-6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1.2 E+1		1.2 E+0	P	1.2E+00
108-67-8	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	1.2 E+1		1.2 E+0	P	1.2E+00
512-56-1	Trimethyl phosphate	1.8 E+0		1.8 E-1		1.8E-01
99-35-4	1,3,5-Trinitrobenzene	1.1 E+3		1.1 E+2		1.1E+02
479-45-8	Trinitrophenylmethylnitramine	3.6 E+2		3.6 E+1		3.6E+01
118-96-7	2,4,6-Trinitrotoluene	2.2 E+0		2.2 E-1		2.2E-01
791-28-6	Triphenylphosphine oxide	7.3 E+2		7.3 E+1		7.3E+01
115-96-8	Tris(2-chloroethyl) phosphate	4.8 E+0		4.8 E-1		4.8E-01
78-42-2	Tris(2-ethylhexyl) phosphate	2.1 E+1		2.1 E+0		2.1E+00
7440-61-1	Uranium (chemical toxicity only)	7.3 E+0	5.0 E-1	5.0 E-2		5.0E-02
7440-62-2	Vanadium and compounds	3.6 E+1		3.6 E+0		3.6E+00
1929-77-7	Vernam	3.6 E+1		3.6 E+0		3.6E+00
50471-44-8	Vinclozolin	9.1 E+2		9.1 E+1		9.1E+01
108-05-4	Vinyl acetate	4.1 E+2		4.1 E+1		4.1E+01
593-60-2	Vinyl bromide (bromoethene)	1.0 E-1		1.0 E-2		1.0E-02
75-01-4	Vinyl chloride (child/adult)	2.0 E-2	5.0 E-2	2.0 E-3	P	2.0E-03
81-81-2	Warfarin	1.1 E+1		1.1 E+0		1.1E+00
1330-20-7	Xylenes	2.1 E+2	1.8 E+3	2.1 E+1	P	2.1E+01
7440-66-6	Zinc	1.1 E+4		1.1 E+3		1.1E+03
1314-84-7	Zinc phosphide	1.1 E+1		1.1 E+0		1.1E+00
12122-67-7	Zineb	1.8 E+3		1.8 E+2		1.8E+02

Notes and Key:

Screening levels are one-tenth the lower of the carcinogenic PRG, non-carcinogenic PRG, or public health goal.

If a California Modified PRG was identified for a compound, the lower of the Cal-modified PRG or standard PRG was used.

^a = Indicates the California Modified PRG was used to develop the screening value.

P = Pending results of the Johnson and Ettinger model calibration study.

COPC = Chemical of potential concern

µg/L = Micrograms per liter

OEHHA = Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment

Sources:

United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) Region 9 Preliminary Remediation Goals (PRGs), Version 9, October 2004.

Stanford J. Smucker Ph.D., USEPA Region IX, Technical Support Section (SFD-8-4), 75 Hawthorne Street, San Francisco, CA 94105-3901.

OEHHA Public Health Goals (PHGs), <http://www.oehha.ca.gov/water/phg/allphgs.html>

Table 3-1d **Example TCDD TEQ Calculation**
PGOU Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

	WHO 2005 TEF ^a	Example Sample Concentration (pg/g)	TCDD-TEQ Equivalent ^b
2,3,7,8-TCDD	1	<0.5	0
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	1	0.6	0.6
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	0.1	1	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	0.1	<0.5	0
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	0.1	1.1	0.11
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	0.01	3	0.03
OCDD	0.0003	30	0.009
2,3,7,8-TCDF	0.1	0.51	0.051
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	0.03	<0.5	0
2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	0.3	2	0.6
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	0.1	10	1
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	0.1	<0.5	0
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	0.1	6.1	0.61
2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	0.1	<0.5	0
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	0.01	<0.5	0
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF	0.01	2.5	0.025
OCDF	0.0003	100	0.03
Total TCDD TEQ^c			3.165

^a - Van den Berg, et al, 2006.

^b - TCDD-TEQ Equivalent = if sample is ND, then 0, otherwise TEF x Sample Concentration.

^c - Total TCDD TEQ = sum of TCDD-TEQ Equivalents

Notes and Key:

< = Non-detect

pg/g = picogram per gram

WHO = World Health Organization

TEF = Toxicity Equivalency Factor

TCDD = Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin

PeCDD = Pentachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin

HxCDD = Hexachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin

HpCDD = Heptachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin

OCDD = Octachlorodiobenzo-p-dioxin

TCDF = Tetrachlorodibenzofuran

PeCDF = Pentachlorodibenzofuran

HxCDF = Hexachlorodibenzofuran

HpCDF = Heptachlorodibenzofuran

OCDF = Octachlorodibenzofuran

TEQ = Toxic Equivalent

**Table 3-2a Occurrence, Distribution, and Selection of Chemicals of Potential Concern - Soil
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Scenario Timeframe: Current and Future
Medium: Soil
Exposure Medium: Soil/Dust

Exposure Point	CAS Number	Chemical	Minimum Concentration	Maximum Concentration	Units	Location of Maximum Concentration	Sample Depth (feet bgs)	Number of Samples	Number of Detections	Detection Frequency	Range of Detection Limits		Screening Toxicity Value	COPC Flag (Y/N)	Rationale for Deletion
PGOU	79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	0.90	0.90	mg/kg	33D-AH01 10D-AH01	0.01 1	2	2	100.0%	0.7	0.7	0.0055	N	SV
PGOU	120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	1.7	6.2	N	ND
PGOU	95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	1.7	60	N	ND
PGOU	103-33-3	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine/ Azobenzene	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	3	0	0.0%	0.33	0.66	0.44	N	ND
PGOU	541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	1.7	53	N	ND
PGOU	106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	1.7	0.35	N	ND *
PGOU	--	2,2'-Oxybis(1-chloropropane)	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	3	0	0.0%	0.33	0.33	NA	N	ND
PGOU	1746-01-6	2,3,7,8-TCDD	6.38E-08	0.0000063	mg/kg	C4-SNS02	0.1	6	6	100.0%			0.0000039	Y	
PGOU	95-95-4	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	1.7	610	N	ND
PGOU	88-06-2	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	1.7	0.61	N	ND *
PGOU	120-83-2	2,4-Dichlorophenol	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.19	1.7	18	N	ND
PGOU	105-67-9	2,4-Dimethylphenol	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	1.7	120	N	ND
PGOU	51-28-5	2,4-Dinitrophenol	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	80	0	0.0%	1.3	8.3	12	N	ND
PGOU	121-14-2	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	80	0	0.0%	0.33	1.7	12	N	ND
PGOU	606-20-2	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	1.7	6.1	N	ND
PGOU	91-58-7	2-Chloronaphthalene	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	1.7	490	N	ND
PGOU	95-57-8	2-Chlorophenol	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	1.7	6.3	N	ND
PGOU	91-57-6	2-Methylnaphthalene	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	1.7	0.17	N	ND *
PGOU	95-48-7	2-Methylphenol	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	1.7	310	N	ND
PGOU	88-74-4	2-Nitroaniline	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	8.3	18	N	ND
PGOU	88-75-5	2-Nitrophenol	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	3.3	0.60	N	ND *
PGOU	91-94-1	3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.66	3.3	0.11	N	ND *
PGOU	99-09-2	3-Nitroaniline	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	8.3	1.8	N	ND *
PGOU	534-52-1	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.42	8.3	0.61	N	ND *
PGOU	101-55-3	4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	1.7	NA	N	ND
PGOU	59-50-7	4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	2	NA	N	ND
PGOU	106-47-8	4-Chloroaniline	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	80	0	0.0%	0.33	2	24	N	ND
PGOU	7005-72-3	4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	1.7	NA	N	ND
PGOU	106-44-5	4-Methylphenol	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	1.7	31	N	ND
PGOU	100-01-6	4-Nitroaniline	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.83	8.3	2.3	N	ND *
PGOU	100-02-7	4-Nitrophenol	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.35	8.3	NA	N	ND
PGOU	83-32-9	Acenaphthene	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	1.7	370	N	ND
PGOU	208-96-8	Acenaphthylene	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	1.7	230	N	ND
PGOU	7429-90-5	Aluminum	5800	71000	mg/kg	10D-SNS21	0	153	153	100.0%	4.75	220	7600	N	BK
PGOU	62-53-3	Aniline	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	24	0	0.0%	0.3	1.67	8.5	N	ND
PGOU	120-12-7	Anthracene	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	1.7	2200	N	ND
PGOU	7440-36-0	Antimony	0.4 J	12 j	mg/kg	C41-SS16	0	138	23	16.7%	0.21	24	3.0	Y	
PGOU	12674-11-2	Aroclor 1016	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	18	0	0.0%	0.033	0.033	0.0089	N	ND *
PGOU	11104-28-2	Aroclor 1221	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	18	0	0.0%	0.033	0.033	0.0089	N	ND *
PGOU	11141-16-5	Aroclor 1232	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	18	0	0.0%	0.033	0.033	0.0089	N	ND *
PGOU	53469-21-9	Aroclor 1242	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	18	0	0.0%	0.033	0.033	0.0089	N	ND *

**Table 3-2a Occurrence, Distribution, and Selection of Chemicals of Potential Concern - Soil
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Scenario Timeframe: Current and Future
Medium: Soil
Exposure Medium: Soil/Dust

Exposure Point	CAS Number	Chemical	Minimum Concentration	Maximum Concentration	Units	Location of Maximum Concentration	Sample Depth (feet bgs)	Number of Samples	Number of Detections	Detection Frequency	Range of Detection Limits		Screening Toxicity Value	COPC Flag (Y/N)	Rationale for Deletion
PGOU	12672-29-6	Aroclor 1248	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	18	0	0.0%	0.033	0.033	0.0089	N	ND *
PGOU	11097-69-1	Aroclor 1254	0.50	0.50	mg/kg	10D-SNS34	0.1	18	1	5.6%	0.033	0.033	0.0089	Y	
PGOU	11096-82-5	Aroclor 1260	0.079	1.2	mg/kg	10D-SNS31	0.1	18	16	88.9%	0.033	0.033	0.0089	Y	
PGOU	7440-38-2	Arsenic	1.6 j	27	mg/kg	10D-SNS11	0	155	101	65.2%	0.43	50	0.0062	N	BK
PGOU	103-33-3	Azobenzene	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	40	0	0.0%	0.33	0.99	0.44	N	ND
PGOU	7440-39-3	Barium	28	285	mg/kg	C15-SS02	0.5	153	153	100.0%	0.253	4.4	520	N	BSL
PGOU	92-87-5	Benzidine	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	43	0	0.0%	0.66	5.1	0.00021	N	ND
PGOU	56-55-3	Benzo(a)anthracene	0.041 j	0.041 j	mg/kg	C15-SS04	0.5	83	1	1.2%	0.33	1.7	0.062	N	BSL/FOD
PGOU	50-32-8	Benzo(a)pyrene	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	1.7	0.0038	N	ND *
PGOU	205-99-2	Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	43	0	0.0%	0.33	1.67	0.062	N	ND *
PGOU	Benzo(b&k)fluoranthene (total)	Benzo(b+k)fluoranthene	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	40	0	0.0%	0.33	0.99	0.038	N	ND *
PGOU	191-24-2	Benzo(ghi)perylene	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	1.7	230	N	ND
PGOU	207-08-9	Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	43	0	0.0%	0.33	1.67	0.038	N	ND *
PGOU	65-85-0	Benzoic acid	0.052 j	0.052 j	mg/kg	36D-SB01	5	64	1	1.6%	0.83	8.3	10000	N	BSL/FOD
PGOU	100-51-6	Benzyl alcohol	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	64	0	0.0%	0.33	2	1800	N	ND
PGOU	7440-41-7	Beryllium	0.092	1.2	mg/kg	10D-SNS21	0	153	98	64.1%	0.043	1.6	15	N	BSL
PGOU	111-91-1	bis(2-Chloroethoxy)methane	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	1.67	NA	N	ND
PGOU	111-44-4	Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.17	1.7	0.022	N	ND *
PGOU	108-60-1	bis(2-Chloroisopropyl)ether	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	166	0	0.0%	0.33	1.67	0.29	N	ND *
PGOU	117-81-7	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.00017 b	0.18 j	mg/kg	36D-SB01	2.5	86	21	24.4%	0.33	1.67	3.5	Y	
PGOU	7440-42-8	Boron	2.4 j	26	mg/kg	11D-SNS04	0.01	153	39	25.5%	0	55	1600	N	BSL
PGOU	85-68-7	Butyl benzyl phthalate	0.16 j	0.29 j	mg/kg	C10-SS05	0.5	83	2	2.4%	0.33	1.7	1200	N	BSL/FOD
PGOU	7440-43-9	Cadmium	0.032 j	9.1	mg/kg	33D-AH01	6	153	86	56.2%	0.079	2.7	0.17	Y	
PGOU	7440-70-2	Calcium	731	31800	mg/kg	C14-SS02	0.5	153	153	100.0%	6.33	1230	NA	N	EN
PGOU	7440-47-3	Chromium	14	880 J	mg/kg	C15-SS06	0.1	156	156	100.0%	0.43	4.4	10000	N	BSL
PGOU	18540-29-9	Chromium (Hexavalent)	0.022 j	12	mg/kg	10D-SNS06	0	71	19	26.8%	0.096	2.1	1.7	Y	
PGOU	218-01-9	Chrysene	0.037	0.15	mg/kg	36D-SB01	2.5	83	4	4.8%	0.33	1.7	0.38	N	BSL/FOD
PGOU	7440-48-4	Cobalt	3.4	40	mg/kg	10D-SNS11	0	153	153	100.0%	0.3	16.3	66	N	BSL
PGOU	7440-50-8	Copper	11	240	mg/kg	C15-SS06	0.1	153	153	100.0%	0.633	8.8	300	N	BSL
PGOU	53-70-3	Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	1.7	0.0062	N	ND *
PGOU	132-64-9	Dibenzofuran	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	1.7	15	N	ND
PGOU	68334-30-5	Diesel	6.0	24	mg/kg	37D-SB01	2.5	38	6	15.8%	1.7	10	NA	N	PM
PGOU	84-66-2	Diethyl phthalate	0.047 j	0.3 n	mg/kg	C4-SNS02	0.1	83	6	7.2%	0.33	1.7	4900	Y	
PGOU	131-11-3	Dimethyl phthalate	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	1.7	10000	N	ND
PGOU	84-74-2	Di-n-butyl phthalate	0.14 j	2.1	mg/kg	35D-AH1B	10	84	18	21.4%	0.33	1.7	610	Y	
PGOU	117-84-0	Di-n-octyl phthalate	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	1.7	240	N	ND
PGOU	206-44-0	Fluoranthene	0.038 j	0.16 j	mg/kg	36D-SB01	2.5	83	4	4.8%	0.33	1.7	230	N	BSL/FOD
PGOU	86-73-7	Fluorene	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	1.7	270	N	ND
PGOU	118-74-1	Hexachlorobenzene	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	1.7	0.030	N	ND *
PGOU	87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	1.7	0.62	N	ND *
PGOU	77-47-4	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	82	0	0.0%	0.33	2.3	37	N	ND

**Table 3-2a Occurrence, Distribution, and Selection of Chemicals of Potential Concern - Soil
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Scenario Timeframe: Current and Future
Medium: Soil
Exposure Medium: Soil/Dust

Exposure Point	CAS Number	Chemical	Minimum Concentration	Maximum Concentration	Units	Location of Maximum Concentration	Sample Depth (feet bgs)	Number of Samples	Number of Detections	Detection Frequency	Range of Detection Limits		Screening Toxicity Value	COPC Flag (Y/N)	Rationale for Deletion
PGOU	67-72-1	Hexachloroethane	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	1.7	3.5	N	ND
PGOU	122-66-7	Hydrazine, 1,2-diphenyl	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	21	0	0.0%	0.0003	0.0167	0.061	N	ND
PGOU	193-39-5	Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	0.025 j	0.025 j	mg/kg	C15-SS04	0.5	83	1	1.2%	0.33	1.7	0.062	N	BSL/FOD
PGOU	7439-89-6	Iron	8400	105000	mg/kg	C32-SS02	0.5	153	153	100.0%	2.53	250	2300	Y	
PGOU	78-59-1	Isophorone	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	1.7	51	N	ND
PGOU	7439-92-1	Lead	1.9	530	mg/kg	C4-SNS02	0.1	201	196	97.5%	0.19	5	15	Y	
PGOU	7439-95-4	Magnesium	1040	76000	mg/kg	10D-SNS19	0	153	153	100.0%	3.16	1230	NA	N	EN
PGOU	7439-96-5	Manganese	110 b	1700	mg/kg	10D-SNS11	0	153	153	100.0%	0.43	4.9	180	N	BK
PGOU	7439-97-6	Mercury	0.0099 j	46	mg/kg	10D-SNS03	0.01	152	91	59.9%	0.013	0.17	1.8	Y	
PGOU	7439-98-7	Molybdenum	0.3 j	8.7	mg/kg	C41-SS03	0.5	113	43	38.1%	0.097	39	38	N	BSL
PGOU	91-20-3	Naphthalene	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	1.7	0.17	N	ND *
PGOU	7440-02-0	Nickel	11 j	110	mg/kg	10D-SNS21 10D-SNS21	0 0	153	153	100.0%	1.3	13.1	160	N	BSL
PGOU	98-95-3	Nitrobenzene	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	1.7	2.0	N	ND
PGOU	62-75-9	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	61	0	0.0%	0.33	1.7	0.00095	N	ND *
PGOU	86-30-6	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	1.7	9.9	N	ND
PGOU	621-64-7	N-Nitrosodipropylamine	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.25	1.7	0.0070	N	ND *
PGOU	MotorOilRangeOrganics (C16-C36)	Oil & Grease (E413.2-SM5520C Total)	44	370	mg/kg	35D-AH04	1	16	5	31.3%	20	50	NA	N	PM
PGOU						87-86-5	Pentachlorophenol								
PGOU	7601-90-3	Perchlorate	0.021	1.9	mg/kg	C41-SS07 C41-SS08	10 0.25	88	24	27.3%	0.02	4	0.78	Y	
PGOU	85-01-8	Phenanthrene	0.17 j	0.17 j	mg/kg	C32-SNS01	0.1	83	1	1.2%	0.33	1.7	230	N	BSL/FOD
PGOU	108-95-2	Phenol	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	83	0	0.0%	0.33	1.7	1800	N	ND
PGOU	7440-09-7	Potassium	410	3900	mg/kg	C10-SS01	0.5	153	153	100.0%	50	1230	NA	N	EN
PGOU	129-00-0	Pyrene	0.036 j	0.18 j	mg/kg	36D-SB01	2.5	84	3	3.6%	0.33	1.7	230	N	BSL/FOD
PGOU	7782-49-2	Selenium	0.072 jj	25	mg/kg	35D-AH02	1	153	46	30.1%	0	20	38	N	BSL
PGOU	7440-22-4	Silver	0.31	687	mg/kg	10D-SNS03	0.01	153	33	21.6%	0.05	3	38	Y	
PGOU	AER-001-082	Sodium	34 j	2310	mg/kg	35D-AH02	1	153	123	80.4%	9.49	1230	NA	N	EN
PGOU	7440-28-0	Thallium	0.091	0.32 j	mg/kg	C41-SS16	0	79	42	53.2%	0.085	1	0.50	N	BSL
PGOU	7440-31-5	Tin	ND	ND	mg/kg	ND	ND	23	0	0.0%	10	50	4700	N	ND
PGOU	7440-32-6	Titanium	260	1190	mg/kg	C10-SS01	0.5	90	90	100.0%	0.85	50	10000	N	BSL
PGOU	7440-62-2	Vanadium	19	160	mg/kg	10D-SNS06	0	153	153	100.0%	0.43	16.3	0.53	N	BK
PGOU	7440-66-6	Zinc	18	2960	mg/kg	11D-SNS04	0.01	153	153	100.0%	0.9	47	2300	Y	

Notes and Key:

BK = Based on comparison to background.
BSL = For inorganics, below screening level.
BSL/FOD = For organic, below screening level and frequency of detection is less than 5 percent.
EN = Essential nutrient
mg/kg = Milligrams per kilogram
NA = Not applicable

ND = Not detected above the reporting limit.
PGOU = Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit
PM = Petroleum mixtures are complex and the toxic constituents are being evaluated individually.
SV = Volatile organic compounds results are over 15 years old and results were never confirmed by soil vapor results.
* = Some of the detection limits are elevated (i.e., half the reporting limit above screening level).

Table 3-2b Occurrence, Distribution, and Selection of Chemicals of Potential Concern - Soil Vapor
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

Scenario Timeframe: Current and Future
Medium: Soil Vapor
Exposure Medium: Indoor and Ambient Air

Exposure Point	CAS Number	Chemical	Minimum Concentration	Maximum Concentration	Units	Location of Maximum Concentration	Depth of Maximum Concentration	Number of Samples	Number of Detections	Detection Frequency	Range of Detection Limits	Screening Toxicity Value	COPC Flag (Y/N)	Rationale for Deletion
PGOU	630-20-6	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	ND	µg/m ³	ND	ND	26	0	0.0%	100 100	1.4E+01	N	ND *
PGOU	71-55-6	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	7.8	511950	µg/m ³	35D-MV01	9.95	402	150	37.3%	5.4 88000	9.9E+04	Y	
PGOU	79-34-5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	ND	ND	µg/m ³	ND	ND	402	0	0.0%	6.8 440000	1.8E+00	N	ND *
PGOU	79-00-5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	ND	ND	µg/m ³	ND	ND	402	0	0.0%	3.2 440000	6.6E+00	N	ND *
PGOU	75-34-3	1,1-Dichloroethane	13	5480	µg/m ³	35D-SP04	10	402	6	1.5%	4.0 440000	6.6E+01	Y	
PGOU	75-35-4	1,1-Dichloroethene	18	186410	µg/m ³	38D-SP01	10	402	89	22.1%	3.9 88000	3.1E+03	Y	
PGOU	563-58-6	1,1-Dichloropropene	ND	ND	µg/m ³	ND	ND	26	0	0.0%	100 100	6.7E+00	N	ND *
PGOU	75-38-7	1,1-Difluoroethene	17	88000	µg/m ³	35D-SP22	10	39	9	23.1%	12 1300	NA	Y	
PGOU	UNK	1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	ND	ND	µg/m ³	ND	ND	26	0	0.0%	100 100	9.9E+03	N	ND
PGOU	96-18-4	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	ND	ND	µg/m ³	ND	ND	26	0	0.0%	100 100	1.9E-01	N	ND *
PGOU	120-82-1	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	ND	ND	µg/m ³	ND	ND	251	0	0.0%	3.4 16000	9.9E+03	N	ND *
PGOU	95-63-6	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	8.9	330 J	µg/m ³	35D-SP22	20	251	33	13.1%	4.9 2600	2.7E+02	Y	
PGOU	95-50-1	1,2-Dichlorobenzene	11	38	µg/m ³	35D-SP23	10	251	2	0.8%	6.0 3200	9.1E+03	N	BSL/FOD
PGOU	107-06-2	1,2-Dichloroethane	161850	161850	µg/m ³	38D-SP01	10	402	1	0.2%	4.0 440000	5.0E+00	Y	
PGOU	UNK	1,2-Dichloroethene (cis/ trans)	1030	10590340	µg/m ³	38D-SP01	10	151	97	64.2%	500 88000	1.6E+03	Y	
PGOU	78-87-5	1,2-Dichloropropane	ND	ND	µg/m ³	ND	ND	251	0	0.0%	2.7 2400	1.1E+01	N	ND *
PGOU	108-67-8	1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	5.6	110	µg/m ³	33D-SP08	20	251	8	3.2%	4.9 2600	2.7E+02	N	BSL/FOD *
PGOU	106-99-0	1,3-Butadiene	6.2	247	µg/m ³	C41-SV03	5	225	86	38.2%	2.2 1200	5.9E-01	N	NR
PGOU	541-73-1	1,3-Dichlorobenzene	ND	ND	µg/m ³	ND	ND	251	0	0.0%	6.0 3200	4.8E+03	N	ND
PGOU	UNK	1,3-Dichloropropane	ND	ND	µg/m ³	ND	ND	26	0	0.0%	100 100	1.1E+02	N	ND
PGOU	106-46-7	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	7.2	12	µg/m ³	04D-SP23	10	251	4	1.6%	6.0 3200	9.7E+00	Y	
PGOU	123-91-1	1,4-Dioxane	ND	ND	µg/m ³	ND	ND	225	0	0.0%	14 7600	1.4E+01	N	ND *
PGOU	540-84-1	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	6.5	98	µg/m ³	38D-SP23	10	58	15	25.9%	4.6 2500	NA	Y	
PGOU	UNK	2,2-Dichloropropane	ND	ND	µg/m ³	ND	ND	26	0	0.0%	100 100	1.1E+01	N	ND *
PGOU	78-93-3	2-Butanone (MEK)	4.6	570	µg/m ³	FCS-SP04	20	376	73	19.4%	2.9 440000	2.3E+05	Y	
PGOU	95-49-8	2-Chlorotoluene	ND	ND	µg/m ³	ND	ND	26	0	0.0%	100 100	NA	N	ND
PGOU	591-78-6	2-Hexanone	23	240	µg/m ³	38D-SP23	15	225	3	1.3%	16 8700	3.6E+03	N	BSL/FOD
PGOU	107-05-1	3-Chloropropene	ND	ND	µg/m ³	ND	ND	58	0	0.0%	12 6600	1.7E+01	N	ND *
PGOU	106-43-4	4-Chlorotoluene	ND	ND	µg/m ³	ND	ND	26	0	0.0%	100 100	NA	N	ND
PGOU	622-97-9	4-Ethyltoluene	6.1	479	µg/m ³	C10-SV04	10	225	17	7.6%	4.9 8500	3.2E+04	Y	
PGOU	99-87-6	4-isopropyltoluene	ND	ND	µg/m ³	ND	ND	26	0	0.0%	100 100	3.2E+04	N	ND
PGOU	67-64-1	Acetone	15	22000	µg/m ³	35D-SP22	10	376	152	40.4%	1.2 440000	1.5E+04	Y	
PGOU	71-43-2	Benzene	4.5	600 J	µg/m ³	35D-SP22	20	402	75	18.7%	3.2 440000	3.6E+00	Y	
PGOU	100-44-7	Benzyl chloride	110	110	µg/m ³	FCS-SP07	20	225	1	0.4%	5.2 2700	2.2E+00	Y	
PGOU	UNK	Bromobenzene	ND	ND	µg/m ³	ND	ND	26	0	0.0%	100 100	NA	N	ND

Table 3-2b Occurrence, Distribution, and Selection of Chemicals of Potential Concern - Soil Vapor
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

Scenario Timeframe: Current and Future
Medium: Soil Vapor
Exposure Medium: Indoor and Ambient Air

Exposure Point	CAS Number	Chemical	Minimum Concentration	Maximum Concentration	Units	Location of Maximum Concentration	Depth of Maximum Concentration	Number of Samples	Number of Detections	Detection Frequency	Range of Detection Limits		Screening Toxicity Value	COPC Flag (Y/N)	Rationale for Deletion
PGOU	75-27-4	Bromodichloromethane	7.0	38	µg/m ³	36D-SP19	20	402	2	0.5%	6.7	440000	3.1E+00	Y	
PGOU	75-25-2	Bromoform	ND	ND	µg/m ³	ND	ND	251	0	0.0%	10	18000	1.2E+02	N	ND *
PGOU	74-83-9	Bromomethane	ND	ND	µg/m ³	ND	ND	251	0	0.0%	3.9	2000	2.3E+02	N	ND *
PGOU	75-15-0	Carbon disulfide	3.6	2000	µg/m ³	35D-SP20	10	225	41	18.2%	3.1	5400	3.1E+04	Y	
PGOU	56-23-5	Carbon tetrachloride	ND	ND	µg/m ³	ND	ND	402	0	0.0%	6.3	440000	2.5E+00	N	ND *
PGOU	108-90-7	Chlorobenzene	29	110	µg/m ³	38D-SP23	10	402	12	3.0%	4.6	440000	4.5E+04	N	BSL/FOD
PGOU	UNK	Chlorobromomethane	ND	ND	µg/m ³	ND	ND	26	0	0.0%	100	100		N	ND
PGOU	75-00-3	Chloroethane	34 J	34 J	µg/m ³	33D-SP05	20	251	1	0.4%	2.6	1400	1.2E+02	N	BSL/FOD *
PGOU	67-66-3	Chloroform	6.3	114300	µg/m ³	38D-SP01	10	402	66	16.4%	4.8	440000	2.0E+01	Y	
PGOU	74-87-3	Chloromethane	49 J	49 J	µg/m ³	33D-SP05	20	251	1	0.4%	8.2	4400	1.0E+02	N	BSL/FOD *
PGOU	156-59-2	cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene	5.2	110000	µg/m ³	35D-SP17	14.5	274	37	13.5%	3.9	2100	1.6E+03	Y	
PGOU	10061-01-5	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	41	41	µg/m ³	FCS-SP07	20	251	1	0.4%	2.6	2400	6.7E+00	Y	
PGOU	98-82-8	Cumene	36 J	140	µg/m ³	FCS-SP07	20	230	2	0.9%	4.9	2600	1.8E+04	N	BSL/FOD
PGOU	110-82-7	Cyclohexane	7.8	750	µg/m ³	38D-SP23	5	225	43	19.1%	3.4	15000	2.7E+05	Y	
PGOU	124-48-1	Dibromochloromethane	ND	ND	µg/m ³	ND	ND	402	0	0.0%	8.5	440000	4.6E+00	N	ND *
PGOU	UNK	Dibromochloropropane	ND	ND	µg/m ³	ND	ND	26	0	0.0%	100	100		N	ND
PGOU	74-95-3	Dibromomethane	ND	ND	µg/m ³	ND	ND	26	0	0.0%	100	100	1.7E+03	N	ND
PGOU	75-71-8	Dichlorodifluoromethane	13	30	µg/m ³	C32-SV02	20	251	2	0.8%	4.9	2600	9.1E+03	N	BSL/FOD
PGOU	64-17-5	Ethanol	9.4	1500	µg/m ³	C15-SV03	10	225	68	30.2%	1.2	4000	7.9E+04	Y	
PGOU	100-41-4	Ethylbenzene	4.5	490 J	µg/m ³	35D-SP22	20	402	32	8.0%	4.3	440000	9.6E+01	Y	
PGOU	UNK	Ethylene Dibromide	ND	ND	µg/m ³	ND	ND	251	0	0.0%	7.6	4100	1.7E+00	N	ND *
PGOU	76-13-1	Freon 113	9.4	1400000	µg/m ³	FCS-SP06	10	376	59	15.7%	1.0	1400000	1.4E+06	Y	
PGOU	76-14-2	Freon 114	ND	ND	µg/m ³	ND	ND	225	0	0.0%	0.90	3700	1.4E+06	N	ND
PGOU	142-82-5	Heptane	5.2	2800 J	µg/m ³	35D-SP22	20	225	50	22.2%	4.1	2200	8.7E+03	Y	
PGOU	87-68-3	Hexachlorobutadiene	ND	ND	µg/m ³	ND	ND	251	0	0.0%	5.2	23000	4.9E+00	N	ND *
PGOU	110-54-3	Hexane	4.7	2400 J	µg/m ³	35D-SP22	20	225	73	32.4%	3.5	1900	8.7E+03	Y	
PGOU	UNK	Isopropanol	16	90	µg/m ³	38D-SVE2	16	225	8	3.6%	1.3	5200	4.6E+02	N	BSL/FOD *
PGOU	UNK	Lighter Hydrocarbons	20300	1966130	µg/m ³	35D-MV01	19.95	128	6	4.7%	2500	440000	NA	N	PM
PGOU	mp-Xyl	m,p-Xylenes	5.3 j	1300 J	µg/m ³	35D-SP22	20	251	72	28.7%	4.3	2300	3.2E+04	Y	
PGOU	108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK)	6.4	51	µg/m ³	37D-SP08	10	376	7	1.9%	4.1	440000	3.6E+03	N	BSL/FOD *
PGOU	1634-04-4	Methyl tert-butyl ether	64	145	µg/m ³	C10-SV04	10	225	2	0.9%	3.6	6200	4.0E+02	N	BSL/FOD *
PGOU	75-09-2	Methylene chloride	3.9	630	µg/m ³	FCS-SP10	20	402	31	7.7%	3.4	440000	1.0E+02	Y	
PGOU	UNK	Naphthalene	ND	ND	µg/m ³	ND	ND	26	0	0.0%	100	100	3.2E+00	N	ND *
PGOU	104-51-8	n-Butylbenzene	ND	ND	µg/m ³	ND	ND	26	0	0.0%	100	100	6.5E+03	N	ND
PGOU	95-47-6	o-Xylene	7.4	650 J	µg/m ³	35D-SP22	20	251	48	19.1%	4.3	2300	3.2E+04	Y	

**Table 3-2b Occurrence, Distribution, and Selection of Chemicals of Potential Concern - Soil Vapor
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Scenario Timeframe: Current and Future
Medium: Soil Vapor
Exposure Medium: Indoor and Ambient Air

Exposure Point	CAS Number	Chemical	Minimum Concentration	Maximum Concentration	Units	Location of Maximum Concentration	Depth of Maximum Concentration	Number of Samples	Number of Detections	Detection Frequency	Range of Detection Limits		Screening Toxicity Value	COPC Flag (Y/N)	Rationale for Deletion
PGOU	103-65-1	Propylbenzene	6.6 j	130	µg/m ³	FCS-SP07	20	230	11	4.8%	4.9	2600	6.4E+03	N	BSL/FOD
PGOU	UNK	Propylene	ND	ND	µg/m ³	ND	ND	21	0	0.0%	71	1758	NA	N	ND
PGOU	135-98-8	sec-Butylbenzene	ND	ND	µg/m ³	ND	ND	26	0	0.0%	100	100	6.5E+03	N	ND
PGOU	100-42-5	Styrene	8.4	59	µg/m ³	FCS-SP07	20	402	11	2.7%	4.2	440000	4.1E+04	N	BSL/FOD *
PGOU	98-06-6	tert-Butylbenzene	ND	ND	µg/m ³	ND	ND	26	0	0.0%	100	100	6.5E+03	N	ND
PGOU	127-18-4	Tetrachloroethylene	12	667670 J	µg/m ³	38D-SP06	5	402	205	51.0%	6.7	440000	1.8E+01	Y	
PGOU	109-99-9	Tetrahydrofuran	4.6	1200	µg/m ³	35D-SP22	10	225	9	4.0%	2.9	5100	5.3E+01	Y	
PGOU	108-88-3	Toluene	3.8	2450	µg/m ³	38D-SP01	10	402	89	22.1%	3.7	88000	1.4E+04	Y	
PGOU	156-60-5	trans-1,2-Dichloroethene	ND	ND	µg/m ³	ND	ND	251	0	0.0%	3.9	6900	3.2E+03	N	ND *
PGOU	10061-02-6	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	75	75	µg/m ³	FCS-SP07	20	251	1	0.4%	2.6	2400	6.7E+00	Y	
PGOU	79-01-6	Trichloroethylene	6.7	26647270	µg/m ³	38D-SP01	10	401	258	64.3%	5.3	440000	5.3E+01	Y	
PGOU	75-69-4	Trichlorofluoromethane	15	280	µg/m ³	36D-SP16	10	402	3	0.7%	5.6	440000	3.1E+04	N	BSL/FOD *
PGOU	108-05-4	Vinyl Acetate	ND	ND	µg/m ³	ND	ND	167	0	0.0%	20	6100	9.0E+03	N	ND
PGOU	75-01-4	Vinyl chloride	4.0	9676080	µg/m ³	38D-SP01	10	402	48	11.9%	2.5	440000	1.3E+00	Y	
PGOU	1330-20-7	Xylene (total)	ND	ND	µg/m ³	ND	ND	151	0	0.0%	500	440000	3.2E+04	N	ND *

Key:

BSL/FOD = Below screening level and frequency of detection is less than 5 percent.

µg/m³ = Micrograms per cubic meter

NA = Not applicable

ND = Not detected above the reporting limit.

NR = Research has shown that 1,3-butadiene is not reproducible.

PGOU = Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit

PM = Petroleum mixtures are complex and the toxic constituents are being evaluated individually.

* = Some of the detection limits are elevated (i.e., half the reporting limit above screening level).

**Table 3-3 Selection of Exposure Pathways
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Medium	Scenario Timeframe	Exposure Medium	Exposure Point	Receptor Population	Receptor Age	Exposure Route	Type of Analysis	Rationale for Selection or Exclusion of Exposure Pathway
Soil	Future	Soil	Areas 20, 21, and 49	Construction Worker	Adult	Dermal / Ingestion	Quant	Evaluation of direct contact to soils during construction activities.
				Commercial Worker	Adult	Dermal / Ingestion	Quant	Evaluation of potential land use.
				Maintenance Worker	Adult	Dermal / Ingestion	Quant	Evaluation of potential land use.
				Residential	Adult	Dermal / Ingestion	Quant	Evaluation of potential land use.
				Child	Dermal / Ingestion	Quant	Evaluation of potential land use.	
		Fugitive Dust	Areas 20, 21, and 49	Construction Worker	Adult	Inhalation	Quant	Evaluation of inhalation of fugitive dusts during construction activities.
				Commercial Worker	Adult	Inhalation	Quant	Evaluation of inhalation of fugitive dusts for potential commercial land use activities.
				Maintenance Worker	Adult	Inhalation	Quant	Evaluation of inhalation of fugitive dusts for potential commercial land use activities.
				Residential	Adult	Inhalation	Quant	Evaluation of inhalation of fugitive dusts for potential residential land use activities.
				Child	Inhalation	Quant	Evaluation of inhalation of fugitive dusts for potential residential land use activities.	
		Groundwater	Areas 20, 21, and 49	Construction Worker	Adult	Dermal / Ingestion	None	See PGOU BLRA
				Commercial Worker	Adult	Dermal / Ingestion	None	See PGOU BLRA
				Maintenance Worker	Adult	Dermal / Ingestion	None	See PGOU BLRA
				Residential	Adult	Dermal / Ingestion	None	See PGOU BLRA
				Child	Dermal / Ingestion	None	See PGOU BLRA	
		Sediment/ Storm Water	Areas 20, 21, and 49	Construction Worker	Adult	Dermal / Ingestion	Semi-Quant	Pathway evaluated using sediment data and estimated surface water conditions
				Commercial Worker	Adult	Dermal / Ingestion	Semi-Quant	Pathway evaluated using sediment data and estimated surface water conditions
				Maintenance Worker	Adult	Dermal / Ingestion	Semi-Quant	Pathway evaluated using sediment data and estimated surface water conditions
				Residential	Adult	Dermal / Ingestion	Semi-Quant	Pathway evaluated using sediment data and estimated surface water conditions
				Child	Dermal / Ingestion	Semi-Quant	Pathway evaluated using sediment data and estimated surface water conditions	
Crops/ Produce	Areas 20, 21, and 49	Residential	Adult	Dermal / Ingestion	None	Site not used for agricultural purposes.		
			Child	Dermal / Ingestion	None	Site not used for agricultural purposes.		
Soil Vapor	Future	Outdoor Air	Areas 20, 21, and 49	Construction Worker	Adult	Inhalation	Quant	Evaluation of volatilization to outdoor air during construction activities.
				Commercial Worker	Adult	Inhalation	Quant	Evaluation of volatilization to outdoor air for potential commercial workers.
				Maintenance Worker	Adult	Inhalation	Quant	Evaluation of volatilization to outdoor air during construction activities.
				Residential	Adult	Inhalation	Quant	Evaluation of volatilization to outdoor air for potential residential land use.
				Child	Inhalation	Quant	Evaluation of volatilization to outdoor air for potential residential land use.	
		Indoor Air	Areas 20, 21, and 49	Commercial Worker	Adult	Inhalation	Quant	Evaluation of volatilization to indoor air for potential commercial land use.
Residential	Adult			Inhalation	Quant	Evaluation of volatilization to indoor air for potential residential land use.		
		Child	Inhalation	Quant	Evaluation of volatilization to indoor air for potential residential land use.			
Groundwater underlying PGOU Soils	Current	Groundwater	All Layers	Occupational	Adult	Dermal / Ingestion	None	See PGOU BLRA. No known use of untreated/unmonitored groundwater.
		Air	Shallow Layer Volatilization through Subsurface into Indoor Air	Occupational	Adult	Inhalation	Semi-Quant	See Note 1. Potential impact to residents was evaluated and is considered more conservative.
	Future	Surface water	Area 20 Administration Ditches	Occupational	Adult	Dermal / Ingestion	None	Pathway is not complete from groundwater to American River and Lake Natoma, the Folsom South Canal, the former Valley Ditch, Buffalo Creek, the Westlake Storm-water Retention Basins, and the Area 20 Administration Ditches in Zone 1.
		Groundwater	All Layers	Residential	Adult	Dermal / Ingestion	Quant	Default assumption for future exposure.
			Child	Dermal / Ingestion	Quant	Default assumption for future exposure.		

**Table 3-3 Selection of Exposure Pathways
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Medium	Scenario Timeframe	Exposure Medium	Exposure Point	Receptor Population	Receptor Age	Exposure Route	Type of Analysis	Rationale for Selection or Exclusion of Exposure Pathway	
Groundwater	Future	Air	Shallow Layer Volatilization through Subsurface into Indoor Air	Residential	Adult	Dermal / Ingestion	Quant	Default assumption for future exposure.	
					Child	Dermal / Ingestion	Quant	Default assumption for future exposure.	
		Air	All Layers Indoor Air Vapors from Groundwater Beneficial Use (Non-Ingestion)	Residential	Adult	Inhalation	Quant	Default assumption for future exposure.	
					Child	Inhalation	Quant	Default assumption for future exposure.	
		Surface water	Area 20 Administration Ditches	Occupational	Adult	Dermal / Ingestion	None	Evaluation of recreational scenario more conservative.	
					Residential	Adult	Dermal / Ingestion	None	Evaluation of recreational scenario is sufficiently conservative.
						Child	Dermal / Ingestion	None	Evaluation of recreational scenario is sufficiently conservative.
				Recreational	Adult	Dermal Ingestion	Quant Qual	Evaluation of potential land use.	
					Child	Dermal Ingestion	Quant Qual	Evaluation of potential land use.	
						Dermal Ingestion	Quant Qual	Evaluation of potential land use.	

Notes and Key:

The receptor population varies for each exposure location as described on Table 1 (i.e., A20-1 exposure population is commercial worker).

BLRA = Baseline Risk Assessment

PGOU = Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit

Quant = Quantitative

Semi-Quant = Semi-quantitative

Qual = Qualitative

Table 3-4

**Attenuation Factors for Outdoor Air
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Chemical of Potential Concern	Diffusivity in Air ^a (cm ² /s)	Feet bgs				
		10	15	20	30	5
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	7.8E-02	6.2E-06	4.2E-06	3.1E-06	2.1E-06	1.2E-05
1,1-Dichloroethane	7.4E-02	5.9E-06	4.0E-06	3.0E-06	2.0E-06	1.2E-05
1,1-Dichloroethene	9.0E-02	7.2E-06	4.8E-06	3.6E-06	2.4E-06	1.4E-05
1,1-Difluoroethene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	6.1E-02	4.8E-06	3.2E-06	2.4E-06	1.6E-06	9.7E-06
1,2-Dichloroethane	1.0E-01	8.3E-06	5.5E-06	4.2E-06	2.8E-06	1.7E-05
1,2-Dichloroethene (cis/trans)	7.4E-02	5.9E-06	3.9E-06	2.9E-06	2.0E-06	1.2E-05
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	6.9E-02	5.5E-06	3.7E-06	2.8E-06	1.8E-06	1.1E-05
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	8.7E-02	6.9E-06	4.6E-06	3.5E-06	2.3E-06	1.4E-05
2-Butanone (Methyl Ethyl Ketone)	8.1E-02	6.5E-06	4.3E-06	3.2E-06	2.2E-06	1.3E-05
4-Ethyltoluene	8.7E-02	6.9E-06	4.6E-06	3.5E-06	2.3E-06	1.4E-05
Acetone	1.2E-01	9.9E-06	6.6E-06	5.0E-06	3.3E-06	2.0E-05
Benzene	8.8E-02	7.0E-06	4.7E-06	3.5E-06	2.3E-06	1.4E-05
Benzyl chloride	7.5E-02	6.0E-06	4.0E-06	3.0E-06	2.0E-06	1.2E-05
Bromodichloromethane	3.0E-02	2.4E-06	1.6E-06	1.2E-06	7.9E-07	4.8E-06
Carbon Disulfide	1.0E-01	8.3E-06	5.5E-06	4.2E-06	2.8E-06	1.7E-05
Chloroform	1.0E-01	8.3E-06	5.5E-06	4.2E-06	2.8E-06	1.7E-05
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	7.4E-02	5.9E-06	3.9E-06	2.9E-06	2.0E-06	1.2E-05
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	6.3E-02	5.0E-06	3.3E-06	2.5E-06	1.7E-06	1.0E-05
Cyclohexane	8.0E-02	6.4E-06	4.3E-06	3.2E-06	2.1E-06	1.3E-05
Ethanol	1.6E-01	1.3E-05	8.4E-06	6.3E-06	4.2E-06	2.5E-05
EthylBenzene	7.5E-02	6.0E-06	4.0E-06	3.0E-06	2.0E-06	1.2E-05
Freon 113	7.8E-02	6.2E-06	4.2E-06	3.1E-06	2.1E-06	1.2E-05
Heptane	6.8E-02	5.5E-06	3.6E-06	2.7E-06	1.8E-06	1.1E-05
Hexane	2.0E-01	1.6E-05	1.1E-05	8.0E-06	5.3E-06	3.2E-05
m,p-Xylene	7.7E-02	6.1E-06	4.1E-06	3.1E-06	2.0E-06	1.2E-05
Methylene Chloride	1.0E-01	8.1E-06	5.4E-06	4.0E-06	2.7E-06	1.6E-05
o-Xylene	8.7E-02	6.9E-06	4.6E-06	3.5E-06	2.3E-06	1.4E-05
Tetrachloroethylene	7.2E-02	5.8E-06	3.8E-06	2.9E-06	1.9E-06	1.2E-05
Tetrahydrofuran	1.1E-01	8.4E-06	5.6E-06	4.2E-06	2.8E-06	1.7E-05
Toluene	8.7E-02	6.9E-06	4.6E-06	3.5E-06	2.3E-06	1.4E-05
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	6.3E-02	5.0E-06	3.3E-06	2.5E-06	1.7E-06	1.0E-05
Trichloroethylene	7.9E-02	6.3E-06	4.2E-06	3.2E-06	2.1E-06	1.3E-05
Vinyl Chloride	7.9E-02	6.3E-06	4.2E-06	3.2E-06	2.1E-06	1.3E-05

^a = Source: 2004 USEPA Region IX PRGs.

^b = USEPA, 1988, Superfund Exposure Assessment Manual

$$\text{Ambient Air Attenuation Factor}^b = \frac{\text{Dia} \times \text{Pa}^{(4/3)} \times (\text{Area}) \times 1 / d}{w \times h \times u \times 1,000,000 \text{ cm}^3/\text{m}^3}$$

Dia = chemical specif	cm ² /s	Diffusivity in Air
Pa = 0.43	unitless	Total porosity
Area = 20250000	cm ²	Area (assume 4500 cm x 4500 cm)
d = 304.8	cm	Depth to shallow soil gas concentration (10 fee
w = 45	m	Width of exposure area perpendicular to wind
h = 2	m	Breathing zone height
u = 3	m/s	Wind speed

Notes and Key:

cm²/s = Square Centimeter per second
 cm = Centimeter
 cm³ = Cubic centimeter

m = Meter
 m/s = Meter per second
 µg/m³ = Micrograms per cubic meter

µg/L = Micrograms per liter
 m³ = Cubic meter

Table 3-5a

**Residential Soil Vapor to Indoor Air Attenuation Factors
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Chemical/Feet bgs	Soil Vapor to Indoor Air Attenuation Factors				
	Feet bgs				
	10	15	20	30	5
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	4.7 E-4	3.3 E-4	2.5 E-4	1.7 E-4	8.2 E-4
1,1-Dichloroethane	4.5 E-4	3.2 E-4	2.4 E-4	1.7 E-4	7.9 E-4
1,1-Dichloroethene	5.3 E-4	3.7 E-4	2.9 E-4	2.0 E-4	9.0 E-4
1,1-Difluoroethene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	3.8 E-4	2.6 E-4	2.0 E-4	1.4 E-4	6.9 E-4
1,2-Dichloroethane	5.9 E-4	4.2 E-4	3.3 E-4	2.3 E-4	9.8 E-4
1,2-Dichloroethene (cis/trans)	4.5 E-4	3.1 E-4	2.4 E-4	1.6 E-4	7.9 E-4
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	4.3 E-4	3.0 E-4	2.3 E-4	1.6 E-4	7.5 E-4
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	5.1 E-4	8.8 E-4	2.8 E-4	1.9 E-4	8.8 E-4
2-Butanone (Methyl Ethyl Ketone)	4.9 E-4	8.4 E-4	2.6 E-4	1.8 E-4	8.4 E-4
4-Ethyltoluene	5.1 E-4	8.8 E-4	2.8 E-4	1.9 E-4	8.8 E-4
Acetone	6.8 E-4	1.1 E-3	3.8 E-4	2.7 E-4	1.1 E-3
Benzene	5.2 E-4	3.7 E-4	2.8 E-4	1.9 E-4	8.9 E-4
Benzyl chloride	4.6 E-4	8.0 E-4	2.5 E-4	1.7 E-4	8.0 E-4
Bromodichloromethane	2.0 E-4	1.4 E-4	1.0 E-4	7.0 E-5	3.9 E-4
Carbon Disulfide	2.3 E-4	2.3 E-4	2.3 E-4	2.3 E-4	2.3 E-4
Chloroform	5.9 E-4	4.2 E-4	3.3 E-4	2.3 E-4	9.8 E-4
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	4.5 E-4	3.1 E-4	2.4 E-4	1.6 E-4	7.9 E-4
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	3.9 E-4	7.0 E-4	2.1 E-4	1.4 E-4	7.0 E-4
Cyclohexane	4.8 E-4	8.3 E-4	2.6 E-4	1.8 E-4	8.3 E-4
Ethanol	8.4 E-4	1.3 E-3	5.0 E-4	3.5 E-4	1.3 E-3
Ethylbenzene	4.6 E-4	3.2 E-4	2.5 E-4	1.7 E-4	8.0 E-4
Freon 113	4.7 E-4	3.3 E-4	2.5 E-4	1.7 E-4	8.2 E-4
Heptane	9.3 E-4	7.0 E-4	5.6 E-4	4.0 E-4	1.4 E-3
Hexane	9.3 E-4	9.3 E-4	9.3 E-4	9.3 E-4	9.3 E-4
m,p-Xylene	4.6 E-4	8.1 E-4	2.5 E-4	1.7 E-4	8.1 E-4
Methylene Chloride	5.8 E-4	5.8 E-4	5.8 E-4	5.8 E-4	5.8 E-4
o-Xylene	5.1 E-4	8.8 E-4	2.8 E-4	1.9 E-4	8.8 E-4
Tetrachloroethylene	4.4 E-4	3.1 E-4	2.4 E-4	1.6 E-4	7.8 E-4
Tetrahydrofuran	6.0 E-4	4.3 E-4	3.3 E-4	2.3 E-4	9.9 E-4
Toluene	5.1 E-4	8.8 E-4	2.8 E-4	1.9 E-4	8.8 E-4
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	3.9 E-4	7.0 E-4	2.1 E-4	1.4 E-4	7.0 E-4
Trichloroethylene	4.8 E-4	3.3 E-4	2.6 E-4	1.8 E-4	8.3 E-4
Vinyl chloride	6.0 E-4	4.3 E-4	3.3 E-4	2.3 E-4	9.9 E-4

Notes and Key:

See Attachment B for models

bgs = Below ground surface

NA = Not applicable

Table 3-5b

**Commercial Soil Vapor to Indoor Air Attenuation Factors
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Chemical/Feet bgs	Soil Vapor to Indoor Air Attenuation Factors				
	Feet bgs				
	10	15	20	30	5
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	2.4 E-4	1.7 E-4	1.3 E-4	8.7 E-5	4.1 E-4
1,1-Dichloroethane	2.3 E-4	1.6 E-4	1.2 E-4	8.3 E-5	4.0 E-4
1,1-Dichloroethene	2.6 E-4	1.9 E-4	1.4 E-4	9.9 E-5	4.5 E-4
1,1-Difluoroethene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1.9 E-4	1.3 E-4	1.0 E-4	6.9 E-5	3.4 E-4
1,2-Dichloroethane	2.9 E-4	2.1 E-4	1.6 E-4	1.1 E-4	4.9 E-4
1,2-Dichloroethene (cis/trans)	2.2 E-4	1.6 E-4	1.2 E-4	8.2 E-5	3.9 E-4
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	2.1 E-4	1.5 E-4	1.1 E-4	7.8 E-5	3.8 E-4
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	2.6 E-4	1.8 E-4	1.4 E-4	9.6 E-5	4.4 E-4
2-Butanone (Methyl Ethyl Ketone)	2.4 E-4	1.7 E-4	1.3 E-4	9.1 E-5	4.2 E-4
4-Ethyltoluene	2.6 E-4	1.8 E-4	1.4 E-4	9.6 E-5	4.4 E-4
Acetone	3.4 E-4	2.4 E-4	1.9 E-4	1.3 E-4	5.5 E-4
Benzene	2.6 E-4	1.8 E-4	1.4 E-4	9.7 E-5	4.4 E-4
Benzyl chloride	2.3 E-4	1.6 E-4	1.2 E-4	8.4 E-5	4.0 E-4
Bromodichloromethane	1.0 E-4	6.9 E-5	5.2 E-5	3.5 E-5	2.0 E-4
Carbon Disulfide	2.9 E-4	2.1 E-4	1.6 E-4	1.1 E-4	4.9 E-4
Chloroform	2.9 E-4	2.1 E-4	1.6 E-4	1.1 E-4	4.9 E-4
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	2.2 E-4	1.6 E-4	1.2 E-4	8.2 E-5	3.9 E-4
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	2.0 E-4	1.4 E-4	1.0 E-4	7.1 E-5	3.5 E-4
Cyclohexane	2.4 E-4	1.7 E-4	1.3 E-4	8.9 E-5	4.2 E-4
Ethanol	4.2 E-4	3.1 E-4	2.5 E-4	1.8 E-4	6.4 E-4
Ethylbenzene	2.3 E-4	1.6 E-4	1.2 E-4	8.4 E-5	4.0 E-4
Freon 113	2.4 E-4	1.6 E-4	1.3 E-4	8.7 E-5	4.1 E-4
Heptane	4.6 E-4	3.5 E-4	2.8 E-4	2.0 E-4	6.9 E-4
Hexane	4.6 E-4	3.5 E-4	2.8 E-4	2.0 E-4	6.9 E-4
m,p-Xylene	2.3 E-4	1.6 E-4	1.3 E-4	8.6 E-5	4.1 E-4
Methylene Chloride	2.9 E-4	2.1 E-4	1.6 E-4	1.1 E-4	4.8 E-4
o-Xylene	2.6 E-4	1.8 E-4	1.4 E-4	9.6 E-5	4.4 E-4
Tetrachloroethylene	2.2 E-4	1.5 E-4	1.2 E-4	8.1 E-5	3.9 E-4
Tetrahydrofuran	3.0 E-4	2.1 E-4	1.7 E-4	1.2 E-4	5.0 E-4
Toluene	2.6 E-4	1.8 E-4	1.4 E-4	9.6 E-5	4.4 E-4
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	2.0 E-4	1.4 E-4	1.0 E-4	7.1 E-5	3.5 E-4
Trichloroethylene	2.4 E-4	1.7 E-4	1.3 E-4	8.8 E-5	4.1 E-4
Vinyl Chloride	3.0 E-4	2.1 E-4	1.7 E-4	1.2 E-4	5.0 E-4

Notes and Key:

See Attachment B for models

bgs = Below ground surface

NA = Not applicable

Table 3-6a Values Used for Daily Intake Calculations - Soil
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

Scenario Timeframe: Future
Medium: Soil
Exposure Medium: Soil

Exposure Route	Receptor Population	Receptor Age	Exposure Point	Parameter Code	Parameter Definition	Value	Units	Rationale/Reference	Intake Equation/Model Name
Ingestion	Commercial Worker	Adult	Areas 20, 21, and 49	CS	Chemical Concentration in Soil	See Table 3-10a	mg/kg	See Table 3-10a	Chronic Daily Intake (CDI) (mg/kg/day) = CS x IR-S x EF x ED x CF1 x 1/BW x 1/AT
				IR-S	Ingestion Rate of Soil	100	mg/day	USEPA, 2004	
				EF	Exposure Frequency	250	days/year	USEPA, 2004	
				ED	Exposure Duration	25	years	USEPA, 2004	
				BW	Body Weight	70	kg	USEPA, 2004	
				CF1	Conversion Factor	1.E-06	kg/mg	--	
				AT-C	Averaging Time - Cancer	25550	days	USEPA, 2004	
	AT-N	Averaging Time - Non-Cancer	9125	days	USEPA, 2004				
	Construction Worker	Adult	Areas 20, 21, and 49	CS	Chemical Concentration in Soil	See Table 3-10a	mg/kg	See Table 3-10a	Chronic Daily Intake (CDI) (mg/kg/day) = CS x IR-S x EF x ED x CF1 x 1/BW x 1/AT
				IR-S	Ingestion Rate of Soil	330	mg/day	USEPA, 2002	
				EF	Exposure Frequency	250	days/year	--	
				ED	Exposure Duration	1	years	--	
				BW	Body Weight	70	kg	USEPA, 2002	
				CF1	Conversion Factor	1.E-06	kg/mg	--	
				AT-C	Averaging Time - Cancer	25550	days	USEPA, 2002	
	AT-N	Averaging Time - Non-Cancer	365	days	USEPA, 2002				
	Maintenance Worker	Adult	Sites 32D, 34D, 35D, and 38D	CS	Chemical Concentration in Soil	See Table 3-10a	mg/kg	See Table 3-10a	Chronic Daily Intake (CDI) (mg/kg/day) = CS x IR-S x EF x ED x CF1 x 1/BW x 1/AT
				IR-S	Ingestion Rate of Soil	100	mg/day	USEPA, 2002	
				EF	Exposure Frequency	225	days/year	USEPA, 2002	
				ED	Exposure Duration	25	years	USEPA, 2002	
BW				Body Weight	70	kg	USEPA, 2002		
CF1				Conversion Factor	1.E-06	kg/mg	--		
AT-C				Averaging Time - Cancer	25550	days	USEPA, 2002		
AT-N	Averaging Time - Non-Cancer	9125	days	USEPA, 2002					
Residential	Adult	Areas 20, 21, and 49	CS	Chemical Concentration in Soil	See Table 3-10a	mg/kg	See Table 3-10a	Chronic Daily Intake (CDI) (mg/kg/day) = CS x IR-S x EF x ED x CF1 x 1/BW x 1/AT-N	
			IR-S	Ingestion Rate of Soil	100	mg/day	USEPA, 2004		
			EF	Exposure Frequency	350	days/year	USEPA, 2004		
			ED	Exposure Duration	30	years	USEPA, 2004		
			BW	Body Weight	70	kg	USEPA, 2004		
			CF1	Conversion Factor	1.E-06	kg/mg	--		
			AT-N	Averaging Time - Non-Cancer	10950	days	USEPA, 2004		
Residential	Child	Areas 20, 21, and 49	CS	Chemical Concentration in Soil	See Table 3-10a	mg/kg	See Table 3-10a	Chronic Daily Intake (CDI) (mg/kg/day) = CS x IR-S x EF x ED x CF1 x 1/BW x 1/AT-N	
			IR-S	Ingestion Rate of Soil	200	mg/day	USEPA, 2004		
			EF	Exposure Frequency	350	days/year	USEPA, 2004		
			ED	Exposure Duration	6	years	USEPA, 2004		
			BW	Body Weight	15	kg	USEPA, 2004		
	Adult/Child	Areas 20, 21, and 49	CS	Chemical Concentration in Soil	See Table 3-10a	mg/kg	See Table 3-10a	Chronic Daily Intake (CDI) (mg/kg/day) = CS x IR-Sadj x EF x CF1 x 1/AT-C	
			IR-Sadj	Age Adjusted Ingestion Rate of Soil	114	mg-yrs/kg-d	USEPA, 2004		
			EF	Exposure Frequency	350	days/year	USEPA, 2004		
			CF1	Conversion Factor	1.E-06	kg/mg	--		
			AT-C	Averaging Time - Cancer	25550	days	USEPA, 2004		

Table 3-6a Values Used for Daily Intake Calculations - Soil
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

Scenario Timeframe: Future
Medium: Soil
Exposure Medium: Soil

Exposure Route	Receptor Population	Receptor Age	Exposure Point	Parameter Code	Parameter Definition	Value	Units	Rationale/Reference	Intake Equation/Model Name
Dermal	Commercial Worker	Adult	Areas 20, 21, and 49	CS	Chemical Concentration in Soil	See Table 3-10a	mg/kg	See Table 3-10a	Chronic Daily Intake (CDI) (mg/kg/day) = CS x SA x AF x ABS x EF x ED x CF1x 1/BW x 1/AT
				SA	Surface Area	3300	cm ² /day	USEPA, 2004	
				AF	Skin Surface Adherence Factor	0.2	mg/cm ²	USEPA, 2004	
				ABS	Skin Absorption Factor	See Table 3-7	unitless	See Table 3-7	
				EF	Exposure Frequency	250	days/year	USEPA, 2004	
				ED	Exposure Duration	25	years	USEPA, 2004	
				BW	Body Weight	70	kg	USEPA, 2004	
				CF1	Conversion Factor	1.E-06	kg/mg	--	
				AT-C	Averaging Time - Cancer	25550	days	USEPA, 2004	
	AT-N	Averaging Time - Non-Cancer	9125	days	USEPA, 2004				
	Construction Worker	Adult	Areas 20, 21, and 49	CS	Chemical Concentration in Soil	See Table 3-10a	mg/kg	See Table 3-10a	Chronic Daily Intake (CDI) (mg/kg/day) = CS x SA x AF x ABS x EF x ED x CF1x 1/BW x 1/AT
				SA	Surface Area	3300	cm ² /day	USEPA, 2002	
				AF	Skin Surface Adherence Factor	0.3	mg/cm ²	USEPA, 2002	
				ABS	Skin Absorption Factor	See Table 3-7	unitless	See Table 3-7	
				EF	Exposure Frequency	250	days/year	--	
				ED	Exposure Duration	1	years	--	
				BW	Body Weight	70	kg	USEPA, 2002	
				CF1	Conversion Factor	1.E-06	kg/mg	--	
				AT-C	Averaging Time - Cancer	25550	days	USEPA, 2002	
	AT-N	Averaging Time - Non-Cancer	365	days	USEPA, 2002				
	Maintenance Worker	Adult	Sites 32D, 34D, 35D, and 38D	CS	Chemical Concentration in Soil	See Table 3-10a	mg/kg	See Table 3-10a	Chronic Daily Intake (CDI) (mg/kg/day) = CS x SA x AF x ABS x EF x ED x CF1x 1/BW x 1/AT
				SA	Surface Area	3300	cm ² /day	USEPA, 2002	
				AF	Skin Surface Adherence Factor	0.2	mg/cm ²	USEPA, 2002	
				ABS	Skin Absorption Factor	See Table 3-7	unitless	See Table 3-7	
				EF	Exposure Frequency	225	days/year	USEPA, 2002	
				ED	Exposure Duration	25	years	USEPA, 2002	
				BW	Body Weight	70	kg	USEPA, 2002	
				CF1	Conversion Factor	1.E-06	kg/mg	--	
				AT-C	Averaging Time - Cancer	25550	days	USEPA, 2002	
	AT-N	Averaging Time - Non-Cancer	9125	days	USEPA, 2002				
	Residential	Adult	Areas 20, 21, and 49	CS	Chemical Concentration in Soil	See Table 3-10a	mg/kg	See Table 3-10a	Chronic Daily Intake (CDI) (mg/kg/day) = CS x SA x AF x ABS x EF x ED x CF1x 1/BW x 1/AT-N
				SA	Surface Area	5700	cm ² /day	USEPA, 2004	
				AF	Skin Surface Adherence Factor	0.07	mg/cm ²	USEPA, 2004	
				ABS	Skin Absorption Factor	See Table 3-7	unitless	See Table 3-7	
				EF	Exposure Frequency	350	days/year	USEPA, 2004	
				ED	Exposure Duration	30	years	USEPA, 2004	
BW				Body Weight	70	kg	USEPA, 2004		
CF1				Conversion Factor	1.E-06	kg/mg	--		
AT-N				Averaging Time - Non-Cancer	10950	days	USEPA, 2004		

Table 3-6a Values Used for Daily Intake Calculations - Soil
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

Scenario Timeframe: Future
Medium: Soil
Exposure Medium: Soil

Exposure Route	Receptor Population	Receptor Age	Exposure Point	Parameter Code	Parameter Definition	Value	Units	Rationale/Reference	Intake Equation/ Model Name	
Dermal	Residential (continued)	Child	Areas 20, 21, and 49	CS	Chemical Concentration in Soil	See Table 3-10a	mg/kg	See Table 3-10a	Chronic Daily Intake (CDI) (mg/kg/day) = CS x SA x AF x ABS x EF x ED x CF1x 1/BW x 1/AT-N	
				SA	Surface Area	2800	cm ² /day	USEPA, 2004		
				AF	Skin Surface Adherence Factor	0.2	mg/cm ²	USEPA, 2004		
				ABS	Skin Absorption Factor	See Table 3-7	unitless	See Table 3-7		
				EF	Exposure Frequency	350	days/year	USEPA, 2004		
				ED	Exposure Duration	6	years	USEPA, 2004		
				BW	Body Weight	15	kg	USEPA, 2004		
				CF1	Conversion Factor	1.E-06	kg/mg	--		
		AT-N	Averaging Time - Non-Cancer	2190	days	USEPA, 2004				
		Adult/Child	Areas 20, 21, and 49	CS	Chemical Concentration in Soil	See Table 3-10a	mg/kg	See Table 3-10a		Chronic Daily Intake (CDI) (mg/kg/day) = CS x SFSadj x ABS x EF x CF1x 1/AT-C
				SFSadj	Age-Adjusted Dermal Factor for Soil	361	mg-yrs/kg-d	USEPA, 2004		
				ABS	Skin Absorption Factor	See Table 3-7	unitless	See Table 3-7		
				EF	Exposure Frequency	350	days/year	USEPA, 2004		
				CF1	Conversion Factor	1.E-06	kg/mg	--		
AT-C	Averaging Time - Cancer			25550	days	USEPA, 2004				
Inhalation	Commercial Worker	Adult	Areas 20, 21, and 49	CS	Chemical Concentration in Soil	See Table 3-10a	mg/kg	See Table 3-10a	Chronic Daily Intake (CD) (mg/kg/day) = CS x IR-A x 1/PEF x EF x ED x 1/BW x 1/AT	
				IR-A	Inhalation Rate	20	m ³ /d	USEPA, 2004		
				PEF	Particulate Emission Factor	1.32E+09	m ³ /kg	USEPA, 2004		
				EF	Exposure Frequency	250	days/year	USEPA, 2004		
				ED	Exposure Duration	25	years	USEPA, 2004		
				BW	Body Weight	70	kg	USEPA, 2004		
				AT-C	Averaging Time - Cancer	25550	days	USEPA, 2004		
				AT-N	Averaging Time - Non-Cancer	9125	days	USEPA, 2004		
	Construction Worker	Adult	Areas 20, 21, and 49	CS	Chemical Concentration in Soil	See Table 3-10a	mg/kg	See Table 3-10a	Chronic Daily Intake (CD) (mg/kg/day) = CS x IR-A x 1/PEF x EF x ED x 1/BW x 1/AT	
				IR-A	Inhalation Rate	20	m ³ /d	USEPA, 2002		
				PEF	Particulate Emission Factor	2.00E+06	m ³ /kg	NAAQS, PEA		
				EF	Exposure Frequency	250	days/year	--		
				ED	Exposure Duration	1	years	--		
				BW	Body Weight	70	kg	USEPA, 2002		
				AT-C	Averaging Time - Cancer	25550	days	USEPA, 2002		
				AT-N	Averaging Time - Non-Cancer	365	days	USEPA, 2002		
	Maintenance Worker	Adult	Sites 32D, 34D, 35D, and 38D	CS	Chemical Concentration in Soil	See Table 3-10a	mg/kg	See Table 3-10a	Chronic Daily Intake (CD) (mg/kg/day) = CS x IR-A x 1/PEF x EF x ED x 1/BW x 1/AT	
				IR-A	Inhalation Rate	20	m ³ /d	USEPA, 2002		
PEF				Particulate Emission Factor	1.32E+09	m ³ /kg	USEPA, 2004			
EF				Exposure Frequency	225	days/year	USEPA, 2002			
ED				Exposure Duration	25	years	USEPA, 2002			
BW				Body Weight	70	kg	USEPA, 2002			
AT-C				Averaging Time - Cancer	25550	days	USEPA, 2002			
AT-N				Averaging Time - Non-Cancer	9125	days	USEPA, 2002			

Table 3-6a Values Used for Daily Intake Calculations - Soil
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

Scenario Timeframe: Future
Medium: Soil
Exposure Medium: Soil

Exposure Route	Receptor Population	Receptor Age	Exposure Point	Parameter Code	Parameter Definition	Value	Units	Rationale/Reference	Intake Equation/Model Name
Inhalation	Residential	Adult	Areas 20, 21, and 49	CS	Chemical Concentration in Soil	See Table 3-10a	mg/kg	See Table 3-10a	Chronic Daily Intake (CD) (mg/kg/day) = CS x IR-A x 1/PEF x EF x ED x 1/BW x 1/AT-N
				IR-A	Inhalation Rate	20	m ³ /d	USEPA, 2004	
				PEF	Particulate Emission Factor	1.32E+09	m ³ /kg	USEPA, 2004	
				EF	Exposure Frequency	350	days/year	USEPA, 2004	
				ED	Exposure Duration	30	years	USEPA, 2004	
				BW	Body Weight	70	kg	USEPA, 2004	
	AT-N	Averaging Time - Non-Cancer	10950	days	USEPA, 2004				
	Residential	Child	Areas 20, 21, and 49	CS	Chemical Concentration in Soil	See Table 3-10a	mg/kg	See Table 3-10a	Chronic Daily Intake (CD) (mg/kg/day) = CS x IR-A x 1/PEF x EF x ED x 1/BW x 1/AT-N
				IR-A	Inhalation Rate	10	m ³ /d	USEPA, 2004	
				PEF	Particulate Emission Factor	1.32E+09	m ³ /kg	USEPA, 2004	
				EF	Exposure Frequency	350	days/year	USEPA, 2004	
				ED	Exposure Duration	6	years	USEPA, 2004	
				BW	Body Weight	15	kg	USEPA, 2004	
	AT-N	Averaging Time - Non-Cancer	2190	days	USEPA, 2004				
	Residential	Adult/Child	Areas 20, 21, and 49	CS	Chemical Concentration in Soil	See Table 3-10a	mg/kg	See Table 3-10a	Chronic Daily Intake (CD) (mg/kg/day) = CS x IR-Aadj x 1/PEF x EF x 1/AT-C
				IR-Aadj	Age-Adjusted Inhalation Rate	11	m ³ -yr/kg-d	USEPA, 2004	
				PEF	Particulate Emission Factor	1.32E+09	m ³ /kg	USEPA, 2004	
				EF	Exposure Frequency	350	days/year	USEPA, 2004	
AT-C				Averaging Time - Cancer	25550	days	USEPA, 2004		

Notes and Key:

USEPA, 2002 = *Supplemental Guidance for Developing Soil Screening Levels for Superfund Sites* (December 2002).

USEPA, 2004 = *USEPA Region IX Preliminary Remediation Goals User's Guide*, October 2004 update.

cm = Centimeter

cm² = Squared centimeter

cm³ = Cubic centimeter

d = Day

hr = Hour

kg = Kilogram

L = Liter

m³ = Cubic meter

µg = Microgram

mg = Milligram

yr = Year

USEPA = United States Environmental Protection Agency

**Table 3-6b Values Used for Daily Intake Calculations - Soil Vapor
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Scenario Timeframe: Current and Future
Medium: Soil Vapor
Exposure Medium: Ambient/Indoor Air

Exposure Route	Receptor Population	Receptor Age	Exposure Point	Parameter Code	Parameter Definition	Value	Units	Rationale/Reference	Intake Equation/Model Name
Inhalation	Commercial Worker	Adult	Areas 20, 21, and 49 Ambient Air	CSV	Soil Vapor Concentration	See Table 3-10b	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	See Table 3-10b	Chronic Daily Intake (CD) (mg/kg/day) = $\text{CSV} \times \text{AF} \times \text{IR-A} \times \text{EF} \times \text{ED} \times 1/\text{BW} \times 1/\text{AT} \times \text{CF1}$
				AF	Ambient Air Attenuation Factor	See Table 3-4	unitless	See Table 3-4	
				IR-A	Inhalation Rate	20	m^3/d	USEPA, 2004	
				EF	Exposure Frequency	250	days/year	USEPA, 2004	
				ED	Exposure Duration	25	years	USEPA, 2004	
				BW	Body Weight	70	kg	USEPA, 2004	
				CF1	Conversion Factor	0.001	mg/ μg	--	
				AT-C	Averaging Time - Cancer	25550	days	USEPA, 2004	
	AT-N	Averaging Time - Non-Cancer	9125	days	USEPA, 2004				
	Construction Worker	Adult	Areas 20, 21, and 49 Ambient Air	CSV	Soil Vapor Concentration	See Table 3-10b	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	See Table 3-10b	Chronic Daily Intake (CD) (mg/kg/day) = $\text{CSV} \times \text{AF} \times \text{IR-A} \times \text{EF} \times \text{ED} \times 1/\text{BW} \times 1/\text{AT} \times \text{CF1}$
				AF	Ambient Air Attenuation Factor	See Table 3-4	unitless	See Table 3-4	
				IR-A	Inhalation Rate	20	m^3/d	USEPA, 2002	
				EF	Exposure Frequency	250	days/year	--	
				ED	Exposure Duration	1	years	--	
				BW	Body Weight	70	kg	USEPA, 2002	
				CF1	Conversion Factor	0.001	mg/ μg	--	
				AT-C	Averaging Time - Cancer	25550	days	USEPA, 2002	
	AT-N	Averaging Time - Non-Cancer	365	days	USEPA, 2002				
	Maintenance Worker	Adult	Sites 32D, 34D, 35D, and 38D Ambient Air	CSV	Soil Vapor Concentration	See Table 3-10b	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	See Table 3-10b	Chronic Daily Intake (CD) (mg/kg/day) = $\text{CSV} \times \text{AF} \times \text{IR-A} \times \text{EF} \times \text{ED} \times 1/\text{BW} \times 1/\text{AT} \times \text{CF1}$
				AF	Ambient Air Attenuation Factor	See Table 3-4	unitless	See Table 3-4	
				IR-A	Inhalation Rate	20	m^3/d	USEPA, 2002	
				EF	Exposure Frequency	225	days/year	USEPA, 2002	
				ED	Exposure Duration	25	years	USEPA, 2002	
				BW	Body Weight	70	kg	USEPA, 2002	
				CF1	Conversion Factor	0.001	mg/ μg	--	
				AT-C	Averaging Time - Cancer	25550	days	USEPA, 2002	
	AT-N	Averaging Time - Non-Cancer	9125	days	USEPA, 2002				
	Residential	Adult	Areas 20, 21, and 49 Ambient Air	CSV	Soil Vapor Concentration	See Table 3-10b	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	See Table 3-10b	Chronic Daily Intake (CD) (mg/kg/day) = $\text{CSV} \times \text{AF} \times \text{IR-A} \times \text{EF} \times \text{ED} \times 1/\text{BW} \times 1/\text{AT} \times \text{CF1}$
AF				Ambient Air Attenuation Factor	See Table 3-4	unitless	See Table 3-4		
IR-A				Inhalation Rate	20	m^3/d	USEPA, 2004		
EF				Exposure Frequency	350	days/year	USEPA, 2004		
ED				Exposure Duration	30	years	USEPA, 2004		
BW				Body Weight	70	kg	USEPA, 2004		
CF1				Conversion Factor	0.001	mg/ μg	--		
AT-N				Averaging Time - Non-Cancer	10950	days	USEPA, 2004		

**Table 3-6b Values Used for Daily Intake Calculations - Soil Vapor
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Scenario Timeframe: Current and Future
Medium: Soil Vapor
Exposure Medium: Ambient/Indoor Air

Exposure Route	Receptor Population	Receptor Age	Exposure Point	Parameter Code	Parameter Definition	Value	Units	Rationale/Reference	Intake Equation/Model Name
Inhalation (continued)	Residential	Child	Areas 20, 21, and 49 Ambient Air	CSV	Soil Vapor Concentration	See Table 3-10b	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	See Table 3-10b	Chronic Daily Intake (CD) (mg/kg/day) = $\text{CSV} \times \text{AF} \times \text{IR-A} \times \text{EF} \times \text{ED} \times 1/\text{BW} \times 1/\text{AT} \times \text{CF1}$
				AF	Ambient Air Attenuation Factor	See Table 3-4	unitless	See Table 3-4	
				IR-A	Inhalation Rate	10	m^3/d	USEPA, 2004	
				EF	Exposure Frequency	350	days/year	USEPA, 2004	
				ED	Exposure Duration	6	years	USEPA, 2004	
				BW	Body Weight	15	kg	USEPA, 2004	
				CF1	Conversion Factor	0.001	mg/ μg	--	
				AT-N	Averaging Time - Non-Cancer	2190	days	USEPA, 2004	
	Residential (continued)	Adult/Child	Areas 20, 21, and 49 Ambient Air	CSV	Soil Vapor Concentration	See Table 3-10b	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	See Table 3-10b	Chronic Daily Intake (CD) (mg/kg/day) = $\text{CSV} \times \text{AF} \times \text{IR-A} \times \text{EF} \times 1/\text{AT-C} \times \text{CF1}$
				AF	Ambient Air Attenuation Factor	See Table 3-4	unitless	See Table 3-4	
				IR-Aadj	Age-Adjusted Inhalation Rate	11	$\text{m}^3\text{-yr}/\text{kg-d}$	USEPA, 2004	
				EF	Exposure Frequency	350	days/year	USEPA, 2004	
				CF1	Conversion Factor	0.001	mg/ μg	--	
				AT-C	Averaging Time - Cancer	25550	days	USEPA, 2004	
	Commercial Worker	Adult	Areas 20, 21, and 49 Indoor Air	CSV	Soil Vapor Concentration	See Table 3-10b	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	See Table 3-10b	Chronic Daily Intake (CD) (mg/kg/day) = $\text{CSV} \times \text{AF} \times \text{IR-A} \times \text{EF} \times \text{ED} \times 1/\text{BW} \times 1/\text{AT} \times \text{CF1}$
				AF	Indoor Air Attenuation Factor	See Table 3-5b	unitless	See Section 3-2.3.5	
				IR-A	Inhalation Rate	20	m^3/d	USEPA, 2004	
				EF	Exposure Frequency	250	days/year	USEPA, 2004	
				ED	Exposure Duration	25	years	USEPA, 2004	
				BW	Body Weight	70	kg	USEPA, 2004	
CF1				Conversion Factor	0.001	mg/ μg	--		
AT-C				Averaging Time - Cancer	25550	days	USEPA, 2004		
AT-N	Averaging Time - Non-Cancer	9125	days	USEPA, 2004					
Residential	Adult	Areas 20, 21, and 49 Indoor Air	CSV	Soil Vapor Concentration	See Table 3-10b	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	See Table 3-10b	Chronic Daily Intake (CD) (mg/kg/day) = $\text{CSV} \times \text{AF} \times \text{IR-A} \times \text{EF} \times \text{ED} \times 1/\text{BW} \times 1/\text{AT} \times \text{CF1}$	
			AF	Indoor Air Attenuation Factor	See Table 3-5a	unitless	See Section 3-2.3.5		
			IR-A	Inhalation Rate	20	m^3/d	USEPA, 2004		
			EF	Exposure Frequency	350	days/year	USEPA, 2004		
			ED	Exposure Duration	30	years	USEPA, 2004		
			BW	Body Weight	70	kg	USEPA, 2004		
			CF1	Conversion Factor	0.001	mg/ μg	--		
			AT-N	Averaging Time - Non-Cancer	10950	days	USEPA, 2004		

**Table 3-6b Values Used for Daily Intake Calculations - Soil Vapor
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Scenario Timeframe: Current and Future
Medium: Soil Vapor
Exposure Medium: Ambient/Indoor Air

Exposure Route	Receptor Population	Receptor Age	Exposure Point	Parameter Code	Parameter Definition	Value	Units	Rationale/Reference	Intake Equation/Model Name
		Child	Areas 20, 21, and 49 Indoor Air	CSV	Soil Vapor Concentration	See Table 3-10b	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	See Table 3-10b	Chronic Daily Intake (CD) (mg/kg/day) = $\text{CSV} \times \text{AF} \times \text{IR-A} \times \text{EF} \times \text{ED} \times 1/\text{BW} \times 1/\text{AT-N} \times \text{CF1}$
				AF	Indoor Air Attenuation Factor	See Table 3-5a	unitless	See Section 3-2.3.5	
				IR-A	Inhalation Rate	10	m^3/d	USEPA, 2004	
				EF	Exposure Frequency	350	days/year	USEPA, 2004	
				ED	Exposure Duration	6	years	USEPA, 2004	
				BW	Body Weight	15	kg	USEPA, 2004	
				CF1	Conversion Factor	0.001	mg/ μg	--	
				AT-N	Averaging Time - Non-Cancer	2190	days	USEPA, 2004	
Inhalation (continued)	Residential (continued)	Adult/Child	Areas 20, 21, and 49 Indoor Air	CSV	Soil Vapor Concentration	See Table 3-10b	$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	See Table 3-10b	Chronic Daily Intake (CD) (mg/kg/day) = $\text{CSV} \times \text{AF} \times \text{IR-A} \times \text{EF} \times 1/\text{AT-C} \times \text{CF1}$
				AF	Indoor Air Attenuation Factor	See Table 3-5a	unitless	See Section 3-2.3.5	
				IR-Aadj	Age-Adjusted Inhalation Rate	11	$\text{m}^3\text{-yr}/\text{kg-d}$	USEPA, 2004	
				EF	Exposure Frequency	350	days/year	USEPA, 2004	
				CF1	Conversion Factor	0.001	mg/ μg	--	
				AT-C	Averaging Time - Cancer	25550	days	USEPA, 2004	

Notes and Key:

USEPA, 2002 = *Supplemental Guidance for Developing Soil Screening Levels for Superfund Sites* (December 2002)

USEPA, 2003 = *User's Guide for Evaluating Subsurface Vapor Intrusion into Buildings* .

USEPA, 2004a = *USEPA Region IX Preliminary Remediation Goals User's Guide*

USEPA, 2004b = *User's Guide for Evaluating Subsurface Vapor Intrusion into Buildings* .

cm = Centimeter

cm^2 = Squared centimeter

cm^3 = Cubic centimeter

d = Day

hr = Hour

kg = Kilogram

L = Liter

m^3 = Cubic meter

μg = Microgram

mg = Milligram

yr = Year

USEPA = United States Environmental Protection Agency

Table 3-6c Values Used for Daily Intake Calculations - Surface Water Administration Area West Management Unit Boundary Operable Unit Risk Assessment Example Aerojet Superfund Site Sacramento County, California

Scenario Timeframe: Current and Future
 Medium: Surface Water
 Exposure Medium: Surface Water

Exposure Route	Receptor Population	Receptor Age	Exposure Point	Parameter Code	Parameter Definition	Value	Units	Rationale/ Reference	Intake Equation/ Model Name
Dermal	Recreational	Adult/Child	Surface Water Recreational Wading	CW	Chemical Concentration in Water	chemical specific	µg/L	See PGOU GW BLRA	$\text{Chronic Daily Intake (CD)} \text{ (mg/kg/day)} = (\text{CW} \times \text{CF1} \times \text{CF2} \times \text{EV} \times \text{EF} \times 1/\text{AT-C}) \times [(\text{DADa} \times \text{SAa} \times \text{EDa} \times 1/\text{BWa}) + (\text{DADc} \times \text{SAc} \times \text{EDc} \times 1/\text{BWc})]$
				AT-C	Averaging Time - Cancer	25550	d	USEPA, 2004b	
				BWc	Body Weight (child)	15	kg	USEPA, 2004b	
				BWa	Body Weight (adult)	70	kg	USEPA, 2004b	
				CF1	Conversion Factor	0.001	L/cm ³		
				CF2	Conversion Factor	0.001	mg/µg		
				EV	Exposure Event	1	event/d	USEPA, 2004a	
				EF	Exposure Frequency	12	d/yr	USEPA, 1997	
				DADa	Dermal Absorbed Dose (adult)	chemical specific	cm/event	See PGOU GW BLRA	
				DADc	Dermal Absorbed Dose (child)	chemical specific	cm/event	See PGOU GW BLRA	
				SAc	Surface Area (child)	6600	cm ² /day	USEPA, 2004a	
				SAa	Surface Area (adult)	18000	cm ² /day	USEPA, 2004a	
				EDc	Exposure Duration (child)	6	yr	USEPA, 2004b	
				EDa	Exposure Duration (adult)	24	yr	USEPA, 2004b	
				ETc	Exposure Time (child)	1	hr/event	USEPA, 2004a	
		ETa	Exposure Time (adult)	0.58	hr/event	USEPA, 2004a			
		Adult	Surface Water Recreational Wading	CW	Chemical Concentration in Water	chemical specific	µg/L	See PGOU GW BLRA	$\text{Chronic Daily Intake (CD)} \text{ (mg/kg/day)} = (\text{CW} \times \text{CF1} \times \text{CF2} \times \text{EV} \times \text{EF} \times 1/\text{AT-Na} \times \text{DADa} \times \text{SAa} \times \text{EDa} \times 1/\text{BWa})$
				AT-Na	Averaging Time - Non-Cancer (adult)	10950	d	USEPA, 2004b	
				BWc	Body Weight (adult)	70	kg	USEPA, 2004b	
				CF1	Conversion Factor	0.001	L/cm ³		
				CF2	Conversion Factor	0.001	mg/µg		
				EV	Exposure Event	1	event/d	USEPA, 2004a	
				EF	Exposure Frequency	12	d/yr	USEPA, 1997	
				DADa	Dermal Absorbed Dose (adult)	chemical specific	cm/event	See PGOU GW BLRA	
				SAa	Surface Area (adult)	18000	cm ² /day	USEPA, 2004a	
		EDa	Exposure Duration (adult)	30	yr	USEPA, 2004b			
		ETa	Exposure Time (adult)	0.58	hr/event	USEPA, 2004a			
Child	Surface Water Recreational Wading	CW	Chemical Concentration in Water	chemical specific	µg/L	See PGOU GW BLRA	$\text{Chronic Daily Intake (CD)} \text{ (mg/kg/day)} = (\text{CW} \times \text{CF1} \times \text{CF2} \times \text{EV} \times \text{EF} \times 1/\text{AT-Nc} \times \text{DADc} \times \text{SAc} \times \text{EDc} \times 1/\text{BWc})$		
		AT-Nc	Averaging Time - Non-Cancer (child)	2190	d	USEPA, 2004b			
		BWc	Body Weight (child)	15	kg	USEPA, 2004b			
		CF1	Conversion Factor	0.001	L/cm ³				
		CF2	Conversion Factor	0.001	mg/µg				
		EV	Exposure Event	1	event/d	USEPA, 2004a			
		EF	Exposure Frequency	12	d/yr	USEPA, 1997			
		DADc	Dermal Absorbed Dose (child)	chemical specific	cm/event	See PGOU GW BLRA			
		SAc	Surface Area (child)	6600	cm ² /day	USEPA, 2004a			
		EDc	Exposure Duration (child)	6	yr	USEPA, 2004b			
		ETc	Exposure Time (child)	1	hr/event	USEPA, 2004a			

Table 3-6c **Values Used for Daily Intake Calculations - Surface Water**
Administration Area West Management Unit
Boundary Operable Unit Risk Assessment Example
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

Notes and Key:

USEPA, 2004a = *Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund Volume 1: Human Health Evaluation Manual* (Part E, Supplemental Guidance for Dermal Risk Assessment Final) July 2004.

USEPA, 2004b = *USEPA Region IX Preliminary Remediation Goals User's Guide* . October 2004.

USEPA, 1997 = *Exposure Factors Handbook* . August.

µg = Microgram

cm = Centimeter

cm² = Squared centimeter

cm³ = Cubic centimeter

d = Day

hr = Hour

kg = Kilogram

L = Liter

m³ = Cubic meter

mg = Milligram

yr = Year

USEPA = United States Environmental Protection Agency

**Table 3-6d Values Used for Daily Intake Calculations - Groundwater
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Scenario Timeframe: Current and Future
Medium: Groundwater
Exposure Medium: Indoor Air

Exposure Route	Receptor Population	Receptor Age	Exposure Point	Parameter Code	Parameter Definition	Value	Units	Rationale/Reference	Intake Equation/Model Name
Inhalation	Commercial	Adult	Volatilization into Indoor Air	CW	Chemical Concentration in Water	chemical specific	µg/L	See PGOU GW BLRA	Chronic Daily Intake (CD) (mg/kg/day) = CW x AF x IR-Aa x EF x EDa x 1/BWa x 1/AT-Na x CF
				AF	Attenuation Factor	chemical specific	unitless	See PGOU GW BLRA	
				IR-Aa	Inhalation Rate (adult)	20	m ³ /day	USEPA, 2004	
				EF	Exposure Frequency	250	days/year	USEPA, 2004	
				EDa	Exposure Duration (adult)	25	years	USEPA, 2004	
				BWa	Body Weight (adult)	70	kg	USEPA, 2004	
				CF	Conversion Factor	0.001	mg/µg		
				AT-Na	Averaging Time - Non-Cancer (adult)	9125	days	USEPA, 2004	
Inhalation	Residential	Adult	Volatilization into Indoor Air	CW	Chemical Concentration in Water	chemical specific	µg/L	See PGOU GW BLRA	Chronic Daily Intake (CD) (mg/kg/day) = CW x AF x IR-Aa x EF x EDa x 1/BWa x 1/AT-Na x CF
				AF	Attenuation Factor	chemical specific	unitless	See PGOU GW BLRA	
				IR-Aa	Inhalation Rate (adult)	20	m ³ /day	USEPA, 2004	
				EF	Exposure Frequency	350	days/year	USEPA, 2004	
				EDa	Exposure Duration (adult)	30	years	USEPA, 2004	
				BWa	Body Weight (adult)	70	kg	USEPA, 2004	
				CF	Conversion Factor	0.001	mg/µg		
				AT-Na	Averaging Time - Non-Cancer (adult)	10950	days	USEPA, 2004	
				Residential	Child	Volatilization into Indoor Air	CW	Chemical Concentration in Water	
	AF	Attenuation Factor	chemical specific				unitless	See PGOU GW BLRA	
	IR-Ac	Inhalation Rate (child)	10				m ³ /d	USEPA, 2004b	
	EF	Exposure Frequency	350				d/yr	USEPA, 2004b	
	EDc	Exposure Duration (child)	6				yr	USEPA, 2004b	
	BWc	Body Weight (child)	15				kg	USEPA, 2004b	
	CF	Conversion Factor	0.001				mg/µg		
	AT-Nc	Averaging Time - Non-Cancer (child)	2190				d	USEPA, 2004b	
	Residential	Adult/Child	Volatilization into Indoor Air				CW	Chemical Concentration in Water	chemical specific
				AF	Attenuation Factor	chemical specific	unitless	See PGOU GW BLRA	
IR-Aadj				Age Adjusted Inhalation Rate	11	m ³ -yr/kg-d	USEPA, 2004b		
EF				Exposure Frequency	350	d/yr	USEPA, 2004b		
CF				Conversion Factor	0.001	mg/µg			
AT-C				Averaging Time - Cancer	25550	d	USEPA, 2004b		

Table 3-6d Values Used for Daily Intake Calculations - Groundwater
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

Notes and Key:

USEPA, 2004a = Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund Volume 1: Human Health Evaluation Manual (Part E, Supplemental Guidance for Dermal Risk Assessment Final) July 2004.

USEPA, 2004b = USEPA Region IX Preliminary Remediation Goals User's Guide. October 2004.

cm = Centimeter

cm² = Squared centimeter

cm³ = Cubic centimeter

d = Day

hr = Hour

kg = Kilogram

L = Liter

m³ = Cubic meter

µg = Microgram

mg = Milligram

yr = Year

USEPA = United States Environmental Protection Agency

**Table 3-7 Skin Absorption Factors
RI/FS for POU Soil Sites in Areas 20, 21, and 49
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Constituent	Absorption Factor
Dioxin/Furans	
2,3,7,8-TCDD	0.03
Polychlorinated Biphenyls	
Archlor 1254	0.14
Archlor 1260	0.14
Metals	
Antimony	NA
Cadmium	0.001
Hexavalent Chromium	NA
Iron	NA
Lead	NA
Mercury	NA
Silver	NA
Zinc	NA
Other Inorganics	
Perchlorate	NA
Semivolatile Organic Compounds	
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	0.10
Di-n-butyl phthalate	0.10
Diethyl phthalate	0.10

Notes and Key:

Dermal absorption factors obtained from USEPA, 2004 = *Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund Volume 1: Human Health Evaluation Manual (Part E, Supplemental Guidance for Dermal Risk Assessments)*. EPA/540/R/99/005.

NA = Not applicable

USEPA = United States Environmental Protection Agency

Table 3-8a Non-Cancer Toxicity Data – Ingestion and Dermal RI/FS for POU Soil Sites in Areas 20, 21, and 49 Aerojet Superfund Site Sacramento County, California

Chemical of Potential Concern	Chronic/ Subchronic	Oral RfD Value	Oral RfD Units	Oral Absorbance Efficiency for Dermal ¹	Dermal RfD Values	Dermal RfD Units	Primary Target Organ(s)	Combined Uncertainty/Modifying Factors	Sources of RfD Target Organ	Date of RfD Target Organ
<i>Dioxin/Furans/PCBs</i>										
2,3,7,8-TCDD	Chronic	NTV	mg/kg-d	1	NTV	mg/kg-d	--	--	--	--
Aroclor 1254	Chronic	2.0E-05	mg/kg-d	1	2.0E-05	mg/kg-d	Liver / Skin	300	IRIS	06/12/08
Aroclor 1260	Chronic	2.0E-05	mg/kg-d	1	2.0E-05	mg/kg-d	Liver / Skin	--	IRIS	06/12/08
<i>Metals</i>										
Antimony	Chronic	4.0E-04	mg/kg-d	0.15	6.0E-05	mg/kg-d	Gastrointestinal Tract	1000	IRIS	06/12/08
Cadmium	Chronic	1.0E-03	mg/kg-d	0.025	2.5E-05	mg/kg-d	Kidney/Gastrointestinal Tract	10	IRIS	06/12/08
Chromium (hexavalent)	Chronic	3.0E-03	mg/kg-d	0.025	7.5E-05	mg/kg-d	Gastrointestinal Tract	900	IRIS	06/12/08
Iron	Chronic	7.0E-01	mg/kg-d	1	7.0E-01	mg/kg-d	Gastrointestinal Tract	--	NCEA	06/12/08
Lead	Chronic	NTV	mg/kg-d	--	NTV	mg/kg-d	Central Nervous System / Cardiovascular System / Red Blood Cells / Kidney	--	--	06/12/08
Mercury	Chronic	3.0E-04	mg/kg-d	1	3.0E-04	mg/kg-d	Central Nervous System / Kidney	30	IRIS	06/12/08
Silver	Chronic	5.0E-03	mg/kg-d	0.04	2.0E-04	mg/kg-d	Skin and Mucous Membranes	3	IRIS	06/12/08
Zinc	Chronic	3.0E-01	mg/kg-d	1	3.0E-01	mg/kg-d	Blood / Pancreas / Gastrointestinal Tract	3	IRIS	06/12/08
<i>SVOCs</i>										
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	Chronic	2.0E-02	mg/kg-d	1	2.0E-02	mg/kg-d	Liver / Kidney	1000	IRIS	06/12/08
Diethyl phthalate	Chronic	8.0E-01	mg/kg-d	1	8.0E-01	mg/kg-d	Developmental Effects	1000	IRIS	06/12/08
Di-n-Butyl phthalate	Chronic	1.0E-01	mg/kg-d	1	1.0E-01	mg/kg-d	Increased mortality	1000	IRIS	06/12/08
<i>Other Organics</i>										
Perchlorate	Chronic	7.0E-04	mg/kg-d	1	7.0E-04	mg/kg-d	Thyroid	10	IRIS	06/12/08

Notes:

1 = Source = Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund. Volume 1: Human Health Evaluation Manual (Part E, Supplemental Guidance for Dermal Risk Assessment).

-- = No information available.

IRIS - Integrated Risk Information System, USEPA

HEAST = Health Effect Assessment Summary Table

mg/kg-d = Milligrams per kilogram per day

NCEA = National Center for Environmental Assessment, USEPA

NTV = No Toxicity Value Available

PCB = Polychlorinated biphenyl

PPTRV = Provisional Peer Reviewed Toxicity Value

PRG = Region IX Preliminary Remediation Goals Table

RfD = Reference dose

SVOC = Semivolatile organic compound

USEPA = United States Environmental Protection Agency

Surrogates:

Chemical	Surrogate
Oil & Grease	Pyrene

**Table 3-8b Non-Cancer Toxicity Data – Inhalation
RI/FS for POU Soil Sites in Areas 20, 21, and 49
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Chemical of Potential Concern	Chronic/ Subchronic	Inhalation RfC Value	Inhalation RfC Units	Inhalation RfD Values	Inhalation RfD Units	Primary Target Organ(s)	Combined Uncertainty/Modifying Factors	Sources of RfD Target Organ	Date of RfD Target Organ
<i>Volatile Organic Compounds</i>									
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	Chronic	5.0E+00	mg/m ³	1.4E+00	mg/kg-d	Liver / Nervous System	1000	USEPA 2008	6/12/08
1,1-Dichloroethane	Chronic	7.0E-01	mg/m ³	2.0E-01	mg/kg-d	Kidney	OV	route-to-route	6/12/08
1,1-Dichloroethylene	Chronic	7.0E-02	mg/m ³	2.0E-02	mg/kg-d	Liver / Kidneys / Development	30	OEHHA, 2008	6/12/08
1,1-Difluoroethene	Chronic	NTV	mg/m ³	NTV	mg/kg-d	--	--	--	--
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	Chronic	7.0E-03	mg/m ³	2.0E-03	mg/kg-d	Liver / Kidney / Developmental Effects		PPRTV	6/12/08
1,2-Dichloroethane	Chronic	4.9E-03	mg/m ³	1.4E-03	mg/kg-d	Nervous System / Liver / Kidney / Heart / Reproductive	1000	NCEA	6/17/08
1,2-Dichloroethene (cis/trans)	Chronic	3.5E-02	mg/m ³	1.0E-02	mg/kg-d	Central Nervous System	OV	cis-1,2-dichloroethene as surrogate	6/12/08
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Chronic	8.1E-01	mg/m ³	2.3E-01	mg/kg-d	Liver / Central Nervous System	100	USEPA 2008	6/12/08
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	Chronic	1.0E-01	mg/m ³	2.9E-02	mg/kg-d	Central Nervous System / Developmental	300	USEPA, 2008	6/12/08
2-Butanone (Methyl Ethyl Ketone)	Chronic	4.9E+00	mg/m ³	1.4E+00	mg/kg-d	Developmental Effects	300	USEPA 2008	6/12/08
4-Ethyltoluene	Chronic	1.0E-01	mg/m ³	2.9E-02	mg/kg-d	Central Nervous System / Developmental	300	USEPA, 2008	6/12/08
Acetone	Chronic	3.2E+00	mg/m ³	9.0E-01	mg/kg-d	Nervous System	OV	route-to-route	6/12/08
Benzene	Chronic	3.0E-02	mg/m ³	8.6E-03	mg/kg-d	Hematopoietic / Immune / Nervous Systems	300	USEPA 2008	6/12/08
Benzyl Chloride	Chronic	NTV	mg/m ³	NTV	mg/kg-d	--	--	USEPA 2008	6/12/08
Bromodichloromethane	Chronic	7.0E-02	mg/m ³	2.0E-02	mg/kg-d	Renal cytomegaly ²	OV	route-to-route	6/12/08
Carbon disulfide	Chronic	7.0E-01	mg/m ³	2.0E-01	mg/kg-d	Nervous System	30	USEPA 2008	6/12/08
Chloroform	Chronic	4.6E-02	mg/m ³	1.3E-02	mg/kg-d	Liver / Kidney / Central Nervous System / Gastrointestinal Tract / Reproduction and Development		PPRTV	6/12/08
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	Chronic	3.5E-02	mg/m ³	1.0E-02	mg/kg-d	Liver	OV	route-to-route	6/12/08
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Chronic	2.0E-02	mg/m ³	5.7E-03	mg/kg-d	Respiratory Tract	30	USEPA 2008	6/12/08
Cyclohexane	Chronic	6.0E+00	mg/m ³	1.7E+00	mg/kg-d	Developmental Effects	300	USEPA 2008	6/12/08
Ethanol	Chronic	1.8E+00	mg/m ³	5.0E-01	mg/kg-d	OV	OV	route-to-route	6/12/08
Ethylbenzene	Chronic	1.0E+00	mg/m ³	2.9E-01	mg/kg-d	Developmental Effects / Liver / Kidney	300	USEPA 2008	6/12/08
Freon 113	Chronic	3.0E+01	mg/m ³	8.6E+00	mg/kg-d	Developmental Effects	30	USEPA, 1997	6/12/08
Heptane	Chronic	7.0E-01	mg/m ³	2.0E-01	mg/kg-d	Developmental Effects	300	USEPA, 1997	6/12/08
Hexane	Chronic	7.0E-01	mg/m ³	2.0E-01	mg/kg-d	Developmental Effects	300	USEPA, 1997	6/12/08

**Table 3-8b Non-Cancer Toxicity Data – Inhalation
RI/FS for POU Soil Sites in Areas 20, 21, and 49
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Chemical of Potential Concern	Chronic/ Subchronic	Inhalation RfC Value	Inhalation RfC Units	Inhalation RfD Values	Inhalation RfD Units	Primary Target Organ(s)	Combined Uncertainty/Modifying Factors	Sources of RfD Target Organ	Date of RfD Target Organ
m,p-Xylene	Chronic	1.0E-01	mg/m ³	2.9E-02	mg/kg-d	Central Nervous System / Developmental	300	USEPA, 2008	6/12/08
Methylene Chloride	Chronic	3.0E+00	mg/m ³	8.6E-01	mg/kg-d	Central Nervous System / Liver / Kidney	100	USEPA, 1997	6/12/08
o-Xylene	Chronic	1.0E-01	mg/m ³	2.9E-02	mg/kg-d	Central Nervous System / Developmental	300	USEPA, 2008	6/12/08
Tetrachloroethylene	Chronic	3.5E-02	mg/m ³	1.0E-02	mg/kg-d	Central Nervous System / Liver / Kidney	OV	route-to-route	6/12/08
Tetrahydrofuran	Chronic	3.0E-01	mg/m ³	8.6E-02	mg/kg-d	--	--	NCEA	6/12/08
Toluene	Chronic	3.0E-01	mg/m ³	8.6E-02	mg/kg-d	Central Nervous System / Kidney / Liver / Respiratory System	10	OEHHA, 2008	6/12/08
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Chronic	2.0E-02	mg/m ³	5.7E-03	mg/kg-d	Respiratory Tract	30	USEPA 2008	6/12/08
Trichloroethylene ¹	Chronic	3.5E-02	mg/m ³	1.0E-02	mg/kg-d	Central Nervous System / Liver / Kidney / Cardiovascular System / Hematopoietic System / Reproduction	1000	NCEA	12/28/04
Trichloroethylene ¹	Chronic	6.0E-01	mg/m ³	1.7E-01	mg/kg-d		1000	OEHHA, 2008	6/12/08
Vinyl Chloride	Chronic	1.0E-01	mg/m ³	2.9E-02	mg/kg-d	Liver / Vascular / Bones / Connective Tissue and Skin / Nervous System / Reproductive and Development / Lungs	30	USEPA 2008	6/17/08
SVOCs									
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	Chronic	7.0E-02	mg/m ³	2.0E-02	mg/kg-d	Blood / Nervous System	OV	route-to-route	06/12/08
Diethyl phthalate	Chronic	2.8E+00	mg/m ³	8.0E-01	mg/kg-d	Developmental Effects ²	OV	route-to-route	06/12/08
Di-n-butyl phthalate	Chronic	3.5E-01	mg/m ³	1.0E-01	mg/kg-d	Increased mortality ²	OV	route-to-route	06/12/08
Other Organics									
Perchlorate	Chronic	2.5E-03	mg/m ³	7.0E-04	mg/kg-d	Thyroid ²	OV	route-to-route	06/12/08
Dioxin/Furans/PCBs									
2,3,7,8-TCDD	Chronic	NTV	mg/m ³	NTV	mg/kg-d	--	--	--	--
Aroclor 1254	Chronic	7.0E-05	mg/m ³	2.0E-05	mg/kg-d	Skin / Liver	OV	route-to-route	06/12/08
Aroclor 1260	Chronic	7.0E-05	mg/m ³	2.0E-05	mg/kg-d	Skin / Liver	OV	route-to-route	06/12/08
Metals									
Antimony	Chronic	1.4E-03	mg/m ³	4.0E-04	mg/kg-d	Respiratory Tract	OV	route-to-route	06/12/2008
Cadmium	Chronic	3.5E-03	mg/m ³	1.0E-03	mg/kg-d	Kidney/Lung	OV	route-to-route	06/12/2008
Chromium (hexavalent)	Chronic	7.7E-06	mg/m ³	2.2E-06	mg/kg-d	Respiratory Tract	300	USEPA 2008	06/12/2008

**Table 3-8b Non-Cancer Toxicity Data – Inhalation
RI/FS for POU Soil Sites in Areas 20, 21, and 49
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Chemical of Potential Concern	Chronic/ Subchronic	Inhalation RfC Value	Inhalation RfC Units	Inhalation RfD Values	Inhalation RfD Units	Primary Target Organ(s)	Combined Uncertainty/Modifying Factors	Sources of RfD Target Organ	Date of RfD Target Organ
Iron	Chronic	NTV	mg/m ³	NTV	mg/kg-d	--	--	NCEA	06/12/08
Lead	Chronic	NTV	mg/m ³	NTV	mg/kg-d	--	--	USEPA 2008	06/12/2008
Mercury	Chronic	3.0E-04	mg/m ³	8.6E-05	mg/kg-d	Central Nervous System / Kidney	30	USEPA 2008	06/12/2008
Silver	Chronic	1.8E-02	mg/m ³	5.0E-03	mg/kg-d	Skin and Mucous Membranes / Respiratory Tract	OV	route-to-route	06/12/2008
Zinc	Chronic	1.1E+00	mg/m ³	3.0E-01	mg/kg-d	Lung	OV	route-to-route	06/12/2008

Notes:

a = Based on route-to-route extrapolation.

1 = At the request of the agencies, trichloroethylene was evaluated using both the USEPA and OEHHA slope factors. Both values are included in this table.

2 = Oral target organ is listed

-- = No information available

Cal EPA = California Environmental Protection Agency

IRIS - Integrated Risk Information System, USEPA

HEAST = Health Effect Assessment Summary Table

mg/kg-d = Milligrams per kilogram per day

mg/m³ = Milligrams per cubic meter

NCEA = National Center for Environmental Assessment, USEPA

NTV = No Toxicity Value Available

OV = Primary target organ based on the oral value.

PCB = Polychlorinated biphenyl

PPTRV = Provisional Peer Reviewed Toxicity Data

PRG = Region IX Preliminary Remediation Goals Table, October 2004

RfC = Reference concentration

RfD = Reference dose

SVOC = Semivolatile organic compound

Surrogates

Chemical	Surrogate
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	Xylene
1,2-Dichloroethene (cis/trans)	cis 1,2-Dichloroethylene
4-Ethyltoluene	Xylene
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	1,3-Dichloropropene
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	1,3-Dichloropropene
Heptane	Hexane
Ethanol	Methanol

**Table 3-9a Cancer Toxicity Data – Ingestion and Dermal
RI/FS for POU Soil Sites in Areas 20, 21, and 49
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Chemical of Potential Concern	Oral Cancer Slope Factor Value	Slope Factor Unit	Oral Absorption Efficiency for Dermal ¹	Dermal Cancer Slope Factor Value	Slope Factor Unit	Weight of Evidence	Source	Date
Dioxin/Furans/PCBs								
2,3,7,8-TCDD	1.50E+05	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	1	1.50E+05	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	--	USEPA 1997	07/97
Aroclor 1254	5.00E+00	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	1	5.00E+00	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	B2	OEHHA 2008	08/10/05
Aroclor 1260	5.00E+00	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	1	5.00E+00	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	B2	OEHHA 2008	08/10/05
Metals								
Antimony	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	0.15	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D		
Cadmium	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	0.025	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	B1		
Chromium (hexavalent)	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	0.025	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	A		
Iron	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	1	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D		
Lead ²	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	1	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	B2		
Mercury	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	1	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D		
Silver	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	0.04	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D		
Zinc	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	1	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D		
SVOCs								
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	1.40E-02	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	1	1.40E-02	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	B2	USEPA 2008	
Diethyl phthalate	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	1	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D		
Di-n-Butyl phthalate	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	1	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D		
Other Organics								
Perchlorate	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	1	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D		

Notes:

-- = No information available.

1 = Source = *Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund. Volume 1: Human Health Evaluation Manual (Part E, Supplemental Guidance for Dermal Risk Assessment).*

Cal EPA = California Environmental Protection Agency

HEAST = Health Effect Assessment Summary Table

IRIS = Integrate Risk Information System

mg/kg-d = Milligrams per kilogram per day

OEHHA = Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment

NTV = No Toxicity Value Available

PCB = Polychlorinated biphenyl

SVOC = Semivolatile organic compound

USEPA = United States Environmental Protection Agency

Surrogates:

Chemical	Surrogate
Oil & Grease	Pyrene

USEPA Group

A - Human carcinogen

B1 - Probable human carcinogen - Indicates that limited human data are available

B2 - Probable human carcinogen - Indicates that sufficient evidence in animals and inadequate or no evidence in humans

C - Possible human carcinogen

D - Not classifiable as a human carcinogen

E - Evidence of non-carcinogenicity

**Table 3-9b Cancer Toxicity Data – Inhalation
RI/FS for POU Soil Sites in Areas 20, 21, and 49
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Chemical of Potential Concern	Unit Risk Value	Unit Risk Units	Inhalation Cancer Slope Factor	Units	Weight of Evidence/ Cancer Guideline Description	Source	Date
Volatile Organic Compounds							
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	NTV	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D		06/12/08
1,1-Dichloroethane	1.6E-06	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	5.7E-03	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	C	OEHHA 2008	06/12/08
1,1-Dichloroethylene	NTV	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D		06/12/08
1,1-Difluoroethene	NTV	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D		06/12/08
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	NTV	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D		06/12/08
1,2-Dichloroethane	2.6E-05	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	9.1E-02	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	B2	USEPA 2008	06/12/08
1,2-Dichloroethene (cis/trans)	NTV	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D		06/12/08
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	5.7E-06	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	2.0E-02	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NCEA	06/12/08
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	NTV	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D		06/12/08
2-Butanone (Methyl Ethyl Ketone)	NTV	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D		06/12/08
4-Ethyltoluene	NTV	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D		06/12/08
Acetone	NTV	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D		06/12/08
Benzene	2.9E-05	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	1.0E-01	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	A	OEHHA 2008	06/12/08
Benzyl Chloride	4.9E-05	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	1.7E-01	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	B2	OEHHA 2008	06/12/08
Bromodichloromethane	3.7E-05	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	1.3E-01	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	B2	OEHHA 2008	06/12/08
Carbon disulfide	NTV	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D		06/12/08
Chloroform	2.3E-05	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	8.1E-02	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	B2	IRIS	06/12/08
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	NTV	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D		06/12/08
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	1.6E-05	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	5.5E-02	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	B2	OEHHA 2008	06/12/08
Cyclohexane	NTV	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D		06/12/08
Ethanol	NTV	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D		06/12/08
Ethylbenzene	2.5E-06	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	8.7E-03	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D/B2	OEHHA 2008	06/12/08
Freon 113	NTV	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D		06/12/08
Heptane	NTV	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D		06/12/08
Hexane	NTV	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D		06/12/08
m,p-Xylene	NTV	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D		06/12/08
Methylene Chloride	1.0E-06	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	3.5E-03	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	B2	OEHHA 2008	06/12/08
o-Xylene	NTV	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D		06/12/08
Tetrachloroethylene	6.0E-06	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	2.1E-02	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	B2	OEHHA 2008	06/12/08
Tetrahydrofuran	1.9E-06	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	6.8E-03	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	B2	NCEA	06/12/08
Toluene	NTV	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D		06/12/08
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	1.4E-05	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	5.0E-02	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	B2	OEHHA 2008	06/12/08
Trichloroethylene ³	2.0E-06	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	7.0E-03	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	B2	OEHHA 2008	06/12/08
Trichloroethylene ³	1.1E-04	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	4.0E-01	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	B2	NCEA	06/12/08
Vinyl chloride	7.7E-05	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	2.7E-01	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	A	OEHHA	06/12/08
SVOCs							
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	4.0E-06	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	1.4E-02	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	--	route-to-route	06/12/08
Diethyl phthalate	NTV	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D		06/12/08
Di-n-butyl phthalate	NTV	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D		06/12/08
Other Organics							
Perchlorate	NTV	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D		06/12/08
Dioxin/Furans/PCBs							
2,3,7,8-TCDD	4.3E+01	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	1.5E+05	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	--	USEPA 1997	06/12/08
Aroclor 1254	5.7E-04	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	2.0E+00	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	B2	OEHHA 2008	06/12/08
Aroclor 1260	5.7E-04	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	2.0E+00	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	B2	OEHHA 2008	06/12/08
Metals							
Antimony	NTV	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D		06/12/08
Cadmium	4.3E-03	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	1.5E+01	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	B1	OEHHA 2008	06/12/08
Chromium (hexavalent)	1.5E-01	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	5.1E+02	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	A	OEHHA 2008	06/12/08
Iron	NTV	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D		06/12/08

**Table 3-9b Cancer Toxicity Data – Inhalation
RI/FS for POU Soil Sites in Areas 20, 21, and 49
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Chemical of Potential Concern	Unit Risk Value	Unit Risk Units	Inhalation Cancer Slope Factor	Units	Weight of Evidence/ Cancer Guideline Description	Source	Date
Lead	NTV	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	B2		06/12/08
Mercury	NTV	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D		06/12/08
Silver	NTV	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D		06/12/08
Zinc	NTV	($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) ⁻¹	NTV	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	D		06/12/08

Notes:

-- = No information available.

3 = At the request of the agencies, trichloroethylene was evaluated using both the USEPA and OEHHA slope factors. Both values are included in this table.

$\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ = Micrograms per cubic meter

Cal EPA = California Environmental Protection Agency

HEAST = Health Effect Assessment Summary Table

IRIS = Integrate Risk Information System

mg/kg-d = Milligrams per kilogram per day

NCEA = National Center for Environmental Assessment, USEPA

NTV = No Toxicity Value Available

OEHHA - Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment

USEPA = United States Environmental Protection Agency

Surrogates

Chemical	Surrogate
1,1-Difluoroethene	1,1-Dichloroethene
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	Xylene
1,2-Dichloroethene (cis/trans)	cis 1,2-Dichloroethylene
4-Ethyltoluene	Xylene
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	1,3-Dichloropropene
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	1,3-Dichloropropene

USEPA Group:

A - Human carcinogen.

B1 - Probable human carcinogen - Indicates that limited human data are available.

B2 - Probable human carcinogen - Indicates that sufficient evidence in animals and inadequate or no evidence in humans.

C - Possible human carcinogen.

D - Not classifiable as a human carcinogen.

Table 3-10a
 Location-Specific Soil Risk Assessment Results - Resident
 Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
 Aerojet Superfund Site
 Sacramento County, California

Sample Name	Depth	Concentrations (mg/kg)														Child Non-Cancer Hazard Index															
		2,3,7,8-TCDD	Antimony	PCB-1254	PCB-1260	bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	Cadmium	Chromium VI	Diethyl phthalate	Di-n-butyl phthalate	Iron	Lead	Mercury	Perchlorate	Silver	Zinc	2,3,7,8-TCDD	Antimony	PCB-1254	PCB-1260	bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	Cadmium	Chromium VI	Diethyl phthalate	Di-n-butyl phthalate	Iron	Lead	Mercury	Perchlorate	Silver	Zinc
C41-SS01	0.5									30600	24.6				43.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.6 E-1	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9 E-3	5.6 E-1
C41-SS02	0.5					0.064				19500	99.2	0.061			44.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.2 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.6 E-1	NA	2.6 E-3	NA	NA	1.9 E-3	3.6 E-1
C41-SS03	0.5		1			0.054				32100	10.6				35.1	NA	3.2 E-2	NA	NA	4.4 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.9 E-1	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-3	6.2 E-1
C41-SS04	0.5									25600	11.7		0.083		28.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.7 E-1	NA	NA	1.5 E-3	NA	1.2 E-3	4.7 E-1
C41-SS04	1.5															NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C41-SS05	0.5									27100	11.2				23.4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.9 E-1	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0 E-3	5.0 E-1
C41-SS06	0.25															NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C41-SS07	0									34000	11	0.02			22	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.2 E-1	NA	8.5 E-4	NA	NA	9.4 E-4	6.2 E-1
C41-SS07	0.25												0.25			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.6 E-3	NA	NA	4.6 E-3
C41-SS07	5												1.6			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.9 E-2	NA	NA	2.9 E-2
C41-SS07	10												1.9			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.5 E-2	NA	NA	3.5 E-2
C41-SS08	0						0.034		0.19	27000	9.9	0.023			19	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.8 E-4	NA	3.9 E-6	NA	4.9 E-1	NA	9.8 E-4	NA	NA	8.1 E-4	5.0 E-1
C41-SS08	0.25												1.9			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.5 E-2	NA	NA	3.5 E-2
C41-SS08	5												0.57			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0 E-2	NA	NA	1.0 E-2
C41-SS08	10												0.14			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6 E-3	NA	NA	2.6 E-3
C41-SS09	0.25												0.037			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.8 E-4	NA	NA	6.8 E-4
C41-SS09	5												0.071			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-3	NA	NA	1.3 E-3
C41-SS09	10												0.021			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.8 E-4	NA	NA	3.8 E-4
C41-SS10	0.25															NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C41-SS11	0.25															NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C41-SS12	0.25															NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C41-SS13	0.5												0.028			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.1 E-4	NA	NA	5.1 E-4
C41-SS13	2															NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C41-SS13	5															NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C41-SS14	0.5												0.024			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.4 E-4	NA	NA	4.4 E-4
C41-SS14	2															NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C41-SS14	5															NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C41-SS15	0.5												0.034			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.2 E-4	NA	NA	6.2 E-4
C41-SS15	2															NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C41-SS15	5															NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C41-SS16	0															NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C41-SS16	0.5															NA	3.8 E-1	NA	NA	NA	4.5 E-4	NA	NA	NA	6.6 E-1	NA	1.4 E-3	NA	NA	7.7 E-4	1.0 E+0
C41-SS16	2												0.044			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.0 E-4	NA	NA	8.0 E-4
C41-SS16	5												0.12			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2 E-3	NA	NA	2.2 E-3
C41-SS16	10												0.091			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7 E-3	NA	NA	1.7 E-3
C41-SS17	0															NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C4-SNS01	0.1	1.01E-06					2.7	1.1		27000	160	0.021			96	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.8 E-2	4.9 E-3	NA	NA	4.9 E-1	NA	9.0 E-4	NA	NA	4.1 E-3	5.4 E-1
C4-SNS02	0.1	6.34E-06	1.7				4.9		0.3	70000	530	0.043			1000	NA	5.4 E-2	NA	NA	NA	7.0 E-2	NA	6.1 E-6	NA	1.3 E+0	NA	1.8 E-3	NA	NA	4.3 E-2	1.4 E+0
C4-SNS02	2												58			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C4-SNS03	0.1	1.63E-07											110			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C4-SNS04	0.1	6.38E-08											3.74			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C4-SNS05	0.1	2.48E-06											94			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C4-SNS06	0.1	4.90E-07											20			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C4-SNS07	0.1												320			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C4-SNS07	2												11			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C4-SNS08	0.1												15			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C4-SNS09	0.1												16			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C4-SNS10	0.1												9.3			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
D(E)-SNS02	0.1												13			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
D(E)-SNS03	0.1												10			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
D(E)-SNS04	0.1												18			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
D(E)-SNS05	0.1												12			NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FCS-SB01	1									22900	6.35				44.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.2 E-1	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9 E-3	4.2 E-1
FCS-SB01	2.5					0.064										NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.2 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.2 E-5
FCS-SB01	5															NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
FCS-SB01	7												0.67	21200	5.71	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-4	3.9 E-1	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-3	3.9 E-1
FCS-SB01	10															NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table 3-10a
 Location-Specific Soil Risk Assessment Results - Resident
 Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
 Aerojet Superfund Site
 Sacramento County, California

Sample Name	Depth	Adult Non-Cancer Hazard Index															Incremental Lifetime Cancer Risk												Blood Lead						
		2,3,7,8-TCDD	Antimony	PCB-1254	PCB-1260	bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	Cadmium	Chromium VI	Diethyl phthalate	Di-n-butyl phthalate	Iron	Lead	Mercury	Perchlorate	Silver	Zinc	HI	2,3,7,8-TCDD	Antimony	PCB-1254	PCB-1260	bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	Cadmium	Chromium VI	Diethyl phthalate	Di-n-butyl phthalate	Iron	Lead	Mercury	Perchlorate	Silver	Zinc	I LCR	Child	Adult
Unit Hazard Child																																			
Unit Hazard Adult																																			
Unit Risk																																			
04D-SNS03	0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.0 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.3 E-4	3.1 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.0	3.5
04D-SNS03	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.7 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-4	4.7 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.1	3.4
04D-SNS04	0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-4	3.2 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.9	3.4
04D-SNS04	2.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.2 E-5	3.3 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0	3.4
04D-SNS05	0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.5 E-2	NA	9.0 E-4	NA	NA	5.6 E-4	5.7 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.6	3.6
04D-SNS05	2.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.3 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6 E-4	4.3 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.2	3.4
04D-SNS06	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.4 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1 E-4	4.4 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.9	3.4
04D-SNS06	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9 E-4	2.4 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.9	3.4
05D-SNS07	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.5 E-3	NA	NA	NA	7.4 E-2	NA	3.4 E-3	NA	1.1 E-2	2.5 E-3	9.5 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 E-9	8.5	3.8
05D-SNS08	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.5 E-4	NA	NA	NA	6.1 E-2	NA	4.0 E-4	NA	NA	9.1 E-4	6.3 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8 E-10	6.9	3.6	
05D-SNS09	0.1	NA	1.4 E-3	NA	NA	NA	7.8 E-4	NA	NA	NA	6.8 E-2	NA	3.8 E-4	NA	NA	6.9 E-4	7.2 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8 E-10	7.4	3.7	
07D-CS01	0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1 E-3	NA	NA	NA	5.3 E-2	NA	1.4 E-2	NA	2.2 E-3	3.5 E-3	7.7 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 E-9	10.5	4.1	
07D-SNS01	0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3 E-3	NA	NA	NA	2.9 E-2	NA	2.3 E-3	NA	1.4 E-3	5.3 E-3	4.1 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 E-9	9.9	4.0	
07D-SNS02	0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7 E-3	NA	NA	NA	3.1 E-2	NA	NA	NA	4.2 E-4	2.1 E-3	3.5 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 E-9	6.8	3.6	
07D-SNS03	0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.1 E-3	NA	NA	NA	9.2 E-2	NA	7.5 E-4	NA	5.2 E-3	3.3 E-3	1.0 E-1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 E-9	7.0	3.6	
07D-SNS04	0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5 E-3	2.9 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.5	3.5	
10D-AH01	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1 E-5	6.6 E-2	NA	7.1 E-4	NA	NA	2.6 E-4	6.7 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.1	3.4	
10D-AH01	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8 E-5	4.1 E-2	NA	4.4 E-3	NA	NA	2.2 E-4	4.6 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0	3.4	
10D-AH01	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1 E-5	5.9 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4 E-4	5.9 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.1	3.4	
10D-SB02	2.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.3 E-3	NA	NA	NA	3.8 E-2	NA	3.9 E-3	NA	4.5 E-4	3.6 E-4	5.0 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8 E-9	4.9	3.4		
10D-SB02	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-3	NA	NA	NA	3.4 E-2	NA	5.6 E-3	NA	1.9 E-4	1.7 E-4	4.2 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 E-9	NA	NA		
10D-SB02	7.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.9 E-2	NA	2.3 E-4	NA	NA	2.0 E-4	4.0 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.8	3.4	
10D-SB02	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.9 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2 E-4	5.0 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
10D-SB03	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
10D-SB03	2.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.7 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.7 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 E-9	NA	NA		
10D-SB03	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
10D-SB03	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
10D-SB07	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-3	1.3 E-4	NA	NA	2.5 E-2	NA	2.2 E-3	NA	2.2 E-3	1.6 E-3	3.3 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 E-9	1 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 E-8	6.0	3.5		
10D-SB07	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1 E-3	1.4 E-4	NA	NA	3.9 E-2	NA	6.4 E-4	NA	1.1 E-3	1.9 E-3	4.5 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 E-9	1 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 E-8	6.0	3.5		
10D-SB07	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5 E-4	3.9 E-5	NA	NA	4.3 E-2	NA	4.5 E-5	NA	NA	2.6 E-4	4.4 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 E-10	4 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 E-9	4.9	3.4		
10D-SB10	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-3	NA	NA	NA	3.3 E-2	NA	9.6 E-4	NA	7.7 E-4	1.6 E-3	3.8 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 E-9	6.1	3.5		
10D-SB10	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.5 E-5	1.2 E-4	NA	NA	2.0 E-2	NA	1.7 E-4	NA	NA	1.2 E-4	2.0 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 E-10	1 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 E-8	4.8	3.4		
10D-SB10	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9 E-4	7.1 E-5	NA	NA	4.5 E-2	NA	1.6 E-4	NA	NA	2.0 E-4	4.6 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 E-10	7 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8 E-9	4.9	3.4		
10D-SNS01	0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.1 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0 E-3	3.2 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.6	3.5	
10D-SNS02	0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5 E-3	NA	NA	NA	4.2 E-2	NA	2.7 E-3	NA	4.5 E-3	2.3 E-3	5.4 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 E-9	6.2	3.5		
10D-SNS03	0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.4 E-3	NA	NA	NA	3.6 E-2	NA	2.1 E-1	NA	1.9 E-1	1.5 E-3	4.4 E-1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5 E-9	17.0	4.9		
10D-SNS04	0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.1 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.9 E-3	3.4 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.8	3.5		
10D-SNS05	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.9 E-3	4.9 E-4	NA	NA	5.9 E-2	NA	8.7 E-3	NA	6.6 E-3	1.7 E-3	8.1 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5 E-9	5 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6 E-8	6.3	3.6		
10D-SNS06	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4 E-3	6.4 E-3	NA	NA	1.0 E-1	NA	6.4 E-4	NA	NA	2.5 E-3	1.1 E-1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 E-9	7 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7 E-7	6.0	3.5		
10D-SNS07	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5 E-3	NA	NA	NA	5.3 E-2	NA	1.9 E-3	NA	NA	7.3 E-3	6.5 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 E-9	10.1	4.0		
10D-SNS08	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.9 E-3	NA	NA	NA	7.0 E-2	NA	1.2 E-3	NA	1.1 E-3	4.6 E-3	8.0 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 E-9	8.8	3.9		
10D-SNS09	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.3 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.1 E-4	4.4 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.2	3.4		
10D-SNS10	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.0 E-3	NA	NA	NA	8.2 E-2	NA	2.6 E-3	NA	2.3 E-3	3.2 E-3	9.4 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 E-9	9.3	3.9		
10D-SNS10	0.1	NA	NA	NA	8.4 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.4 E-3	NA	NA	NA	9 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9 E-7	NA	NA		
10D-SNS11	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.7 E-4	NA	NA	1.0 E-1	NA	7.3 E-4	NA	NA	8.7 E-4	1.1 E-1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5 E-8	6.1	3.5		
10D-SNS12	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.7 E-3	4.8 E-4	NA	NA	8.2 E-2	NA	6.9 E-3	NA	7.9 E-3	2.5 E-3	1.1 E-1	NA	NA	NA															

Table 3-10b
 Location-Specific Soil Vapor to Indoor Air Risk Assessment Results - Resident
 Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
 Aerojet Superfund Site
 Sacramento County, California

Sample Name	Depth'	Concentrations (ug/m ³)																																		
		1,1,1-Trichloro ethane	1,1-Dichloro ethane	1,1-Dichloro ethene	1,1-Difluoro ethene	1,2,4-Trimethyl benzene	1,2-Dichloro ethane (cis/trans)	1,2-Dichloro ethene (cis/trans)	1,4-Dichloro benzene	2,2,4-Trimethyl pentane	2-Butanone (Methyl Ethyl Ketone)	4-Ethyltoluene	Acetone	Benzene	Benzyl chloride	Bromodichloro methane	Carbon disulfide	Chloroform	cis-1,2-Dichloro ethene	cis-1,3-Dichloro propene	Cyclohexane	Ethanol	Ethylbenzene	Freon 113	Heptane	Hexane	m,p-Xylene	Methylene chloride	o-Xylene	Tetrachloro ethylene	Tetrahydro furan	Toluene	trans-1,3-Dichloro propene	Trichloro ethylene	Vinyl chloride	
36D-SP15	20											290															24					64		53		
36D-SP16	10											230															39			650			980			
36D-SP17	5												130														120						380			
36D-SP17	10					120																					190			200		180	3200			
36D-SP18	20																																			
36D-SP18	5	51										120	34					46	24						24	27				3800		25	8000			
36D-SP18	20																	810												8500			39000			
36D-SP19	20											65	23			38		2500										27		560		16	700			
36D-SP20	20																	700												3500			8400			
36D-SP21	10																																			
36D-SP21	20																																			
37D-SP08	5	360								8		500				10									7		19		7			160		11	110	
37D-SP08	10	2400	850	61						69	120	6	5700	68		170	110	440		13	54	7			27	62	52	9	54	220	65		2000			
37D-SP08	15	71				19				39		17	2600	5		7								11	7	9	48	17			49					
37D-SP08	20	170				120							140														530		200		800			140		
37D-SP09	10																																			
37D-SP10	10											96																								
37D-SP11	10											120																							49	
37D-SP12	10											53																								
37D-SP13	10																																			
38D-4485	20	390		120																																
38D-4490	18	310		41																																
38D-4495	20	2400																																		
38D-SP01	10	57550		186410			161850	10590340									114300													110050		2450	26647270	9676080		
38D-SP02	10	2940						1920																											47510	
38D-SP03	10	2950						57940																									12900		357710	
38D-SP03	15	3320		2510				2800																								19810		44020		
38D-SP04	10																																		12880	
38D-SP05	10	52740		32240				607030																								74930		1645750	280180	
38D-SP06	5	4960						4710																								667670		690700		
38D-SP06	10	11420		1140				42160																								253380		3888340		
38D-SP06	15							44080																								224240		3443460		
38D-SP08	10																																			
38D-SP09	10	4690		3670				4340																											677530	
38D-SP10	10	14240		16040				42090																											509990	
38D-SP11	10	13660		35780				27350																											9320	
38D-SP12	15	4230		5890				1310																											5660	
38D-SP13	10	700																																	91000	
38D-SP14	10	27000		10000																															95000	
38D-SP15	10																																		11000	
38D-SP16	20	1900		3600								700																							1800	
38D-SP17	20	3000										500																							1900	
38D-SP20	10	130										140	23																						190	
38D-SP20	20	360									120	770	27																						180	
38D-SP21	10	34										80	150																						27	
38D-SP21	20											74																							43	
38D-SP22	10	520										100																							8400	
38D-SP22	20	410										310																							7400	
38D-SP23	5	92				12				67	87	13	4500	44		46	22																	4400		
38D-SP23	10	150			110	26				98	200		7000	100		28		31																3100		
38D-SP23	15	160				24				72	540		5300	100		18	22	19																3500		
38D-SP23	20	190																																	8600	
38D-SP24	10											92																							150	
38D-SP24	20																																		180	
38D-SP25	5					43						58	190																						16	
38D-SP25	10			46		55						170	800																						17	
38D-SP25	20			510																																1000
38D-SP26	10																																			8000
38D-SP27	10	270		120																																420
38D-SP28	10																																			630
38D-SVE1	20			1800																															6200	
38D-SVE2	16	9		18								15																							40	
39D-SP03A	15											60																							16	
39D-SP04	15											150																							74	
39D-SP05	5											130																								
39D-SP05	15											4100																								
49S107-SP02	10											89	19																						36	
49S111-SP03	10	100	75									88																								

Table 3-10b
 Location-Specific Soil Vapor to Indoor Air Risk Assessment Results - Resident
 Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
 Aerojet Superfund Site
 Sacramento County, California

		Child Non-Cancer Hazard Index																																			
Sample Name	Depth ^a	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethene	1,1-Difluoroethene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1,2-Dichloroethane	1,2-Dichloroethene (cis/trans)	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	2-Butanone (Methyl Ethyl Ketone)	4-Ethyltoluene	Acetone	Benzene	Benzyl chloride	Bromodichloromethane	Carbon disulfide	Chloroform	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Cyclohexane	Ethanol	Ethylbenzene	Freon 113	Heptane	Hexane	m,p-Xylene	Methylene chloride	o-Xylene	Tetrachloroethylene	Tetrahydrofuran	Toluene	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Trichloroethylene	Vinyl chloride	HI	
C32-SV02	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.0 E-6	9.8 E-5	2.9 E-5	2.5 E-3	NA	NA	1.2 E-5	NA	NA	NA	1.0 E-5	1.2 E-5	1.1 E-5	NA	NA	NA	3.6 E-4	NA	8.4 E-4	NA	NA	7.3 E-5	NA	2.0 E-5	NA	5.7 E-3	
C32-SV02	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.2 E-4	NA	NA	4.6 E-6	NA	5.7 E-5	6.0 E-5	7.1 E-4	8.2 E-4	NA	NA	2.3 E-5	NA	NA	NA	4.8 E-6	9.5 E-5	9.3 E-6	5.5 E-7	1.6 E-4	2.9 E-4	2.9 E-4	NA	4.5 E-4	NA	NA	9.8 E-5	NA	7.3 E-6	NA	3.7 E-3	
C32-SV03	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3 E-5	NA	3.9 E-4	1.5 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-4	NA	NA	2.5 E-3	
C32-SV04	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C32-SV05	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9 E-5	NA	2.3 E-4	6.2 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.7 E-5	NA	5.9 E-5	1.2 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-3
C41-SV01	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C41-SV02	3.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.7 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.0 E-3	NA	1.5 E-3	NA	NA	1.2 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6 E-2
C41-SV03	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.6 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.9 E-4	2.9 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-3	NA	NA	NA	1.0 E-2	
C41-SV05	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.3 E-3
D(E)-SP05	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.1 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.2 E-5
D(E)-SP06	9	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.4 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-4	NA	1.2 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3 E-4	NA	1.1 E-4	5.0 E-5	5.6 E-4	NA	5.3 E-4	NA	NA	1.8 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.5 E-3	
D(E)-SP07	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-5	NA	2.3 E-4	5.4 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.9 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.3 E-4	
FCS-SP01	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-5	NA	1.4 E-4	6.2 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.9 E-4	NA	4.7 E-5	NA	8.6 E-6	NA	3.9 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1 E-2	
FCS-SP01	20	2.8 E-6	NA	NA	NA	2.1 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.9 E-5	NA	6.3 E-4	4.0 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7 E-4	NA	1.2 E-4	1.2 E-4	1.4 E-5	NA	2.3 E-2	NA	5.6 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6 E-2	
FCS-SP02	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-2	NA	NA	NA	8.7 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9 E-2	NA	NA	NA	1.6 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.0 E-2	
FCS-SP03	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.8 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4 E-2	NA	NA	NA	2.9 E-3	NA	7.1 E-5	NA	3.8 E-5	NA	2.1 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.7 E-2	
FCS-SP03	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.5 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7 E-2	
FCS-SP04	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.9 E-4	NA	NA	NA	1.6 E-5	NA	6.8 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-4	NA	NA	6.8 E-2	
FCS-SP04	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.7 E-5	1.4 E-3	6.5 E-4	9.0 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.0 E-6	3.8 E-5	4.4 E-5	4.0 E-6	2.5 E-4	4.2 E-4	1.9 E-3	1.4 E-5	9.4 E-4	NA	NA	5.9 E-4	NA	NA	NA	2.0 E-2	
FCS-SP05	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.0 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5 E-3	NA	NA	NA	8.0 E-4	NA	NA	NA	2.2 E-5	NA	5.6 E-2	NA	NA	NA	3.4 E-4	NA	NA	NA	6.0 E-2	
FCS-SP05	20	6.7 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.6 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.7 E-3	6.6 E-4	NA	NA	NA	4.9 E-4	NA	NA	NA	1.6 E-5	NA	2.9 E-3	NA	NA	NA	6.6 E-5	NA	NA	NA	6.9 E-3	
FCS-SP06	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.9 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.2 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.1 E-2	
FCS-SP06	20	6.7 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.3 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.1 E-3	NA	NA	NA	5.0 E-5	NA	1.9 E-2	NA	1.1 E-4	NA	NA	3.8 E-2	NA	NA	NA	1.9 E-4	NA	NA	NA	6.0 E-2	
FCS-SP07	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8 E-4	NA	NA	NA	4.8 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0 E-1	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-3	NA	NA	NA	2.1 E-1	
FCS-SP07	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.4 E-5	NA	3.8 E-4	NA	NA	NA	2.7 E-3	NA	NA	NA	5.9 E-6	1.5 E-4	NA	6.3 E-4	1.9 E-4	2.5 E-4	8.3 E-4	3.9 E-5	NA	2.8 E-2	NA	3.4 E-4	NA	2.1 E-4	NA	3.4 E-2	
FCS-SP07	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.9 E-6	1.2 E-3	7.9 E-5	9.0 E-4	NA	NA	9.4 E-5	3.2 E-3	NA	9.6 E-4	NA	8.3 E-5	NA	3.6 E-4	8.8 E-5	2.0 E-4	NA	7.3 E-5	6.0 E-4	2.6 E-2	NA	9.4 E-5	1.7 E-3	1.9 E-4	NA	3.6 E-2	
FCS-SP08	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.7 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.3 E-5	NA	1.0 E-3	NA	NA	4.3 E-5	NA	3.1 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2 E-2
FCS-SP08	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.9 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2 E-2
FCS-SP09	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7 E-4	NA	1.7 E-3	NA	NA	6.9 E-5	NA	9.3 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.5 E-2
FCS-SP09	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.3 E-5	3.6 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.1 E-6	2.5 E-5	NA	1.6 E-4	9.0 E-5	2.3 E-4	1.8 E-4	1.5 E-5	NA	4.8 E-3	NA	1.4 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.1 E-3
FCS-SP10	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.8 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6 E-3	NA	NA	NA	8.4 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.6 E-2
FCS-SP10	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.7 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1 E-4	NA	3.5 E-3	NA	1.3 E-4	NA	1.7 E-4	NA	2.1 E-1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2 E-1
FCS-SP10	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4 E-4	NA	2.1 E-3	NA	NA	2.7 E-4	NA	8.5 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.7 E-2
FCS-SP11	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8 E-5	NA	1.7 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.4 E-5	NA	4.5 E-5	NA	NA	NA	1.6 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6 E-2
FCS-SP11	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.8 E-6	NA	7.9 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5 E-5	NA	3.0 E-5	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-2
FCS-SP12	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.6 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.0 E-4	NA	NA	NA	7.7 E-5	NA	1.9 E-4	NA	NA	NA	1.4 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-2
FCS-SP12	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.8 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2 E-5	NA	2.5 E-4	3.8 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2 E-6	7.6 E-5	1.2 E-5	3.8 E-5	8.8 E-5	1.3 E-4	5.1 E-4	NA	2.5 E-4	NA	1.8 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-2	
FCS-SP13	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.6 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.5 E-5	NA	NA	NA	2.0 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0 E-2
FCS-SP13	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.9 E-6	NA	6.0 E-5	2.9 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.7 E-5	NA	2.6 E-5	4.3 E-5	6.2 E-5	1.2 E-4	NA	NA	1.0 E-2	NA	5.0 E-5	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-2	
FCS-SP14	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.4 E-4	NA	7.7 E-4	NA	NA	NA	6.2 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.3 E-2
FCS-SP15	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.2 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.9 E-3	4.0 E-3	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-6	NA	4.5 E-5	NA	2.6 E-5	NA	1.7 E-3	NA	NA	NA	8.9 E-5	NA	NA	8.9 E-3	
FCS-SP15	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.5 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7 E-5	6.8 E-4	1.8 E-4	3.8 E-4	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-3	1.2 E-3	NA	6.9 E-6	NA	2.3 E-5	NA	1.1 E-4	2.3 E-4	9.5 E-4	1.4 E-5	4.8 E-4	NA	NA	2.9 E-4	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-2	
FCS-SP16	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.5 E-5	9.9 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.4 E-5	NA	1.1 E-4	NA	6.5 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2 E-2
FCS-SP16	10	1.7 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA																															

*Table 3-10b
Location-Specific Soil Vapor to Indoor Air Risk Assessment Results - Resident
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California*

		Adult Non-Cancer Hazard Index																																			
Sample Name	Depth ^h	1,1,1-Trichloro ethane	1,1-Dichloro ethane	1,1-Dichloro ethene	1,1-Difluoro ethene	1,2,4-Trimethyl benzene	1,2-Dichloro ethane	1,2-Dichloro ethene (cis/trans)	1,4-Dichloro benzene	2,2,4-Trimethyl pentane	2-Butanone		4-Ethyltoluene	Acetone	Benzene	Benzyl chloride	Bromodichloro methane	Carbon disulfide	Chloroform	cis-1,2-Dichloro ethene	cis-1,3-Dichloro propene	Cyclohexane	Ethanol	Ethylbenzene	Freon 113	Heptane	Hexane	m,p-Xylene	Methylene chloride	o-Xylene	Tetrachloro ethylene	Tetrahydro furan	Toluene	trans-1,3-Dichloro propene	Trichloro ethylene	Vinyl chloride	HI
											Ethyl Ketone	Ethyl Ketone																									
C32-SV02	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.3 E-4	NA	NA	NA	3.0 E-6	4.2 E-5	1.2 E-5	1.1 E-3	NA	NA	5.0 E-6	NA	NA	NA	4.4 E-6	5.1 E-6	4.8 E-6	NA	NA	1.6 E-4	NA	3.6 E-4	NA	NA	NA	3.1 E-5	NA	8.4 E-6	NA	2.4 E-3		
C32-SV02	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.7 E-4	NA	NA	2.0 E-6	2.4 E-5	2.6 E-5	3.0 E-4	3.5 E-4	NA	NA	9.9 E-6	NA	NA	2.0 E-6	4.1 E-5	4.0 E-6	2.3 E-7	6.8 E-5	1.3 E-4	1.3 E-4	NA	1.9 E-4	NA	NA	4.2 E-5	NA	3.1 E-6	NA	1.6 E-3			
C32-SV03	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.4 E-5	NA	1.7 E-4	6.3 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.4 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.1 E-5	7.9 E-5	NA	NA	5.4 E-5	NA	NA	1.1 E-3	
C32-SV04	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
C32-SV05	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.0 E-6	NA	9.9 E-5	2.6 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.9 E-5	NA	NA	NA	2.5 E-5	5.3 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.8 E-4
C41-SV01	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C41-SV02	3.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.5 E-3	NA	NA	NA	2.0 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7 E-3	NA	6.3 E-4	NA	NA	5.2 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-2	
C41-SV03	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1 E-4	1.2 E-3	NA	NA	NA	5.4 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.4 E-3		
C41-SV05	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.5 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.3 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8 E-3		
D(E)-SP05	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.8 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.5 E-5	
D(E)-SP06	9	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.7 E-3	NA	NA	NA	5.5 E-5	NA	5.3 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.4 E-4	NA	4.5 E-5	2.2 E-5	2.4 E-4	NA	2.3 E-4	NA	7.9 E-5	NA	NA	NA	4.1 E-3		
D(E)-SP07	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.2 E-6	NA	9.9 E-5	2.3 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.6 E-4		
FCS-SP01	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.3 E-6	NA	6.2 E-5	2.6 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-4	NA	2.0 E-5	NA	3.7 E-6	NA	1.7 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7 E-2		
FCS-SP01	20	1.2 E-6	NA	NA	NA	8.9 E-4	NA	NA	NA	2.5 E-5	NA	2.7 E-4	1.7 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.4 E-5	NA	5.0 E-5	5.1 E-5	5.9 E-6	NA	9.7 E-3	NA	2.4 E-5	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-2		
FCS-SP02	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.6 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.0 E-3	NA	NA	7.0 E-5	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-2		
FCS-SP03	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-3	NA	3.1 E-5	NA	1.6 E-5	NA	8.8 E-3	NA	NA	NA	2.0 E-2			
FCS-SP03	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.5 E-4	NA	NA	NA	2.9 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.5 E-3			
FCS-SP04	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1 E-4	NA	NA	NA	7.0 E-6	NA	2.9 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.5 E-5	2.9 E-2		
FCS-SP04	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.5 E-3	NA	NA	NA	2.9 E-5	5.8 E-4	2.8 E-4	3.9 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.9 E-6	1.6 E-5	1.9 E-5	1.7 E-6	1.1 E-4	1.8 E-4	8.2 E-4	5.9 E-6	4.0 E-4	NA	NA	2.5 E-4	NA	8.6 E-3		
FCS-SP05	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.6 E-6	NA	2.4 E-2	NA	NA	1.5 E-4	NA	NA	2.6 E-2		
FCS-SP05	20	2.9 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-3	2.8 E-4	NA	NA	NA	2.1 E-4	NA	NA	7.0 E-6	NA	1.2 E-3	NA	NA	2.8 E-5	NA	3.0 E-3			
FCS-SP06	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.9 E-2			
FCS-SP06	20	2.9 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.0 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-3	NA	NA	NA	2.2 E-5	NA	8.1 E-3	NA	4.7 E-5	NA	NA	1.6 E-2	NA	NA	8.3 E-5	NA	2.6 E-2		
FCS-SP07	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.7 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.9 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.7 E-2	NA	NA	4.5 E-4	NA	9.1 E-2			
FCS-SP07	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9 E-5	NA	1.6 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-3	NA	NA	2.5 E-6	6.5 E-5	NA	2.7 E-4	8.1 E-5	1.1 E-4	3.6 E-4	1.7 E-5	NA	1.2 E-2	NA	1.5 E-4	NA	1.5 E-2		
FCS-SP07	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7 E-6	5.0 E-4	3.4 E-5	3.9 E-4	NA	NA	4.0 E-5	1.4 E-3	NA	4.1 E-4	NA	NA	NA	3.5 E-5	NA	1.5 E-4	3.8 E-5	8.4 E-5	NA	3.1 E-5	2.6 E-4	1.1 E-2	NA	4.0 E-5	7.5 E-4	8.3 E-5	1.5 E-2	
FCS-SP08	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.0 E-5	NA	4.5 E-4	NA	NA	1.8 E-5	NA	1.3 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.4 E-2		
FCS-SP08	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.1 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.3 E-3		
FCS-SP09	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.3 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.4 E-5	NA	7.5 E-4	NA	2.9 E-5	NA	4.0 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1 E-2		
FCS-SP09	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.7 E-5	1.5 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6 E-6	1.1 E-5	NA	6.8 E-5	3.8 E-5	1.0 E-4	7.7 E-5	6.6 E-6	NA	2.1 E-3	NA	6.0 E-5	NA	2.6 E-3	
FCS-SP10	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.8 E-4	NA	NA	NA	3.6 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.7 E-2		
FCS-SP10	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.9 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8 E-4	NA	1.5 E-3	NA	5.6 E-5	NA	7.4 E-5	NA	9.2 E-2	NA	NA	NA	9.4 E-2		
FCS-SP10	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0 E-4	NA	8.9 E-4	NA	NA	1.2 E-4	NA	3.6 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.7 E-2		
FCS-SP11	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.8 E-6	NA	7.2 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3 E-5	NA	1.9 E-5	NA	NA	NA	6.8 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.9 E-3		
FCS-SP11	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3 E-6	NA	3.4 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-5	NA	1.3 E-5	NA	NA	NA	5.4 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.5 E-3		
FCS-SP12	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.0 E-4	NA	NA	NA	8.2 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.8 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.2 E-3		
FCS-SP12	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-3	NA	NA	NA	9.6 E-6	NA	1.1 E-4	1.6 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.4 E-6	3.3 E-5	4.9 E-6	1.6 E-5	3.8 E-5	5.6 E-5	2.2 E-4	NA	1.1 E-4	2.5 E-3	NA	7.6 E-5	NA	4.5 E-3	
FCS-SP13	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.5 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.5 E-3		
FCS-SP13	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.6 E-4	NA	NA	NA	3.4 E-6	NA	2.6 E-5	1.3 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-5	NA	1.1 E-5	1.8 E-5	2.7 E-5	5.1 E-5	NA	NA	4.3 E-3	NA	2.1 E-5	NA	NA	5.2 E-3	
FCS-SP14	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.8 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.0 E-5	NA	3.3 E-4	NA	NA	2.7 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.7 E-2		
FCS-SP15	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.5 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-3	1.7 E-3	NA	NA	NA	5.7 E-7	NA	1.9 E-5	NA	1.1 E-5	NA	7.5 E-4	NA	NA	3.8 E-5	NA	3.8 E-3		
FCS-SP15	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.8 E-3	NA	NA	NA	7.1 E-6	2.9 E-4	7.6 E-5	1.6 E-4	NA	NA	NA	4.7 E-4	5.3 E-4	NA	3.0 E-6	NA	9.6 E-6	NA	4.6 E-5	9.7 E-5	4.1 E-4	5.9 E-6	2.0 E-4	NA	NA	1.3 E-4	NA	NA	5.2 E-3			
FCS-SP16	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.7 E-5	4.2 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3 E-5	NA	4.7 E-5	NA	2.8 E-5	NA	NA	1.3 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.4 E-2		
FCS-SP16	10	7.2 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.1 E-6	NA	3.2 E-6	NA	1.1 E-5	4.8 E-4	NA	NA	1.3 E-6	8.0 E-4	NA	1.2 E-6	1.2 E-6	4.6 E-6	2.6 E-6	3.6 E-5	NA	NA	4.9 E-5	NA										

Table 3-10c
Location-Specific Soil Vapor to Outdoor Air Risk Assessment Results - Resident
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

		Child Non-Cancer Hazard Index																																			
Sample Name	Depth*	1,1,1-Trichloro ethane	1,1-Dichloro ethane	1,1,1-Trichloro ethane	1,1,2-Dichloro ethane	1,2,4-Trimethyl benzene	1,2-Dichloro ethane (cis/trans)	1,4-Dichloro benzene	2,2,4-Trimethyl pentane	2-Butanone (Methyl Ketone)	4-Ethyltoluene	Acetone	Benzene	Benzyl chloride	Bromodichloro methane	Carbon disulfide	Chloroform	cis-1,2-Dichloro ethene	cis-1,3-Dichloro propene	Cyclohexane	Ethanol	Ethylbenzene	Freon 113	Heptane	Hexane	m,p-Xylene	Methylene chloride	o-Xylene	Tetrachloro ethylene	Tetrahydro furan	Toluene	trans-1,3-Dichloro propene	Trichloro ethylene	Vinyl chloride	HI		
04D-SP23	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8 E-6
04D-SP23	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8 E-7	NA	7.2 E-8	NA	1.7 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.0 E-8	1.3 E-7	8.9 E-7	4.4 E-6	1.0 E-6	NA	1.7 E-5	NA	5.0 E-6	2.2 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.1 E-5	
07D-SP12	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.2 E-7	NA	5.5 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9 E-6	NA	6.5 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.0 E-4	NA	NA	NA	5.2 E-6	NA	4.5 E-4	
07D-SP13	10	7.7 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2 E-8	NA	1.1 E-6	1.8 E-5	NA	5.3 E-7	2.4 E-7	1.4 E-4	NA	NA	1.8 E-7	1.4 E-6	1.1 E-7	1.2 E-6	5.1 E-7	2.0 E-6	6.3 E-6	2.3 E-8	2.8 E-6	6.2 E-4	NA	1.7 E-6	NA	6.9 E-6	NA	8.1 E-4		
07D-SP14	10	8.0 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3 E-7	NA	1.5 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-6	NA	5.6 E-8	NA	NA	NA	9.6 E-8	NA	2.9 E-4	NA	NA	NA	1.7 E-6	NA	3.0 E-4		
07D-SP15	10	1.1 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.8 E-7	NA	4.4 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.4 E-6	NA	2.8 E-7	NA	7.7 E-7	NA	NA	NA	7.7 E-4	NA	NA	NA	4.0 E-6	NA	7.8 E-4		
10D-SP30	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.5 E-7	NA	2.4 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0 E-6	NA	NA	4.2 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.1 E-6		
10D-SP31	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.7 E-5	NA	NA	NA	1.9 E-7	NA	1.5 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6 E-6	NA	NA	1.1 E-6	5.4 E-6	NA	2.8 E-6	NA	1.1 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.1 E-5		
10D-SP32	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2 E-7	NA	1.8 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.6 E-6	NA	NA	NA	8.2 E-6	
10D-SP33	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.0 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.8 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-6	
10D-SP34	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.9 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.9 E-7	
10D-SP34	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.1 E-8	NA	1.8 E-7	1.0 E-5	NA	1.3 E-7	2.9 E-6	NA	NA	2.6 E-8	NA	NA	6.9 E-8	NA	1.5 E-6	1.5 E-7	8.2 E-6	5.9 E-5	3.3 E-6	3.2 E-7	NA	4.0 E-7	NA	NA	NA	8.7 E-5		
11D-SP18	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0 E-5	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-7	NA	1.2 E-6	NA	NA	1.7 E-6	6.8 E-6	NA	NA	3.2 E-7	NA	NA	1.5 E-6	NA	1.2 E-7	8.8 E-8	NA	8.7 E-7	3.4 E-6	6.8 E-6	NA	NA	NA	8.3 E-7	NA	NA	3.5 E-6	
11D-SP19	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.7 E-7	1.1 E-6	1.6 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.4 E-7	NA	2.7 E-7	8.8 E-8	NA	8.7 E-7	3.4 E-6	6.8 E-6	NA	NA	NA	9.8 E-7	NA	NA	NA	4.3 E-5	
11D-SP20	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2 E-7	NA	1.6 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.8 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.0 E-5	
11D-SP21	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.3 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.3 E-5	
11D-SP22	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.2 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.5 E-7	NA	NA	1.2 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9 E-4
11D-SP23	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.3 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.3 E-7	
11D-SP24	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.6 E-7	NA	4.8 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9 E-6	NA	3.5 E-7	9.2 E-7	NA	1.1 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.5 E-6	
11D-SP25	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.9 E-7	NA	3.4 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.6 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.9 E-6	
11D-SP25	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3 E-7	NA	2.5 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6 E-5	
32D-SP01	10	3.9 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.5 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.4 E-2	NA	NA	NA	7.1 E-3	NA	2.9 E-2	NA	NA	
32D-SP02	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
32D-SP03	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
32D-SP04	10	4.6 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0 E-3	NA	NA	NA	1.8 E-3	NA	5.0 E-3	NA	NA	
32D-SP04	15	1.3 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6 E-4	2.0 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.7 E-4	NA	NA	NA	5.2 E-4	NA	1.3 E-3	NA	NA	
32D-SP05	10	2.6 E-5	NA	4.4 E-4	NA	NA	2.6 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.6 E-3	NA	NA	NA	1.4 E-2	NA	4.7 E-2	NA	NA	
32D-SP06	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.5 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.0 E-2	NA	NA	NA	1.9 E-4	NA	4.1 E-2	NA	NA	
32D-SP06	20	1.4 E-4	NA	8.8 E-4	NA	NA	3.0 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.6 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-2	NA	NA	NA	3.1 E-2	NA	5.3 E-2	NA	NA		
32D-SP07	10	4.3 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7 E-3	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-3	NA	4.8 E-3	NA	NA		
32D-SP07	15	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
32D-SP07	19	1.1 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1 E-4	
33D-SP05	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.4 E-6	NA	NA	NA	2.0 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3 E-4	
33D-SP05	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8 E-7	NA	1.5 E-6	7.3 E-6	NA	NA	1.6 E-4	NA	NA	NA	5.3 E-7	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6 E-4	
33D-SP05	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.9 E-5	NA	NA	NA	2.0 E-7	NA	1.5 E-6	8.4 E-6	NA	NA	1.1 E-6	1.2 E-4	NA	NA	3.1 E-8	1.1 E-6	4.1 E-7	NA	1.8 E-7	NA	1.1 E-5	1.0 E-7	1.2 E-5	NA	NA	8.6 E-6	NA	4.3 E-5	NA	2.3 E-4		
33D-SP06	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.4 E-6	1.1 E-5	NA	NA	5.7 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.7 E-7	NA	NA	2.4 E-5	NA	8.8 E-7	NA	1.4 E-5	NA	1.1 E-4		
33D-SP07	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
33D-SP07	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.8 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9 E-6	NA	NA	6.1 E-5	NA	2.5 E-5	NA	NA	4.1 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.1 E-4		
33D-SP08	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
33D-SP08	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.6 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.2 E-5	NA	3.3 E-5	NA	NA	4.9 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.2 E-4	
33D-SP09	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5 E-3	
33D-SP09	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-3	
33D-SP10	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6 E-4	
34D-SP01	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.9 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.9 E-3	
34D-SP02	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
34D-SP03	10	1.4 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.6 E																														

Table 3-10c
 Location-Specific Soil Vapor to Outdoor Air Risk Assessment Results - Resident
 Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
 Aerojet Superfund Site
 Sacramento County, California

Sample Name	Depth'	Child Non-Cancer Hazard Index																								HI										
		1,1,1-Trichloro ethane	1,1-Dichloro ethane	1,1-Dichloro ethene	1,1-Difluoro ethene	1,2,4-Trimethyl benzene	1,2-Dichloro ethane	1,2-Dichloro ethene (cis/trans)	1,4-Dichloro benzene	2,2,4-Trimethyl pentane	2-Butanone (Methyl Ethyl Ketone)	4-Ethyltoluene	Acetone	Benzene	Benzyl chloride	Bromodichloro methane	Carbon disulfide	Chloroform	cis-1,2-Dichloro ethene	cis-1,3-Dichloro propene	Cyclohexane	Ethanol	Ethylbenzene	Freon 113	Heptane		Hexane	m,p-Xylene	Methylene chloride	o-Xylene	Tetrachloro ethylene	Tetrahydro furan	Toluene	trans-1,3-Dichloro propene	Trichloro ethylene	Vinyl chloride
C32-SV02	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.2 E-8	1.3 E-6	4.2 E-7	3.4 E-5	NA	NA	4.2 E-7	NA	NA	NA	1.4 E-7	1.8 E-7	1.5 E-7	NA	NA	NA	4.8 E-6	NA	1.1 E-5	NA	NA	9.8 E-7	NA	2.6 E-7	NA	7.6 E-5
C32-SV02	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.4 E-6	NA	NA	5.5 E-8	NA	6.9 E-7	7.4 E-7	9.1 E-6	1.0 E-5	NA	NA	4.2 E-7	NA	NA	NA	5.8 E-8	1.2 E-6	1.1 E-7	6.7 E-9	7.7 E-7	2.5 E-6	3.6 E-6	NA	5.5 E-6	NA	NA	1.2 E-6	NA	8.9 E-8	NA	4.4 E-5
C32-SV03	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.3 E-7	NA	5.8 E-6	2.0 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6 E-6	NA	NA	8.4 E-7	3.2 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7 E-6	NA	NA	3.4 E-5	
C32-SV04	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C32-SV05	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5 E-7	NA	3.4 E-6	8.4 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.9 E-7	NA	NA	3.5 E-7	2.1 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-5
C41-SV01	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C41-SV02	3.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.8 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.3 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.1 E-5	NA	2.3 E-5	NA	NA	1.9 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.8 E-4
C41-SV03	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.8 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7 E-5	4.4 E-5	NA	NA	NA	2.0 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7 E-4
C41-SV05	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.9 E-6	NA	NA	NA	4.4 E-5	NA	NA	1.9 E-5	NA	NA	6.6 E-5	
D(E)-SP05	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.7 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.1 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-6
D(E)-SP06	9	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.0 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0 E-6	NA	2.3 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.4 E-6	NA	8.4 E-7	1.7 E-6	8.5 E-6	NA	8.4 E-6	NA	2.9 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.4 E-4	
D(E)-SP07	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6 E-7	NA	3.4 E-6	7.3 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.4 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-5	
FCS-SP01	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9 E-7	NA	2.1 E-6	8.4 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.8 E-6	NA	8.2 E-7	NA	1.2 E-7	NA	5.1 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.3 E-4	
FCS-SP01	20	3.4 E-8	NA	NA	NA	2.5 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.2 E-7	NA	8.1 E-6	5.0 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1 E-6	NA	1.0 E-6	1.4 E-6	9.6 E-8	NA	2.8 E-4	NA	7.0 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2 E-4	
FCS-SP02	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-4	NA	NA	1.2 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4 E-4	NA	NA	NA	2.2 E-6	4.1 E-4	
FCS-SP03	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.2 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3 E-4	NA	NA	NA	3.8 E-5	NA	1.2 E-6	NA	5.4 E-7	NA	2.7 E-4	NA	NA	NA	4.1 E-4
FCS-SP03	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.1 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2 E-4		
FCS-SP04	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.5 E-6	NA	NA	2.3 E-7	NA	8.8 E-4	NA	NA	1.7 E-6	NA	NA	8.9 E-4	
FCS-SP04	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.2 E-7	1.7 E-5	8.4 E-6	1.1 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-7	4.8 E-7	5.4 E-7	4.9 E-8	1.2 E-6	3.6 E-6	2.3 E-5	9.6 E-8	1.2 E-5	NA	NA	7.3 E-6	NA	NA	2.4 E-4	
FCS-SP05	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.9 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.5 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-5	NA	NA	NA	3.1 E-7	NA	7.4 E-4	NA	NA	4.5 E-6	NA	NA	7.9 E-4	
FCS-SP05	20	8.2 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.0 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.5 E-5	8.1 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.0 E-6	NA	NA	1.1 E-7	NA	3.5 E-5	NA	NA	8.1 E-7	NA	NA	8.5 E-5	
FCS-SP06	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.5 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.5 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-3		
FCS-SP06	20	8.2 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.9 E-5	NA	NA	NA	6.3 E-7	NA	2.3 E-4	9.4 E-7	NA	NA	4.6 E-4	NA	NA	2.4 E-6	NA	NA	7.4 E-4		
FCS-SP07	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.2 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.5 E-5	NA	NA	NA	3.0 E-3	NA	NA	1.6 E-5	NA	NA	3.2 E-3		
FCS-SP07	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.8 E-7	NA	5.6 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.8 E-5	NA	NA	NA	7.9 E-8	2.2 E-6	NA	8.3 E-6	1.1 E-6	4.3 E-6	1.1 E-5	5.4 E-7	NA	3.7 E-4	NA	4.7 E-6	NA	2.8 E-6	4.5 E-4
FCS-SP07	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.8 E-8	1.5 E-5	1.0 E-6	1.1 E-5	NA	NA	1.7 E-6	4.1 E-5	NA	1.1 E-5	NA	1.0 E-6	NA	4.4 E-6	4.3 E-7	1.7 E-6	NA	5.1 E-7	7.5 E-6	3.1 E-4	NA	1.2 E-6	2.1 E-5	2.4 E-6	4.3 E-4	
FCS-SP08	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.4 E-6	NA	1.4 E-5	NA	NA	6.0 E-7	NA	4.0 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.2 E-4
FCS-SP08	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.0 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6 E-4	
FCS-SP09	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6 E-6	NA	2.3 E-5	NA	NA	1.2 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-3	
FCS-SP09	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.1 E-7	4.4 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.5 E-8	3.1 E-7	NA	1.9 E-6	4.4 E-7	2.0 E-6	2.2 E-6	1.1 E-7	NA	5.9 E-5	NA	1.7 E-6	NA	7.3 E-5	
FCS-SP10	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.9 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-3	
FCS-SP10	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.8 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.1 E-6	NA	4.6 E-5	NA	2.2 E-6	NA	2.4 E-6	NA	2.8 E-3	NA	NA	NA	2.9 E-3
FCS-SP10	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.0 E-6	NA	2.5 E-5	NA	NA	1.9 E-6	NA	1.0 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-3
FCS-SP11	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4 E-7	NA	2.5 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.0 E-7	NA	6.0 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1 E-4	
FCS-SP11	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.5 E-8	NA	1.0 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2 E-7	NA	3.7 E-7	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6 E-4	
FCS-SP12	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.4 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.8 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-6	NA	2.5 E-6	NA	NA	NA	1.8 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9 E-4	
FCS-SP12	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.7 E-7	NA	3.2 E-6	4.7 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.9 E-8	9.6 E-7	1.4 E-7	4.6 E-7	4.3 E-7	1.1 E-6	6.2 E-6	NA	3.1 E-6	7.2 E-5	NA	2.2 E-6	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-4		
FCS-SP13	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.2 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.6 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6 E-4	
FCS-SP13	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.7 E-8	NA	7.7 E-7	3.7 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4 E-7	NA	3.2 E-7	2.1 E-7	5.4 E-7	1.4 E-6	NA	1.2 E-4	NA	6.2 E-7	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-4
FCS-SP14	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1 E-6	NA	1.0 E-5	NA	NA	NA	8.1 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.2 E-4	
FCS-SP15	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1 E-5	5.3 E-5	NA	NA	1.8 E-8	NA	7.7 E-7	NA	3.7 E-7	NA	2.3 E-5	NA	NA	1.2 E-4	
FCS-SP15	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.7 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0 E-7	8.4 E-6	2.3 E-6	4.7 E-6	NA	NA	NA	1.4 E-5	1.5 E-5	NA	8.5 E-8	NA	2.7 E-7	NA	5.2 E-7	1.9 E-6	1.2 E-5	9.6 E-8	5.9 E-6	NA	NA	3.6 E-6	NA	NA	1.5 E-4	
FCS-SP16	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-6	1.6 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-6	NA	1.7 E-6	NA	2.2 E-6	NA	NA	4.6 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.8 E-4
FCS-SP16	10	2.2 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-7	NA	9.8 E-8	NA	3.8 E-7	1.5 E-5	NA	NA	1.1 E-7	2.6 E-5	NA	NA	3.6 E-8	1.6 E-7	8.0 E-8	1.1 E-6	NA	1.5 E-6	NA	1.4 E-5	4.0 E-4	NA	5.7 E-7	NA	8.3 E-7	NA	4.6 E-4		
FCS-SP16	20	1.2 E-8	NA																																	

Table 3-10d
Location-Specific Groundwater to Indoor Air Risk Assessment Results - Resident
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

Sample Name	Layer	Zone	Concentration (ug/L)								Child Non-Cancer Hazard Index										
			1,1-DCA	1,1-DCE	1,2-DCE	BDCM	CF	cis-1,2-DCE	Freon 113	PCE	TCE	1,1-DCA	1,1-DCE	1,2-DCE	BDCM	CF	cis-1,2-DCE	Freon 113	PCE	TCE	HI
Unit Hazard Child			3.2 E+0	3.2 E+1	6.4 E+1	3.2 E+1	4.9 E+1	6.4 E+1	7.4 E-2	6.4 E+1	3.7 E+0										
Unit Hazard Adult			1.4 E+0	1.4 E+1	2.7 E+1	1.4 E+1	2.1 E+1	2.7 E+1	3.2 E-2	2.7 E+1	1.6 E+0										
Unit Risk			8.5 E-4	NA	NA	1.9 E-2	1.2 E-2	NA	NA	3.1 E-3	1.0 E-3										
Unit Risk			2.7 E-2	1.5 E-1	1.9 E-2	3.1 E-3	2.4 E-2	1.9 E-2	2.4 E+0	8.4 E-2	5.1 E-2										
3056	C	Zone 1										NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3090	B	Zone 1			11		0.53			2.8	86	NA	NA	1.3 E-2	NA	6.2 E-4	NA	NA	1.5 E-2	1.6 E-2	4.5 E-2
3099	B	Zone 1									3.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.1 E-4	6.1 E-4
3100	C	Zone 1				1.4		3.2			12	NA	NA	1.7 E-3	NA	3.8 E-3	NA	NA	NA	2.3 E-3	7.8 E-3
3104	C	Zone 1		0.61	34		1.7			15	270	NA	2.9 E-3	4.2 E-2	NA	2.0 E-3	NA	NA	8.0 E-2	5.2 E-2	1.8 E-1
3137	B/C	Zone 1	1.6	8.9	12		2.7				56	1.4 E-4	4.2 E-2	1.5 E-2	NA	3.2 E-3	NA	NA	1.6 E-2	1.1 E-2	8.7 E-2
3166	B	Zone 1			2.1	0.54	12			1.2	34	NA	NA	2.6 E-3	5.4 E-5	1.4 E-2	NA	NA	6.4 E-3	6.5 E-3	3.0 E-2
3198	B	Zone 1									4.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.6 E-4	8.6 E-4
3199	C	Zone 1									4.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.2 E-4	NA	NA	8.8 E-4	1.7 E-3
3239	C	Zone 1			9.3		0.61			4	64	NA	NA	1.1 E-2	NA	7.2 E-4	NA	NA	2.1 E-2	1.2 E-2	4.6 E-2
3298	C	Zone 1	0.82		0.71				0.67	0.89	2.8	7.0 E-5	NA	8.7 E-4	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-4	4.8 E-3	5.4 E-4	6.3 E-3
3399	C	Zone 1	4.1	1.1	64		4		0.67		12	3.5 E-4	5.2 E-3	7.8 E-2	NA	4.7 E-3	NA	1.2 E-4	NA	2.3 E-3	9.1 E-2

Table 3-10d
Location-Specific Groundwater to Indoor Air Risk Assessment Results - Resident
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

Sample Name	Layer	Zone	Adult Non-Cancer Hazard Index										Incremental Lifetime Cancer Risk									
			1,1-DCA	1,1-DCE	1,2-DCE	BDCM	CF	cis-1,2-DCE	Freon 113	PCE	TCE	HI	1,1-DCA	1,1-DCE	1,2-DCE	BDCM	CF	cis-1,2-DCE	Freon 113	PCE	TCE	ILCR
Unit Hazard Child																						
Unit Hazard Adult																						
Unit Risk																						
Unit Risk																						
3056	C	Zone 1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3090	B	Zone 1	NA	NA	5.8 E-3	NA	2.7 E-4	NA	NA	6.4 E-3	7.1 E-3	1.9 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-7	NA	NA	7.3 E-7	4.6 E-6	5.5 E-6
3099	B	Zone 1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6 E-4	2.6 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7 E-7	1.7 E-7
3100	C	Zone 1	NA	NA	7.3 E-4	NA	1.6 E-3	NA	NA	NA	9.9 E-4	3.3 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.1 E-7	NA	NA	NA	6.4 E-7	1.6 E-6
3104	C	Zone 1	NA	1.2 E-3	1.8 E-2	NA	8.5 E-4	NA	NA	3.4 E-2	2.2 E-2	7.6 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.9 E-7	NA	NA	3.9 E-6	1.4 E-5	1.9 E-5
3137	B/C	Zone 1	5.8 E-5	1.8 E-2	6.3 E-3	NA	1.4 E-3	NA	NA	6.9 E-3	4.6 E-3	3.7 E-2	3.6 E-8	NA	NA	NA	7.7 E-7	NA	NA	7.8 E-7	3.0 E-6	4.6 E-6
3166	B	Zone 1	NA	NA	1.1 E-3	2.3 E-5	6.0 E-3	NA	NA	2.7 E-3	2.8 E-3	1.3 E-2	NA	NA	NA	3.3 E-8	3.4 E-6	NA	NA	3.1 E-7	1.8 E-6	5.6 E-6
3198	B	Zone 1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.7 E-4	3.7 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4 E-7	2.4 E-7
3199	C	Zone 1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.5 E-4	NA	NA	3.8 E-4	7.3 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5 E-7	2.5 E-7
3239	C	Zone 1	NA	NA	4.9 E-3	NA	3.1 E-4	NA	NA	9.2 E-3	5.3 E-3	2.0 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7 E-7	NA	NA	1.0 E-6	3.4 E-6	4.6 E-6
3298	C	Zone 1	3.0 E-5	NA	3.7 E-4	NA	NA	NA	5.1 E-5	2.0 E-3	2.3 E-4	2.7 E-3	1.8 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3 E-7	1.5 E-7	4.0 E-7
3399	C	Zone 1	1.5 E-4	2.2 E-3	3.4 E-2	NA	2.0 E-3	NA	5.1 E-5	NA	9.9 E-4	3.9 E-2	9.2 E-8	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-6	NA	NA	NA	6.4 E-7	1.9 E-6

Notes and Key:

All concentrations reported in micrograms per liter.
 HI = Unit Hazard x Concentration; ILCR = Unit Risk x Concentration
 HI = Hazard index
 ILCR = Incremental lifetime cancer risk
 NA = Not applicable.

Chemical Abbreviations

1,1,2,2-PCA	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
1,1,2-TCA	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
1,1-DCA	1,1-Dichloroethane
1,1-DCE	1,1-Dichloroethene
1,2-DCA	1,2-Dichloroethane
1,2-DCE	1,2-Dichloroethene (cis/trans)
1,4-Diox	1,4-Dioxane
B	Benzene
BDCM	Bromodichloromethane
BF	Bromoform
CCL	Carbon tetrachloride
CF	Chloroform
cis-1,2-DCE	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene
DBCM	Dibromochloromethane
DCFM	Dichlorodifluoromethane
DCM	Methylene chloride
PCE	Tetrachloroethene
T	Toluene
TCE	Trichloroethene
VC	Vinyl chloride

Table 3-11a
 Location-Specific Soil Risk Assessment Results - Commercial Workers
 Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
 Aerojet Superfund Site
 Sacramento County, California

Sample Name	Depth	Concentrations (mg/kg)														
		2,3,7,8-TCDD	Antimony	PCB-1254	PCB-1260	bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	Cadmium	Chromium VI	Diethyl phthalate	Di-n-butyl phthalate	Iron	Lead	Mercury	Perchlorate	Silver	Zinc
Unit Hazard		NA	2.4 E-3	9.4 E-2	9.4 E-2	8.1 E-5	1.2 E-3	3.9 E-4	2.0 E-6	1.6 E-5	1.4 E-6	NA	3.3 E-3	1.4 E-3	2.0 E-4	3.3 E-6
Unit Risk		6.3 E-2	NA	3.4 E-6	3.4 E-6	8.1 E-9	7.7 E-10	2.6 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
04D-SNS03	0.01										15500	32.8				203
04D-SNS03	3										24100	10.2				26.7
04D-SNS04	0.01										16400	5.3				32.5
04D-SNS04	2.5										17000	8.2				20.2
04D-SNS05	0.01										28300	46.8	0.196			123
04D-SNS05	2.5										22100	13				35.5
04D-SNS06	0										22400	6.62				44.9
04D-SNS06	3										12200	5.34				41.9
05D-SNS07	0.1						2.2				38000	92	0.75		40	540
05D-SNS08	0.1						0.47				31000	54	0.088			200
05D-SNS09	0.1		0.4				0.49				35000	65	0.083			150
07D-CS01	0.01						2.56				27300	139	3.07		8.19	765
07D-SNS01	0.01						2.09				14700	125	0.512		5.06	1150
07D-SNS02	0.01						1.09				15800	50.5			1.54	466
07D-SNS03	0.01						1.96				47100	55.7	0.164		18.8	731
07D-SNS04	0.01										13300	20.7				542
10D-AH01	1										1.12	33600	11.1	0.156		56.7
10D-AH01	5										0.943	20900	8.36	0.962		47.2
10D-AH01	10										1.11	29900	9.91			52.4
10D-SB02	2.5						4.58				19200	6.27	0.844		1.63	78.4
10D-SB02	5						0.828				17500		1.23		0.695	36.2
10D-SB02	7.5										20000	4.52	0.05			44.7
10D-SB02	10										25200					48.9
10D-SB03	1															
10D-SB03	2.5					0.049										
10D-SB03	5															
10D-SB03	10															
10D-SB07	2						0.96	0.23			13000	33	0.48		8.2	360
10D-SB07	5						1.3	0.25			20000	32	0.14		4.1	420
10D-SB07	10						0.16	0.072			22000	5.5	0.0099			58
10D-SB10	2						0.81				17000	34	0.21		2.8	340
10D-SB10	5						0.06	0.21			10000	4.7	0.038			27
10D-SB10	10						0.12	0.13			23000	5.8	0.035			44
10D-SNS01	0.01										15900	22.6				223
10D-SNS02	0.01						1.57				21600	36.6	0.592		16.6	512
10D-SNS03	0.01						2.8				18400	293	46.3		687	338
10D-SNS04	0.01										15900	28.2				634
10D-SNS05	0						3.1	0.885			30000	40	1.9		24	370
10D-SNS06	0						1.5	11.7			51000	33	0.14			540
10D-SNS07	0						1.6				27000	130	0.41			1600
10D-SNS08	0						1.8				36000	99	0.26		4.1	1000
10D-SNS09	0										22000	13				200
10D-SNS10	0						2.5				42000	110	0.57		8.4	710
10D-SNS10	0.1				0.079											
10D-SNS11	0							0.859			53000	35	0.16			190
10D-SNS12	0						4.2	0.88			42000	92	1.5		29	550
10D-SNS13	0						2				44000	66	0.27		3.5	780
10D-SNS14	0						2				40000	52	0.48		17	380
10D-SNS15	0						1.8				32000	130	0.27		3.9	790
10D-SNS16	0						2.7				40000	110	0.61		9.9	570
10D-SNS17	0						1.6				43000	91	0.46		8	410
10D-SNS18	0						0.53				35000	37				76
10D-SNS19	0						0.53				31000	34				75
10D-SNS20	0						0.6				34000	68				190
10D-SNS21	0						0.59				57000	50	0.25		8.1	120
10D-SNS22	0										28000	26				100
10D-SNS23	0						0.62				38000	53	0.34		2	100
10D-SNS24	0.1		0.55		0.29		1.7				23000	40	0.042			1500
10D-SNS25	0.1		0.44		0.41		1.7				34000	33	0.076			1000
10D-SNS26	0.1		0.49		0.49		1.4				27000	34	0.067			980
10D-SNS27	0.1				0.18		1.7				42000	51	0.18			1100
10D-SNS28	0.1				0.16		2.2				37000	39	0.57		17	770
10D-SNS29	0.1															

Table 3-11a
 Location-Specific Soil Risk Assessment Results - Commercial Workers
 Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
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Sample Name	Depth	Concentrations (mg/kg)														
		2,3,7,8-TCDD	Antimony	PCB-1254	PCB-1260	bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	Cadmium	Chromium VI	Diethyl phthalate	Di-n-butyl phthalate	Iron	Lead	Mercury	Perchlorate	Silver	Zinc
10D-SNS30	0.1				0.11											
10D-SNS31	0.1				1.2											
10D-SNS31	2															
10D-SNS32	0.1				0.22											
10D-SNS33	0.1				0.21											
10D-SNS34	0.1			0.5	0.52											
10D-SNS35	0.1				0.27											
10D-SNS36	0.1				0.66											
10D-SS10	0.1					0.64	0.62			24000	13	0.112		0.31	350	
10D-SS21	0.1		0.57			2.2				35000	92	0.23		1.3	1700	
10D-SS22	0.1		0.52			1.6				43000	38	0.2		8.4	1000	
11D-SNS03	0.01					2.47				29100	15.6				360	
11D-SNS03	3									18400	6				28.6	
11D-SNS04	0.01					3.89				26900	288	0.249		1.16	2960	
11D-SNS04	3									20100					54.5	
11D-SNS05	0.01									9480	8.7				69.6	
11D-SNS05	1.5						0.6			24000	7.9	0.051			68	
11D-SNS05	3									13300	5.51				23.9	
11D-SNS06	0.01					1.59				13300	31.6				142	
11D-SNS06	1.5					0.22	0.23			18000	8.8				210	
11D-SNS07	0.01					3.39				24800	67.2				993	
11D-SNS08	2		1			0.89	0.34			14000	79	0.027			1500	
11D-SNS09	2		0.98			2				25000	110	0.12			1900	
11D-SNS10	0.1				0.15						87					
11D-SNS11	0.1				0.09											
32D-SB05	2.5									9400	2.3				25	
32D-SB05	7					0.25		0.047		19000	1.9				45	
32D-SB05	10									8400	2				230	
32D-SB06	2.5									16000	5.6	0.023			85	
32D-SB06	10									12000	2.5				51	
32D-SB07	2.5					0.17	0.64			22200	8.54	0.02			104	
32D-SB07	5									21400	4.46	0.13			68	
32D-SB07	10					0.054				14000	2.2				40	
33D-AH01	0															
33D-AH01	0.01									15500	7.14				31.5	
33D-AH01	6					9.07				13000					24.9	
33D-AH01	10									1.81	26300	10.9			54.8	
33D-SB01	1															
33D-SB01	5															
33D-SB01	10					0.045		0.048								
35D-AH02	1					1.7				24500					104	
35D-AH02	3					0.57				32500					60.4	
35D-AH02	3.5					0.57				32500					60.4	
35D-AH04	1					0.56				22000					92.1	
35D-AH04	1.5					0.56				22000					92.1	
35D-AH04	3									22000					86.4	
35D-AH04	3.5									22000					86.4	
35D-AH1B	1									20700	6.85	0.199			44.3	
35D-AH1B	3									19900	7.18				40.6	
35D-AH1B	10										2.1					
35D-MV01	0.01					1.2				22700					135	
35D-MV01	3									23600					81.1	
35D-MV01	5															
35D-MV01	10					0.00017										
35D-SB25	2.5					0.06		0.058								
35D-SB25	10															
35D-SB26	2.5					0.039										
35D-SB26	6															
35D-SB26	11															
35D-SNS15	1									23200	8.32	0.107			49.4	
35D-SNS15	4									19400	8.97				43.2	
36D-AH01B01	1									1.3	18500	8.53	0.439		55.4	
36D-AH01B01	5									1.6	14300				57.3	
36D-SB01	2.5					0.18					0.26					
36D-SB01	5															

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Sample Name	Depth	Concentrations (mg/kg)													
		2,3,7,8-TCDD	Antimony	PCB-1254	PCB-1260	bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	Cadmium	Chromium VI	Diethyl phthalate	Di-n-butyl phthalate	Iron	Lead	Mercury	Perchlorate	Silver
36D-SB01	11														
36D-SB02	0.1														
36D-SB02	3														
36D-SB02	6					0.035									
36D-SB02	10														
36D-SNS01	0								1.88						
36D-SNS01	0.01		6.16						1.9	26400	8.75				45.5
36D-SNS01	3								1.91	13400	8.33				32.5
37D-AH01	10									26700	9.17				44.6
37D-SB01	6					0.047			0.066						
37D-SB01	10														
38D-AH01B01	5														
38D-AH01B01	10														
38D-SB08	2.5														
39D-AH01	0														
39D-AH01	0.01									16200	20.2				51.9
39D-AH01	8									11600	8.16				32.3
39D-AH01	11									11400	6.33				34.7
39D-SB01	2.5					0.1									
39D-SB01	5					0.068									
39D-SB01	10					0.084									
A49-LBP01	0.1										12.1				
A49-LBP01	0.5										7.6				
A49-LBP01	1										4.4				
A49-LBP02	0.1										7.5				
A49-LBP02	0.5										8.1				
A49-LBP02	1										5.2				
A49-LBP03	0.1										11				
A49-LBP03	0.5										6.5				
A49-LBP03	1										6.1				
A49-LBP04	0.1										37.3				
A49-LBP04	0.5										24				
A49-LBP04	1										18				
A49-LBP05	0.1										20				
A49-LBP05	0.5										18				
A49-LBP05	1										16				
A49-LBP06	0.1										17				
A49-LBP06	0.5										20				
A49-LBP06	1										14				
A49-LBP07	0.1										9.1				
A49-LBP07	0.5										9.8				
A49-LBP07	1										9.3				
A49-LBP08	0.1										12				
A49-LBP08	0.5										7.9				
A49-LBP08	1										5.1				
A49-LBP09	0.1										13				
A49-LBP09	0.5										12				
A49-LBP09	1										10				
A49-LBP10	0.1										31				
A49-LBP10	0.5										31				
A49-LBP10	1										32				
A49-LBP11	0.1										14				
A49-LBP11	0.5										5.5				
A49-LBP11	1										6				
A49-LBP12	0.1										23				
A49-LBP12	0.5										18.3				
A49-LBP12	1										16				
A49-LBP13	0.1										9.8				
A49-LBP13	0.5										8				
A49-LBP13	1										8.2				
A49-LBP14	0.1										15				
A49-LBP14	0.5										7.9				
A49-LBP14	1										7.8				
C10-SS01	0.5									42900	27.1	0.15			181
C10-SS02	0.5						1.3			32900	57.3	0.33		1.3	203

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 Location-Specific Soil Risk Assessment Results - Commercial Workers
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 Aerojet Superfund Site
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Sample Name	Depth	Concentrations (mg/kg)													
		2,3,7,8-TCDD	Antimony	PCB-1254	PCB-1260	bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	Cadmium	Chromium VI	Diethyl phthalate	Di-n-butyl phthalate	Iron	Lead	Mercury	Perchlorate	Silver
C10-SS03	0.5						1.6			32600	79.3	0.33		1.4	258
C10-SS04	0.5						1.5			31400	69.2	0.37		1.3	225
C10-SS05	0.5					0.096	1.3			30700	56.1	0.33		1.2	184
C14-SS01	0.5		1.1							34900	10.9	0.05			100
C14-SS02	0.5					0.073				29500	26.6				138
C14-SS03	0.5									30000	20.1				79.3
C14-SS04	0.5								0.14	29700	15.8				63.8
C15-SS01	0.5									45300	26.9	0.063			249
C15-SS02	0.5									45700	26.7	0.072			232
C15-SS03	0.5									42600	20.4	0.068			237
C15-SS04	0.5					0.085				43600	14.8	0.05			358
C15-SS05	0.1						1.1			38000	41	0.077			240
C15-SS06	0.1		0.66				0.67			40000	39	0.062			270
C15-SS07	0.1		0.43				0.32			44400	21	0.079		1.22	89.6
C15-SS08	0.1		0.46				0.72			46000	26	0.088			97
C15-SS12	0						0.19			29000	13	0.12			44
C15-SS13	0						0.24	0.058		28000	21	0.14			54
C15-SS14	0		0.88				0.17	0.069		30000	13	0.09			43
C15-SS15	0		0.97				0.61			31000	35	0.15			93
C15-SS16	0		0.87				0.31			33000	18	0.11			68
C15-SS17	0		1.6				0.23			35000	13	0.093			47
C15-SS18	0		0.87				0.36			29000	14	0.14			50
C15-SS19	0						0.22			23000	15	0.081			47
C15-SS20	0						0.3			24000	23	0.079			61
C15-SS21	0						0.15			27000	12	0.058			50
C15-SS22	0						0.22	0.022		31000	15	0.095			49
C15-SS23	0		1.1				0.19			29000	14	0.078			44
C15-SS24	0						0.18			24000	13	0.048			61
C15-SS25	0		1.3				0.27	0.079		26000	14	0.049			120
C15-SS26	0						0.18			22000	15	0.062			52
C29-SS01	0.5									30300	7.1				20.5
C32-SNS01	0.1					0.037	0.45			23000	61.1	0.604			172
C32-SNS02	0.1					0.15	0.69			21000	66	0.41			280
C32-SS01	0.5						2.1			30400	175	0.14			1160
C32-SS02	0.5									105000	43.6	0.28			754
C41-SB01	0														
C41-SB01	2														
C41-SB01	5														
C41-SB01	10														
C41-SB02	0														
C41-SB02	2												0.14		
C41-SB02	5												0.35		
C41-SB02	10												0.27		
C41-SB03	0														
C41-SB03	2														
C41-SB03	5														
C41-SB03	10													0.03	
C41-SB04	0														
C41-SB04	2														
C41-SB04	5													0.22	
C41-SB04	10													0.13	
C41-SB05	2														
C41-SB05	5														
C41-SB06	0														
C41-SB06	2														
C41-SB06	5														
C41-SB06	10														
C41-SB07	0														
C41-SB07	2														
C41-SB07	5													0.061	
C41-SB07	10													0.2	
C41-SB08	0														
C41-SB08	2														
C41-SB08	5														
C41-SB08	10														

Table 3-11a
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 Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
 Aerojet Superfund Site
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Sample Name	Depth	Concentrations (mg/kg)													
		2,3,7,8-TCDD	Antimony	PCB-1254	PCB-1260	bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	Cadmium	Chromium VI	Diethyl phthalate	Di-n-butyl phthalate	Iron	Lead	Mercury	Perchlorate	Silver
C41-SB09	0														
C41-SB09	2														
C41-SB09	5														
C41-SS01	0.5									30600	24.6				43.7
C41-SS02	0.5					0.064				19500	99.2	0.061			44.5
C41-SS03	0.5		1			0.054				32100	10.6				35.1
C41-SS04	0.5									25600	11.7		0.083		28.1
C41-SS04	1.5														
C41-SS05	0.5									27100	11.2				23.4
C41-SS06	0.25														
C41-SS07	0									34000	11	0.02			22
C41-SS07	0.25												0.25		
C41-SS07	5												1.6		
C41-SS07	10												1.9		
C41-SS08	0						0.034		0.19	27000	9.9	0.023			19
C41-SS08	0.25												1.9		
C41-SS08	5												0.57		
C41-SS08	10												0.14		
C41-SS09	0.25												0.037		
C41-SS09	5												0.071		
C41-SS09	10												0.021		
C41-SS10	0.25														
C41-SS11	0.25														
C41-SS12	0.25														
C41-SS13	0.5												0.028		
C41-SS13	2														
C41-SS13	5														
C41-SS14	0.5												0.024		
C41-SS14	2														
C41-SS14	5														
C41-SS15	0.5												0.034		
C41-SS15	2														
C41-SS15	5														
C41-SS16	0		12				0.032			36000	12	0.032			18
C41-SS16	0.5												0.044		
C41-SS16	2												0.12		
C41-SS16	5												0.091		
C41-SS17	0														
C4-SNS01	0.1	1.01E-06					2.7	1.1		27000	160	0.021			96
C4-SNS02	0.1	6.34E-06	1.7				4.9		0.3	70000	530	0.043			1000
C4-SNS02	2												58		
C4-SNS03	0.1	1.63E-07											110		
C4-SNS04	0.1	6.38E-08											3.74		
C4-SNS05	0.1	2.48E-06											94		
C4-SNS06	0.1	4.90E-07											20		
C4-SNS07	0.1												320		
C4-SNS07	2												11		
C4-SNS08	0.1												15		
C4-SNS09	0.1												16		
C4-SNS10	0.1												9.3		
D(E)-SNS02	0.1												13		
D(E)-SNS03	0.1												10		
D(E)-SNS04	0.1												18		
D(E)-SNS05	0.1												12		
FCS-SB01	1									22900	6.35				44.2
FCS-SB01	2.5					0.064									
FCS-SB01	5														
FCS-SB01	7								0.67	21200	5.71				35.8
FCS-SB01	10														

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Sample Name	Depth	Non-Cancer Hazard Index																Incremental Lifetime Cancer Risk														Blood Lead					
		2,3,7,8-TCDD	Antimony	PCB-1254	PCB-1260	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)pthalate	Cadmium	Chromium VI	Diethyl phthalate	Di-n-butyl phthalate	Iron	Lead	Mercury	Perchlorate	Silver	Zinc	HI	2,3,7,8-TCDD	Antimony	PCB-1254	PCB-1260	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)pthalate	Cadmium	Chromium VI	Diethyl phthalate	Di-n-butyl phthalate	Iron	Lead	Mercury	Perchlorate	Silver		Zinc	ILCR			
04D-SNS03	0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.6 E-4	2.2 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
04D-SNS03	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.7 E-5	3.4 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
04D-SNS04	0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-4	2.3 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
04D-SNS04	2.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.6 E-5	2.4 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
04D-SNS05	0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.0 E-2	NA	6.4 E-4	NA	NA	4.0 E-4	4.1 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
04D-SNS05	2.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.1 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-4	3.1 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
04D-SNS06	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.1 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-4	3.1 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
04D-SNS06	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.4 E-4	1.7 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
05D-SNS07	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.7 E-3	NA	NA	NA	5.3 E-2	NA	2.4 E-3	NA	7.8 E-3	1.8 E-3	6.8 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 E-9	NA	NA	3.7
05D-SNS08	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.8 E-4	NA	NA	NA	4.3 E-2	NA	2.9 E-4	NA	NA	6.5 E-4	4.5 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 E-10	NA	NA	3.5
05D-SNS09	0.1	NA	9.8 E-4	NA	NA	NA	6.1 E-4	NA	NA	NA	4.9 E-2	NA	2.7 E-4	NA	NA	4.9 E-4	5.1 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 E-10	NA	NA	3.6
07D-CS01	0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2 E-3	NA	NA	NA	3.8 E-2	NA	1.0 E-2	NA	1.6 E-3	2.5 E-3	5.2 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 E-9	NA	NA	3.8
07D-SNS01	0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6 E-3	NA	NA	NA	2.1 E-2	NA	1.7 E-3	NA	9.9 E-4	3.8 E-3	3.0 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 E-9	NA	NA	3.8
07D-SNS02	0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-3	NA	NA	NA	2.2 E-2	NA	NA	NA	3.0 E-4	1.5 E-3	2.5 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8 E-10	NA	NA	3.5
07D-SNS03	0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4 E-3	NA	NA	NA	6.6 E-2	NA	5.4 E-4	NA	3.7 E-3	2.4 E-3	7.5 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 E-9	NA	NA	3.5
07D-SNS04	0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8 E-3	2.0 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4
10D-AH01	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8 E-5	4.7 E-2	NA	5.1 E-4	NA	NA	1.8 E-4	4.8 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4
10D-AH01	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-5	2.9 E-2	NA	3.1 E-3	NA	NA	1.5 E-4	3.3 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3
10D-AH01	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8 E-5	4.2 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7 E-4	4.2 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3
10D-SB02	2.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.7 E-3	NA	NA	NA	2.7 E-2	NA	2.8 E-3	NA	3.2 E-4	2.6 E-4	3.6 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 E-9	NA	NA	3.3
10D-SB02	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0 E-3	NA	NA	NA	2.4 E-2	NA	4.0 E-3	NA	1.4 E-4	1.2 E-4	3.0 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6 E-10	NA	NA	NA
10D-SB02	7.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.8 E-2	NA	1.6 E-4	NA	NA	1.5 E-4	2.8 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	
10D-SB02	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.5 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6 E-4	3.5 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10D-SB03	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10D-SB03	2.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.0 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.0 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 E-10	NA	NA	NA
10D-SB03	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10D-SB03	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10D-SB07	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-3	9.0 E-5	NA	NA	1.8 E-2	NA	1.6 E-3	NA	1.6 E-3	1.2 E-3	2.4 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7 E-10	6 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7 E-9	NA	NA	3.4	
10D-SB07	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6 E-3	9.8 E-5	NA	NA	2.8 E-2	NA	4.6 E-4	NA	8.0 E-4	1.4 E-3	3.2 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 E-9	7 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8 E-9	NA	NA	3.4	
10D-SB07	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0 E-4	2.8 E-5	NA	NA	3.1 E-2	NA	3.2 E-5	NA	NA	1.9 E-4	3.1 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 E-10	2 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 E-9	NA	NA	3.3	
10D-SB10	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0 E-3	NA	NA	NA	2.4 E-2	NA	6.9 E-4	NA	5.5 E-4	1.1 E-3	2.7 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6 E-10	NA	NA	3.4
10D-SB10	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.4 E-5	8.2 E-5	NA	NA	1.4 E-2	NA	1.2 E-4	NA	NA	8.8 E-5	1.4 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5 E-11	6 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6 E-9	NA	NA	3.3	
10D-SB10	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-4	5.1 E-5	NA	NA	3.2 E-2	NA	1.1 E-4	NA	NA	1.4 E-4	3.3 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9 E-11	3 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 E-9	NA	NA	3.3	
10D-SNS01	0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.3 E-4	2.3 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4
10D-SNS02	0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9 E-3	NA	NA	NA	3.0 E-2	NA	1.9 E-3	NA	3.2 E-3	1.7 E-3	3.9 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 E-9	NA	NA	3.4	
10D-SNS03	0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.5 E-3	NA	NA	NA	2.6 E-2	NA	1.5 E-1	NA	1.3 E-1	1.1 E-3	3.2 E-1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 E-9	NA	NA	4.4	
10D-SNS04	0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1 E-3	2.4 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4
10D-SNS05	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.8 E-3	3.5 E-4	NA	NA	4.2 E-2	NA	6.2 E-3	NA	4.7 E-3	1.2 E-3	5.8 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 E-9	2 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 E-8	NA	NA	3.5	
10D-SNS06	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9 E-3	4.6 E-3	NA	NA	7.1 E-2	NA	4.6 E-4	NA	NA	1.8 E-3	8.0 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 E-9	3 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 E-7	NA	NA	3.4	
10D-SNS07	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0 E-3	NA	NA	NA	3.8 E-2	NA	1.3 E-3	NA	NA	5.2 E-3	4.6 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 E-9	NA	NA	3.8	
10D-SNS08	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2 E-3	NA	NA	NA	5.0 E-2	NA	8.5 E-4	NA	8.0 E-4	3.3 E-3	5.7 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 E-9	NA	NA	3.7	
10D-SNS09	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.1 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.5 E-4	3.1 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4	
10D-SNS10	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.1 E-3	NA	NA	NA	5.9 E-2	NA	1.9 E-3	NA	1.6 E-3	2.3 E-3	6.8 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 E-9	NA	NA	3.7	
10D-SNS10	0.1	NA	NA	NA	7.4 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.4 E-3	NA	NA	NA	3 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	
10D-SNS11	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4 E-4	NA	NA	7.4 E-2	NA	5.2 E-4	NA	NA	6.2 E-4	7.6 E-2	NA	NA																		

Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

		Concentrations (ug/m ³)																																							
Sample Name	Depth	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethene	1,1-Difluoroethene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1,2-Dichloroethane	1,2-Dichloroethene (cis/trans)	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	2-Butanone (Methyl Ethyl Ketone)	4-Ethyltoluene	Acetone	Benzene	Benzyl chloride	Bromodichloromethane	Carbon disulfide	Chloroform	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Cyclohexane	Ethanol	Ethylbenzene	Freon 113	Heptane	Hexane	m,p-Xylene	Methylene chloride	o-Xylene	Tetrachloroethylene	Tetrahydrofuran	Toluene	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Trichloroethylene	Vinyl chloride						
C32-SV02	20				10				7		480	10	2600	39			32				49	150	17	29	88	99	52		71				47		8						
C32-SV03	10										150		820	38									160			48	62							33							
C32-SV04	10																																								
C32-SV05	10										86		480	16									62			20	42														
C41-SV01	4																																								
C41-SV02	3.6					90					126																	220		75					184						
C41-SV03	5													84													164	159								191					
C41-SV05	3																																				187				
D(E)-SP05	10										94												92					159													
D(E)-SP06	9					29					340		1600										200			24	17	31		27						28					
D(E)-SP07	10										56		480	14									46																		
FCS-SP01	10										67		300	16																											
FCS-SP01	20	24				32					500		2300	19											8200		16		20				1400								
FCS-SP02	10																		370									99	21	32					1500		27				
FCS-SP02	10																		820																			92			
FCS-SP03	10												59																												
FCS-SP03	20																																								
FCS-SP04	10																																								
FCS-SP04	20					200					570	220	2400	43																											
FCS-SP05	10												84						85																						
FCS-SP05	20	58											170						170	43																					
FCS-SP06	10																																								
FCS-SP06	20	58											340						190																						
FCS-SP07	5												230						100																						
FCS-SP07	10										200		790						93																						
FCS-SP07	20										33	190	290	43	110			130	200																						
FCS-SP08	10												160																												
FCS-SP08	20																																								
FCS-SP09	10												210																												
FCS-SP09	20												230	17																											
FCS-SP10	5												490																												
FCS-SP10	10												140																												
FCS-SP10	20																																								
FCS-SP11	10											83	350																												
FCS-SP11	20											66	290																												
FCS-SP12	10												200																												
FCS-SP12	20												900	18					24																						
FCS-SP13	10												74																												
FCS-SP13	20												220	14																											
FCS-SP14	10												330																												
FCS-SP14	20												170																												
FCS-SP15	10																																								
FCS-SP15	20												100																												
FCS-SP16	5												110	15																											
FCS-SP16	10	8											54	29																											
FCS-SP16	20	9											57	16																											
FCS-SP17	10												230																												
FCS-SP17	20												75																												
FCS-SVE1	10												150																												
FCS-SVE2	10																																								
GET D-SV02	10												16	12																											
GET D-SV03	10												22	12																											
GET D-SV04	10												9	7																											

Table 3-11c
Location-Specific Soil Vapor to Outdoor Air Risk Assessment Results - Commercial Worker
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

		Non-Cancer Hazard Index																																					
Sample Name	Depth*	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethene	1,1-Difluoroethene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1,2-Dichloroethane	1,2-Dichloroethene (cis/trans)	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	2-Butanone (Methyl Ethyl Ketone)	4-Ethyltoluene	Acetone	Benzene	Benzyl chloride	Bromodichloroethane	Carbon disulfide	Chloroform	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Cyclohexane	Ethanol	Ethylbenzene	Freon 113	Heptane	Hexane	m,p-Xylene	Methylene chloride	o-Xylene	Tetrachloroethene	Tetrahydrofuran	Toluene	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Trichloroethylene	Vinyl chloride	HI			
36D-SP18	5	8.9 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-5	NA	NA	1.2 E-5	5.5 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6 E-7	8.4 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.6 E-4	NA	7.9 E-7	NA	1.2 E-4	NA	1.0 E-3		
36D-SP18	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.1 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.8 E-4	NA	NA	NA	1.4 E-4	NA	6.7 E-4		
36D-SP19	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.0 E-8	1.8 E-6	NA	4.4 E-7	NA	1.6 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2 E-5	NA	1.3 E-7	NA	2.5 E-6	NA	1.9 E-4		
36D-SP20	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.4 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0 E-4	NA	NA	NA	3.1 E-5	NA	2.7 E-4			
36D-SP21	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
36D-SP21	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
37D-SP08	5	6.3 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.1 E-8	NA	1.6 E-6	NA	7.0 E-7	NA	NA	3.5 E-7	NA	1.6 E-6	NA	7.3 E-6			
37D-SP08	10	2.1 E-6	4.9 E-6	4.3 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-7	2.9 E-7	1.2 E-5	1.1 E-5	NA	NA	1.4 E-6	1.4 E-5	5.1 E-5	NA	9.5 E-9	2.6 E-7	3.0 E-8	NA	1.4 E-7	9.7 E-7	2.2 E-6	1.7 E-8	2.6 E-6	2.5 E-5	NA	1.0 E-6	NA	1.5 E-5	NA	1.5 E-4			
37D-SP08	15	4.1 E-8	NA	NA	NA	6.0 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.3 E-7	3.7 E-6	4.8 E-7	NA	NA	3.7 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0 E-9	2.5 E-8	8.9 E-8	1.3 E-6	NA	5.4 E-7	NA	NA	5.2 E-7	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-5			
37D-SP08	20	7.4 E-8	NA	NA	NA	2.8 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.1 E-7	NA	4.8 E-6	NA	NA	6.3 E-6	NA	NA	5.1 E-7	NA	NA	6.3 E-5			
37D-SP09	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
37D-SP10	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
37D-SP11	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
37D-SP12	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
37D-SP13	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
38D-4485	20	1.7 E-7	NA	4.2 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.5 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3 E-3	NA	NA	1.5 E-4	NA	1.5 E-4	NA	2.5 E-3		
38D-4490	18	1.8 E-7	NA	1.9 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.5 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2 E-4	NA	NA	9.2 E-5	NA	6.6 E-4	NA	2.9 E-3	
38D-4495	20	1.0 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.4 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.2 E-4	NA	NA	8.7 E-4	NA	NA	2.9 E-3			
38D-SP01	10	5.0 E-5	NA	1.3 E-2	NA	NA	1.9 E-1	1.2 E+0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.4 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-2	NA	3.9 E-5	NA	1.9 E-1	4.2 E-1	2.1 E+0				
38D-SP02	10	2.6 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.7 E-4		
38D-SP03	10	2.6 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.7 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-3	NA	NA	2.6 E-3	NA	NA	1.1 E-2			
38D-SP03	15	1.9 E-6	NA	1.2 E-4	NA	NA	NA	2.1 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-3	NA	NA	2.1 E-4	NA	NA	2.0 E-3			
38D-SP04	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.4 E-5	NA	9.4 E-5
38D-SP05	10	4.6 E-5	NA	2.3 E-3	NA	NA	7.0 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.4 E-3	NA	NA	1.2 E-2	NA	NA	1.0 E-1	NA	1.0 E-1	
38D-SP06	5	8.6 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-1	NA	NA	5.0 E-2	NA	NA	1.6 E-1	NA	1.6 E-1	
38D-SP06	10	9.9 E-6	NA	8.0 E-5	NA	NA	NA	4.8 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.9 E-2	NA	NA	2.8 E-2	NA	NA	6.2 E-2			
38D-SP06	15	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7 E-2	NA	NA	1.7 E-2	NA	NA	3.7 E-2				
38D-SP08	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
38D-SP09	10	4.1 E-6	NA	2.6 E-4	NA	NA	5.0 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6 E-6	NA	NA	NA	3.0 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.9 E-3	NA	NA	3.5 E-2			
38D-SP10	10	1.2 E-5	NA	1.1 E-3	NA	NA	4.8 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2 E-6	NA	NA	NA	5.7 E-2	NA	NA	6.9 E-3	NA	NA	7.0 E-2					
38D-SP11	10	1.2 E-5	NA	2.5 E-3	NA	NA	3.1 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0 E-3	NA	NA	3.8 E-3	NA	NA	1.1 E-2				
38D-SP12	15	2.5 E-6	NA	1.0 E-4	NA	NA	2.8 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.2 E-4	NA	NA	2.7 E-4	NA	NA	1.1 E-3				
38D-SP13	10	6.1 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.8 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0 E-2	NA	NA	2.5 E-4	NA	NA	1.1 E-2				
38D-SP14	10	2.4 E-5	NA	7.0 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.3 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.9 E-7	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-2	NA	NA	2.5 E-3	NA	NA	1.4 E-2	NA	1.4 E-2			
38D-SP15	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-3	NA	1.2 E-3		
38D-SP16	20	8.3 E-7	NA	1.3 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.5 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0 E-4	NA	NA	8.4 E-5	NA	NA	3.1 E-4	NA	3.1 E-4		
38D-SP17	20	1.3 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.4 E-7	NA	NA	NA	8.1 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-4	NA	NA	4.0 E-6	NA	NA	4.7 E-4	NA	4.7 E-4			
38D-SP20	10	1.1 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.0 E-7	3.7 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.8 E-7	NA	NA	2.1 E-5	NA	NA	3.1 E-5	NA	NA	5.6 E-5				
38D-SP20	20	1.6 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.3 E-8	NA	8.3 E-7	2.2 E-6	NA	NA	NA	6.3 E-6	NA	NA	1.6 E-8	2.7 E-7	NA	9.1 E-8	4.5 E-7	6.7 E-7	NA	1.0 E-5	NA	2.9 E-7	NA	NA	4.4 E-5	NA	6.5 E-5				
38D-SP21	10	3.0 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7 E-7	2.4 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3 E-7	NA	NA	2.1 E-5	NA	NA	1.4 E-6	NA	NA	4.8 E-5				
38D-SP21	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.0 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.8 E-8	NA	NA	9.9 E-8	3.6 E-7	NA	NA	NA	3.4 E-7	NA	NA	2.9 E-7	NA	NA	1.2 E-6				
38D-SP22	10	4.5 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2 E-7	NA	NA	NA	7.9 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.5 E-4	NA	NA	1.0 E-4	NA	NA	1.1 E-3				
38D-SP22	20	1.8 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3 E-7	NA	NA	NA	4.6 E-6	6.3 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.8 E-7	NA	NA	4.2 E-4	NA	NA	5.1 E-5	NA	NA	4.8 E-4					
38D-SP23	5	1.6 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-7	1.2 E-6	NA	NA	7.5 E-7	5.5 E-6	NA	NA	1.1 E-6	1.7 E-7	1.1 E-7	NA	2.2 E-7	1.3 E-6	4.1 E-6	NA	1.5 E-6	9.9 E-4	2.5 E-6	2.4 E-7	2.5 E-6	NA	1.2 E-3					
38D-SP23	10	1.3 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8 E																											

Table 3-11c
 Location-Specific Soil Vapor to Outdoor Air Risk Assessment Results - Commercial Worker
 Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
 Aerojet Superfund Site
 Sacramento County, California

		Non-Cancer Hazard Index																																						
Sample Name	Depth*	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethene	1,1-Difluoroethene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1,2-Dichloroethane	1,2-Dichloroethene (cis/trans)	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	2-Butanone (Methyl Ethyl Ketone)	4-Ethyltoluene	Acetone	Benzene	Benzyl chloride	Bromodichloro methane	Carbon disulfide	Chloroform	Dichloroethene	cis-1,2-Dichloropropene	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Cyclohexane	Ethanol	Ethylbenzene	Freon 113	Heptane	Hexane	m,p-Xylene	Methylene chloride	o-Xylene	Tetrachloro ethylene	Tetrahydro furan	Toluene	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Trichloroethylene	Vinyl chloride	HI			
D(E)-SP07	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0 E-8	NA	1.0 E-6	2.2 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.5 E-6
FCS-SP01	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.9 E-8	NA	6.5 E-7	2.6 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-6	NA	2.5 E-7	NA	3.7 E-8	NA	1.6 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6 E-4	
FCS-SP01	20	1.0 E-8	NA	NA	NA	7.6 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2 E-7	NA	2.5 E-6	1.5 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.5 E-7	NA	3.0 E-7	4.4 E-7	2.9 E-8	NA	8.4 E-5	NA	2.1 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.8 E-5		
FCS-SP02	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.5 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.4 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.7 E-7	NA	1.2 E-4	
FCS-SP03	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-5	NA	3.8 E-7	NA	1.6 E-7	NA	8.2 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0 E-4		
FCS-SP03	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.7 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.6 E-5		
FCS-SP04	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0 E-6	NA	NA	NA	7.0 E-8	NA	2.7 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.2 E-7	NA	2.7 E-4		
FCS-SP04	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.7 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5 E-7	5.2 E-6	2.6 E-6	3.4 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4 E-8	1.5 E-7	1.7 E-7	1.5 E-8	3.7 E-7	1.1 E-6	7.2 E-6	2.9 E-8	3.6 E-6	NA	NA	2.2 E-6	NA	NA	7.4 E-5			
FCS-SP05	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3 E-6	NA	NA	NA	9.6 E-8	NA	2.3 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.4 E-6	NA	2.4 E-4		
FCS-SP05	20	2.5 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-5	2.5 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8 E-6	NA	NA	NA	3.5 E-8	NA	1.1 E-5	NA	NA	NA	2.5 E-7	NA	2.6 E-5			
FCS-SP06	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.7 E-4		
FCS-SP06	20	2.5 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.7 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9 E-7	NA	7.1 E-5	NA	2.9 E-7	NA	NA	NA	1.4 E-4	NA	NA	NA	7.3 E-7	NA	2.3 E-4		
FCS-SP07	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.9 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.2 E-4	NA	NA	NA	4.9 E-6	NA	9.6 E-4	
FCS-SP07	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8 E-7	NA	1.7 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4 E-8	6.9 E-7	NA	2.6 E-6	3.4 E-7	1.3 E-6	3.4 E-6	1.7 E-7	NA	1.1 E-4	NA	1.4 E-6	NA	8.7 E-7	NA	1.4 E-4		
FCS-SP07	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-8	4.5 E-6	3.1 E-7	3.4 E-6	NA	NA	5.3 E-7	1.3 E-5	NA	3.5 E-6	NA	NA	3.2 E-7	NA	1.3 E-6	1.3 E-7	5.2 E-7	NA	1.6 E-7	2.3 E-6	9.6 E-5	NA	3.6 E-7	6.4 E-6	7.3 E-7	NA	1.3 E-4			
FCS-SP08	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.2 E-7	NA	4.3 E-6	NA	NA	NA	1.8 E-7	NA	1.2 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-4		
FCS-SP08	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.9 E-5	NA	NA	NA	8.1 E-5		
FCS-SP09	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.5 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.8 E-7	NA	7.1 E-6	NA	NA	NA	2.9 E-7	NA	3.7 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.8 E-4		
FCS-SP09	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5 E-7	1.4 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3 E-8	9.6 E-8	NA	6.0 E-7	1.3 E-7	6.2 E-7	6.7 E-7	3.3 E-8	NA	1.8 E-5	NA	5.3 E-7	NA	NA	NA	2.2 E-5		
FCS-SP10	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.4 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.9 E-4	
FCS-SP10	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.0 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9 E-6	NA	1.4 E-5	NA	6.9 E-7	NA	7.4 E-7	NA	8.6 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.7 E-4		
FCS-SP10	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.3 E-7	NA	7.8 E-6	NA	NA	NA	5.8 E-7	NA	3.2 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2 E-4		
FCS-SP11	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.3 E-8	NA	7.5 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5 E-7	NA	1.8 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.4 E-5	
FCS-SP11	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.9 E-8	NA	3.1 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.8 E-8	NA	1.1 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.8 E-5
FCS-SP12	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.3 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.0 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.5 E-7	NA	7.8 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.9 E-5	
FCS-SP12	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.4 E-8	NA	9.7 E-7	1.4 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-8	2.9 E-7	4.3 E-8	1.4 E-7	1.3 E-7	3.4 E-7	1.9 E-6	NA	9.5 E-7	NA	2.2 E-5	NA	6.7 E-7	NA	NA	3.9 E-5		
FCS-SP13	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.4 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.9 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.9 E-5	
FCS-SP13	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.7 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.0 E-8	NA	2.4 E-7	1.1 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-7	NA	9.9 E-8	6.4 E-8	1.6 E-7	4.4 E-7	NA	NA	3.7 E-5	NA	1.9 E-7	NA	NA	NA	4.5 E-5		
FCS-SP14	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.1 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.4 E-7	NA	3.1 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5 E-4	
FCS-SP15	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.7 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-5	1.6 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.4 E-9	NA	2.3 E-7	NA	1.1 E-7	NA	7.0 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.6 E-7	NA	3.7 E-5		
FCS-SP15	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.2 E-8	2.6 E-6	7.0 E-7	1.4 E-6	NA	NA	NA	4.3 E-6	4.6 E-6	NA	NA	NA	2.6 E-8	NA	8.4 E-8	NA	1.6 E-7	5.9 E-7	3.6 E-6	2.9 E-8	1.8 E-6	NA	NA	1.1 E-6	NA	NA	NA	4.5 E-5		
FCS-SP16	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.7 E-7	4.8 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2 E-7	NA	5.1 E-7	NA	6.9 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-4	
FCS-SP16	10	6.8 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.7 E-8	NA	NA	3.0 E-8	NA	1.2 E-7	4.8 E-6	NA	NA	3.4 E-8	8.0 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-8	4.9 E-8	2.5 E-8	3.4 E-7	NA	NA	4.6 E-7	NA	4.2 E-6	1.2 E-4	NA	1.7 E-7	NA	2.5 E-7	NA	1.4 E-4		
FCS-SP16	20	3.7 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5 E-8	NA	2.2 E-7	1.3 E-6	NA	NA	NA	3.0 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.4 E-9	1.5 E-7	1.5 E-8	4.1 E-7	NA	1.3 E-7	4.4 E-7	NA	1.6 E-6	6.8 E-5	NA	7.7 E-8	NA	1.7 E-7	NA	7.5 E-5		
FCS-SP17	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.6 E-8	NA	5.0 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.1 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.2 E-8	NA	9.3 E-5	1.3 E-6	NA	NA	NA	2.6 E-7	NA	2.1 E-4	
FCS-SP17	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.8 E-8	NA	2.6 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.4 E-8	NA	NA	6.5 E-5	
FCS-SVE1	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.4 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9 E-4		
FCS-SVE2	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.9 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-4		
GET D-SV02	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.7 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.4 E-8	5.6 E-7	2.1 E-7	1.1 E-6	NA	NA	3.7 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1 E-8	NA	NA	8.3 E-8	1.8 E-6	NA	6.7 E-7	NA	NA	6.7 E-7	NA	NA	NA	9.9 E-6		
GET D-SV03	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.7 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9 E-8	5.6 E-7	1.2 E-7	9.9 E-7	NA	NA	1.6 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.9 E-8	NA	NA	7.3 E-8	1.9 E-6	NA	6.2 E-7	NA	NA	7.5 E-7	NA	NA	NA	9.9 E-6		
GET D-SV04	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.2 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.2 E-9	5.2 E-7	7.1 E-8	1.1 E-6	NA	NA	1.1 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.5 E-8	1.3 E-9	2.8 E-8	1.4 E-7	1.7 E-6	NA	6.2 E-7	2.7 E-6	NA	7.0 E-7	NA		

Table 3-11c
 Location-Specific Soil Vapor to Outdoor Air Risk Assessment Results - Commercial Worker
 Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
 Aerojet Superfund Site
 Sacramento County, California

		Incremental Lifetime Cancer Risk																																					
Sample Name	Depth*	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethene	1,1-Difluoroethene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1,2-Dichloroethane	1,2-Dichloroethene (cis/trans)	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	2-Butanone (Methyl Ethyl Ketone)	4-Ethyltoluene	Acetone	Benzene	Benzyl chloride	Bromodichloro methane	Carbon disulfide	Chloroform	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Cyclohexane	Ethanol	Ethylbenzene	Freon 113	Heptane	Hexane	m,p-Xylene	Methylene chloride	o-Xylene	Tetrachloroethylene	Tetrahydrofuran	Toluene	trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	Trichloroethylene	Vinyl chloride	ILCR			
D(E)-SP07	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7 E-10	
FCS-SP01	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.9 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.9 E-11	NA	1.2 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 E-8		
FCS-SP01	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.7 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2 E-11	NA	6.3 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7 E-9		
FCS-SP02	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.8 E-10	NA	2 E-8	
FCS-SP03	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.8 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8 E-10	NA	6.2 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 E-8		
FCS-SP03	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.4 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 E-8		
FCS-SP04	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.5 E-11	NA	2.0 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2 E-10	NA	2 E-8			
FCS-SP04	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 E-9	
FCS-SP05	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.0 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0 E-10	NA	1.7 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.9 E-10	NA	2 E-8			
FCS-SP05	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.0 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.7 E-11	NA	8.0 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0 E-10	NA	5 E-9	NA	1 E-8		
FCS-SP06	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 E-8	
FCS-SP06	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.4 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 E-8	
FCS-SP07	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.3 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1 E-9	NA	8 E-8			
FCS-SP07	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.3 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8 E-10	NA	8.4 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.7 E-10	NA	1 E-8			
FCS-SP07	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-9	3.9 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.9 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7 E-10	NA	7.2 E-9	NA	NA	7.2 E-10	NA	3.1 E-10	NA	2 E-8			
FCS-SP08	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0 E-10	NA	9.3 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9 E-9		
FCS-SP08	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6 E-9		
FCS-SP09	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2 E-10	NA	2.8 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 E-8		
FCS-SP09	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.2 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.6 E-11	NA	1.4 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 E-9		
FCS-SP10	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 E-8		
FCS-SP10	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.9 E-10	NA	6.4 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6 E-8		
FCS-SP10	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.2 E-10	NA	2.4 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 E-8		
FCS-SP11	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5 E-9		
FCS-SP11	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 E-9	
FCS-SP12	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5 E-9	
FCS-SP12	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.4 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.8 E-11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 E-9
FCS-SP13	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6 E-9	
FCS-SP13	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 E-9	
FCS-SP14	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 E-8	
FCS-SP15	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.7 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-10	NA	5.2 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-10	NA	5 E-9			
FCS-SP15	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.4 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.5 E-11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 E-9
FCS-SP16	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 E-8		
FCS-SP16	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.5 E-11	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.4 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.0 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2 E-11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.3 E-9	NA	NA	1.1 E-10	NA	1 E-8
FCS-SP16	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.9 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.1 E-9	NA	NA	7.1 E-11	NA	7 E-9
FCS-SP17	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.9 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5 E-8	
FCS-SP17	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.9 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9 E-9	
FCS-SVE1	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 E-8	
FCS-SVE2	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 E-8	
GET D-SV02	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.6 E-11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 E-10
GET D-SV03	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.0 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.4 E-11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 E-10
GET D-SV04	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6 E-10	

Notes and Key:

All concentrations reported in micrograms per cubic meter.
 HI = AF x Concentration x 1 ug/L/1000 ug/m³ x Unit Hazard; ILCR = AF x Concentration x 1 ug/L/1000 ug/m³ / Unit Risk
 NA = Not applicable
 HI = Hazard index
 ILCR = Incremental lifetime cancer risk

* = Attenuation factors (AFs) are depth specific and can be found in Table 3-4. Depths were assigned as follows:

Data collected between 3 - 9 feet bgs; AF at 5 feet bgs
 Data collected between 9.95 - 14.5 feet bgs; AF at 10 feet bgs
 Data collected between 15 - 19 feet bgs; AF at 15 feet bgs
 Data collected between 19.95 - 20 feet bgs; AF at 20 feet bgs
 Data collected at 30 feet bgs; AF at 30 feet bgs

Table 3-11d
Location-Specific Groundwater to Indoor Air Risk Assessment Results - Commercial Worker
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

Sample Name	Layer	Zone 1	Concentration (ug/L)								
			1,1-DCA	1,1-DCE	1,2-DCE	BDCM	CF	cis-1,2-DCE	Freon 113	PCE	TCE
Unit Hazard			9.8 E-4	9.8 E-3	2.0 E-2	9.8 E-3	1.5 E-2	2.0 E-2	2.3 E-5	2.0 E-2	1.1 E-3
Unit Risk			4.0 E-7	NA	NA	9.1 E-6	5.6 E-6	NA	NA	1.5 E-6	4.9 E-7
3056	C	Zone 1									
3090	B	Zone 1			11		0.53		2.8	86	
3099	B	Zone 1								3.2	
3100	C	Zone 1			1.4		3.2			12	
3104	C	Zone 1		0.61	34		1.7		15	270	
3137	B/C	Zone 1	1.6	8.9	12		2.7		3	56	
3166	B	Zone 1			2.1	0.54	12		1.2	34	
3198	B	Zone 1								4.5	
3199	C	Zone 1						0.67		4.6	
3239	C	Zone 1			9.3		0.61		4	64	
3298	C	Zone 1	0.82		0.71				0.67	0.89	2.8
3399	C	Zone 1	4.1	1.1	64		4		0.67	12	

Table 3-11d
Location-Specific Groundwater to Indoor Air Risk Assessment Results - Commercial Worker
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

Sample Name	Layer	Zone 1	1,1-DCA	1,1-DCE	1,2-DCE	BDCM	CF	cis-1,2-DCE	Freon 113	PCE	TCE	HI
Unit Hazard												
Unit Risk												
3056	C	Zone 1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3090	B	Zone 1	NA	NA	2.1E-03	NA	9.5 E-5	NA	NA	2.3 E-3	2.5 E-3	7.0 E-3
3099	B	Zone 1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.4 E-5	9.4 E-5
3100	C	Zone 1	NA	NA	2.6E-04	NA	5.7 E-4	NA	NA	NA	3.5 E-4	1.2 E-3
3104	C	Zone 1	NA	4.4E-04	6.4E-03	NA	3.1 E-4	NA	NA	1.2 E-2	7.9 E-3	2.7 E-2
3137	B/C	Zone 1	2.1E-05	6.5E-03	2.2E-03	NA	4.8 E-4	NA	NA	2.5 E-3	1.6 E-3	1.3 E-2
3166	B	Zone 1	NA	NA	3.9E-04	8.2E-06	2.2 E-3	NA	NA	9.8 E-4	1.0 E-3	4.5 E-3
3198	B	Zone 1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-4	1.3 E-4
3199	C	Zone 1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-4	NA	NA	1.3 E-4	2.6 E-4
3239	C	Zone 1	NA	NA	1.7E-03	NA	1.1 E-4	NA	NA	3.3 E-3	1.9 E-3	7.0 E-3
3298	C	Zone 1	1.1E-05	NA	1.3E-04	NA	NA	NA	1.8 E-5	7.3 E-4	8.2 E-5	9.7 E-4
3399	C	Zone 1	5.3E-05	8.0E-04	1.2E-02	NA	7.2 E-4	NA	1.8 E-5	NA	3.5 E-4	1.4 E-2

Table 3-11d
Location-Specific Groundwater to Indoor Air Risk Assessment Results - Commercial Worker
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

Sample Name	Layer	Zone 1	1,1-DCA	1,1-DCE	1,2-DCE	BDCM	CF	cis-1,2-DCE	Freon 113	PCE	TCE	ILCR
Unit Hazard												
Unit Risk												
3056	C	Zone 1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3090	B	Zone 1	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.6 E-8	NA	NA	1.7 E-7	1.1 E-6	1 E-6
3099	B	Zone 1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.0 E-8	4 E-8
3100	C	Zone 1	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1 E-7	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-7	4 E-7
3104	C	Zone 1	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-7	NA	NA	9.2 E-7	3.4 E-6	4 E-6
3137	B/C	Zone 1	8.5 E-9	NA	NA	NA	1.8 E-7	NA	NA	1.8 E-7	7.0 E-7	1 E-6
3166	B	Zone 1	NA	NA	NA	7.6 E-9	8.0 E-7	NA	NA	7.4 E-8	4.3 E-7	1 E-6
3198	B	Zone 1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.7 E-8	6 E-8
3199	C	Zone 1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.8 E-8	6 E-8
3239	C	Zone 1	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.1 E-8	NA	NA	2.5 E-7	8.0 E-7	1 E-6
3298	C	Zone 1	4.3 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.5 E-8	3.5 E-8	9 E-8
3399	C	Zone 1	2.2 E-8	NA	NA	NA	2.7 E-7	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-7	4 E-7

Notes and Key:

All concentrations reported in micrograms per liter.
 HI = Unit Hazard x Concentration; ILCR = Unit Risk x Concentration
 HI = Hazard index
 ILCR = Incremental lifetime cancer risk
 NA = Not applicable.

Chemical Abbreviations

1,1,2,2-PCA	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	CCL	Carbon tetrachloride
1,1,2-TCA	1,1,2-Trichloroethane	CF	Chloroform
1,1-DCA	1,1-Dichloroethane	cis-1,2-DCE	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene
1,1-DCE	1,1-Dichloroethene	BDCM	Dibromochloromethane
1,2-DCA	1,2-Dichloroethane	DCFm	Dichlorodifluoromethane
1,2-DCE	1,2-Dichloroethene (cis/trans)	DCM	Methylene chloride
1,4-Diox	1,4-Dioxane	PCE	Tetrachloroethene
B	Benzene	T	Toluene
BDCM	Bromodichloromethane	TCE	Trichloroethene
BF	Bromoform	VC	Vinyl chloride

Table 3-12a
 Location-Specific Soil Risk Assessment Results - Construction Workers
 Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
 Aerojet Superfund Site
 Sacramento County, California

Sample Name	Depth	Concentrations (mg/kg)														
		2,3,7,8-TCDD	Antimony	PCB-1254	PCB-1260	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	Cadmium	Chromium VI	Diethyl phthalate	Di-n-butyl phthalate	Iron	Lead	Mercury	Perchlorate	Silver	Zinc
Unit Hazard		NA	8.3 E-3	2.3 E-1	2.3 E-1	2.1 E-4	3.7 E-3	4.6 E-2	5.4 E-6	4.3 E-5	4.6 E-6	NA	1.2 E-2	4.8 E-3	6.7 E-4	1.1 E-5
Unit Risk		7.8 E-3	NA	3.3 E-7	3.3 E-7	8.6 E-10	2.1 E-8	7.1 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
04D-SNS03	0.01										15500	32.8				203
04D-SNS03	3										24100	10.2				26.7
04D-SNS04	0.01										16400	5.3				32.5
04D-SNS04	2.5										17000	8.2				20.2
04D-SNS05	0.01										28300	46.8	0.196			123
04D-SNS05	2.5										22100	13				35.5
04D-SNS06	0										22400	6.62				44.9
04D-SNS06	3										12200	5.34				41.9
05D-SNS07	0.1						2.2				38000	92	0.75		40	540
05D-SNS08	0.1						0.47				31000	54	0.088			200
05D-SNS09	0.1		0.4				0.49				35000	65	0.083			150
07D-CS01	0.01						2.56				27300	139	3.07		8.19	765
07D-SNS01	0.01						2.09				14700	125	0.512		5.06	1150
07D-SNS02	0.01						1.09				15800	50.5			1.54	466
07D-SNS03	0.01						1.96				47100	55.7	0.164		18.8	731
07D-SNS04	0.01										13300	20.7				542
10D-AH01	1										1.12	33600	11.1	0.156		56.7
10D-AH01	5										0.943	20900	8.36	0.962		47.2
10D-AH01	10										1.11	29900	9.91			52.4
10D-SB02	2.5						4.58				19200	6.27	0.844		1.63	78.4
10D-SB02	5						0.828				17500		1.23		0.695	36.2
10D-SB02	7.5										20000	4.52	0.05			44.7
10D-SB02	10										25200					48.9
10D-SB03	1															
10D-SB03	2.5					0.049										
10D-SB03	5															
10D-SB03	10															
10D-SB07	2						0.96	0.23			13000	33	0.48		8.2	360
10D-SB07	5						1.3	0.25			20000	32	0.14		4.1	420
10D-SB07	10						0.16	0.072			22000	5.5	0.0099			58
10D-SB10	2						0.81				17000	34	0.21		2.8	340
10D-SB10	5						0.06	0.21			10000	4.7	0.038			27
10D-SB10	10						0.12	0.13			23000	5.8	0.035			44
10D-SNS01	0.01										15900	22.6				223
10D-SNS02	0.01						1.57				21600	36.6	0.592		16.6	512
10D-SNS03	0.01						2.8				18400	293	46.3		687	338
10D-SNS04	0.01										15900	28.2				634
10D-SNS05	0						3.1	0.885			30000	40	1.9		24	370
10D-SNS06	0						1.5	11.7			51000	33	0.14			540
10D-SNS07	0						1.6				27000	130	0.41			1600
10D-SNS08	0						1.8				36000	99	0.26		4.1	1000
10D-SNS09	0										22000	13				200
10D-SNS10	0						2.5				42000	110	0.57		8.4	710
10D-SNS10	0.1				0.079											
10D-SNS11	0							0.859			53000	35	0.16			190
10D-SNS12	0						4.2	0.88			42000	92	1.5		29	550
10D-SNS13	0						2				44000	66	0.27		3.5	780
10D-SNS14	0						2				40000	52	0.48		17	380
10D-SNS15	0						1.8				32000	130	0.27		3.9	790
10D-SNS16	0						2.7				40000	110	0.61		9.9	570
10D-SNS17	0						1.6				43000	91	0.46		8	410
10D-SNS18	0						0.53				35000	37				76
10D-SNS19	0						0.53				31000	34				75
10D-SNS20	0						0.6				34000	68				190
10D-SNS21	0						0.59				57000	50	0.25		8.1	120
10D-SNS22	0										28000	26				100
10D-SNS23	0						0.62				38000	53	0.34		2	100
10D-SNS24	0.1		0.55		0.29		1.7				23000	40	0.042			1500
10D-SNS25	0.1		0.44		0.41		1.7				34000	33	0.076			1000
10D-SNS26	0.1		0.49		0.49		1.4				27000	34	0.067			980
10D-SNS27	0.1				0.18		1.7				42000	51	0.18			1100
10D-SNS28	0.1				0.16		2.2				37000	39	0.57		17	770
10D-SNS29	0.1															

Table 3-12a
Location-Specific Soil Risk Assessment Results - Construction Workers
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

Sample Name	Depth	Concentrations (mg/kg)													
		2,3,7,8-TCDD	Antimony	PCB-1254	PCB-1260	bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	Cadmium	Chromium VI	Diethyl phthalate	Di-n-butyl phthalate	Iron	Lead	Mercury	Perchlorate	Silver
10D-SNS30	0.1				0.11										
10D-SNS31	0.1				1.2										
10D-SNS31	2														
10D-SNS32	0.1				0.22										
10D-SNS33	0.1				0.21										
10D-SNS34	0.1		0.5		0.52										
10D-SNS35	0.1				0.27										
10D-SNS36	0.1				0.66										
10D-SS10	0.1					0.64	0.62			24000	13	0.112		0.31	350
10D-SS21	0.1		0.57			2.2				35000	92	0.23		1.3	1700
10D-SS22	0.1		0.52			1.6				43000	38	0.2		8.4	1000
11D-SNS03	0.01					2.47				29100	15.6				360
11D-SNS03	3									18400	6				28.6
11D-SNS04	0.01					3.89				26900	288	0.249		1.16	2960
11D-SNS04	3									20100					54.5
11D-SNS05	0.01									9480	8.7				69.6
11D-SNS05	1.5						0.6			24000	7.9	0.051			68
11D-SNS05	3									13300	5.51				23.9
11D-SNS06	0.01					1.59				13300	31.6				142
11D-SNS06	1.5					0.22	0.23			18000	8.8				210
11D-SNS07	0.01					3.39				24800	67.2				993
11D-SNS08	2		1			0.89	0.34			14000	79	0.027			1500
11D-SNS09	2		0.98			2				25000	110	0.12			1900
11D-SNS10	0.1				0.15						87				
11D-SNS11	0.1				0.09										
32D-SB05	2.5									9400	2.3				25
32D-SB05	7					0.25		0.047		19000	1.9				45
32D-SB05	10									8400	2				230
32D-SB06	2.5									16000	5.6	0.023			85
32D-SB06	10									12000	2.5				51
32D-SB07	2.5					0.17	0.64			22200	8.54	0.02			104
32D-SB07	5									21400	4.46	0.13			68
32D-SB07	10					0.054				14000	2.2				40
33D-AH01	0														
33D-AH01	0.01									15500	7.14				31.5
33D-AH01	6					9.07			2.01	13000					24.9
33D-AH01	10								1.81	26300	10.9				54.8
33D-SB01	1														
33D-SB01	5														
33D-SB01	10					0.045		0.048							
35D-AH02	1					1.7				24500					104
35D-AH02	3					0.57				32500					60.4
35D-AH02	3.5					0.57				32500					60.4
35D-AH04	1					0.56				22000					92.1
35D-AH04	1.5					0.56				22000					92.1
35D-AH04	3									22000					86.4
35D-AH04	3.5									22000					86.4
35D-AH1B	1									20700	6.85	0.199			44.3
35D-AH1B	3									19900	7.18				40.6
35D-AH1B	10								2.1						
35D-MV01	0.01					1.2				22700					135
35D-MV01	3									23600					81.1
35D-MV01	5														
35D-MV01	10					0.00017									
35D-SB25	2.5					0.06		0.058							
35D-SB25	10														
35D-SB26	2.5					0.039									
35D-SB26	6														
35D-SB26	11														
35D-SNS15	1									23200	8.32	0.107			49.4
35D-SNS15	4									19400	8.97				43.2
36D-AH01B01	1									18500	8.53	0.439			55.4
36D-AH01B01	5									14300	1.6				57.3
36D-SB01	2.5					0.18					0.26				
36D-SB01	5														

Table 3-12a
 Location-Specific Soil Risk Assessment Results - Construction Workers
 Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
 Aerojet Superfund Site
 Sacramento County, California

Sample Name	Depth	Concentrations (mg/kg)														
		2,3,7,8-TCDD	Antimony	PCB-1254	PCB-1260	bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	Cadmium	Chromium VI	Diethyl phthalate	Di-n-butyl phthalate	Iron	Lead	Mercury	Perchlorate	Silver	Zinc
36D-SB01	11															
36D-SB02	0.1															
36D-SB02	3															
36D-SB02	6					0.035										
36D-SB02	10															
36D-SNS01	0										1.88					
36D-SNS01	0.01		6.16								1.9	26400	8.75			45.5
36D-SNS01	3										1.91	13400	8.33			32.5
37D-AH01	10											26700	9.17			44.6
37D-SB01	6					0.047			0.066							
37D-SB01	10															
38D-AH01B01	5										1.7					
38D-AH01B01	10										1.2					
38D-SB08	2.5															
39D-AH01	0															
39D-AH01	0.01										16200	20.2				51.9
39D-AH01	8										11600	8.16				32.3
39D-AH01	11										1.62	11400	6.33			34.7
39D-SB01	2.5					0.1										
39D-SB01	5					0.068										
39D-SB01	10					0.084										
A49-LBP01	0.1											12.1				
A49-LBP01	0.5											7.6				
A49-LBP01	1											4.4				
A49-LBP02	0.1											7.5				
A49-LBP02	0.5											8.1				
A49-LBP02	1											5.2				
A49-LBP03	0.1											11				
A49-LBP03	0.5											6.5				
A49-LBP03	1											6.1				
A49-LBP04	0.1											37.3				
A49-LBP04	0.5											24				
A49-LBP04	1											18				
A49-LBP05	0.1											20				
A49-LBP05	0.5											18				
A49-LBP05	1											16				
A49-LBP06	0.1											17				
A49-LBP06	0.5											20				
A49-LBP06	1											14				
A49-LBP07	0.1											9.1				
A49-LBP07	0.5											9.8				
A49-LBP07	1											9.3				
A49-LBP08	0.1											12				
A49-LBP08	0.5											7.9				
A49-LBP08	1											5.1				
A49-LBP09	0.1											13				
A49-LBP09	0.5											12				
A49-LBP09	1											10				
A49-LBP10	0.1											31				
A49-LBP10	0.5											31				
A49-LBP10	1											32				
A49-LBP11	0.1											14				
A49-LBP11	0.5											5.5				
A49-LBP11	1											6				
A49-LBP12	0.1											23				
A49-LBP12	0.5											18.3				
A49-LBP12	1											16				
A49-LBP13	0.1											9.8				
A49-LBP13	0.5											8				
A49-LBP13	1											8.2				
A49-LBP14	0.1											15				
A49-LBP14	0.5											7.9				
A49-LBP14	1											7.8				
C10-SS01	0.5										42900	27.1	0.15			181
C10-SS02	0.5						1.3				32900	57.3	0.33		1.3	203

Table 3-12a
 Location-Specific Soil Risk Assessment Results - Construction Workers
 Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
 Aerojet Superfund Site
 Sacramento County, California

Sample Name	Depth	Concentrations (mg/kg)													
		2,3,7,8-TCDD	Antimony	PCB-1254	PCB-1260	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	Cadmium	Chromium VI	Diethyl phthalate	Di-n-butyl phthalate	Iron	Lead	Mercury	Perchlorate	Silver
C10-SS03	0.5						1.6			32600	79.3	0.33		1.4	258
C10-SS04	0.5						1.5			31400	69.2	0.37		1.3	225
C10-SS05	0.5					0.096	1.3			30700	56.1	0.33		1.2	184
C14-SS01	0.5		1.1							34900	10.9	0.05			100
C14-SS02	0.5					0.073				29500	26.6				138
C14-SS03	0.5									30000	20.1				79.3
C14-SS04	0.5								0.14	29700	15.8				63.8
C15-SS01	0.5									45300	26.9	0.063			249
C15-SS02	0.5									45700	26.7	0.072			232
C15-SS03	0.5									42600	20.4	0.068			237
C15-SS04	0.5					0.085				43600	14.8	0.05			358
C15-SS05	0.1						1.1			38000	41	0.077			240
C15-SS06	0.1		0.66				0.67			40000	39	0.062			270
C15-SS07	0.1		0.43				0.32			44400	21	0.079		1.22	89.6
C15-SS08	0.1		0.46				0.72			46000	26	0.088			97
C15-SS12	0						0.19			29000	13	0.12			44
C15-SS13	0						0.24	0.058		28000	21	0.14			54
C15-SS14	0		0.88				0.17	0.069		30000	13	0.09			43
C15-SS15	0		0.97				0.61			31000	35	0.15			93
C15-SS16	0		0.87				0.31			33000	18	0.11			68
C15-SS17	0		1.6				0.23			35000	13	0.093			47
C15-SS18	0		0.87				0.36			29000	14	0.14			50
C15-SS19	0						0.22			23000	15	0.081			47
C15-SS20	0						0.3			24000	23	0.079			61
C15-SS21	0						0.15			27000	12	0.058			50
C15-SS22	0						0.22	0.022		31000	15	0.095			49
C15-SS23	0		1.1				0.19			29000	14	0.078			44
C15-SS24	0						0.18			24000	13	0.048			61
C15-SS25	0		1.3				0.27	0.079		26000	14	0.049			120
C15-SS26	0						0.18			22000	15	0.062			52
C29-SS01	0.5									30300	7.1				20.5
C32-SNS01	0.1				0.037		0.45			23000	61.1	0.604			172
C32-SNS02	0.1				0.15		0.69			21000	66	0.41			280
C32-SS01	0.5						2.1			30400	175	0.14			1160
C32-SS02	0.5									105000	43.6	0.28			754
C41-SB01	0														
C41-SB01	2														
C41-SB01	5														
C41-SB01	10														
C41-SB02	0														
C41-SB02	2												0.14		
C41-SB02	5												0.35		
C41-SB02	10												0.27		
C41-SB03	0														
C41-SB03	2														
C41-SB03	5														
C41-SB03	10												0.03		
C41-SB04	0														
C41-SB04	2														
C41-SB04	5												0.22		
C41-SB04	10												0.13		
C41-SB05	2														
C41-SB05	5														
C41-SB06	0														
C41-SB06	2														
C41-SB06	5														
C41-SB06	10														
C41-SB07	0														
C41-SB07	2														
C41-SB07	5												0.061		
C41-SB07	10												0.2		
C41-SB08	0														
C41-SB08	2														
C41-SB08	5														
C41-SB08	10														

Table 3-12a
 Location-Specific Soil Risk Assessment Results - Construction Workers
 Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
 Aerojet Superfund Site
 Sacramento County, California

Sample Name	Depth	Concentrations (mg/kg)														
		2,3,7,8-TCDD	Antimony	PCB-1254	PCB-1260	bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	Cadmium	Chromium VI	Diethyl phthalate	Di-n-butyl phthalate	Iron	Lead	Mercury	Perchlorate	Silver	Zinc
C41-SB09	0															
C41-SB09	2															
C41-SB09	5															
C41-SS01	0.5									30600	24.6					43.7
C41-SS02	0.5					0.064				19500	99.2	0.061				44.5
C41-SS03	0.5		1			0.054				32100	10.6					35.1
C41-SS04	0.5									25600	11.7		0.083			28.1
C41-SS04	1.5															
C41-SS05	0.5									27100	11.2					23.4
C41-SS06	0.25															
C41-SS07	0									34000	11	0.02				22
C41-SS07	0.25												0.25			
C41-SS07	5												1.6			
C41-SS07	10												1.9			
C41-SS08	0						0.034		0.19	27000	9.9	0.023				19
C41-SS08	0.25												1.9			
C41-SS08	5												0.57			
C41-SS08	10												0.14			
C41-SS09	0.25												0.037			
C41-SS09	5												0.071			
C41-SS09	10												0.021			
C41-SS10	0.25															
C41-SS11	0.25															
C41-SS12	0.25															
C41-SS13	0.5												0.028			
C41-SS13	2															
C41-SS13	5															
C41-SS14	0.5												0.024			
C41-SS14	2															
C41-SS14	5															
C41-SS15	0.5												0.034			
C41-SS15	2															
C41-SS15	5															
C41-SS16	0		12				0.032			36000	12	0.032				18
C41-SS16	0.5												0.044			
C41-SS16	2												0.12			
C41-SS16	5												0.091			
C41-SS17	0															
C4-SNS01	0.1	1.01E-06					2.7	1.1		27000	160	0.021				96
C4-SNS02	0.1	6.34E-06	1.7				4.9		0.3	70000	530	0.043				1000
C4-SNS02	2										58					
C4-SNS03	0.1	1.63E-07									110					
C4-SNS04	0.1	6.38E-08									3.74					
C4-SNS05	0.1	2.48E-06									94					
C4-SNS06	0.1	4.90E-07									20					
C4-SNS07	0.1										320					
C4-SNS07	2										11					
C4-SNS08	0.1										15					
C4-SNS09	0.1										16					
C4-SNS10	0.1										9.3					
D(E)-SNS02	0.1										13					
D(E)-SNS03	0.1										10					
D(E)-SNS04	0.1										18					
D(E)-SNS05	0.1										12					
FCS-SB01	1									22900	6.35					44.2
FCS-SB01	2.5					0.064										
FCS-SB01	5															
FCS-SB01	7								0.67	21200	5.71					35.8
FCS-SB01	10															

Table 3-12b
 Location-Specific Soil Vapor to Outdoor Air Risk Assessment Results - Construction Worker
 Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
 Aerojet Superfund Site
 Sacramento County, California

		Concentrations (ug/m ³)																																			
Sample Name	Depth ^a	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethene	1,1-Difluoroethene	1,2,4-Trimethyl benzene	1,2-Dichloroethane	1,2-Dichloroethene (cis/trans)	1,4-Dichloro benzene	2,2,4-Trimethyl pentane	2-Butanone (Methyl Ethyl Ketone)	4-Ethyltoluene	Acetone	Benzene	Benzyl chloride	Bromodichloro methane	Carbon disulfide	Chloroform	cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	Cyclohexane	Ethanol	Ethylbenzene	Freon 113	Heptane	Hexane	m,p-Xylene	Methylene chloride	o-Xylene	Tetrachloro ethylene	Tetrahydro furan	Toluene	trans-1,3-Dichloro propene	Trichloro ethylene	Vinyl chloride		
C32-SV02	20					10			7		480	10	2600	39			32				49	150	17	29	88	99	52					47		8			
C32-SV03	10										150		820	38									160			48	62						33				
C32-SV04	10																																				
C32-SV05	10										86		480	16									62			20	42										
C41-SV01	4																																				
C41-SV02	3.6					90					126																									184	
C41-SV03	5													84												164	159									191	
C41-SV05	3																																			187	
D(E)-SP05	10										94												92					159									
D(E)-SP06	9					29					340		1600										200			24	17	31			27					28	
D(E)-SP07	10										56		480	14									46														
FCS-SP01	10										67		300	16											8200		16				1400						
FCS-SP01	20	24				32					500		2300	19											9200		39	21	32		1500		27				
FCS-SP02	10																		370						25000						660					92	
FCS-SP03	10												59						820						83000		24		89		730						
FCS-SP03	20																	590						68000						440							
FCS-SP04	10																		14000						210	140	140	340	38	32	2400					72	
FCS-SP04	20					200					570	220	2400	43								93	60	81						440							
FCS-SP05	10												84						85						23000					52	150	2000				190	
FCS-SP05	20	58											170						170	43					26000				38		190				68		
FCS-SP06	10																								1400000						1500						
FCS-SP06	20	58											340						190				79				37			2500						200	
FCS-SP07	5												230						100						38000					4100						340	
FCS-SP07	10										200		790						93			33	140			18000	64	84	80	90			1000	90		120	
FCS-SP07	20										33	190	290	43	110		130	200						130		19000	49	66		170	96	1700	45	75	200		
FCS-SP08	10												160												30000				100		1100						
FCS-SP08	20																								26000						1400						
FCS-SP09	10												210												50000					3300							
FCS-SP09	20												230	17								63	39		8400	50	79	32	36	320			67				
FCS-SP10	5												490												26000					1700							
FCS-SP10	10												140												380					7600							
FCS-SP10	20																								100000		44		400		7600						
FCS-SP10	10												83	350											50				630		5600						
FCS-SP11	10												66	290											1300					560							
FCS-SP11	20																								1600					840							
FCS-SP12	10												200												72					480							
FCS-SP12	20												190	900	18							33	120	21	2000	49	44	90		390			85				
FCS-SP13	10												74												1000					700							
FCS-SP13	20												24												1400	24	21	21		660						24	
FCS-SP14	10												330												130					2200							
FCS-SP15	10												170						100	140							15									50	
FCS-SP15	20					100					140	110	650	18				68	80			71				60	76	170	32	76	62			140			
FCS-SP16	5												110	15																							
FCS-SP16	10	8							10		34		54	29			4	64				15	10	6	1800					620							
FCS-SP16	20	9									57		200	16											2400					1100			11			35	
FCS-SP17	10												75	230											5800		17	21		1200			10			46	
FCS-SP17	20																								3700					830		70				36	
FCS-SVE1	10												150												3600					920						26	
FCS-SVE1	10																								67000					1100							
FCS-SVE2	10																																				
GET D-SV02	10											16	12	99	7		5																			42	
GET D-SV03	10											22	12	57	6		20																			47	
GET D-SV04	10											7	11	33	7		13																			44	

Table 3-12b
 Location-Specific Soil Vapor to Outdoor Air Risk Assessment Results - Construction Worker
 Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
 Aerojet Superfund Site
 Sacramento County, California

		Non-Cancer Hazard Index																																				
Sample Name	Depth'	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethane	1,1-Dichloroethene	1,1-Difluoroethene	1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1,2-Dichloroethane	1,2-Dichloroethene (cis/trans)	1,4-Dichlorobenzene	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	2-Butanone (Methyl Ethyl Ketone)	4-Ethyltoluene	Acetone	Benzene	Benzyl chloride	Bromodichloro methane	Carbon disulfide	Chloroform	cis-1,2-Dichloro ethene	cis-1,3-Dichloro propene	Cyclohexane	Ethanol	Ethylbenzene	Freon 113	Heptane	Hexane	m,p-Xylene	Methylene chloride	o-Xylene	Tetrachloro ethylene	Tetrahydro furan	Toluene	trans-1,3-Dichloro propene	Trichloro ethylene	Vinyl chloride	HI		
C32-SV02	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3 E-6	NA	NA	1.7 E-8	NA	2.1 E-7	2.3 E-7	2.8 E-6	3.1 E-6	NA	NA	1.3 E-7	NA	NA	NA	1.8 E-8	3.7 E-7	3.5 E-8	2.1 E-9	2.4 E-7	7.7 E-7	1.1 E-6	NA	1.7 E-6	NA	NA	3.7 E-7	NA	2.7 E-8	NA	1.3 E-5		
C32-SV03	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-7	NA	1.8 E-6	6.1 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.8 E-7	NA	NA	2.6 E-7	9.7 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.2 E-7	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-5		
C32-SV04	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
C32-SV05	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.6 E-8	NA	1.0 E-6	2.6 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.0 E-7	NA	NA	1.1 E-7	6.6 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.7 E-6	
C41-SV01	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
C41-SV02	3.6	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.5 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9 E-5	NA	7.1 E-6	NA	NA	5.8 E-6	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-4	
C41-SV03	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.7 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.1 E-6	1.3 E-5	NA	NA	6.1 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.2 E-5		
C41-SV05	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.0 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-5	NA	NA	NA	5.9 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0 E-5		
D(E)-SP05	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.3 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.8 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.6 E-7	
D(E)-SP06	9	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.7 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.0 E-7	NA	6.9 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0 E-6	NA	NA	2.6 E-7	5.3 E-7	2.6 E-6	NA	2.6 E-6	NA	NA	8.9 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.4 E-5	
D(E)-SP07	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0 E-8	NA	1.0 E-6	2.2 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.5 E-6	
FCS-SP01	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.9 E-8	NA	6.5 E-7	2.6 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-6	NA	2.5 E-7	NA	3.7 E-8	NA	1.6 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6 E-4	
FCS-SP01	20	1.0 E-8	NA	NA	NA	7.6 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.2 E-7	NA	2.5 E-6	1.5 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.5 E-7	NA	3.0 E-7	4.4 E-7	2.9 E-8	NA	8.4 E-5	NA	2.1 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.8 E-5	
FCS-SP02	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.6 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.5 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.4 E-5	NA	NA	NA	6.7 E-7	NA	1.2 E-4	
FCS-SP03	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6 E-7	NA	NA	8.2 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0 E-4	
FCS-SP03	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.7 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.8 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.6 E-5	
FCS-SP04	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.7 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5 E-7	5.2 E-6	2.6 E-6	3.4 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0 E-6	NA	NA	7.0 E-8	NA	2.7 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.2 E-7	NA	NA	2.7 E-4	
FCS-SP04	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5 E-7	5.2 E-6	2.6 E-6	3.4 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4 E-8	1.5 E-7	1.7 E-7	1.5 E-8	3.7 E-7	1.1 E-6	7.2 E-6	2.9 E-8	3.6 E-6	NA	NA	2.2 E-6	NA	NA	7.4 E-5	
FCS-SP05	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-5	NA	NA	NA	3.3 E-6	NA	NA	9.6 E-8	NA	2.3 E-4	NA	NA	NA	1.4 E-6	NA	2.4 E-4	
FCS-SP05	20	2.5 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-5	2.5 E-6	NA	NA	1.8 E-6	NA	NA	3.5 E-8	NA	1.1 E-5	NA	NA	NA	2.5 E-7	NA	NA	2.6 E-5
FCS-SP06	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.7 E-4
FCS-SP06	20	2.5 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.7 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-5	NA	NA	1.9 E-7	NA	7.1 E-5	NA	2.9 E-7	NA	NA	1.4 E-4	NA	NA	NA	7.3 E-7	NA	2.3 E-4
FCS-SP07	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.9 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5 E-5	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.2 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.6 E-4	
FCS-SP07	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8 E-7	NA	1.7 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-5	NA	NA	2.4 E-8	6.9 E-7	NA	2.6 E-6	3.4 E-7	1.3 E-6	3.4 E-6	1.7 E-7	NA	1.1 E-4	NA	1.4 E-6	NA	1.4 E-4
FCS-SP07	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-8	4.5 E-6	3.1 E-7	3.4 E-6	NA	NA	5.3 E-7	1.3 E-5	NA	3.5 E-6	NA	3.2 E-7	NA	1.3 E-6	1.3 E-7	5.2 E-7	NA	1.6 E-7	2.3 E-6	9.6 E-5	NA	3.6 E-7	6.4 E-6	7.3 E-7	NA	1.3 E-4		
FCS-SP08	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.2 E-7	NA	4.3 E-6	NA	NA	1.8 E-7	NA	1.2 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-4
FCS-SP08	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.9 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.1 E-5	
FCS-SP09	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.5 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.8 E-7	NA	7.1 E-6	NA	NA	2.9 E-7	NA	3.7 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.8 E-4	
FCS-SP09	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5 E-7	1.4 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3 E-8	9.6 E-8	NA	6.0 E-7	1.3 E-7	6.2 E-7	6.7 E-7	3.3 E-8	NA	1.8 E-5	NA	5.3 E-7	NA	NA	NA	2.2 E-5	
FCS-SP10	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.1 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.4 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.8 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.9 E-4	
FCS-SP10	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.0 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9 E-6	NA	1.4 E-5	NA	6.9 E-7	NA	7.4 E-7	NA	8.6 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.7 E-4	
FCS-SP10	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.3 E-7	NA	7.8 E-6	NA	NA	5.8 E-7	NA	3.2 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2 E-4	
FCS-SP11	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.3 E-8	NA	7.5 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5 E-7	NA	1.8 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.3 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.4 E-5	
FCS-SP11	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.9 E-8	NA	3.1 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.8 E-8	NA	1.1 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.7 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.8 E-5	
FCS-SP12	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.3 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.0 E-6	NA	NA	3.5 E-7	NA	7.8 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.9 E-5	
FCS-SP12	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.4 E-8	NA	9.7 E-7	1.4 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-8	2.9 E-7	4.3 E-8	1.4 E-7	1.3 E-7	3.4 E-7	1.9 E-6	NA	9.5 E-7	2.2 E-5	NA	6.7 E-7	NA	NA	NA	3.9 E-5	
FCS-SP13	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.4 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.9 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.9 E-5	
FCS-SP13	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.7 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.0 E-8	NA	2.4 E-7	1.1 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-7	NA	9.9 E-8	6.4 E-8	1.6 E-7	4.4 E-7	NA	NA	3.7 E-5	NA	1.9 E-7	NA	NA	NA	4.5 E-5	
FCS-SP14	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.1 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.4 E-7	NA	3.1 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5 E-4	
FCS-SP15	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.7 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-5	1.6 E-5	NA	NA	NA	5.4 E-9	NA	2.3 E-7	NA	1.1 E-7	NA	7.0 E-6	NA	NA	NA	3.7 E-5	
FCS-SP15	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.2 E-8	2.6 E-6	7.0 E-7	1.4 E-6	NA	NA	NA	4.3 E-6	4.6 E-6	NA	2.6 E-8	NA	8.4 E-8	NA	1.6 E-7	5.9 E-7	3.6 E-6	2.9 E-8	1.8 E-6	NA	NA	1.1 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.5 E-5	
FCS-SP16	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.7 E-7	4.8 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.2 E-7	NA	5.1 E-7	NA	6.9 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.4 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-4	
FCS-SP16	10	6.8 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.7 E-8	NA	3.0 E-8	NA	1.2 E-7	4.6 E-6	NA	NA	3.4 E-8	8.0 E-6	NA	NA	1.1 E-8	4.9 E-8	2															

Table 3-13a
 Location-Specific Soil Risk Assessment Results - Maintenance Workers
 Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
 Aerojet Superfund Site
 Sacramento County, California

Sample Name	Depth	Concentrations (mg/kg)														
		2,3,7,8-TCDD	Antimony	PCB-1254	PCB-1260	bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	Cadmium	Chromium VI	Diethyl phthalate	Di-n-butyl phthalate	Iron	Lead	Mercury	Perchlorate	Silver	Zinc
Unit Hazard		NA	2.2 E-3	8.5 E-2	8.5 E-2	7.3 E-5	1.1 E-3	3.5 E-4	1.8 E-6	1.5 E-5	1.3 E-6	NA	2.9 E-3	1.3 E-3	1.8 E-4	2.9 E-6
Unit Risk		5.7 E-2	NA	3.0 E-6	3.0 E-6	7.3 E-9	6.9 E-10	2.4 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
32D-SB05	2.5									9400	2.3					25
32D-SB05	7						0.25		0.047	19000	1.9					45
32D-SB05	10									8400	2					230
32D-SB06	2.5									16000	5.6	0.023				85
32D-SB06	10									12000	2.5					51
32D-SB07	2.5					0.17		0.64		22200	8.54	0.02				104
32D-SB07	5									21400	4.46	0.13				68
32D-SB07	10					0.054				14000	2.2					40
33D-AH01	0															
33D-AH01	0.01									15500	7.14					31.5
33D-AH01	6						9.07			13000						24.9
33D-AH01	10									1.81	26300	10.9				54.8
33D-SB01	1															
33D-SB01	5															
33D-SB01	10					0.045			0.048							
35D-AH02	1						1.7			24500						104
35D-AH02	3						0.57			32500						60.4
35D-AH02	3.5						0.57			32500						60.4
35D-AH04	1						0.56			22000						92.1
35D-AH04	1.5						0.56			22000						92.1
35D-AH04	3									22000						86.4
35D-AH04	3.5									22000						86.4
35D-AH1B	1									20700	6.85	0.199				44.3
35D-AH1B	3									19900	7.18					40.6
35D-AH1B	10										2.1					
35D-MV01	0.01						1.2			22700						135
35D-MV01	3									23600						81.1
35D-MV01	5															
35D-MV01	10					0.00017										
35D-SB25	2.5					0.06			0.058							
35D-SB25	10															
35D-SB26	2.5					0.039										
35D-SB26	6															
35D-SB26	11															
35D-SNS15	1									23200	8.32	0.107				49.4
35D-SNS15	4									19400	8.97					43.2
36D-AH01B01	1										1.3	18500	8.53	0.439		55.4
36D-AH01B01	5										1.6	14300				57.3
36D-SB01	2.5					0.18					0.26					
36D-SB01	5															
36D-SB01	11															
36D-SB02	0.1															
36D-SB02	3															
36D-SB02	6															
36D-SB02	10					0.035										
36D-SNS01	0										1.88					
36D-SNS01	0.01		6.16							1.9	26400	8.75				45.5
36D-SNS01	3									1.91	13400	8.33				32.5
37D-AH01	10										26700	9.17				44.6
37D-SB01	6					0.047			0.066							
37D-SB01	10															
38D-AH01B01	5										1.7					
38D-AH01B01	10										1.2					
38D-SB08	2.5															
39D-AH01	0															
39D-AH01	0.01										16200	20.2				51.9
39D-AH01	8										1.62	11600	8.16			32.3
39D-AH01	11										1.64	11400	6.33			34.7
39D-SB01	2.5					0.1										
39D-SB01	5					0.068										
39D-SB01	10					0.084										
A49-LBP01	0.1											12.1				
A49-LBP01	0.5											7.6				

Table 3-13a
Location-Specific Soil Risk Assessment Results - Maintenance Workers
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

Sample Name	Depth	Concentrations (mg/kg)													
		2,3,7,8-TCDD	Antimony	PCB-1254	PCB-1260	bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	Cadmium	Chromium VI	Diethyl phthalate	Di-n-butyl phthalate	Iron	Lead	Mercury	Perchlorate	Silver
A49-LBP01	1										4.4				
A49-LBP02	0.1										7.5				
A49-LBP02	0.5										8.1				
A49-LBP02	1										5.2				
A49-LBP03	0.1										11				
A49-LBP03	0.5										6.5				
A49-LBP03	1										6.1				
A49-LBP04	0.1										37.3				
A49-LBP04	0.5										24				
A49-LBP04	1										18				
A49-LBP05	0.1										20				
A49-LBP05	0.5										18				
A49-LBP05	1										16				
A49-LBP06	0.1										17				
A49-LBP06	0.5										20				
A49-LBP06	1										14				
A49-LBP07	0.1										9.1				
A49-LBP07	0.5										9.8				
A49-LBP07	1										9.3				
A49-LBP08	0.1										12				
A49-LBP08	0.5										7.9				
A49-LBP08	1										5.1				
A49-LBP09	0.1										13				
A49-LBP09	0.5										12				
A49-LBP09	1										10				
A49-LBP10	0.1										31				
A49-LBP10	0.5										31				
A49-LBP10	1										32				
A49-LBP11	0.1										14				
A49-LBP11	0.5										5.5				
A49-LBP11	1										6				
A49-LBP12	0.1										23				
A49-LBP12	0.5										18.3				
A49-LBP12	1										16				
A49-LBP13	0.1										9.8				
A49-LBP13	0.5										8				
A49-LBP13	1										8.2				
A49-LBP14	0.1										15				
A49-LBP14	0.5										7.9				
A49-LBP14	1										7.8				

Table 3-13a
 Location-Specific Soil Risk Assessment Results - Maintenance Workers
 Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
 Aerojet Superfund Site
 Sacramento County, California

Sample Name	Depth	Non-Cancer Hazard Index															Incremental Lifetime Cancer Risk															Blood Lead					
		2,3,7,8-TCDD	Antimony	PCB-1254	PCB-1260	bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	Cadmium	Chromium VI	Diethyl phthalate	Di-n-butyl phthalate	Iron	Lead	Mercury	Perchlorate	Silver	Zinc	HI	2,3,7,8-TCDD	Antimony	PCB-1254	PCB-1260	bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	Cadmium	Chromium VI	Diethyl phthalate	Di-n-butyl phthalate	Iron	Lead	Mercury	Perchlorate	Silver		Zinc	ILCR			
Unit Hazard																																					
Unit Risk																																					
32D-SB05	2.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.3 E-5	1.2 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
32D-SB05	7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.8 E-4	NA	8.6 E-8	NA	2.4 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-4	2.4 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 E-10	3.3
32D-SB05	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.1 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.8 E-4	1.1 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3
32D-SB06	2.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.0 E-2	NA	6.8 E-5	NA	NA	2.5 E-4	2.0 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3
32D-SB06	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.5 E-4	1.5 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3
32D-SB07	2.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-5	NA	2.3 E-4	NA	NA	2.8 E-2	NA	5.9 E-5	NA	NA	3.1 E-4	2.9 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-9	NA	1.5 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 E-8	3.3	
32D-SB07	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.7 E-2	NA	3.8 E-4	NA	NA	2.0 E-4	2.8 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	
32D-SB07	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.9 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-4	1.8 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.9 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 E-10	3.3		
33D-AH01	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
33D-AH01	0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.2 E-5	2.0 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	
33D-AH01	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.0 E-2	NA	NA	2.9 E-5	1.6 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.3 E-5	2.7 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.3 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6 E-9	NA		
33D-AH01	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6 E-5	3.3 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.6 E-4	3.3 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	
33D-SB01	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
33D-SB01	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
33D-SB01	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3 E-6	NA	NA	8.8 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 E-10	NA		
35D-AH02	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9 E-3	NA	NA	NA	3.1 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.1 E-4	3.3 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 E-9	NA		
35D-AH02	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.3 E-4	NA	NA	NA	4.1 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8 E-4	4.2 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.0 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 E-10	NA		
35D-AH02	3.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.3 E-4	NA	NA	NA	4.1 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8 E-4	4.2 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.0 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 E-10	NA		
35D-AH04	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.2 E-4	NA	NA	NA	2.8 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.7 E-4	2.9 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.9 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 E-10	NA		
35D-AH04	1.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.2 E-4	NA	NA	NA	2.8 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.7 E-4	2.9 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.9 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 E-10	NA		
35D-AH04	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.8 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5 E-4	2.8 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
35D-AH04	3.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.8 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5 E-4	2.8 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
35D-AH1B	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6 E-2	NA	5.8 E-4	NA	NA	1.3 E-4	2.7 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3		
35D-AH1B	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.5 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-4	2.5 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3		
35D-AH1B	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.1 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.1 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
35D-MV01	0.01	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-3	NA	NA	NA	2.9 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.0 E-4	3.0 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.3 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	8 E-10	NA			
35D-MV01	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.0 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4 E-4	3.0 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
35D-MV01	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
35D-MV01	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.2 E-12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 E-12	NA			
35D-SB25	2.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.4 E-6	NA	NA	1.1 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.5 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.4 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4 E-10	NA			
35D-SB25	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
35D-SB26	2.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.9 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.9 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.9 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 E-10	NA			
35D-SB26	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
35D-SB26	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
35D-SNS15	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.9 E-2	NA	3.1 E-4	NA	NA	1.5 E-4	3.0 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3		
35D-SNS15	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.4 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-4	2.5 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3		
36D-AH01B01	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.9 E-5	2.3 E-2	NA	1.3 E-3	NA	NA	1.6 E-4	2.5 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3		
36D-AH01B01	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3 E-5	1.8 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7 E-4	1.8 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
36D-SB01	2.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-5	NA	NA	NA	3.8 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.7 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 E-9	NA			
36D-SB01	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
36D-SB01	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
36D-SB02	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
36D-SB02	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
36D-SB02	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.6 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3 E-10	NA			
36D-SB02	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
36D-SNS01	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.7 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.7 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
36D-SNS01	0.01	NA	1.4 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.8 E-5	3.3 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.3 E-4	4.7 E-																				

Table 3-13a
 Location-Specific Soil Risk Assessment Results - Maintenance Workers
 Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
 Aerojet Superfund Site
 Sacramento County, California

Sample Name	Depth	Non-Cancer Hazard Index															Incremental Lifetime Cancer Risk															Blood Lead		
		2,3,7,8-TCDD	Antimony	PCB-1254	PCB-1260	bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	Cadmium	Chromium VI	Diethyl phthalate	Di-n-butyl phthalate	Iron	Lead	Mercury	Perchlorate	Silver	Zinc	HI	2,3,7,8-TCDD	Antimony	PCB-1254	PCB-1260	bis(2-Ethylhexyl) phthalate	Cadmium	Chromium VI	Diethyl phthalate	Di-n-butyl phthalate	Iron	Lead	Mercury	Perchlorate	Silver		Zinc	ILCR
A49-LBP01	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3
A49-LBP02	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	
A49-LBP02	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	
A49-LBP02	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	
A49-LBP03	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	
A49-LBP03	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	
A49-LBP03	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	
A49-LBP04	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4	
A49-LBP04	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4	
A49-LBP04	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4	
A49-LBP05	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4	
A49-LBP05	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4	
A49-LBP05	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4	
A49-LBP06	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4	
A49-LBP06	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4	
A49-LBP06	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	
A49-LBP07	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	
A49-LBP07	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	
A49-LBP07	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	
A49-LBP08	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	
A49-LBP08	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	
A49-LBP08	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	
A49-LBP09	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	
A49-LBP09	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	
A49-LBP09	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	
A49-LBP10	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4	
A49-LBP10	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4	
A49-LBP10	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4	
A49-LBP11	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	
A49-LBP11	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	
A49-LBP11	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	
A49-LBP12	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4	
A49-LBP12	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4	
A49-LBP12	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.4	
A49-LBP13	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	
A49-LBP13	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	
A49-LBP13	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	
A49-LBP14	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	
A49-LBP14	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	
A49-LBP14	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.3	

Notes and Key:
 All concentrations reported in milligrams per kilogram.
 HI = Unit Hazard x Concentration; ILCR = Unit Risk x Concentration
 NA = Not applicable
 HI = Hazard index
 ILCR = Incremental lifetime cancer risk

Table 3-14
Location-Specific Surface Water Risk Assessment Results - Recreator
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

Sample Name	Concentration (ug/L)										Child Non-Cancer Hazard Index										
	Aluminum	Ammonia as N	Chloroform	Copper	Iron	Lead	Molybdenum	Nitrate as N	Perchlorate	Vanadium	Aluminum	Ammonia as N	Chloroform	Copper	Iron	Lead	Molybdenum	Nitrate as N	Perchlorate	Zinc	HI
Unit Hazard Child	1.4 E-8	NA	1.9 E-5	3.9 E-7	2.1 E-8	NA	2.9 E-6	9.0 E-9	2.1 E-5	1.4 E-5											
Unit Hazard Adult	4.9 E-9	NA	8.6 E-6	1.3 E-7	7.0 E-9	NA	9.8 E-7	3.1 E-9	7.0 E-6	4.9 E-6											
Unit Risk	NA	NA	1.4 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA											
S-2	1300	1100	16	57	1800	3.3	46	3100	5.3	5.8	1.9 E-5	NA	3.1 E-4	2.2 E-5	3.7 E-5	NA	1.3 E-4	2.8 E-5	1.1 E-4	8.4 E-5	7.4 E-4

Table 3-14
 Location-Specific Surface Water Risk Assessment Results - Recreator
 Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
 Aerojet Superfund Site
 Sacramento County, California

Sample Name	Adult Non-Cancer Hazard Index											Incremental Lifetime Cancer Risk										Blood Lead						
	Aluminum	Ammonia		Chloroform	Copper	Iron	Lead	Molybdenum	Nitrate as N	Perchlorate	Vanadium	HI	Aluminum	Ammonia		Chloroform	Copper	Iron	Lead	Molybdenum	Nitrate as N	Perchlorate	Vanadium	ILCR	Child	Adult		
		as N	as N											as N	as N													
Unit Hazard Child																												
Unit Hazard Adult																												
Unit Risk																												
S-2	6.4 E-6	NA	1.4 E-4	7.6 E-6	1.3 E-5	NA	4.5 E-5	9.5 E-6	3.7 E-5	2.8 E-5	2.8 E-4	NA	NA	2.3 E-8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2.3 E-8	1.77	0.79		

Notes and Key:

All concentrations reported in micrograms per liter.

HI = Hazard index

ILCR = Incremental lifetime cancer risk

NA = Not applicable.

HI = Unit Hazard x Concentration; ILCR = Unit Risk x Concentration

Table 3-15a Receptors Hazard Index and Cancer Risk Results - Soil
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

Sample Name	Depth	Non-Cancer Hazard Index - Soil					Incremental Lifetime Cancer Risk - Soil				Blood Lead					
		Resident		Construction	Commercial	Maintenance	Resident		Construction	Commercial	Maintenance	Resident	Resident	Construction	Commercial	Maintenance
		Child	Adult	Worker	Worker	Worker	Child	Worker	Worker	Worker	Child	Adult	Worker	Worker	Worker	
04D-SNS03	0.01	2.9 E-1	3.1 E-2	7.4 E-2	2.2 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	6.0	3.5	3.7	3.4	NC	
04D-SNS03	3	4.4 E-1	4.7 E-2	1.1 E-1	3.4 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	5.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	NC	
04D-SNS04	0.01	3.0 E-1	3.2 E-2	7.6 E-2	2.3 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	4.9	3.4	3.4	3.3	NC	
04D-SNS04	2.5	3.1 E-1	3.3 E-2	7.9 E-2	2.4 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	5.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	NC	
04D-SNS05	0.01	5.3 E-1	5.7 E-2	1.3 E-1	4.1 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	6.6	3.6	3.9	3.5	NC	
04D-SNS05	2.5	4.1 E-1	4.3 E-2	1.0 E-1	3.1 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	5.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	NC	
04D-SNS06	0	4.1 E-1	4.4 E-2	1.0 E-1	3.1 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	4.9	3.4	3.4	3.3	NC	
04D-SNS06	3	2.2 E-1	2.4 E-2	5.7 E-2	1.7 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	4.9	3.4	3.4	3.3	NC	
05D-SNS07	0.1	8.8 E-1	9.5 E-2	2.2 E-1	6.8 E-2	NC	4 E-9	5 E-8	2 E-9	NC	8.5	3.8	4.5	3.7	NC	
05D-SNS08	0.1	5.9 E-1	6.3 E-2	1.5 E-1	4.5 E-2	NC	8 E-10	1 E-8	4 E-10	NC	6.9	3.6	4.0	3.5	NC	
05D-SNS09	0.1	6.7 E-1	7.2 E-2	1.7 E-1	5.1 E-2	NC	8 E-10	1 E-8	4 E-10	NC	7.4	3.7	4.1	3.6	NC	
07D-CS01	0.01	7.2 E-1	7.7 E-2	1.9 E-1	5.5 E-2	NC	4 E-9	5 E-8	2 E-9	NC	10.5	4.1	5.1	3.8	NC	
07D-SNS01	0.01	3.8 E-1	4.1 E-2	9.8 E-2	3.0 E-2	NC	3 E-9	4 E-8	2 E-9	NC	9.9	4.0	4.9	3.8	NC	
07D-SNS02	0.01	3.3 E-1	3.5 E-2	8.3 E-2	2.5 E-2	NC	2 E-9	2 E-8	8 E-10	NC	6.8	3.6	3.9	3.5	NC	
07D-SNS03	0.01	9.7 E-1	1.0 E-1	2.5 E-1	7.5 E-2	NC	3 E-9	4 E-8	2 E-9	NC	7.0	3.6	4.0	3.5	NC	
07D-SNS04	0.01	2.7 E-1	2.9 E-2	6.7 E-2	2.0 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	5.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	NC	
10D-AH01	1	6.2 E-1	6.7 E-2	1.6 E-1	4.8 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	5.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	NC	
10D-AH01	5	4.2 E-1	4.6 E-2	1.1 E-1	3.3 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	5.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	NC	
10D-AH01	10	5.5 E-1	5.9 E-2	1.4 E-1	4.2 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	5.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	NC	
10D-SB02	2.5	4.6 E-1	5.0 E-2	1.2 E-1	3.6 E-2	NC	8 E-9	1 E-7	4 E-9	NC	4.9	3.4	3.4	3.3	NC	
10D-SB02	5	3.9 E-1	4.2 E-2	9.9 E-2	3.0 E-2	NC	1 E-9	2 E-8	6 E-10	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	
10D-SB02	7.5	3.7 E-1	4.0 E-2	9.3 E-2	2.8 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	4.8	3.4	3.4	3.3	NC	
10D-SB02	10	4.6 E-1	5.0 E-2	1.2 E-1	3.5 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	
10D-SB03	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	
10D-SB03	2.5	4.0 E-5	4.7 E-6	1.1 E-5	4.0 E-6	NC	1 E-9	4 E-11	4 E-10	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	
10D-SB03	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	
10D-SB03	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	
10D-SB07	2	3.1 E-1	3.3 E-2	8.9 E-2	2.4 E-2	NC	1 E-8	2 E-7	7 E-9	NC	6.0	3.5	3.7	3.4	NC	
10D-SB07	5	4.2 E-1	4.5 E-2	1.2 E-1	3.2 E-2	NC	2 E-8	2 E-7	8 E-9	NC	6.0	3.5	3.7	3.4	NC	
10D-SB07	10	4.1 E-1	4.4 E-2	1.1 E-1	3.1 E-2	NC	4 E-9	5 E-8	2 E-9	NC	4.9	3.4	3.4	3.3	NC	
10D-SB10	2	3.5 E-1	3.8 E-2	9.0 E-2	2.7 E-2	NC	1 E-9	2 E-8	6 E-10	NC	6.1	3.5	3.7	3.4	NC	
10D-SB10	5	1.9 E-1	2.0 E-2	5.7 E-2	1.4 E-2	NC	1 E-8	2 E-7	6 E-9	NC	4.8	3.4	3.4	3.3	NC	
10D-SB10	10	4.3 E-1	4.6 E-2	1.1 E-1	3.3 E-2	NC	8 E-9	1 E-7	3 E-9	NC	4.9	3.4	3.4	3.3	NC	
10D-SNS01	0.01	3.0 E-1	3.2 E-2	7.6 E-2	2.3 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	5.6	3.5	3.6	3.4	NC	
10D-SNS02	0.01	5.1 E-1	5.4 E-2	1.3 E-1	3.9 E-2	NC	3 E-9	3 E-8	1 E-9	NC	6.2	3.5	3.8	3.4	NC	
10D-SNS03	0.01	4.1 E+0	4.4 E-1	1.1 E+0	3.2 E-1	NC	5 E-9	6 E-8	2 E-9	NC	17.0	4.9	7.0	4.4	NC	
10D-SNS04	0.01	3.2 E-1	3.4 E-2	8.0 E-2	2.4 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	5.8	3.5	3.7	3.4	NC	
10D-SNS05	0	7.5 E-1	8.1 E-2	2.3 E-1	5.8 E-2	NC	6 E-8	7 E-7	3 E-8	NC	6.3	3.6	3.8	3.5	NC	
10D-SNS06	0	1.0 E+0	1.1 E-1	7.8 E-1	8.0 E-2	NC	7 E-7	8 E-6	3 E-7	NC	6.0	3.5	3.7	3.4	NC	
10D-SNS07	0	6.0 E-1	6.5 E-2	1.5 E-1	4.6 E-2	NC	3 E-9	3 E-8	1 E-9	NC	10.1	4.0	4.9	3.8	NC	
10D-SNS08	0	7.5 E-1	8.0 E-2	1.9 E-1	5.7 E-2	NC	3 E-9	4 E-8	1 E-9	NC	8.8	3.9	4.6	3.7	NC	

Table 3-15a Receptors Hazard Index and Cancer Risk Results - Soil
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

Sample Name	Depth	Non-Cancer Hazard Index - Soil					Incremental Lifetime Cancer Risk - Soil				Blood Lead				
		Resident		Construction	Commercial	Maintenance	Construction		Commercial	Maintenance	Resident	Resident	Construction	Commercial	Maintenance
		Child	Adult	Worker	Worker	Worker	Resident	Worker	Worker	Worker	Child	Adult	Worker	Worker	Worker
10D-SNS09	0	4.1 E-1	4.4 E-2	1.0 E-1	3.1 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	5.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	NC
10D-SNS10	0	8.8 E-1	9.4 E-2	2.2 E-1	6.8 E-2	NC	4 E-9	5 E-8	2 E-9	NC	9.3	3.9	4.7	3.7	NC
10D-SNS10	0.1	7.0 E-2	8.4 E-3	1.8 E-2	7.4 E-3	NC	9 E-7	3 E-8	3 E-7	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
10D-SNS11	0	9.9 E-1	1.1 E-1	2.9 E-1	7.6 E-2	NC	5 E-8	6 E-7	2 E-8	NC	6.1	3.5	3.7	3.4	NC
10D-SNS12	0	9.9 E-1	1.1 E-1	2.9 E-1	7.7 E-2	NC	6 E-8	7 E-7	3 E-8	NC	8.5	3.8	4.5	3.7	NC
10D-SNS13	0	8.9 E-1	9.5 E-2	2.2 E-1	6.8 E-2	NC	3 E-9	4 E-8	2 E-9	NC	7.4	3.7	4.1	3.6	NC
10D-SNS14	0	8.4 E-1	9.0 E-2	2.1 E-1	6.5 E-2	NC	3 E-9	4 E-8	2 E-9	NC	6.8	3.6	4.0	3.5	NC
10D-SNS15	0	6.7 E-1	7.1 E-2	1.7 E-1	5.1 E-2	NC	3 E-9	4 E-8	1 E-9	NC	10.1	4.0	4.9	3.8	NC
10D-SNS16	0	8.4 E-1	9.1 E-2	2.1 E-1	6.5 E-2	NC	4 E-9	6 E-8	2 E-9	NC	9.3	3.9	4.7	3.7	NC
10D-SNS17	0	8.7 E-1	9.3 E-2	2.2 E-1	6.6 E-2	NC	3 E-9	3 E-8	1 E-9	NC	8.5	3.8	4.5	3.7	NC
10D-SNS18	0	6.5 E-1	7.0 E-2	1.6 E-1	5.0 E-2	NC	9 E-10	1 E-8	4 E-10	NC	6.2	3.5	3.8	3.5	NC
10D-SNS19	0	5.8 E-1	6.2 E-2	1.5 E-1	4.4 E-2	NC	9 E-10	1 E-8	4 E-10	NC	6.1	3.5	3.7	3.4	NC
10D-SNS20	0	6.4 E-1	6.8 E-2	1.6 E-1	4.9 E-2	NC	1 E-9	1 E-8	5 E-10	NC	7.5	3.7	4.2	3.6	NC
10D-SNS21	0	1.1 E+0	1.2 E-1	2.7 E-1	8.3 E-2	NC	1 E-9	1 E-8	5 E-10	NC	6.8	3.6	3.9	3.5	NC
10D-SNS22	0	5.2 E-1	5.5 E-2	1.3 E-1	3.9 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	5.7	3.5	3.6	3.4	NC
10D-SNS23	0	7.3 E-1	7.8 E-2	1.8 E-1	5.6 E-2	NC	1 E-9	1 E-8	5 E-10	NC	6.9	3.6	4.0	3.5	NC
10D-SNS24	0.1	7.9 E-1	8.8 E-2	2.0 E-1	6.8 E-2	NC	3 E-6	1 E-7	1 E-6	NC	6.3	3.6	3.8	3.5	NC
10D-SNS25	0.1	1.1 E+0	1.2 E-1	2.7 E-1	9.3 E-2	NC	5 E-6	2 E-7	1 E-6	NC	6.0	3.5	3.7	3.4	NC
10D-SNS26	0.1	1.0 E+0	1.1 E-1	2.6 E-1	9.0 E-2	NC	6 E-6	2 E-7	2 E-6	NC	6.1	3.5	3.7	3.4	NC
10D-SNS27	0.1	1.0 E+0	1.1 E-1	2.6 E-1	8.2 E-2	NC	2 E-6	1 E-7	6 E-7	NC	6.8	3.6	3.9	3.5	NC
10D-SNS28	0.1	9.5 E-1	1.0 E-1	2.4 E-1	7.7 E-2	NC	2 E-6	1 E-7	5 E-7	NC	6.3	3.6	3.8	3.5	NC
10D-SNS29	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
10D-SNS30	0.1	9.8 E-2	1.2 E-2	2.6 E-2	1.0 E-2	NC	1 E-6	4 E-8	4 E-7	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
10D-SNS31	0.1	1.1 E+0	1.3 E-1	2.8 E-1	1.1 E-1	NC	1 E-5	4 E-7	4 E-6	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
10D-SNS31	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
10D-SNS32	0.1	2.0 E-1	2.3 E-2	5.2 E-2	2.1 E-2	NC	2 E-6	7 E-8	7 E-7	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
10D-SNS33	0.1	1.9 E-1	2.2 E-2	4.9 E-2	2.0 E-2	NC	2 E-6	7 E-8	7 E-7	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
10D-SNS34	0.1	9.1 E-1	1.1 E-1	2.4 E-1	9.6 E-2	NC	1 E-5	3 E-7	3 E-6	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
10D-SNS35	0.1	2.4 E-1	2.9 E-2	6.3 E-2	2.5 E-2	NC	3 E-6	9 E-8	9 E-7	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
10D-SNS36	0.1	5.9 E-1	7.0 E-2	1.5 E-1	6.2 E-2	NC	7 E-6	2 E-7	2 E-6	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
10D-SS10	0.1	4.7 E-1	5.1 E-2	1.5 E-1	3.6 E-2	NC	4 E-8	5 E-7	2 E-8	NC	5.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	NC
10D-SS21	0.1	7.7 E-1	8.3 E-2	2.0 E-1	6.0 E-2	NC	4 E-9	5 E-8	2 E-9	NC	8.5	3.8	4.5	3.7	NC
10D-SS22	0.1	9.0 E-1	9.6 E-2	2.3 E-1	6.9 E-2	NC	3 E-9	3 E-8	1 E-9	NC	6.3	3.6	3.8	3.5	NC
11D-SNS03	0.01	5.8 E-1	6.3 E-2	1.5 E-1	4.5 E-2	NC	4 E-9	5 E-8	2 E-9	NC	5.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	NC
11D-SNS03	3	3.4 E-1	3.6 E-2	8.5 E-2	2.6 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	4.9	3.4	3.4	3.3	NC
11D-SNS04	0.01	6.9 E-1	7.4 E-2	1.8 E-1	5.3 E-2	NC	6 E-9	8 E-8	3 E-9	NC	16.8	4.9	6.9	4.4	NC
11D-SNS04	3	3.7 E-1	4.0 E-2	9.3 E-2	2.8 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
11D-SNS05	0.01	1.8 E-1	1.9 E-2	4.5 E-2	1.3 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	5.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	NC
11D-SNS05	1.5	4.5 E-1	4.8 E-2	1.4 E-1	3.4 E-2	NC	3 E-8	4 E-7	2 E-8	NC	5.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	NC
11D-SNS05	3	2.4 E-1	2.6 E-2	6.2 E-2	1.9 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	4.9	3.4	3.4	3.3	NC
11D-SNS06	0.01	2.7 E-1	2.9 E-2	6.9 E-2	2.1 E-2	NC	3 E-9	3 E-8	1 E-9	NC	6.0	3.5	3.7	3.4	NC

Table 3-15a Receptors Hazard Index and Cancer Risk Results - Soil
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

Sample Name	Depth	Non-Cancer Hazard Index - Soil					Incremental Lifetime Cancer Risk - Soil				Blood Lead				
		Resident		Construction	Commercial	Maintenance	Construction		Commercial	Maintenance	Resident	Resident	Construction	Commercial	Maintenance
		Child	Adult	Worker	Worker	Worker	Resident	Worker	Worker	Worker	Child	Adult	Worker	Worker	Worker
11D-SNS06	1.5	3.4 E-1	3.7 E-2	9.7 E-2	2.6 E-2	NC	1 E-8	2 E-7	6 E-9	NC	5.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	NC
11D-SNS07	0.01	5.4 E-1	5.8 E-2	1.4 E-1	4.2 E-2	NC	6 E-9	7 E-8	3 E-9	NC	7.5	3.7	4.2	3.6	NC
11D-SNS08	2	3.7 E-1	3.9 E-2	1.1 E-1	2.8 E-2	NC	2 E-8	3 E-7	1 E-8	NC	8.0	3.8	4.3	3.6	NC
11D-SNS09	2	6.0 E-1	6.5 E-2	1.5 E-1	4.6 E-2	NC	3 E-9	4 E-8	2 E-9	NC	9.3	3.9	4.7	3.7	NC
11D-SNS10	0.1	1.3 E-1	1.6 E-2	3.5 E-2	1.4 E-2	NC	2 E-6	5 E-8	5 E-7	NC	8.3	3.8	4.4	3.6	NC
11D-SNS11	0.1	8.0 E-2	9.6 E-3	2.1 E-2	8.5 E-3	NC	1 E-6	3 E-8	3 E-7	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
32D-SB05	2.5	1.7 E-1	1.9 E-2	4.4 E-2	1.3 E-2	1.2 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.7	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3
32D-SB05	7	3.5 E-1	3.8 E-2	8.9 E-2	2.7 E-2	2.4 E-2	4 E-10	5 E-9	2 E-10	2 E-10	4.7	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3
32D-SB05	10	1.6 E-1	1.7 E-2	4.1 E-2	1.2 E-2	1.1 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.7	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3
32D-SB06	2.5	3.0 E-1	3.2 E-2	7.5 E-2	2.3 E-2	2.0 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.9	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
32D-SB06	10	2.2 E-1	2.4 E-2	5.6 E-2	1.7 E-2	1.5 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.8	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3
32D-SB07	2.5	4.1 E-1	4.4 E-2	1.3 E-1	3.2 E-2	2.9 E-2	4 E-8	5 E-7	2 E-8	2 E-8	5.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
32D-SB07	5	4.0 E-1	4.3 E-2	1.0 E-1	3.1 E-2	2.8 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.8	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
32D-SB07	10	2.6 E-1	2.8 E-2	6.5 E-2	2.0 E-2	1.8 E-2	2 E-9	5 E-11	4 E-10	4 E-10	4.7	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3
33D-AH01	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
33D-AH01	0.01	2.8 E-1	3.0 E-2	7.2 E-2	2.2 E-2	2.0 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.9	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
33D-AH01	6	3.7 E-1	4.0 E-2	9.4 E-2	3.0 E-2	2.7 E-2	2 E-8	2 E-7	7 E-9	6 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
33D-AH01	10	4.8 E-1	5.2 E-2	1.2 E-1	3.7 E-2	3.3 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
33D-SB01	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
33D-SB01	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
33D-SB01	10	3.8 E-5	4.4 E-6	9.9 E-6	3.8 E-6	3.4 E-6	1 E-9	4 E-11	4 E-10	3 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35D-AH02	1	4.8 E-1	5.1 E-2	1.2 E-1	3.7 E-2	3.3 E-2	3 E-9	4 E-8	1 E-9	1 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35D-AH02	3	6.0 E-1	6.5 E-2	1.5 E-1	4.6 E-2	4.2 E-2	9 E-10	1 E-8	4 E-10	4 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35D-AH02	3.5	6.0 E-1	6.5 E-2	1.5 E-1	4.6 E-2	4.2 E-2	9 E-10	1 E-8	4 E-10	4 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35D-AH04	1	4.1 E-1	4.4 E-2	1.0 E-1	3.2 E-2	2.9 E-2	9 E-10	1 E-8	4 E-10	4 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35D-AH04	1.5	4.1 E-1	4.4 E-2	1.0 E-1	3.2 E-2	2.9 E-2	9 E-10	1 E-8	4 E-10	4 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35D-AH04	3	4.1 E-1	4.3 E-2	1.0 E-1	3.1 E-2	2.8 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35D-AH04	3.5	4.1 E-1	4.3 E-2	1.0 E-1	3.1 E-2	2.8 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35D-AH1B	1	3.9 E-1	4.2 E-2	9.8 E-2	3.0 E-2	2.7 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.9	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
35D-AH1B	3	3.7 E-1	3.9 E-2	9.2 E-2	2.8 E-2	2.5 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
35D-AH1B	10	3.4 E-4	4.0 E-5	9.0 E-5	3.4 E-5	3.1 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35D-MV01	0.01	4.4 E-1	4.7 E-2	1.1 E-1	3.4 E-2	3.0 E-2	2 E-9	3 E-8	9 E-10	8 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35D-MV01	3	4.3 E-1	4.7 E-2	1.1 E-1	3.3 E-2	3.0 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35D-MV01	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35D-MV01	10	1.4 E-7	1.6 E-8	3.7 E-8	1.4 E-8	1.2 E-8	5 E-12	1 E-13	1 E-12	1 E-12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35D-SB25	2.5	5.0 E-5	5.9 E-6	1.3 E-5	5.0 E-6	4.5 E-6	2 E-9	5 E-11	5 E-10	4 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35D-SB25	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35D-SB26	2.5	3.2 E-5	3.7 E-6	8.4 E-6	3.2 E-6	2.9 E-6	1 E-9	3 E-11	3 E-10	3 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35D-SB26	6	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35D-SB26	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35D-SNS15	1	4.3 E-1	4.6 E-2	1.1 E-1	3.3 E-2	3.0 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3

Table 3-15a Receptors Hazard Index and Cancer Risk Results - Soil
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

Sample Name	Depth	Non-Cancer Hazard Index - Soil					Incremental Lifetime Cancer Risk - Soil				Blood Lead					
		Resident		Construction	Commercial	Maintenance	Resident		Construction	Commercial	Maintenance	Resident	Resident	Construction	Commercial	Maintenance
		Child	Adult	Worker	Worker	Worker	Child	Worker	Worker	Worker	Child	Adult	Worker	Worker	Worker	
35D-SNS15	4	3.6 E-1	3.8 E-2	9.0 E-2	2.7 E-2	2.5 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	
36D-AH01B01	1	3.6 E-1	3.8 E-2	9.1 E-2	2.7 E-2	2.5 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	
36D-AH01B01	5	2.6 E-1	2.8 E-2	6.7 E-2	2.0 E-2	1.8 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
36D-SB01	2.5	1.9 E-4	2.2 E-5	5.0 E-5	1.9 E-5	1.7 E-5	5 E-9	2 E-10	1 E-9	1 E-9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
36D-SB01	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
36D-SB01	11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
36D-SB02	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
36D-SB02	3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
36D-SB02	6	2.9 E-5	3.4 E-6	7.5 E-6	2.8 E-6	2.6 E-6	1 E-9	3 E-11	3 E-10	3 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
36D-SB02	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
36D-SNS01	0	3.1 E-4	3.6 E-5	8.1 E-5	3.1 E-5	2.7 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
36D-SNS01	0.01	6.8 E-1	7.3 E-2	1.7 E-1	5.2 E-2	4.7 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	
36D-SNS01	3	2.5 E-1	2.6 E-2	6.2 E-2	1.9 E-2	1.7 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	
37D-AH01	10	4.9 E-1	5.2 E-2	1.2 E-1	3.7 E-2	3.4 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	
37D-SB01	6	4.0 E-5	4.7 E-6	1.0 E-5	4.0 E-6	3.6 E-6	1 E-9	4 E-11	4 E-10	3 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
37D-SB01	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
38D-AH01B01	5	2.8 E-4	3.3 E-5	7.3 E-5	2.8 E-5	2.5 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
38D-AH01B01	10	2.0 E-4	2.3 E-5	5.2 E-5	1.9 E-5	1.8 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
38D-SB08	2.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
39D-AH01	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
39D-AH01	0.01	3.0 E-1	3.2 E-2	7.5 E-2	2.3 E-2	2.1 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	
39D-AH01	8	2.1 E-1	2.3 E-2	5.4 E-2	1.6 E-2	1.5 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	
39D-AH01	11	2.1 E-1	2.2 E-2	5.3 E-2	1.6 E-2	1.4 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.9	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	
39D-SB01	2.5	8.2 E-5	9.6 E-6	2.1 E-5	8.1 E-6	7.3 E-6	3 E-9	9 E-11	8 E-10	7 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
39D-SB01	5	5.6 E-5	6.5 E-6	1.5 E-5	5.5 E-6	5.0 E-6	2 E-9	6 E-11	6 E-10	5 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
39D-SB01	10	6.9 E-5	8.0 E-6	1.8 E-5	6.8 E-6	6.1 E-6	2 E-9	7 E-11	7 E-10	6 E-10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
A49-LBP01	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	
A49-LBP01	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	
A49-LBP01	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.8	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	
A49-LBP02	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	
A49-LBP02	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	
A49-LBP02	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.9	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	
A49-LBP03	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	
A49-LBP03	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.9	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	
A49-LBP03	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.9	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3	
A49-LBP04	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.2	3.5	3.8	3.5	3.4	
A49-LBP04	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.7	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	
A49-LBP04	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	
A49-LBP05	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4	
A49-LBP05	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	
A49-LBP05	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	

Table 3-15a Receptors Hazard Index and Cancer Risk Results - Soil
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

Sample Name	Depth	Non-Cancer Hazard Index - Soil					Incremental Lifetime Cancer Risk - Soil				Blood Lead				
		Resident		Construction	Commercial	Maintenance	Construction		Commercial	Maintenance	Resident	Resident	Construction	Commercial	Maintenance
		Child	Adult	Worker	Worker	Worker	Resident	Worker	Worker	Worker	Child	Adult	Worker	Worker	Worker
A49-LBP06	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4
A49-LBP06	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4
A49-LBP06	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3
A49-LBP07	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
A49-LBP07	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
A49-LBP07	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
A49-LBP08	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3
A49-LBP08	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
A49-LBP08	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.9	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
A49-LBP09	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3
A49-LBP09	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3
A49-LBP09	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
A49-LBP10	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.0	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.4
A49-LBP10	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.0	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.4
A49-LBP10	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.0	3.5	3.7	3.4	3.4
A49-LBP11	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3
A49-LBP11	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.9	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
A49-LBP11	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.9	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
A49-LBP12	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.6	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.4
A49-LBP12	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4
A49-LBP12	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4
A49-LBP13	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
A49-LBP13	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
A49-LBP13	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
A49-LBP14	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3
A49-LBP14	0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
A49-LBP14	1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	5.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.3
C10-SS01	0.5	8.0 E-1	8.5 E-2	2.0 E-1	6.1 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	5.8	3.5	3.6	3.4	NC
C10-SS02	0.5	6.5 E-1	6.9 E-2	1.6 E-1	5.0 E-2	NC	2 E-9	3 E-8	1 E-9	NC	7.1	3.7	4.0	3.5	NC
C10-SS03	0.5	6.5 E-1	6.9 E-2	1.6 E-1	5.0 E-2	NC	3 E-9	3 E-8	1 E-9	NC	8.0	3.8	4.3	3.6	NC
C10-SS04	0.5	6.2 E-1	6.7 E-2	1.6 E-1	4.8 E-2	NC	2 E-9	3 E-8	1 E-9	NC	7.6	3.7	4.2	3.6	NC
C10-SS05	0.5	6.0 E-1	6.5 E-2	1.5 E-1	4.6 E-2	NC	5 E-9	3 E-8	2 E-9	NC	7.0	3.6	4.0	3.5	NC
C14-SS01	0.5	6.8 E-1	7.3 E-2	1.7 E-1	5.2 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	5.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	NC
C14-SS02	0.5	5.4 E-1	5.8 E-2	1.4 E-1	4.2 E-2	NC	2 E-9	6 E-11	6 E-10	NC	5.8	3.5	3.6	3.4	NC
C14-SS03	0.5	5.5 E-1	5.9 E-2	1.4 E-1	4.2 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	5.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	NC
C14-SS04	0.5	5.5 E-1	5.8 E-2	1.4 E-1	4.2 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	5.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	NC
C15-SS01	0.5	8.4 E-1	9.0 E-2	2.1 E-1	6.4 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	5.8	3.5	3.6	3.4	NC
C15-SS02	0.5	8.5 E-1	9.1 E-2	2.1 E-1	6.5 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	5.8	3.5	3.6	3.4	NC
C15-SS03	0.5	7.9 E-1	8.5 E-2	2.0 E-1	6.1 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	5.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	NC
C15-SS04	0.5	8.1 E-1	8.7 E-2	2.1 E-1	6.2 E-2	NC	2 E-9	7 E-11	7 E-10	NC	5.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	NC
C15-SS05	0.1	7.2 E-1	7.8 E-2	1.8 E-1	5.6 E-2	NC	2 E-9	2 E-8	8 E-10	NC	6.4	3.6	3.8	3.5	NC

Table 3-15a Receptors Hazard Index and Cancer Risk Results - Soil
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
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Sample Name	Depth	Non-Cancer Hazard Index - Soil					Incremental Lifetime Cancer Risk - Soil				Blood Lead				
		Resident		Construction	Commercial	Maintenance	Construction		Commercial	Maintenance	Resident	Resident	Construction	Commercial	Maintenance
		Child	Adult	Worker	Worker	Worker	Resident	Worker	Worker	Worker	Child	Adult	Worker	Worker	Worker
C15-SS06	0.1	7.8 E-1	8.3 E-2	2.0 E-1	5.9 E-2	NC	1 E-9	1 E-8	5 E-10	NC	6.3	3.6	3.8	3.5	NC
C15-SS07	0.1	8.4 E-1	9.0 E-2	2.1 E-1	6.4 E-2	NC	5 E-10	7 E-9	2 E-10	NC	5.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	NC
C15-SS08	0.1	8.7 E-1	9.4 E-2	2.2 E-1	6.7 E-2	NC	1 E-9	2 E-8	6 E-10	NC	5.7	3.5	3.6	3.4	NC
C15-SS12	0	5.4 E-1	5.8 E-2	1.4 E-1	4.1 E-2	NC	3 E-10	4 E-9	1 E-10	NC	5.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	NC
C15-SS13	0	5.2 E-1	5.6 E-2	1.3 E-1	4.0 E-2	NC	4 E-9	5 E-8	2 E-9	NC	5.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	NC
C15-SS14	0	5.8 E-1	6.3 E-2	1.5 E-1	4.5 E-2	NC	4 E-9	5 E-8	2 E-9	NC	5.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	NC
C15-SS15	0	6.2 E-1	6.6 E-2	1.6 E-1	4.7 E-2	NC	1 E-9	1 E-8	5 E-10	NC	6.1	3.5	3.7	3.4	NC
C15-SS16	0	6.4 E-1	6.9 E-2	1.6 E-1	4.9 E-2	NC	5 E-10	6 E-9	2 E-10	NC	5.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	NC
C15-SS17	0	7.0 E-1	7.5 E-2	1.8 E-1	5.4 E-2	NC	4 E-10	5 E-9	2 E-10	NC	5.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	NC
C15-SS18	0	5.7 E-1	6.1 E-2	1.4 E-1	4.4 E-2	NC	6 E-10	8 E-9	3 E-10	NC	5.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	NC
C15-SS19	0	4.3 E-1	4.6 E-2	1.1 E-1	3.3 E-2	NC	4 E-10	5 E-9	2 E-10	NC	5.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	NC
C15-SS20	0	4.5 E-1	4.8 E-2	1.1 E-1	3.4 E-2	NC	5 E-10	6 E-9	2 E-10	NC	5.6	3.5	3.6	3.4	NC
C15-SS21	0	5.0 E-1	5.4 E-2	1.3 E-1	3.8 E-2	NC	2 E-10	3 E-9	1 E-10	NC	5.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	NC
C15-SS22	0	5.8 E-1	6.2 E-2	1.5 E-1	4.4 E-2	NC	2 E-9	2 E-8	7 E-10	NC	5.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	NC
C15-SS23	0	5.7 E-1	6.1 E-2	1.5 E-1	4.4 E-2	NC	3 E-10	4 E-9	1 E-10	NC	5.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	NC
C15-SS24	0	4.5 E-1	4.8 E-2	1.1 E-1	3.4 E-2	NC	3 E-10	4 E-9	1 E-10	NC	5.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	NC
C15-SS25	0	5.3 E-1	5.7 E-2	1.4 E-1	4.0 E-2	NC	5 E-9	6 E-8	2 E-9	NC	5.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	NC
C15-SS26	0	4.1 E-1	4.4 E-2	1.0 E-1	3.1 E-2	NC	3 E-10	4 E-9	1 E-10	NC	5.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	NC
C29-SS01	0.5	5.5 E-1	5.9 E-2	1.4 E-1	4.2 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	4.9	3.4	3.4	3.3	NC
C32-SNS01	0.1	4.6 E-1	4.9 E-2	1.2 E-1	3.5 E-2	NC	2 E-9	9 E-9	6 E-10	NC	7.2	3.7	4.1	3.5	NC
C32-SNS02	0.1	4.2 E-1	4.5 E-2	1.1 E-1	3.2 E-2	NC	5 E-9	1 E-8	2 E-9	NC	7.4	3.7	4.1	3.6	NC
C32-SS01	0.5	6.4 E-1	6.9 E-2	1.6 E-1	4.9 E-2	NC	3 E-9	4 E-8	2 E-9	NC	12.0	4.3	5.5	4.0	NC
C32-SS02	0.5	2.0 E+0	2.1 E-1	5.0 E-1	1.5 E-1	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	6.5	3.6	3.9	3.5	NC
C41-SB01	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SB01	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SB01	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SB01	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SB02	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SB02	2	2.6 E-3	2.7 E-4	6.7 E-4	2.0 E-4	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SB02	5	6.4 E-3	6.9 E-4	1.7 E-3	4.9 E-4	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SB02	10	4.9 E-3	5.3 E-4	1.3 E-3	3.8 E-4	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SB03	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SB03	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SB03	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SB03	10	5.5 E-4	5.9 E-5	1.4 E-4	4.2 E-5	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SB04	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SB04	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SB04	5	4.0 E-3	4.3 E-4	1.0 E-3	3.1 E-4	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SB04	10	2.4 E-3	2.5 E-4	6.2 E-4	1.8 E-4	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SB05	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SB05	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC

Table 3-15a Receptors Hazard Index and Cancer Risk Results - Soil
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

Sample Name	Depth	Non-Cancer Hazard Index - Soil					Incremental Lifetime Cancer Risk - Soil				Blood Lead				
		Resident		Construction	Commercial	Maintenance	Construction		Commercial	Maintenance	Resident	Resident	Construction	Commercial	Maintenance
		Child	Adult	Worker	Worker	Worker	Resident	Worker	Worker	Worker	Child	Adult	Worker	Worker	Worker
C41-SB06	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SB06	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SB06	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SB06	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SB07	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SB07	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SB07	5	1.1 E-3	1.2 E-4	2.9 E-4	8.5 E-5	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SB07	10	3.7 E-3	3.9 E-4	9.5 E-4	2.8 E-4	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SB08	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SB08	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SB08	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SB08	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SB09	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SB09	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SB09	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SS01	0.5	5.6 E-1	6.0 E-2	1.4 E-1	4.3 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	5.7	3.5	3.6	3.4	NC
C41-SS02	0.5	3.6 E-1	3.9 E-2	9.1 E-2	2.8 E-2	NC	2 E-9	5 E-11	5 E-10	NC	8.8	3.9	4.6	3.7	NC
C41-SS03	0.5	6.2 E-1	6.6 E-2	1.6 E-1	4.7 E-2	NC	2 E-9	5 E-11	4 E-10	NC	5.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	NC
C41-SS04	0.5	4.7 E-1	5.0 E-2	1.2 E-1	3.6 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	5.1	3.4	3.5	3.4	NC
C41-SS04	1.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SS05	0.5	5.0 E-1	5.3 E-2	1.3 E-1	3.8 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	5.1	3.4	3.4	3.4	NC
C41-SS06	0.25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SS07	0	6.2 E-1	6.7 E-2	1.6 E-1	4.8 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	5.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	NC
C41-SS07	0.25	4.6 E-3	4.9 E-4	1.2 E-3	3.5 E-4	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SS07	5	2.9 E-2	3.1 E-3	7.6 E-3	2.2 E-3	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SS07	10	3.5 E-2	3.7 E-3	9.0 E-3	2.7 E-3	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SS08	0	5.0 E-1	5.3 E-2	1.3 E-1	3.8 E-2	NC	6 E-11	7 E-10	3 E-11	NC	5.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	NC
C41-SS08	0.25	3.5 E-2	3.7 E-3	9.0 E-3	2.7 E-3	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SS08	5	1.0 E-2	1.1 E-3	2.7 E-3	8.0 E-4	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SS08	10	2.6 E-3	2.7 E-4	6.7 E-4	2.0 E-4	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SS09	0.25	6.8 E-4	7.2 E-5	1.8 E-4	5.2 E-5	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SS09	5	1.3 E-3	1.4 E-4	3.4 E-4	9.9 E-5	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SS09	10	3.8 E-4	4.1 E-5	1.0 E-4	2.9 E-5	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SS10	0.25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SS11	0.25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SS12	0.25	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SS13	0.5	5.1 E-4	5.5 E-5	1.3 E-4	3.9 E-5	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SS13	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SS13	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SS14	0.5	4.4 E-4	4.7 E-5	1.1 E-4	3.4 E-5	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SS14	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC

Table 3-15a Receptors Hazard Index and Cancer Risk Results - Soil
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

Sample Name	Depth	Non-Cancer Hazard Index - Soil					Incremental Lifetime Cancer Risk - Soil				Blood Lead				
		Resident		Construction	Commercial	Maintenance	Construction		Commercial	Maintenance	Resident	Resident	Construction	Commercial	Maintenance
		Child	Adult	Worker	Worker	Worker	Resident	Worker	Worker	Worker	Child	Adult	Worker	Worker	Worker
C41-SS14	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SS15	0.5	6.2 E-4	6.7 E-5	1.6 E-4	4.8 E-5	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SS15	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SS15	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SS16	0	1.0 E+0	1.1 E-1	2.7 E-1	8.0 E-2	NC	5 E-11	7 E-10	2 E-11	NC	5.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	NC
C41-SS16	0.5	8.0 E-4	8.6 E-5	2.1 E-4	6.2 E-5	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SS16	2	2.2 E-3	2.3 E-4	5.7 E-4	1.7 E-4	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SS16	5	1.7 E-3	1.8 E-4	4.3 E-4	1.3 E-4	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SS17	0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
C4-SNS01	0.1	5.4 E-1	5.8 E-2	1.9 E-1	4.2 E-2	NC	3 E-7	8 E-7	9 E-8	NC	11.4	4.2	5.3	3.9	NC
C4-SNS02	0.1	1.4 E+0	1.6 E-1	3.7 E-1	1.1 E-1	NC	2 E-6	2 E-7	4 E-7	NC	27.0	6.2	9.99	5.4	NC
C4-SNS02	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	7.1	3.7	4.0	3.5	NC
C4-SNS03	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	4 E-8	1 E-9	1 E-8	NC	9.3	3.9	4.7	3.7	NC
C4-SNS04	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	2 E-8	5 E-10	4 E-9	NC	4.8	3.4	3.4	3.3	NC
C4-SNS05	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	6 E-7	2 E-8	2 E-7	NC	8.6	3.9	4.5	3.7	NC
C4-SNS06	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	1 E-7	4 E-9	3 E-8	NC	5.5	3.5	3.6	3.4	NC
C4-SNS07	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	18.2	5.1	7.3	4.6	NC
C4-SNS07	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	5.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	NC
C4-SNS08	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	5.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	NC
C4-SNS09	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	5.3	3.4	3.5	3.4	NC
C4-SNS10	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	5.0	3.4	3.4	3.3	NC
D(E)-SNS02	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	5.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	NC
D(E)-SNS03	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	5.1	3.4	3.4	3.3	NC
D(E)-SNS04	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	5.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	NC
D(E)-SNS05	0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	5.2	3.4	3.5	3.4	NC
FCS-SB01	1	4.2 E-1	4.5 E-2	1.1 E-1	3.2 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	4.9	3.4	3.4	3.3	NC
FCS-SB01	2.5	5.2 E-5	6.1 E-6	1.4 E-5	5.2 E-6	NC	2 E-9	5 E-11	5 E-10	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
FCS-SB01	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC
FCS-SB01	7	3.9 E-1	4.2 E-2	9.8 E-2	3.0 E-2	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	4.9	3.4	3.4	3.3	NC
FCS-SB01	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC

Notes and Key:

Bolded values indicate exceedance of regulatory thresholds

NA = Not applicable

NC = Maintenance worker scenario only evaluated for potential roadway land use at Sites 32D through 39D

**Table 3-15b Receptors Hazard Index and Cancer Risk Results - Soil Vapor
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Sample Name	Depth	Non-Cancer Hazard Index - Soil Vapor					Incremental Lifetime Cancer Risk - Soil Vapor			
		Resident		Construction	Commercial	Maintenance	Construction Commercial Maintenance			
		Child	Adult	Worker	Worker	Worker	Resident	Worker	Worker	Worker
04D-SP23	5	1.0 E-4	4.3 E-5	5.4 E-7	1.6 E-5	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC
04D-SP23	10	3.8 E-3	1.6 E-3	1.6 E-5	5.9 E-4	NC	4 E-7	9 E-11	9 E-8	NC
07D-SP12	10	3.5 E-2	1.5 E-2	1.4 E-4	5.4 E-3	NC	2 E-6	5 E-10	5 E-7	NC
07D-SP13	10	6.2 E-2	2.6 E-2	2.5 E-4	9.6 E-3	NC	5 E-6	1 E-9	1 E-6	NC
07D-SP14	10	2.3 E-2	9.8 E-3	9.0 E-5	3.6 E-3	NC	1 E-6	3 E-10	3 E-7	NC
07D-SP15	10	6.1 E-2	2.6 E-2	2.4 E-4	9.4 E-3	NC	3 E-6	7 E-10	7 E-7	NC
10D-SP30	10	6.0 E-4	2.6 E-4	2.5 E-6	9.3 E-5	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC
10D-SP31	10	4.0 E-3	1.7 E-3	1.6 E-5	6.1 E-4	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC
10D-SP32	10	5.8 E-4	2.5 E-4	2.5 E-6	9.0 E-5	NC	5 E-8	1 E-11	1 E-8	NC
10D-SP33	10	1.1 E-4	4.6 E-5	4.7 E-7	1.6 E-5	NC	8 E-9	2 E-12	2 E-9	NC
10D-SP34	5	3.9 E-5	1.7 E-5	2.1 E-7	6.0 E-6	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC
10D-SP34	10	6.6 E-3	2.8 E-3	2.7 E-5	1.0 E-3	NC	5 E-7	1 E-10	1 E-7	NC
11D-SP18	10	2.5 E-4	1.1 E-4	1.1 E-6	3.8 E-5	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC
11D-SP19	10	3.3 E-3	1.4 E-3	1.3 E-5	5.1 E-4	NC	1 E-7	3 E-11	3 E-8	NC
11D-SP20	10	4.3 E-3	1.9 E-3	1.8 E-5	6.7 E-4	NC	1 E-6	3 E-10	2 E-7	NC
11D-SP21	10	3.8 E-3	1.6 E-3	1.6 E-5	6.0 E-4	NC	9 E-7	2 E-10	2 E-7	NC
11D-SP22	10	1.4 E-2	5.9 E-3	5.8 E-5	2.1 E-3	NC	3 E-6	9 E-10	8 E-7	NC
11D-SP23	5	4.7 E-5	2.0 E-5	2.5 E-7	7.3 E-6	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC
11D-SP24	10	6.2 E-4	2.7 E-4	2.6 E-6	9.6 E-5	NC	6 E-9	1 E-12	1 E-9	NC
11D-SP25	5	2.2 E-4	9.5 E-5	1.2 E-6	3.5 E-5	NC	5 E-9	3 E-12	2 E-9	NC
11D-SP25	10	2.0 E-3	8.5 E-4	7.8 E-6	3.1 E-4	NC	1 E-7	3 E-11	3 E-8	NC
32D-SP01	10	2.2 E+0	9.6 E-1	8.9 E-3	3.5 E-1	8.0 E-3	2 E-4	5 E-8	5 E-5	1 E-6
32D-SP02	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
32D-SP03	10	3.9 E-1	1.7 E-1	1.5 E-3	6.0 E-2	1.4 E-3	1 E-4	3 E-8	3 E-5	6 E-7
32D-SP04	10	3.9 E-1	1.7 E-1	1.5 E-3	6.0 E-2	1.4 E-3	5 E-5	1 E-8	1 E-5	3 E-7
32D-SP04	15	1.0 E-1	4.3 E-2	3.8 E-4	1.6 E-2	3.5 E-4	2 E-5	4 E-9	4 E-6	9 E-8
32D-SP05	10	3.6 E+0	1.6 E+0	1.4 E-2	5.6 E-1	1.3 E-2	3 E-4	8 E-8	7 E-5	2 E-6
32D-SP06	10	3.2 E+0	1.4 E+0	1.2 E-2	4.9 E-1	1.1 E-2	2 E-4	4 E-8	4 E-5	9 E-7
32D-SP06	20	4.4 E+0	1.9 E+0	1.6 E-2	6.9 E-1	1.5 E-2	8 E-4	2 E-7	2 E-4	4 E-6
32D-SP07	10	3.7 E-1	1.6 E-1	1.5 E-3	5.7 E-2	1.3 E-3	7 E-5	2 E-8	2 E-5	4 E-7
32D-SP07	15	1.9 E-2	7.9 E-3	6.3 E-5	2.6 E-3	5.7 E-5	4 E-6	1 E-9	1 E-6	2 E-8
32D-SP07	19	2.9 E-2	1.3 E-2	1.0 E-4	4.2 E-3	9.3 E-5	4 E-6	1 E-9	1 E-6	2 E-8
33D-SP05	5	2.1 E-2	8.9 E-3	1.0 E-4	3.2 E-3	9.1 E-5	5 E-6	2 E-9	1 E-6	4 E-8
33D-SP05	10	1.9 E-2	8.3 E-3	8.1 E-5	3.0 E-3	7.3 E-5	5 E-6	1 E-9	1 E-6	3 E-8
33D-SP05	20	1.9 E-2	8.2 E-3	7.2 E-5	3.0 E-3	6.5 E-5	3 E-6	8 E-10	8 E-7	2 E-8
33D-SP06	10	8.3 E-3	3.5 E-3	3.4 E-5	1.3 E-3	3.1 E-5	2 E-6	4 E-10	4 E-7	9 E-9
33D-SP07	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
33D-SP07	20	2.6 E-2	1.1 E-2	9.6 E-5	4.0 E-3	8.7 E-5	1 E-6	3 E-10	3 E-7	6 E-9
33D-SP08	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
33D-SP08	20	3.5 E-2	1.5 E-2	1.3 E-4	5.4 E-3	1.2 E-4	1 E-6	3 E-10	3 E-7	7 E-9
33D-SP09	10	1.8 E-1	7.6 E-2	7.6 E-4	2.8 E-2	6.8 E-4	4 E-5	1 E-8	1 E-5	3 E-7
33D-SP09	20	1.0 E-1	4.3 E-2	3.8 E-4	1.6 E-2	3.5 E-4	2 E-5	6 E-9	6 E-6	1 E-7
33D-SP10	10	1.2 E-2	5.0 E-3	4.9 E-5	1.8 E-3	4.5 E-5	3 E-6	8 E-10	7 E-7	2 E-8
34D-SP01	10	2.8 E-1	1.2 E-1	1.2 E-3	4.3 E-2	1.1 E-3	7 E-5	2 E-8	2 E-5	4 E-7
34D-SP02	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
34D-SP03	10	3.6 E-2	1.6 E-2	1.4 E-4	5.7 E-3	1.3 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA
34D-SP03	15	8.5 E-2	3.7 E-2	3.2 E-4	1.3 E-2	2.9 E-4	5 E-6	1 E-9	1 E-6	3 E-8
34D-SP04	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
34D-SP06	10	1.7 E-3	7.5 E-4	6.9 E-6	2.7 E-4	6.2 E-6	2 E-7	4 E-11	4 E-8	9 E-10
34D-SP06	20	1.2 E-3	5.2 E-4	4.5 E-6	1.9 E-4	4.0 E-6	1 E-7	3 E-11	3 E-8	6 E-10
34D-SP07	5	9.4 E-3	4.0 E-3	4.6 E-5	1.5 E-3	4.1 E-5	1 E-6	3 E-10	2 E-7	6 E-9
34D-SP07	10	1.1 E-2	4.9 E-3	4.7 E-5	1.8 E-3	4.2 E-5	2 E-6	5 E-10	5 E-7	1 E-8
34D-SP07	15	5.0 E-3	2.1 E-3	1.3 E-5	5.4 E-4	1.2 E-5	2 E-7	4 E-11	4 E-8	1 E-9
34D-SP07	20	6.8 E-3	2.9 E-3	2.5 E-5	1.0 E-3	2.3 E-5	1 E-6	3 E-10	3 E-7	7 E-9
34D-SP08	5	2.5 E-1	1.1 E-1	1.1 E-3	3.8 E-2	9.9 E-4	2 E-5	6 E-9	5 E-6	1 E-7
34D-SP08	10	1.8 E-1	7.7 E-2	7.1 E-4	2.8 E-2	6.4 E-4	2 E-5	4 E-9	4 E-6	9 E-8
34D-SP08	20	2.3 E-2	1.0 E-2	8.6 E-5	3.6 E-3	7.7 E-5	2 E-6	5 E-10	5 E-7	1 E-8
34D-SP09	10	1.7 E-2	7.3 E-3	6.8 E-5	2.6 E-3	6.1 E-5	2 E-6	6 E-10	5 E-7	1 E-8
34D-SP09	20	9.4 E-3	4.0 E-3	3.5 E-5	1.5 E-3	3.1 E-5	1 E-6	3 E-10	3 E-7	6 E-9

**Table 3-15b Receptors Hazard Index and Cancer Risk Results - Soil Vapor
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Sample Name	Depth	Non-Cancer Hazard Index - Soil Vapor					Incremental Lifetime Cancer Risk - Soil Vapor			
		Resident		Construction	Commercial	Maintenance	Construction Commercial Maintenance			
		Child	Adult	Worker	Worker	Worker	Resident	Worker	Worker	Worker
35D-MV01	9.95	9.4 E+0	4.0 E+0	3.8 E-2	1.5 E+0	3.4 E-2	2 E-3	6 E-7	6 E-4	1 E-5
35D-MV01	15.45	2.1 E+0	8.8 E-1	7.8 E-3	3.2 E-1	7.0 E-3	5 E-4	1 E-7	1 E-4	3 E-6
35D-MV01	19.95	6.0 E-1	2.6 E-1	2.2 E-3	9.3 E-2	2.0 E-3	1 E-4	2 E-8	2 E-5	5 E-7
35D-SP01	10	5.8 E-1	2.5 E-1	2.3 E-3	9.0 E-2	2.1 E-3	8 E-5	2 E-8	2 E-5	4 E-7
35D-SP02	10	5.5 E+0	2.4 E+0	2.2 E-2	8.5 E-1	2.0 E-2	1 E-3	3 E-7	3 E-4	8 E-6
35D-SP02	15	5.7 E+0	2.4 E+0	2.2 E-2	8.8 E-1	1.9 E-2	2 E-3	4 E-7	4 E-4	8 E-6
35D-SP03	10	2.6 E-4	1.1 E-4	1.0 E-6	4.0 E-5	9.2 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA
35D-SP04	10	1.2 E+0	5.0 E-1	4.7 E-3	1.8 E-1	4.2 E-3	1 E-4	3 E-8	3 E-5	6 E-7
35D-SP05	10	1.5 E-2	6.4 E-3	6.0 E-5	2.3 E-3	5.4 E-5	4 E-6	1 E-9	1 E-6	2 E-8
35D-SP06	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35D-SP07	8	1.9 E-2	8.3 E-3	9.0 E-5	3.0 E-3	8.1 E-5	5 E-6	2 E-9	1 E-6	3 E-8
35D-SP08	10	1.5 E-1	6.6 E-2	6.2 E-4	2.4 E-2	5.6 E-4	4 E-5	1 E-8	1 E-5	2 E-7
35D-SP08	15	8.1 E-2	3.5 E-2	3.1 E-4	1.3 E-2	2.8 E-4	2 E-5	5 E-9	5 E-6	1 E-7
35D-SP09	10	1.6 E-1	7.0 E-2	6.5 E-4	2.5 E-2	5.8 E-4	1 E-5	3 E-9	3 E-6	7 E-8
35D-SP10	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35D-SP11	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35D-SP11	20	5.7 E-3	2.4 E-3	2.1 E-5	8.8 E-4	1.9 E-5	2 E-6	4 E-10	4 E-7	8 E-9
35D-SP12	10	6.6 E-2	2.8 E-2	2.6 E-4	1.0 E-2	2.4 E-4	2 E-5	4 E-9	4 E-6	1 E-7
35D-SP12	15	1.5 E-2	6.5 E-3	5.8 E-5	2.4 E-3	5.2 E-5	4 E-6	1 E-9	1 E-6	2 E-8
35D-SP13	8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
35D-SP14	18	1.4 E-1	5.9 E-2	5.2 E-4	2.1 E-2	4.7 E-4	9 E-6	2 E-9	2 E-6	5 E-8
35D-SP15	15	5.5 E-3	2.4 E-3	2.1 E-5	8.6 E-4	1.9 E-5	1 E-6	3 E-10	3 E-7	7 E-9
35D-SP17	14.5	7.0 E+0	3.0 E+0	2.8 E-2	1.1 E+0	2.5 E-2	8 E-4	2 E-7	2 E-4	4 E-6
35D-SP20	5	8.8 E-4	3.8 E-4	4.1 E-6	1.4 E-4	3.7 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA
35D-SP20	10	5.0 E-2	2.2 E-2	2.1 E-4	8.2 E-3	1.9 E-4	1 E-6	3 E-10	3 E-7	8 E-9
35D-SP20	18	2.3 E-2	9.8 E-3	6.3 E-5	2.6 E-3	5.6 E-5	2 E-7	5 E-11	5 E-8	1 E-9
35D-SP22	5	2.8 E-3	1.2 E-3	1.4 E-5	4.6 E-4	1.3 E-5	3 E-7	7 E-11	6 E-8	2 E-9
35D-SP22	10	2.2 E-2	9.4 E-3	9.5 E-5	3.4 E-3	8.6 E-5	1 E-6	3 E-10	3 E-7	7 E-9
35D-SP22	20	6.7 E-2	2.9 E-2	2.3 E-4	1.0 E-2	2.1 E-4	3 E-6	6 E-10	7 E-7	1 E-8
35D-SP23	10	1.8 E-3	7.6 E-4	7.2 E-6	2.7 E-4	6.5 E-6	3 E-7	7 E-11	7 E-8	2 E-9
35D-SP24	10	2.0 E-3	8.7 E-4	7.9 E-6	3.1 E-4	7.1 E-6	8 E-8	2 E-11	2 E-8	5 E-10
35D-SP24	20	3.4 E-4	1.4 E-4	1.1 E-6	4.8 E-5	9.7 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA
35D-SP25	10	1.8 E-3	7.6 E-4	7.0 E-6	2.8 E-4	6.3 E-6	9 E-8	2 E-11	2 E-8	5 E-10
35D-SP25	20	9.1 E-4	3.9 E-4	3.3 E-6	1.4 E-4	3.0 E-6	4 E-8	1 E-11	1 E-8	2 E-10
35D-SP26	10	2.7 E-2	1.1 E-2	1.0 E-4	4.1 E-3	9.4 E-5	1 E-6	3 E-10	2 E-7	6 E-9
35D-SP26	20	1.0 E-2	4.3 E-3	3.7 E-5	1.5 E-3	3.3 E-5	7 E-7	1 E-10	2 E-7	3 E-9
35D-SP27	10	4.5 E-3	1.9 E-3	1.8 E-5	7.0 E-4	1.6 E-5	3 E-7	8 E-11	7 E-8	2 E-9
35D-SP27	20	1.8 E-3	7.8 E-4	6.7 E-6	2.8 E-4	6.0 E-6	1 E-7	3 E-11	3 E-8	7 E-10
35D-SP28	10	1.5 E-3	6.6 E-4	6.7 E-6	2.6 E-4	6.0 E-6	7 E-8	2 E-11	2 E-8	4 E-10
35D-SP29	5	1.1 E-1	4.9 E-2	5.1 E-4	1.8 E-2	4.6 E-4	8 E-6	2 E-9	2 E-6	5 E-8
35D-SP29	10	5.5 E-2	2.3 E-2	2.2 E-4	8.5 E-3	1.9 E-4	4 E-6	9 E-10	9 E-7	2 E-8
35D-SP29	20	2.5 E-2	1.1 E-2	9.2 E-5	3.9 E-3	8.3 E-5	1 E-6	3 E-10	3 E-7	7 E-9
36D-SP15	20	4.0 E-4	1.7 E-4	1.5 E-6	6.3 E-5	1.4 E-6	1 E-8	3 E-12	3 E-9	7 E-11
36D-SP16	10	2.0 E-2	8.7 E-3	8.0 E-5	3.2 E-3	7.2 E-5	1 E-6	3 E-10	3 E-7	8 E-9
36D-SP16	20	2.9 E-4	1.2 E-4	1.1 E-6	4.4 E-5	9.6 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA
36D-SP17	5	1.2 E-2	5.2 E-3	5.7 E-5	1.9 E-3	5.1 E-5	2 E-6	6 E-10	5 E-7	1 E-8
36D-SP17	10	2.9 E-2	1.2 E-2	1.1 E-4	4.5 E-3	1.0 E-4	2 E-6	5 E-10	4 E-7	1 E-8
36D-SP17	20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
36D-SP18	5	2.2 E-1	9.5 E-2	1.0 E-3	3.5 E-2	9.0 E-4	2 E-5	5 E-9	4 E-6	1 E-7
36D-SP18	20	1.8 E-1	7.8 E-2	6.7 E-4	2.8 E-2	6.0 E-4	2 E-5	5 E-9	5 E-6	1 E-7
36D-SP19	20	5.1 E-2	2.2 E-2	1.9 E-4	7.9 E-3	1.7 E-4	1 E-5	3 E-9	3 E-6	6 E-8
36D-SP20	20	7.3 E-2	3.1 E-2	2.7 E-4	1.1 E-2	2.4 E-4	8 E-6	2 E-9	2 E-6	4 E-8
36D-SP21	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
36D-SP21	20	3.4 E-4	1.5 E-4	1.3 E-6	5.2 E-5	1.1 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA
37D-SP08	5	1.5 E-3	6.4 E-4	7.3 E-6	2.3 E-4	6.5 E-6	1 E-7	3 E-11	2 E-8	6 E-10
37D-SP08	10	3.6 E-2	1.5 E-2	1.5 E-4	5.6 E-3	1.3 E-4	3 E-6	7 E-10	7 E-7	2 E-8
37D-SP08	15	5.7 E-3	2.4 E-3	1.3 E-5	5.4 E-4	1.2 E-5	3 E-8	6 E-12	6 E-9	1 E-10
37D-SP08	20	1.7 E-2	7.3 E-3	6.3 E-5	2.6 E-3	5.6 E-5	7 E-7	2 E-10	2 E-7	4 E-9
37D-SP09	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

**Table 3-15b Receptors Hazard Index and Cancer Risk Results - Soil Vapor
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Sample Name	Depth	Non-Cancer Hazard Index - Soil Vapor					Incremental Lifetime Cancer Risk - Soil Vapor			
		Resident		Construction	Commercial	Maintenance	Construction		Commercial	Maintenance
		Child	Adult	Worker	Worker	Worker	Resident	Worker	Worker	Worker
37D-SP10	10	4.7 E-5	2.0 E-5	2.1 E-7	7.3 E-6	1.9 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA
37D-SP11	10	1.5 E-4	6.3 E-5	6.1 E-7	2.3 E-5	5.5 E-7	2 E-8	6 E-12	6 E-9	1 E-10
37D-SP12	10	2.6 E-5	1.1 E-5	1.1 E-7	4.0 E-6	1.0 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA
37D-SP13	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
38D-4485	20	6.7 E-1	2.9 E-1	2.5 E-3	1.0 E-1	2.2 E-3	4 E-5	9 E-9	1 E-5	2 E-7
38D-4490	18	1.8 E-1	7.5 E-2	6.6 E-4	2.7 E-2	6.0 E-4	1 E-5	2 E-9	2 E-6	5 E-8
38D-4495	20	7.9 E-1	3.4 E-1	2.9 E-3	1.2 E-1	2.6 E-3	7 E-5	2 E-8	2 E-5	4 E-7
38D-SP01	10	5.4 E+2	2.3 E+2	2.1 E+0	8.4 E+1	1.9 E+0	3 E-1	5 E-5	6 E-2	1 E-3
38D-SP02	10	1.4 E-1	6.1 E-2	5.7 E-4	2.2 E-2	5.1 E-4	2 E-5	6 E-9	6 E-6	1 E-7
38D-SP03	10	2.7 E+0	1.2 E+0	1.1 E-2	4.2 E-1	9.6 E-3	2 E-4	5 E-8	5 E-5	1 E-6
38D-SP03	15	5.4 E-1	2.3 E-1	2.0 E-3	8.3 E-2	1.8 E-3	4 E-5	8 E-9	8 E-6	2 E-7
38D-SP04	10	2.3 E-2	1.0 E-2	9.4 E-5	3.6 E-3	8.4 E-5	7 E-6	2 E-9	2 E-6	4 E-8
38D-SP05	10	2.7 E+1	1.2 E+1	1.0 E-1	4.2 E+0	9.4 E-2	8 E-3	2 E-6	2 E-3	4 E-5
38D-SP06	5	3.6 E+1	1.5 E+1	1.6 E-1	5.6 E+0	1.5 E-1	2 E-3	6 E-7	5 E-4	1 E-5
38D-SP06	10	1.6 E+1	6.7 E+0	6.2 E-2	2.4 E+0	5.6 E-2	2 E-3	6 E-7	5 E-4	1 E-5
38D-SP06	15	9.7 E+0	4.2 E+0	3.7 E-2	1.5 E+0	3.3 E-2	1 E-3	3 E-7	3 E-4	8 E-6
38D-SP08	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
38D-SP09	10	8.9 E+0	3.8 E+0	3.5 E-2	1.4 E+0	3.2 E-2	7 E-4	2 E-7	2 E-4	4 E-6
38D-SP10	10	1.8 E+1	7.6 E+0	7.0 E-2	2.8 E+0	6.3 E-2	1 E-3	3 E-7	3 E-4	7 E-6
38D-SP11	10	2.6 E+0	1.1 E+0	1.1 E-2	4.1 E-1	9.5 E-3	3 E-4	7 E-8	7 E-5	2 E-6
38D-SP12	15	2.8 E-1	1.2 E-1	1.1 E-3	4.4 E-2	9.6 E-4	3 E-5	6 E-9	6 E-6	1 E-7
38D-SP13	10	2.7 E+0	1.1 E+0	1.1 E-2	4.1 E-1	9.5 E-3	1 E-4	4 E-8	3 E-5	8 E-7
38D-SP14	10	3.6 E+0	1.5 E+0	1.4 E-2	5.6 E-1	1.3 E-2	3 E-4	7 E-8	7 E-5	2 E-6
38D-SP15	10	3.1 E-1	1.3 E-1	1.2 E-3	4.9 E-2	1.1 E-3	2 E-5	4 E-9	4 E-6	8 E-8
38D-SP16	20	8.4 E-2	3.6 E-2	3.1 E-4	1.3 E-2	2.8 E-4	8 E-6	2 E-9	2 E-6	4 E-8
38D-SP17	20	3.8 E-1	1.6 E-1	1.4 E-3	5.8 E-2	1.3 E-3	4 E-5	8 E-9	9 E-6	2 E-7
38D-SP20	10	1.4 E-2	6.0 E-3	5.6 E-5	2.2 E-3	5.1 E-5	3 E-6	6 E-10	6 E-7	1 E-8
38D-SP20	20	1.8 E-2	7.6 E-3	6.5 E-5	2.7 E-3	5.9 E-5	4 E-6	8 E-10	8 E-7	2 E-8
38D-SP21	10	1.2 E-2	5.1 E-3	4.8 E-5	1.8 E-3	4.3 E-5	2 E-6	4 E-10	4 E-7	9 E-9
38D-SP21	20	4.1 E-4	1.8 E-4	1.2 E-6	5.5 E-5	1.1 E-6	2 E-8	5 E-12	5 E-9	1 E-10
38D-SP22	10	2.7 E-1	1.1 E-1	1.1 E-3	4.1 E-2	9.5 E-4	2 E-5	5 E-9	5 E-6	1 E-7
38D-SP22	20	1.3 E-1	5.6 E-2	4.8 E-4	2.0 E-2	4.3 E-4	1 E-5	2 E-9	2 E-6	5 E-8
38D-SP23	5	2.7 E-1	1.1 E-1	1.2 E-3	4.1 E-2	1.1 E-3	2 E-5	6 E-9	5 E-6	1 E-7
38D-SP23	10	1.1 E-1	4.9 E-2	4.6 E-4	1.8 E-2	4.1 E-4	9 E-6	2 E-9	2 E-6	5 E-8
38D-SP23	15	9.4 E-2	4.0 E-2	3.4 E-4	1.4 E-2	3.0 E-4	7 E-6	2 E-9	2 E-6	4 E-8
38D-SP23	20	1.9 E-1	8.1 E-2	6.9 E-4	2.9 E-2	6.2 E-4	2 E-5	3 E-9	4 E-6	8 E-8
38D-SP24	10	6.4 E-3	2.7 E-3	2.6 E-5	9.9 E-4	2.3 E-5	7 E-7	2 E-10	2 E-7	4 E-9
38D-SP24	20	5.4 E-4	2.3 E-4	2.1 E-6	8.3 E-5	1.8 E-6	1 E-7	3 E-11	3 E-8	7 E-10
38D-SP25	5	1.3 E-2	5.7 E-3	5.8 E-5	2.1 E-3	5.2 E-5	3 E-8	8 E-12	7 E-9	2 E-10
38D-SP25	10	8.4 E-2	3.6 E-2	3.3 E-4	1.3 E-2	3.0 E-4	1 E-5	2 E-9	2 E-6	5 E-8
38D-SP25	20	3.9 E-1	1.7 E-1	1.5 E-3	6.1 E-2	1.3 E-3	5 E-5	1 E-8	1 E-5	3 E-7
38D-SP26	10	4.5 E-3	1.9 E-3	1.8 E-5	7.0 E-4	1.6 E-5	1 E-6	3 E-10	3 E-7	7 E-9
38D-SP27	10	8.1 E-2	3.5 E-2	3.2 E-4	1.3 E-2	2.9 E-4	7 E-6	2 E-9	2 E-6	4 E-8
38D-SP28	10	1.9 E-2	8.0 E-3	7.4 E-5	2.9 E-3	6.6 E-5	1 E-6	3 E-10	3 E-7	6 E-9
38D-SVE1	20	6.4 E-1	2.7 E-1	2.4 E-3	9.9 E-2	2.1 E-3	1 E-4	3 E-8	3 E-5	7 E-7
38D-SVE2	16	3.2 E-2	1.4 E-2	1.2 E-4	5.0 E-3	1.1 E-4	9 E-7	2 E-10	2 E-7	4 E-9
39D-SP03A	15	6.4 E-4	2.7 E-4	1.1 E-6	4.3 E-5	9.8 E-7	2 E-8	3 E-12	3 E-9	6 E-11
39D-SP04	15	1.9 E-4	8.0 E-5	4.5 E-7	1.6 E-5	4.1 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA
39D-SP05	5	1.0 E-4	4.4 E-5	5.6 E-7	1.6 E-5	5.0 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA
39D-SP05	15	5.0 E-3	2.2 E-3	1.3 E-5	5.1 E-4	1.2 E-5	4 E-7	1 E-10	1 E-7	2 E-9
49ST07-SP02	10	1.9 E-2	8.2 E-3	8.1 E-5	3.0 E-3	7.3 E-5	5 E-6	1 E-9	1 E-6	3 E-8
49ST11-SP03	10	1.3 E-2	5.7 E-3	5.4 E-5	2.1 E-3	4.9 E-5	2 E-6	5 E-10	5 E-7	1 E-8
49ST11-SP04	10	9.6 E-3	4.1 E-3	3.9 E-5	1.5 E-3	3.5 E-5	1 E-6	4 E-10	3 E-7	8 E-9
49ST11-SP04	20	5.1 E-3	2.2 E-3	1.9 E-5	7.8 E-4	1.7 E-5	9 E-7	2 E-10	2 E-7	5 E-9
49ST15-SP05	10	1.2 E-4	5.1 E-5	5.2 E-7	1.9 E-5	4.7 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA
49ST15-SP06	10	5.9 E-5	2.5 E-5	2.6 E-7	9.1 E-6	2.3 E-7	NA	NA	NA	NA
49ST22-SP02	10	2.7 E-3	1.2 E-3	1.1 E-5	4.3 E-4	1.0 E-5	7 E-7	2 E-10	2 E-7	4 E-9
49ST22-SP02	20	4.0 E-4	1.7 E-4	1.5 E-6	6.2 E-5	1.3 E-6	1 E-7	3 E-11	3 E-8	6 E-10
49ST22-SP03	10	5.4 E-2	2.3 E-2	2.2 E-4	8.4 E-3	2.0 E-4	4 E-6	9 E-10	9 E-7	2 E-8

**Table 3-15b Receptors Hazard Index and Cancer Risk Results - Soil Vapor
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Sample Name	Depth	Non-Cancer Hazard Index - Soil Vapor					Incremental Lifetime Cancer Risk - Soil Vapor			
		Resident		Construction	Commercial	Maintenance	Construction		Commercial	Maintenance
		Child	Adult	Worker	Worker	Worker	Resident	Worker	Worker	Worker
49ST22-SP04	10	9.6 E-4	4.1 E-4	3.8 E-6	1.5 E-4	3.5 E-6	3 E-7	7 E-11	6 E-8	1 E-9
49ST22-SP05	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C10-SV01	10	1.2 E-4	5.0 E-5	5.3 E-7	1.8 E-5	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC
C10-SV02	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC
C10-SV03	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC
C10-SV04	10	4.2 E-2	1.8 E-2	1.7 E-4	6.5 E-3	NC	7 E-7	2 E-10	2 E-7	NC
C10-SV04	20	7.9 E-4	3.4 E-4	2.8 E-6	1.1 E-4	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC
C10-SV05	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC
C10-SV06	10	3.2 E-4	1.4 E-4	1.4 E-6	5.0 E-5	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC
C10-SV07	10	4.8 E-4	2.1 E-4	2.1 E-6	7.4 E-5	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC
C14-SV01	15	1.4 E-4	6.0 E-5	5.3 E-7	2.2 E-5	NC	4 E-8	9 E-12	9 E-9	NC
C14-SV02	15	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC
C14-SV03	11.5	2.2 E-3	9.4 E-4	9.0 E-6	3.4 E-4	NC	4 E-7	1 E-10	1 E-7	NC
C14-SV03	20	2.1 E-5	9.0 E-6	8.2 E-8	3.3 E-6	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC
C14-SV04	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC
C14-SV05	10	1.0 E-4	4.3 E-5	4.4 E-7	1.6 E-5	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC
C14-SV06	10	5.9 E-5	2.5 E-5	2.6 E-7	9.1 E-6	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC
C15-SV01	10	7.3 E-5	3.1 E-5	3.2 E-7	1.1 E-5	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC
C15-SV02	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC
C15-SV03	10	1.6 E-3	7.0 E-4	7.4 E-6	2.5 E-4	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC
C15-SV04	10	7.4 E-3	3.2 E-3	3.2 E-5	1.1 E-3	NC	1 E-6	4 E-10	3 E-7	NC
C15-SV05	10	4.9 E-5	2.1 E-5	2.2 E-7	7.6 E-6	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC
C15-SV06	10	2.6 E-5	1.1 E-5	1.2 E-7	4.1 E-6	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC
C15-SV07	10	1.4 E-4	6.2 E-5	6.4 E-7	2.2 E-5	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC
C15-SV08	10	3.3 E-5	1.4 E-5	1.4 E-7	5.1 E-6	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC
C29-SV01	5	1.9 E-2	8.3 E-3	9.0 E-5	3.0 E-3	NC	1 E-6	3 E-10	2 E-7	NC
C29-SV02	4	1.1 E-3	4.6 E-4	5.4 E-6	1.7 E-4	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC
C32-SV01	5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC
C32-SV02	10	5.8 E-3	2.5 E-3	2.3 E-5	9.0 E-4	NC	5 E-7	1 E-10	1 E-7	NC
C32-SV02	20	3.7 E-3	1.6 E-3	1.3 E-5	5.6 E-4	NC	2 E-7	4 E-11	4 E-8	NC
C32-SV03	10	2.5 E-3	1.1 E-3	1.1 E-5	4.0 E-4	NC	3 E-7	7 E-11	7 E-8	NC
C32-SV04	10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC
C32-SV05	10	1.1 E-3	4.8 E-4	4.7 E-6	1.8 E-4	NC	1 E-7	3 E-11	3 E-8	NC
C41-SV01	4	NA	NA	NA	NA	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SV02	3.6	2.7 E-2	1.2 E-2	1.2 E-4	4.2 E-3	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC
C41-SV03	5	1.0 E-2	4.4 E-3	5.2 E-5	1.6 E-3	NC	1 E-6	3 E-10	3 E-7	NC
C41-SV05	3	4.3 E-3	1.9 E-3	2.0 E-5	6.7 E-4	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC
D(E)-SP05	10	8.3 E-5	3.6 E-5	3.6 E-7	1.3 E-5	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC
D(E)-SP06	9	9.6 E-3	4.1 E-3	4.4 E-5	1.5 E-3	NC	NA	NA	NA	NC
D(E)-SP07	10	8.4 E-4	3.6 E-4	3.5 E-6	1.3 E-4	NC	1 E-7	3 E-11	3 E-8	NC
FCS-SP01	10	4.1 E-2	1.8 E-2	1.6 E-4	6.4 E-3	NC	2 E-6	5 E-10	5 E-7	NC
FCS-SP01	20	2.7 E-2	1.1 E-2	9.8 E-5	4.1 E-3	NC	1 E-6	3 E-10	3 E-7	NC
FCS-SP02	10	3.1 E-2	1.3 E-2	1.2 E-4	4.8 E-3	NC	4 E-6	9 E-10	9 E-7	NC
FCS-SP03	10	4.8 E-2	2.1 E-2	2.0 E-4	7.4 E-3	NC	7 E-6	2 E-9	2 E-6	NC
FCS-SP03	20	1.8 E-2	7.6 E-3	6.6 E-5	2.7 E-3	NC	3 E-6	6 E-10	6 E-7	NC
FCS-SP04	10	6.9 E-2	3.0 E-2	2.7 E-4	1.1 E-2	NC	3 E-6	8 E-10	8 E-7	NC
FCS-SP04	20	2.0 E-2	8.7 E-3	7.4 E-5	3.1 E-3	NC	2 E-7	5 E-11	5 E-8	NC
FCS-SP05	10	6.1 E-2	2.6 E-2	2.4 E-4	9.4 E-3	NC	4 E-6	9 E-10	8 E-7	NC
FCS-SP05	20	7.0 E-3	3.0 E-3	2.6 E-5	1.1 E-3	NC	9 E-7	2 E-10	2 E-7	NC
FCS-SP06	10	9.2 E-2	4.0 E-2	3.7 E-4	1.4 E-2	NC	2 E-6	5 E-10	5 E-7	NC
FCS-SP06	20	6.1 E-2	2.6 E-2	2.3 E-4	9.4 E-3	NC	3 E-6	6 E-10	6 E-7	NC
FCS-SP07	5	2.1 E-1	9.2 E-2	9.6 E-4	3.3 E-2	NC	1 E-5	3 E-9	3 E-6	NC
FCS-SP07	10	3.4 E-2	1.5 E-2	1.4 E-4	5.3 E-3	NC	2 E-6	5 E-10	5 E-7	NC
FCS-SP07	20	3.6 E-2	1.5 E-2	1.3 E-4	5.6 E-3	NC	3 E-6	7 E-10	8 E-7	NC
FCS-SP08	10	3.3 E-2	1.4 E-2	1.3 E-4	5.1 E-3	NC	2 E-6	4 E-10	4 E-7	NC
FCS-SP08	20	2.2 E-2	9.4 E-3	8.1 E-5	3.4 E-3	NC	1 E-6	2 E-10	2 E-7	NC
FCS-SP09	10	9.6 E-2	4.1 E-2	3.8 E-4	1.5 E-2	NC	5 E-6	1 E-9	1 E-6	NC
FCS-SP09	20	6.2 E-3	2.6 E-3	2.2 E-5	9.4 E-4	NC	3 E-7	7 E-11	8 E-8	NC
FCS-SP10	5	8.7 E-2	3.7 E-2	3.9 E-4	1.4 E-2	NC	4 E-6	1 E-9	1 E-6	NC

**Table 3-15b Receptors Hazard Index and Cancer Risk Results - Soil Vapor
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Sample Name	Depth	Non-Cancer Hazard Index - Soil Vapor					Incremental Lifetime Cancer Risk - Soil Vapor			
		Resident		Construction	Commercial	Maintenance	Construction Commercial Maintenance			
		Child	Adult	Worker	Worker	Worker	Resident	Worker	Worker	Worker
FCS-SP10	10	2.2 E-1	9.5 E-2	8.7 E-4	3.4 E-2	NC	1 E-5	3 E-9	3 E-6	NC
FCS-SP10	20	8.8 E-2	3.8 E-2	3.2 E-4	1.4 E-2	NC	4 E-6	1 E-9	1 E-6	NC
FCS-SP11	10	1.6 E-2	7.0 E-3	6.4 E-5	2.5 E-3	NC	8 E-7	2 E-10	2 E-7	NC
FCS-SP11	20	1.3 E-2	5.6 E-3	4.8 E-5	2.0 E-3	NC	6 E-7	1 E-10	1 E-7	NC
FCS-SP12	10	1.5 E-2	6.3 E-3	5.9 E-5	2.3 E-3	NC	9 E-7	2 E-10	2 E-7	NC
FCS-SP12	20	1.1 E-2	4.6 E-3	3.9 E-5	1.7 E-3	NC	4 E-7	9 E-11	9 E-8	NC
FCS-SP13	10	2.0 E-2	8.6 E-3	7.9 E-5	3.1 E-3	NC	1 E-6	2 E-10	2 E-7	NC
FCS-SP13	20	1.2 E-2	5.3 E-3	4.5 E-5	1.9 E-3	NC	6 E-7	1 E-10	1 E-7	NC
FCS-SP14	10	6.4 E-2	2.7 E-2	2.5 E-4	9.9 E-3	NC	3 E-6	7 E-10	7 E-7	NC
FCS-SP15	10	9.0 E-3	3.9 E-3	3.7 E-5	1.4 E-3	NC	9 E-7	2 E-10	2 E-7	NC
FCS-SP15	20	1.2 E-2	5.3 E-3	4.5 E-5	1.9 E-3	NC	4 E-7	9 E-11	9 E-8	NC
FCS-SP16	5	3.3 E-2	1.4 E-2	1.5 E-4	5.1 E-3	NC	2 E-6	5 E-10	4 E-7	NC
FCS-SP16	10	3.6 E-2	1.5 E-2	1.4 E-4	5.6 E-3	NC	2 E-6	6 E-10	5 E-7	NC
FCS-SP16	20	2.0 E-2	8.7 E-3	7.5 E-5	3.2 E-3	NC	1 E-6	3 E-10	3 E-7	NC
FCS-SP17	10	5.1 E-2	2.2 E-2	2.1 E-4	8.0 E-3	NC	8 E-6	2 E-9	2 E-6	NC
FCS-SP17	20	1.8 E-2	7.6 E-3	6.5 E-5	2.7 E-3	NC	2 E-6	4 E-10	4 E-7	NC
FCS-SVE1	10	4.6 E-2	2.0 E-2	1.9 E-4	7.2 E-3	NC	5 E-6	1 E-9	1 E-6	NC
FCS-SVE2	10	3.2 E-2	1.4 E-2	1.3 E-4	5.0 E-3	NC	6 E-6	1 E-9	1 E-6	NC
GET D-SV02	10	2.5 E-3	1.1 E-3	9.9 E-6	3.9 E-4	NC	6 E-8	2 E-11	1 E-8	NC
GET D-SV03	10	2.5 E-3	1.1 E-3	9.9 E-6	3.9 E-4	NC	6 E-8	1 E-11	1 E-8	NC
GET D-SV04	10	3.0 E-3	1.3 E-3	1.2 E-5	4.7 E-4	NC	9 E-8	2 E-11	2 E-8	NC

Notes and Key:

NA = Not applicable

NC = Maintenance worker scenario only evaluated for potential roadway land use at Sites 32D through 39D

Table 3-16

Uncertainty Analysis
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Risk Assessment - Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

Assessment Element	Uncertainty	Magnitude of Impact	Direction of Impact
Uncertainties in Environmental Sampling and Analysis			
Sampling	Sample points could have missed areas containing chemicals of interest, however, sample points were selected based on areas with greatest likelihood of finding chemicals of interest.	Low	Underestimated
Laboratory Analysis	Systematic or random errors in the chemical analyses may yield erroneous data.	Low	Overestimated or Underestimated
	1,3-butadiene has been detected in many soil vapor samples, however, detections of 1,3-butadiene at the site could not be reproduced upon repeated sampling at the same locations. Therefore, it was not selected as a COPC or evaluated in the risk assessment.	Low	Underestimated
COPC Selection	Background comparisons were carried out utilizing multiple statistical tests. As a conservative measure, a single failure metric was employed in interpreting the test results (any test failure resulted in COPC selection) rather than a weight of evidence approach. Subsequently, inorganics may have been selected as COPCs when they are in fact representative of background.	Moderate	Overestimated
	Tentatively identified compounds were not evaluated.	Low	Underestimated
	COPC selection criteria included USEPA Region 9 PRGs as one of the sources for COPC screening levels (in addition to Cal/EPA CHHSLs). For several detected constituents, the newer RSLs were more conservative than the previous screening criteria, and detected chemicals may have been eliminated as COPCs when with the current RSLs they might be included as COPCs. Evaluation of maximum detected concentration to the RSLs indicates the RSLs would not substantially effect COPC selection, and would have no net effect on risk based decisions even if included.	Low	Underestimated
Soil Detection Limits	Some non-detect chemicals excluded as COPCs had maximum detection limits greater than the screening level. For most of these, detection limits did not exceed the health based level utilized to derive the screening level, or only a few samples had detection limits exceeded the screening level, indicating changes to risk or risk drivers were unlikely.	Low	Underestimated
Soil Vapor Detection Limits	Some non-detect chemicals excluded as COPCs had maximum detection limits greater than the screening level. For most of these, detection limits did not exceed the health based level utilized to derive the screening level, or only a few samples had detection limits exceeded the screening level, indicating changes to risk or risk drivers were unlikely.	Low	Underestimated
Uncertainties in Fate and Transport Modeling			
Fate and Transport Modeling	Site-specific information is used when possible, however, default parameters are used for many parameters, and are selected be conservative. They may overestimate concentrations.	Moderate	Overestimated
	The selection of exposure pathways may eliminate some complete pathways; however, the risks associated with those pathways are expected to be much lower than the pathways selected.	Low	Underestimated

Table 3-16

Uncertainty Analysis
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Risk Assessment - Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

Assessment Element	Uncertainty	Magnitude of Impact	Direction of Impact
Fate and Transport Modeling (continued)	Perchlorate plant uptake and partitioning into mother's milk were not quantified. However, several mitigating factors are present (soils in site C41 are slated for removal, and groundwater will be restricted from use per results for other COPCs).	Low	Underestimated
Uncertainties in Exposure Assessment			
Receptors	Residential receptors are assessed regardless of intended future land use. As the residential receptor is the most sensitive, this may overestimate risks associated with future land use.	Low	Overestimated
Points of Human Exposure	The analysis assumes that a receptor is exposed to a consistent COPC concentration. It is more likely that a receptor is exposed to fluctuations in chemical concentrations spatially and diminish temporally.	Moderate	Overestimated
	Point by point analysis assumes that all of a receptor's exposure is to COPC concentrations in immediate proximity to the location and depth, while the receptor would be exposed to a much broader range of chemical concentrations.	Moderate	Overestimated
Exposure Point Concentrations	Because the analysis is a point by point assessment, for sample locations containing non-detected results for COPCs, no value is assessed to avoid situations where estimated risks are potentially driven at a given location by an elevated non-detect surrogate value. Chemicals may potentially be present at concentrations below the detection limit.	Low	Underestimated
Intake Assumptions	Default exposure parameters represent the upper bound of reasonable maximum activity assumptions.	Moderate	Overestimated
	The absorption of ingested and inhaled COPCs is assumed to be 100%, however, it is likely less than the this default value.	Moderate	Overestimated
Uncertainties in Toxicity Assessment			
Toxicity Criteria	High degree of uncertainty in extrapolation of dose-response data from laboratory animals to humans.	High	Overestimated
	Animals are often administered doses of the chemical much higher than would be experienced in an environmental setting. This may affect the toxicity of the chemical.	Low	Overestimated
	Surrogate criteria were used for COPCs that did not have available toxicity criteria and perceived appropriate based on the chemical's structure.	Unknown	Overestimated or Underestimated
	No toxicity data or comparable surrogate is available for 1,1-difluoroethene and 2,2,4-trimethylpentanone.	Low	Underestimated
	Toxicity criteria is not always available for both the oral and inhalation routes of exposure. In some cases a criteria is extrapolated from one route to another.	Low	Overestimated
	The cancer slope factor used for TCE was published by Cal/EPA. This slope factor is less than the provisional slope factor developed by NCEA. In recent USEPA guidance (2009), USEPA specifically recommends using the Cal/EPA cancer slope factors, and recommends against use of draft toxicity values until values are published in USEPA's IRIS database.	Low	Underestimated
	Assumes that all carcinogens do not have a threshold below which carcinogenic response occurs, and therefore, any dose, no matter how small, results in some potential risk.	Moderate	Overestimated

Table 3-16 **Uncertainty Analysis**
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Risk Assessment - Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

Assessment Element	Uncertainty	Magnitude of Impact	Direction of Impact
Toxicity Criteria (continued)	Cancer slope factors derived from animal studies are the upper-bound maximum likelihood estimates based on a linear dose-response curve, and therefore, overstate carcinogenic potency.	Moderate	Overestimated
Iron	The NCEA provisional RfD is based on dietary intakes rather than a toxic endpoint and it is an essential nutrient. Iron is a HI driver at a number of sites.	Moderate	Overestimated
Uncertainties in Risk Characterization			
Cumulative Risk	Cumulative risk across bulk soil, groundwater, surface water and soil vapor locations cannot be estimated because virtually none of the samples are co-located. However, based on the nature and magnitude of the risk results, it is unlikely that this uncertainty would substantially affect the interpretation of the data and results.	Low	Underestimated

Notes:

Uncertainties identified as "low", may affect the estimated of exposure by less than one order of magnitude
 Uncertainties identified as "moderate", may affect the estimated of exposure between one and two orders of magnitude
 Uncertainties identified as "high", may affect the estimated of exposure more than two orders of magnitude

- Cal/EPA = California Environmental Protection Agency
- CHHSL = California Human Health Screening Level
- COPC = Contaminant of potential concern
- NCEA = National Center for Environmental Assessment
- PRG = Preliminary remedial goal
- RfD = Reference dose
- RSL = Regional Screening Levels
- TCE = Trichloroethene
- USEPA = United States Environmental Protection Agency

**Table 4-1a Ecological Risk Benchmarks for Soil
PGOU Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Constituents	Units	Soil Invertebrate	Plant	Mammalian	Avian
Organics					
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	µg/kg	na	na	na	na
2,3,7,8-TCDD	µg/kg	500 ⁴	na	0.00315 ^{6*}	0.0158 ^{6*}
Aroclor 1016	µg/kg	2510 ²	10000 ²	371 ^{6^}	655 ^{6^}
Aroclor 1221	µg/kg	2510 ^{2*}	10000 ^{2*}	371 ^{6^}	655 ^{6^}
Aroclor 1232	µg/kg	2510 ^{2*}	10000 ^{2*}	371 ^{6^}	655 ^{6^}
Aroclor 1242	µg/kg	2510 ^{2*}	10000 ^{2*}	371 ^{6^}	655 ^{6^}
Aroclor 1248	µg/kg	2510 ^{2*}	10000 ^{2*}	371 ^{6^}	655 ^{6^}
Aroclor 1254	µg/kg	2510 ^{2*}	10000 ^{2*}	371 ^{6^}	655 ^{6^}
Aroclor 1260	µg/kg	2510 ^{2*}	10000 ^{2*}	371 ^{6^}	655 ^{6^}
Chrysene	µg/kg	18000 ^{1*}	1200 ³	1100 ^{1*}	na
Benzo(a)anthracene	µg/kg	18000 ^{1*}	1200 ²	1100 ^{1*}	na
Benzoic Acid	µg/kg	na	na	na	na
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/kg	na	na	925 ⁷	na
Butyl benzyl phthalate	µg/kg	na	na	239 ⁷	na
Diesel	µg/kg	na	na	na	na
Diethylphthalate	µg/kg	na	100000 ³	24800 ⁷	na
Di-n-butylphthalate	µg/kg	na	200000 ³	150 ⁷	na
Fluoranthene	µg/kg	18000 ^{1*}	na	1100 ^{1*}	na
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	µg/kg	18000 ^{1*}	1200 ²	1100 ^{1*}	na
Oil & Grease	µg/kg	na	na	na	na
Perchlorate	µg/kg	na	na	na	na
Phenanthrene	µg/kg	29000 ^{1**}	na	100000 ^{1**}	na
Pyrene	µg/kg	18000 ^{1*}	na	1100 ^{1*}	na
Inorganics					
Aluminum*	mg/kg	600 ^{5*}	5 ²	na	na
Antimony	mg/kg	78 ¹	0.5 ²	0.27 ¹	na
Arsenic	mg/kg	0.25 ⁴	18 ¹	46 ¹	43 ¹
Barium	mg/kg	330 ¹	5 ²	2000 ¹	283 ⁶
Beryllium	mg/kg	40 ¹	0.1 ²	21 ¹	na
Boron	mg/kg	20 ^{5*}	0.5 ³	na	na
Cadmium	mg/kg	140 ¹	32 ¹	0.36 ¹	0.77 ¹
Calcium	mg/kg	na	na	na	na
Chromium	mg/kg	0.4 ^{5^}	1 ³	34 ¹	26 ¹
Cobalt	mg/kg	1000 ^{5*}	13 ¹	230 ¹	120 ¹
Copper	mg/kg	80 ¹	70 ¹	49 ¹	28 ¹
Hexavalent Chromium	mg/kg	0.2 ⁴	0.018 ²	130 ^{1^}	na
Iron**	mg/kg	na	200 ^{5*}	na	na
Lead	mg/kg	1700 ¹	120 ¹	56 ¹	11 ¹
Magnesium	mg/kg	na	na	na	na
Manganese	mg/kg	450 ¹	220 ¹	4000 ¹	4300 ¹
Mercury	mg/kg	0.1 ^{5*}	0.349 ^{2^}	0.146 ⁶	0.00051 ⁶
Molybdenum	mg/kg	200 ^{5*}	2 ^c	4.75 ⁶	44 ⁶
Nickel	mg/kg	280 ¹	38 ¹	130 ¹	210 ¹
Potassium	mg/kg	na	na	na	na
Selenium	mg/kg	4.1 ¹	0.52 ¹	0.63 ¹	1.2 ¹
Silver	mg/kg	50 ^{5*}	560 ¹	14 ¹	4.2 ¹
Sodium	mg/kg	na	na	na	na
Thallium	mg/kg	na	0.01 ²	2.1 ⁶	na
Titanium	mg/kg	1000 ^{5*}	na	na	na
Vanadium	mg/kg	20 ^{5*}	2 ³	280 ¹	7.8 ¹
Zinc	mg/kg	120 ¹	160 ¹	79 ¹	46 ¹

Notes:

µg/kg - Micrograms per kilogram

mg/kg - Milligrams per kilogram

na - not available or not applicable

* - As explained in the PGOU SLERA text, aluminum will not be considered a COPC since the soils do not exhibit a low pH.

** - Iron will not be considered a COPC since the soils do not exhibit a low pH.

Receptors:

MI = Mammalian Insectivore (Short-tailed Shrew)

SI = Soil Invertebrate

MW = Mammalian Wildlife

AW = Avian Wildlife

1 - USEPA Ecological Soil Screening Levels (Eco-SSL). <http://www.epa.gov/ecotox/ecossl/index.html>.

1* - Eco-SSL for high molecular weight PAHs

1^ - The Eco-SSL for Chromium was updated in May 2008. The current Eco-SSLs are presented.

Antimony - OSWER Directive 9285.7-61, February 2005

Arsenic - OSWER Directive 9285.7-62, March 2005

Barium - OSWER Directive 9285.7-63, February 2005

Beryllium - OSWER Directive 9285.7-64, February 2005

Cadmium - OSWER Directive 9285.7-65, March 2005

Chromium - OSWER Directive 9285.7-66, March 2005, Revised April 2008

Cobalt - OSWER Directive 9285.7-67, March 2005

Copper - OSWER Directive 9285.7-68, Issued July 2006, Revised February 2007

Lead - OSWER Directive 9285.7-70, March 2005

Manganese - OSWER Directive 9285.7-71, April 2007

Nickel - OSWER Directive 9285.7-76, March 2007

Selenium - OSWER Directive 9285.7-72, July 2007

Silver - OSWER Directive 9285.7-77, September 2006

Vanadium - OSWER Directive 9285.7-75, April 2005

Zinc - OSWER Directive 9285.7-73, June 2007

Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) - OSWER Directive 9285.7-78, June 2007

Lower of the:

2 - Plant screening benchmarks obtained from: USEPA Region 6. Toxicity Reference Values. Appendix E. Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment Protocol. August 1999.

2* - Aroclor 1016/1254 value used

2^ - Mercuric chloride value used

3 - Plant screening benchmarks obtained from: *Toxicological Benchmarks for Screening Potential Contaminants of Concern for Effects on*

Terrestrial Plants: 1997 Revision (Efroymsen, Will, Suter, and Wooten 1997).

Lower of the:

4 - Soil Invertebrate screening benchmarks obtained from: USEPA Region 6. Toxicity Reference Values. Appendix E. Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment Protocol. August 1999.

5 - Earthworm and microbe benchmarks obtained from: *Toxicological Benchmarks for Potential Contaminants of Concern for Effects on*

Soil and Litter Invertebrates and Heterotrophic Process (Will and Suter, 1995).

5* - Microbe screening benchmark was used

5^ - Earthworm screening benchmark was used

6 - *Preliminary Remediation Goals for Ecological Endpoints* (Efroymsen, Suter, Sample, and Jones, 1997).

6* - TCDD value used

6^ - PCB value used

7 - USEPA Region 5, RCRA, Ecological Screening Levels. August 2003.

<http://www.epa.gov/reg5rcra/ca/ESL.pdf>

**Table 4-1b Ecological Risk Benchmarks for Sediment
PGOU Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Constituent	Units	Sediment Screening Benchmark	
<i>Inorganics</i>			
Aluminum	mg/kg	na	
Arsenic	mg/kg	9.79	a, 1
Barium	mg/kg	48	c
Beryllium	mg/kg	na	
Boron	mg/kg	na	
Cadmium	mg/kg	0.99	a, 1
Chromium	mg/kg	43.4	a, 1
Cobalt	mg/kg	10	c
Copper	mg/kg	31.6	a, 1
Lead	mg/kg	35.8	a, 1
Manganese	mg/kg	460	b
Mercury	mg/kg	0.18	a, 1
Nickel	mg/kg	16	b
Selenium	mg/kg	2	e
Silver	mg/kg	1	d
Thallium	mg/kg	na	
Vanadium	mg/kg	57	c
Zinc	mg/kg	121	a, 1

Notes:

na - not available

a - MacDonald, D.D., C.G. Ingersoll, and T.A. Berger. 2000. "Development and Evaluation of Consensus-Based Sediment Quality Guidelines for Freshwater Ecosystems." Archives of Environmental Contamination and Toxicology. Volume 39. Pages 20 through 31.

1 - Value shown is a Threshold Effect Concentration

2 - Value shown is a Probable Effect Concentration

3 - Heptachlor epoxide was used as a toxicological surrogate for heptachlor.

b - Persaud, D., Jaagumagi, R., and Hayton, A. 1993. Guidelines for the Protection and Management of Aquatic Sediment Quality in Ontario. ISBN 0-7729-9248-7. Ontario Ministry of the Environment, Ottawa, Ontario.

c - Apparent Effects Threshold-High (Barrick et al., 1988).

d - Long, E.R., MacDonald, D.D., Smith, S.L., and Calder, F.D. 1995. "Incidence of Adverse Biological Effects within ranges of Chemical Concentrations in marine and estuarine Sediments". Environmental Management Vol. 19, No. 1. pp.81-97.

e - Lemley, A.D. 2002. Selenium assessment in aquatic ecosystems. US Forest Service, Blacksburg, VA.

Table 4-2 Areas 20 and 21 Surface Soil Screening Results
 PGOU Lands Risk Assessment
 Aerojet Superfund Site
 Sacramento County, California

Constituent	Units	Soil Invertebrate Screening Levels	Plant Screening Levels	Mammalian Screening Levels	Avian Screening Levels	10D-AH01 1993 (1')	10D-SB03 (dup) 7/21/2003 (1')	10D-SB03 7/21/2003 (1')	10D-SNS12 1997 (surface)	10D-SNS13 1997 (surface)	10D-SNS14 1997 (surface)	10D-SNS15 1997 (surface)	10D-SNS16 1997 (surface)	10D-SNS17 1997 (surface)	10D-SNS18 1997 (surface)	10D-SNS19 1997 (surface)	10D-SNS20 1997 (surface)	10D-SNS21 11/18/2004 (surface)	10D-SNS21 1997 (surface)	10D-SNS22 1997 (surface)	10D-SNS23 1997 (surface)	10D-SNS29 7/24/2003 (0.5')	10D-SNS30 7/24/2003 (0.5')	10D-SNS31 (dup) 11/18/2004 (surface)	10D-SNS31 11/18/2004 (surface)	10D-SNS31 7/24/2003 (0.5')	10D-SNS32 7/24/2003 (0.5')	10D-SNS33 7/24/2003 (0.5')			
Organics																															
Aroclor 1016	µg/kg	2510	10000	371	655	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 33	< 33	NA	NA	< 33	< 33	< 33			
Aroclor 1221	µg/kg	2510	10000	371	655	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 33	< 33	NA	NA	< 33	< 33	< 33			
Aroclor 1232	µg/kg	2510	10000	371	655	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 33	< 33	NA	NA	< 33	< 33	< 33			
Aroclor 1242	µg/kg	2510	10000	371	655	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 33	< 33	NA	NA	< 33	< 33	< 33			
Aroclor 1248	µg/kg	2510	10000	371	655	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 33	< 33	NA	NA	< 33	< 33	< 33			
Aroclor 1254	µg/kg	2510	10000	371	655	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 33	< 33	NA	NA	< 33	< 33	< 33			
Aroclor 1260	µg/kg	2510	10000	371	655	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 33	< 33	NA	NA	< 33	< 33	< 33			
Benzo(a)-anthracene	µg/kg	18000	1200	1100	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	110	94	170	1200 ^{ma}	220	210				
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/kg	na	na	925	na	NA	< 9.3	< 9.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA												
Butyl benzyl phthalate	µg/kg	na	na	239	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
Chrysene	µg/kg	18000	1200	1100	na	NA	< 11	< 11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA												
Fluoranthene	µg/kg	18000	na	1100	na	NA	< 11	< 11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA												
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)-pyrene	µg/kg	18000	1200	1100	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
Perchlorate 314.1	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
Phenanthrene	µg/kg	29000	na	100000	na	NA	< 14	< 14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA												
Pyrene	µg/kg	18000	na	1100	na	NA	< 12	< 12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA												
Inorganics																															
Aluminum*	mg/kg	600	5	na	na	28300	NA	NA	44000	45000	40000	30000	39000	43000	31000	29000	30000	NA	71000	26000	44000	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
Antimony	mg/kg	78	0.5	0.27	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
Arsenic	mg/kg	0.25	18	46	43	9.77 i	NA	NA	< 7.8	15 i	< 7.7	< 7.9	9.9 i	< 7.9	< 7.7	< 7.2	< 7.7	4.4 i	20 i _p	13 i	15 i	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
Barium	mg/kg	330	5	2000	283	175 p	NA	NA	190 p	210 p	200 p	210 p	200 p	210 p	180 p	140 p	150 p	NA	250 p	120 p	190 p	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
Beryllium	mg/kg	40	0.1	21	na	0.64 p	NA	NA	0.82 p	0.87 p	0.79 p	0.6 p	0.79 p	0.89 p	0.7 p	0.53 p	0.59 p	NA	1.2 p	0.5 p	0.75 p	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
Boron	mg/kg	20	0.5	na	na	< 50	NA	NA	4.4 p	4.6 p	5 p	12 p	3.9 p	< 3.9	< 3.8	< 3.6	< 3.9	NA	5.1 p	3.8 p	4.7 p	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
Cadmium	mg/kg	140	32	0.36	0.77	< 1	NA	NA	4.2 ma	2 ma	2 ma	1.8 ma	2.7 ma	1.6 ma	0.53 m	0.53 m	0.6 m	NA	0.59 m	< 0.38	0.62 m	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
Chromium	mg/kg	0.4	1	34	26	74.5 i _{p,ma}	NA	NA	100 i _{p,ma}	85 i _{p,ma}	89 i _{p,ma}	81 i _{p,ma}	91 i _{p,ma}	100 i _{p,ma}	75 i _{p,ma}	78 i _{p,ma}	88 i _{p,ma}	NA	110 i _{p,ma}	67 i _{p,ma}	91 i _{p,ma}	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
Cobalt	mg/kg	1000	13	230	120	20.4 p	NA	NA	24 p	25 p	20 p	19 p	23 p	25 p	21 p	15 p	17 p	NA	27 p	13	20 p	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
Copper	mg/kg	80	70	49	28	47.7 a	NA	NA	64 ma	63 ma	58 ma	65 ma	65 ma	71 p _{ma}	50 ma	47 a	55 ma	NA	87 i _{p,ma}	32 a	61 ma	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
Hexavalent Chromium	mg/kg	0.2	0.018	130	na	NA	NA	NA	0.88 i _p	< 0.87	< 0.78	< 0.8	< 0.79	< 0.77	< 0.79	< 0.81	< 0.79	NA	< 0.75	< 0.82	< 0.84	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
Lead	mg/kg	1700	120	56	11	11.1 a	NA	NA	92 ma	66 ma	52 a	130 p _{ma}	110 ma	91 ma	37 a	34 a	68 ma	NA	50 a	26 a	53 a	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
Manganese	mg/kg	450	220	4000	4300	776 i _p	NA	NA	840 i _p	1000 i _p	780 i _p	620 i _p	860 i _p	900 i _p	790 i _p	480 i _p	560 i _p	NA	940 i _p	420 p	660 p	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
Mercury	mg/kg	0.1	0.349	0.146	0.00051	0.16 i _{ma}	NA	NA	1.5 i _{p,ma}	0.27 i _{ma}	0.48 i _{p,ma}	0.27 i _{ma}	0.61 i _{p,ma}	0.46 i _{p,ma}	< 0.097	< 0.09	< 0.088	NA	0.25 i _{ma}	< 0.098	0.34 i _{ma}	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
Molybdenum	mg/kg	200	2	4.75	44	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
Nickel	mg/kg	280	38	130	210	71.3 p	NA	NA	78 p	79 p	70 p	64 p	85 p	85 p	68 p	58 p	62 p	NA	110 p	45 p	72 p	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
Selenium	mg/kg	4.1	0.52	0.63	1.2	< 7.5	NA	NA	< 9.7	< 9.9	< 9.6	< 9.8	< 9.7	< 9.8	< 9.6	< 9.7	< 9.7	NA	< 9.5	< 9.6	< 9.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
Silver	mg/kg	50	560	14	4.2	< 1	NA	NA	29 ma	3.5	17 ma	3.9	9.9 a	8 a	< 1.9	< 1.8	< 1.9	NA	8.1 a	< 1.9	2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
Thallium	mg/kg	na	0.01	2.1	na	< 7.5	NA	NA	< 4.9	< 4.9	< 4.8	< 4.9	< 4.8	< 4.9	< 4.8	< 4.5	< 4.8	NA	6.3 p _m	< 4.8	5.1 p _m	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
Titanium	mg/kg	1000	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
Vanadium	mg/kg	20	2	280	7.8	84.7 i _{pa}	NA	NA	120 i _{pa}	120 i _{pa}	110 i _{pa}	86 i _{pa}	110 i _{pa}	120 i _{pa}	97 i _{pa}	92 i _{pa}	97 i _{pa}	NA	150 i _{pa}	86 i _{pa}	110 i _{pa}	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			
Zinc	mg/kg	120	160	79	46	56.7 a	NA	NA	550 i _{p,ma}	780 i _{p,ma}	380 i _{p,ma}	790 i _{p,ma}	570 i _{p,ma}	410 i _{p,ma}	76 a	75 a	190 i _{p,ma}	NA	120 ma	100 ma	100 ma	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA			

Table 4-2 Areas 20 and 21 Surface Soil Screening Results
 PGOU Lands Risk Assessment
 Aerojet Superfund Site
 Sacramento County, California

Constituent	Units	Soil Invertebrate Screening Levels	Plant Screening Levels	Mammalian Screening Levels	Avian Screening Levels	10D-SNS34 7/24/2003 (0.5')	10D-SNS35 7/24/2003 (0.5')	10D-SNS36 8/27/2003 (0.5')	10D-SS21 7/15/2003 (0.5')	10D-SS22 7/15/2003 (0.5')	7D-CS01 1993 (surface)	C29-SS01 1999 (0.5')	C32-SNS01 7/14/2003 (0.5')	C32-SNS02 7/14/2003 (0.5')	C32-SS02 1999 (0.5')	D(e) - C32-SS01 1999 (0.5')	D(e) - SNS02 7/14/2003 (0.5')	D(e) - SNS03 7/14/2003 (0.5')	D(e) - SNS04 7/14/2003 (0.5')	D(e) - SNS05 7/14/2003 (0.5')	FCS-SB01 1993 (1')	10D-SNS04 1993 (surface)	10D-SNS05 1997 (surface)	10D-SNS06 1997 (surface)	10D-SNS07 1997 (surface)	10D-SNS08 1997 (surface)	10D-SNS09 1997 (surface)		
Organics																													
Aroclor 1016	µg/kg	2510	10000	371	655	< 33	< 33	< 33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Aroclor 1221	µg/kg	2510	10000	371	655	< 33	< 33	< 33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Aroclor 1232	µg/kg	2510	10000	371	655	< 33	< 33	< 33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Aroclor 1242	µg/kg	2510	10000	371	655	< 33	< 33	< 33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Aroclor 1248	µg/kg	2510	10000	371	655	< 33	< 33	< 33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Aroclor 1254	µg/kg	2510	10000	371	655	500 m	< 33	< 33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Aroclor 1260	µg/kg	2510	10000	371	655	520 m	270	660 ma	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Benzo(a)-anthracene	µg/kg	18000	1200	1100	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/kg	na	na	925	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	37 j	150 j	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Butyl benzyl phthalate	µg/kg	na	na	239	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chrysene	µg/kg	18000	1200	1100	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	40 j	37 j	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fluoranthene	µg/kg	18000	1200	1100	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	110 j	38 j	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)-pyrene	µg/kg	18000	1200	1100	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perchlorate 314.1	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Phenanthrene	µg/kg	29000	na	100000	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	170 j	< 14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pyrene	µg/kg	18000	na	1100	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	64 j	36 j	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Inorganics																													
Aluminum*	mg/kg	600	5	na	na	NA	NA	NA	19000	26000	20400	12300	12000	13000	15200	11400	NA	NA	NA	NA	16400	8510	31000	28000	24000	36000	10000		
Antimony	mg/kg	78	0.5	0.27	na	NA	NA	NA	0.57 j p,m	0.52 p,m	NA	NA	< 0.44 UJ	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arsenic	mg/kg	0.25	18	46	43	NA	NA	NA	8.4 j i	5.8 j i	< 7.5	4.5 i	4.7 i	18.5 ip	11.5 i	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 5	< 7.5	< 7.5	< 7.5	< 7.5	< 7.5	12 i	< 7.5	
Barium	mg/kg	330	5	2000	283	NA	NA	NA	210 p	230 p	124 p	84.1 p	160 j p	150 j p	218 p	186 p	NA	NA	NA	NA	94.2 p	63.9 p	150 p	240 p	180 p	210 p	59 p		
Beryllium	mg/kg	40	0.1	21	na	NA	NA	NA	0.57 p	0.83 p	< 0.5	< 0.54	0.39 p	0.4 p	< 1.6	< 0.59	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	0.52 p	0.65 p	0.45 p	0.68 p	0.2 p		
Boron	mg/kg	20	0.5	na	na	NA	NA	NA	< 10	< 7.9	< 50	< 21.4	< 8.8	< 8.6	< 21.8	< 23.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 50	< 50	4.1 p	< 3.8	18 p	5.8 p	< 3.9		
Cadmium	mg/kg	140	32	0.36	0.77	NA	NA	NA	2.2 ma	1.6 ma	2.56 ma	< 1.1	0.45 j m	0.69 j m	< 2.7	2.1 ma	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 1	< 1	3.1 ma	1.5 ma	1.6 ma	1.8 ma	< 0.39		
Chromium	mg/kg	0.4	1	34	26	NA	NA	NA	71 j ip,ma	85 j ip,ma	89.3 ip,ma	62.3 ip,ma	37 ip,ma	64 ip,ma	51.2 ip,ma	61.8 ip,ma	NA	NA	NA	NA	22.4 ip	33.1 ip,a	77 ip,ma	67 ip,ma	87 ip,ma	84 ip,ma	74 ip,ma		
Cobalt	mg/kg	1000	13	230	120	NA	NA	NA	22 p	23 p	19 p	16.8 p	13	13	31.2 p	14.9 p	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.52	7.24	11	24 p	14 p	21 p	11		
Copper	mg/kg	80	70	49	28	NA	NA	NA	70 ma	66 ma	119 ip,ma	16.9	32 a	38 a	223 ip,ma	54.7 ma	NA	NA	NA	NA	16.1	23.8	44 a	40 a	65 ma	71 p,ma	20		
Hexavalent Chromium	mg/kg	0.2	0.018	130	na	NA	NA	NA	< 1 R	< 1 R	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.89 ip	11.7 ip	< 0.84	< 0.85	< 0.85		
Lead	mg/kg	1700	120	56	11	NA	NA	NA	92 ma	38 a	139 p,ma	7.1	59 ma	66 ma	43.6 a	175 p,ma	13 a	10	18 a	12 a	6.35	28.2 a	40 a	33 a	130 p,ma	99 ma	13 a		
Manganese	mg/kg	450	220	4000	4300	NA	NA	NA	690 ip	900 ip	427 p	593 ip	570 ip	450 p	1360 ip	796 ip	NA	NA	NA	NA	293 p	200	260 p	1400 ip	280 p	690 ip	270 p		
Mercury	mg/kg	0.1	0.349	0.146	0.00051	NA	NA	NA	0.23 R	0.2 R	3.07 ip,ma	< 0.043	0.51 ip,ma	0.41 ip,ma	0.28 ip,ma	0.14 ia	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 0.1	< 0.1	1.9 ip,ma	0.14 ia	0.41 ip,ma	0.26 ip,ma	< 0.085		
Molybdenum	mg/kg	200	2	4.75	44	NA	NA	NA	2.3 p	2.2 p	NA	NA	< 1.8	< 1.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Nickel	mg/kg	280	38	130	210	NA	NA	NA	51 j p	66 j p	67.4 p	15.1	32	30	77.7 p	32	NA	NA	NA	NA	21.9	26.7	43 p	54 p	51 p	72 p	51 p		
Selenium	mg/kg	4.1	0.52	0.63	1.2	NA	NA	NA	0.19 j j	0.18 j j	< 7.5	< 1.6	0.45 j	0.27 j	< 4.9	< 1.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 7.5	< 7.5	< 9.4	< 9.4	< 9.4	< 9.8	< 9.7		
Silver	mg/kg	50	560	14	4.2	NA	NA	NA	1.3	8.4 a	8.19 a	< 0.54	< 0.61	< 0.6	< 1.6	< 0.59	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 1	< 1	24 ma	< 1.9	< 1.9	4.1	< 1.9		
Thallium	mg/kg	na	0.01	2.1	na	NA	NA	NA	< 0.2	< 0.16	< 7.5	< 0.21	< 0.18	< 0.17	< 0.22	< 0.24	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 7.5	7.71 p,m	< 4.7	< 4.7	< 4.7	< 4.9	< 4.9		
Titanium	mg/kg	1000	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	860	880	NA	NA	520	560	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA		
Vanadium	mg/kg	20	2	280	7.8	NA	NA	NA	78 ip,a	110 ip,a	76.3 ip,a	84.9 ip,a	51 ip,a	52 ip,a	66.8 ip,a	59.1 ip,a	NA	NA	NA	NA	58.1 ip,a	38.2 ip,a	93 ip,a	160 ip,a	68 ip,a	96 ip,a	57 ip,a		
Zinc	mg/kg	120	160	79	46	NA	NA	NA	1700 j ip,ma	1000 j ip,ma	765 ip,ma	20.5	150 j l,ma	280 j ip,ma	754 ip,ma	1160 ip,ma	NA	NA	NA	NA	44.2	634 ip,ma	370 ip,ma	540 ip,ma	1600 ip,ma	1000 ip,ma	200 ip,ma		

Table 4-2 Areas 20 and 21 Surface Soil Screening Results
 PGOU Lands Risk Assessment
 Aerojet Superfund Site
 Sacramento County, California

Constituent	Units	Soil Invertebrate Screening Levels	Plant Screening Levels	Mammalian Screening Levels	Avian Screening Levels	10D-SNS10 1997 (surface)	10D-SNS10 8/27/2003 (surface)	10D-SNS11 11/18/2004 (surface)	10D-SNS11 1997 (surface)	10D-SNS24 7/14/2003 (0.5)	10D-SNS24 7/14/2003 (surface)	10D-SNS25 (dup) 7/24/2003 (0.5)	10D-SNS25 7/14/2003 (0.5)	10D-SNS25 7/24/2003 (0.5)	10D-SNS26 7/14/2003 (0.5)	10D-SNS26 7/24/2003 (0.5)	10D-SNS27 7/14/2003 (0.5)	10D-SNS27 7/24/2003 (0.5)	10D-SNS28 7/14/2003 (0.5)	10D-SNS28 8/27/2003 (0.5)	10D-SS10 7/15/2003 (surface)	11D-SNS03 1993 (surface)	11D-SNS04 1993 (surface)	11D-SNS05 1993 (surface)	11D-SNS06 1993 (surface)	11D-SNS07 1993 (surface)	11D-SNS08 7/14/2003 (0.5)		
Organics																													
Aroclor 1016	µg/kg	2510	10000	371	655	NA	< 33	NA	NA	NA	< 33	< 33	NA	< 33	NA	< 33	NA	< 33	NA	< 33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Aroclor 1221	µg/kg	2510	10000	371	655	NA	< 33	NA	NA	NA	< 33	< 33	NA	< 33	NA	< 33	NA	< 33	NA	< 33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Aroclor 1232	µg/kg	2510	10000	371	655	NA	< 33	NA	NA	NA	< 33	< 33	NA	< 33	NA	< 33	NA	< 33	NA	< 33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Aroclor 1242	µg/kg	2510	10000	371	655	NA	< 33	NA	NA	NA	< 33	< 33	NA	< 33	NA	< 33	NA	< 33	NA	< 33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Aroclor 1248	µg/kg	2510	10000	371	655	NA	< 33	NA	NA	NA	< 33	< 33	NA	< 33	NA	< 33	NA	< 33	NA	< 33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Aroclor 1254	µg/kg	2510	10000	371	655	NA	< 33	NA	NA	NA	< 33	< 33	NA	< 33	NA	< 33	NA	< 33	NA	< 33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Aroclor 1260	µg/kg	2510	10000	371	655	NA	79	NA	NA	NA	290	330	NA	410 m	NA	490 m	NA	180	NA	NA	160	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Benzo(a)-anthracene	µg/kg	18000	1200	1100	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/kg	na	na	925	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Butyl benzyl phthalate	µg/kg	na	na	239	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chrysene	µg/kg	18000	1200	1100	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fluoranthene	µg/kg	18000	1100	1100	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)-pyrene	µg/kg	18000	1200	1100	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perchlorate 314.1	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Phenanthrene	µg/kg	29000	na	100000	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pyrene	µg/kg	18000	na	1100	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Inorganics																													
Aluminum*	mg/kg	600	5	na	na	43000	NA	NA	64000	8600	NA	NA	22000	NA	17000	NA	25000	NA	23000	NA	14000	19600	17300	6150	8400	17700	7100		
Antimony	mg/kg	78	0.5	0.27	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.55 J p, m	NA	NA	0.44 J m	NA	0.49 J m	NA	< 0.48 UJ	NA	< 0.32 UJ	NA	< 0.45	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1 J p, m	
Arsenic	mg/kg	0.25	18	46	43	13 i	NA	4.3 i	27 i, p	3.2 i	NA	NA	7.9 i	NA	8.7 i	NA	7 i	NA	6.6 i	NA	6.4 J i	9.13 i	7.56 i	< 5	< 7.5	< 7.5	1.8 i		
Barium	mg/kg	330	5	2000	283	210 p	NA	NA	280 p	63 J p	NA	NA	180 J p	NA	120 J p	NA	250 J p	NA	180 J p	NA	110 p	165 p	167 p	48.2 p	60.3 p	119 p	57 J p		
Beryllium	mg/kg	40	0.1	21	na	0.84 p	NA	NA	1.1 p	0.27 p	NA	NA	0.59 p	NA	0.47 p	NA	0.82 p	NA	0.7 p	NA	0.42 p	0.539 p	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	0.22 p		
Boron	mg/kg	20	0.5	na	na	< 3.9	NA	NA	5.4 p	< 8.1	NA	NA	< 7.6	NA	< 8.1	NA	< 9.6	NA	< 6.4	NA	< 8.9	< 50	26 i, p	< 10	< 50	< 50	< 8.6		
Cadmium	mg/kg	140	32	0.36	0.77	2.5 m, a	NA	NA	< 0.4	1.7 m, a	NA	NA	1.7 m, a	NA	1.4 m, a	NA	1.7 m, a	NA	2.2 m, a	NA	0.64 m	2.47 m, a	3.89 m, a	< 1	1.59 m, a	3.39 m, a	0.89 m, a		
Chromium	mg/kg	0.4	1	34	26	96 i, p, m, a	NA	NA	100 i, p, m, a	33 i, p, a	NA	NA	66 i, p, m, a	NA	56 i, p, m, a	NA	87 i, p, m, a	NA	83 i, p, m, a	NA	50 J i, p, m, a	66.7 i, p, m, a	77.5 i, p, m, a	14.7 i, p	43 i, p, m, a	53.5 i, p, m, a	33 i, p, a		
Cobalt	mg/kg	1000	13	230	120	26 p	NA	NA	40 p	6.6	NA	NA	19 p	NA	14 p	NA	27 p	NA	20 p	NA	13	20.7 p	16.6 p	5.91	7.33	16.5 p	5.3		
Copper	mg/kg	80	70	49	28	71 p, m, a	NA	NA	78 p, m, a	48 a	NA	NA	58 m, a	NA	45 a	NA	66 m, a	NA	60 m, a	NA	32 a	40.8 a	73.6 p, m, a	11.1	21.2	38.6 a	25 J		
Hexavalent Chromium	mg/kg	0.2	0.018	130	na	< 0.86	NA	NA	0.86 i, p	< 2.1 rUJ	NA	NA	< 0.2 UJ	NA	< 0.21 UJ	NA	< 0.21 UJ	NA	< 0.2 UJ	NA	0.62 J i, p	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.34 i, p		
Lead	mg/kg	1700	120	56	11	110 m, a	NA	NA	35 a	40 a	NA	NA	33 a	NA	34 a	NA	51 a	NA	39 a	NA	13 a	15.6 a	288 p, m, a	8.7	31.6 a	67.2 m, a	79 m, a		
Manganese	mg/kg	450	220	4000	4300	920 i, p	NA	NA	1700 i, p	220	NA	NA	850 i, p	NA	490 i, p	NA	1000 i, p	NA	760 i, p	NA	440 p	1130 i, p	422 p	160	193	658 i, p	170		
Mercury	mg/kg	0.1	0.349	0.146	0.00051	0.57 i, p, m, a	NA	NA	0.16 i, m, a	0.042 a	NA	NA	0.076 a	NA	0.067 a	NA	0.18 i, m, a	NA	0.57 i, p, m, a	NA	0.11 R	< 0.1	0.249 i, m, a	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.027 a		
Molybdenum	mg/kg	200	2	4.75	44	NA	NA	NA	NA	1.8	NA	NA	2	NA	< 1.6	NA	2.6 p	NA	2.5 p	NA	< 1.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 1.7		
Nickel	mg/kg	280	38	130	210	79 p	NA	NA	110 p	24	NA	NA	51 p	NA	36	NA	65 p	NA	57 p	NA	44 J p	71.7 p	60.4 p	13.2	22.2	37.7	21		
Selenium	mg/kg	4.1	0.52	0.63	1.2	< 9.9	NA	NA	< 9.9	0.46 j	NA	NA	0.22 j	NA	0.41 j	NA	0.45 j	NA	0.36 j	NA	0.12 j UJ	< 7.5	< 7	< 7.5	< 7.5	< 7.5	0.38 j		
Silver	mg/kg	50	560	14	4.2	8.4 a	NA	NA	< 2	< 0.56	NA	NA	< 0.53	NA	< 0.56	NA	< 0.67	NA	< 0.67	NA	17 m, a	NA	0.31	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 0.6	
Thallium	mg/kg	na	0.01	2.1	na	5.5 p, m	NA	NA	5 p, m	< 0.16	NA	NA	0.17 p	NA	0.19 p	NA	0.2 p	NA	0.14 p	NA	< 0.18	< 7.5	< 7.5	< 7.5	< 7.5	< 7.5	< 0.17		
Titanium	mg/kg	1000	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	450	NA	NA	770	NA	740	NA	960	NA	740	NA	590	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	470		
Vanadium	mg/kg	20	2	280	7.8	110 i, p, a	NA	NA	140 i, p, a	41 i, p, a	NA	NA	87 i, p, a	NA	71 i, p, a	NA	110 i, p, a	NA	97 i, p, a	NA	57 i, p, a	73.5 i, p, a	72.9 i, p, a	30.7 i, p, a	30.6 i, p, a	74.2 i, p, a	34 i, p, a		
Zinc	mg/kg	120	160	79	46	710 i, p, m, a	NA	NA	190 i, p, m, a	1500 J i, p, m, a	NA	NA	1000 J i, p, m, a	NA	980 J i, p, m, a	NA	1100 J i, p, m, a	NA	770 J i, p, m, a	NA	350 J i, p, m, a	360 i, p, m, a	2960 i, p, m, a	69.6 a	142 i, m, a	993 i, p, m, a	1500 J i, p, m, a		

Table 4-2 Areas 20 and 21 Surface Soil Screening Results
 PGOU Lands Risk Assessment
 Aerojet Superfund Site
 Sacramento County, California

Constituent	Units	Soil Invertebrate Screening Levels	Plant Screening Levels	Mammalian Screening Levels	Avian Screening Levels	11D-SNS09 7/14/2003 (0.5')	11D-SNS10 11/18/2004 (surface)	11D-SNS10 7/14/2003 (surface)	11D-SNS11 7/14/2003 (surface)	4D-SNS03 1993 (surface)	4D-SNS04 1993 (surface)	4D-SNS05 1993 (surface)	5D-SNS07 7/15/2003 (0.5')	5D-SNS08 7/15/2003 (0.5')	5D-SNS09 7/15/2003 (0.5')	7D-SNS01 1993 (surface)	7D-SNS02 1993 (surface)	7D-SNS03 1993 (surface)	7D-SNS04 1993 (surface)	C41-SS01-0.25 5/12/1999 (0.25')	C41-SS01-0.25 (dup) 5/12/1999 (0.25')	C41-SS01-0.5 5/12/1999 (0.5')	C41-SS02-0.25 5/12/1999 (0.25')	C41-SS02-0.5 5/12/1999 (0.5')	C41-SS03-0.25 5/12/1999 (0.25')	C41-SS03-0.25 (dup) 5/12/1999 (0.25')		
Organics																												
Aroclor 1016	µg/kg	2510	10000	371	655	NA	NA	< 33	< 33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Aroclor 1221	µg/kg	2510	10000	371	655	NA	NA	< 33	< 33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Aroclor 1232	µg/kg	2510	10000	371	655	NA	NA	< 33	< 33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Aroclor 1242	µg/kg	2510	10000	371	655	NA	NA	< 33	< 33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Aroclor 1248	µg/kg	2510	10000	371	655	NA	NA	< 33	< 33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Aroclor 1254	µg/kg	2510	10000	371	655	NA	NA	< 33	< 33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Aroclor 1260	µg/kg	2510	10000	371	655	NA	NA	150	90	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Benzo(a)-anthracene	µg/kg	18000	1200	1100	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	<340	NA	<340	NA
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/kg	na	na	925	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	<340	NA	<340	NA
Butyl benzyl phthalate	µg/kg	na	na	239	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	<340	NA	<340	NA
Chrysene	µg/kg	18000	1200	1100	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	<340	NA	<340	NA
Fluoranthene	µg/kg	18000	na	1100	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	<340	NA	<340	NA
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)-pyrene	µg/kg	18000	1200	1100	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	<340	NA	<340	NA
Perchlorate 314.1	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	<40	NA	<40	NA
Phenanthrene	µg/kg	29000	na	100000	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	<340	NA	<340	NA
Pyrene	µg/kg	18000	na	1100	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	<340	NA	<340	NA
Inorganics																												
Aluminum*	mg/kg	600	5	na	na	16000	NA	NA	NA	8320	10900	21800	24000	19000	24000	8560	8760	5990	6530	NA	NA	15,700	NA	13,300	NA	NA	NA	NA
Antimony	mg/kg	78	0.5	0.27	na	0.98 J p,m	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 0.48 UJ	< 0.38	0.4 J m	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	<1.0	NA	<1.0	NA	NA
Arsenic	mg/kg	0.25	18	46	43	4.2 i	NA	NA	NA	< 7.5	< 7.5	12 i	12 i	7.6 i	9.3 i	< 7.5	< 7.5	12.1 i	< 7.5	NA	NA	5.5 i	NA	4.6 i	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barium	mg/kg	330	5	2000	283	100 J p	NA	NA	NA	83.8 p	100 p	161 p	180 J p	140 p	240 J p	83.5 p	75.5 p	50.3 p	42.7 p	NA	NA	89.4 p	NA	60.1 p	NA	NA	NA	NA
Beryllium	mg/kg	40	0.1	21	na	0.48 p	NA	NA	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	0.538 p	0.74 p	0.58 p	0.93 p	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	NA	NA	<0.51	NA	<0.51	NA	NA	NA	NA
Boron	mg/kg	20	0.5	na	na	< 8.9	NA	NA	NA	< 50	< 50	< 50	< 9.6	< 7.7	< 6.7	< 50	< 50	< 50	< 50	NA	NA	<20.4	NA	<20.4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cadmium	mg/kg	140	32	0.36	0.77	2 m,a	NA	NA	NA	< 1	< 1	< 1	2.2 m,a	0.47 j m	0.49 j m	2.09 m,a	1.09 m,a	1.96 m,a	< 1	NA	NA	<0.51	NA	<0.51	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chromium	mg/kg	0.4	1	34	26	49 i,p,m,a	NA	NA	NA	91.6 i,p,m,a	38 i,p,m,a	65.1 i,p,m,a	130 i,p,m,a	53 i,p,m,a	51 i,p,m,a	61.3 i,p,m,a	37.1 i,p,m,a	68.4 i,p,m,a	28.8 i,p,m,a	NA	NA	69.3 i,p,m,a	NA	51.6 i,p,m,a	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cobalt	mg/kg	1000	13	230	120	12	NA	NA	NA	11.5	9.62	20.9 p	20 p	16 p	18 p	9.59	8.1	13.1 p	6.86	NA	NA	16.9 p	NA	12.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Copper	mg/kg	80	70	49	28	41 a	NA	NA	NA	23.8	24.6	46.8 a	110 i,p,m,a	46 a	48 a	91.1 i,p,m,a	32 a	149 i,p,m,a	23.8	NA	NA	29.8 a	NA	33.2 a	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hexavalent Chromium	mg/kg	0.2	0.018	130	na	< 0.21 UJ	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 1 rUJ	< 0.21	< 0.2 UJ	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lead	mg/kg	1700	120	56	11	110 m,a	87 m,a	NA	NA	32.8 a	5.3	46.8 a	92 m,a	54 a	65 m,a	125 p,m,a	50.5 a	55.7 a	20.7 a	NA	NA	24.6 a	NA	99.2 m,a	NA	NA	NA	NA
Manganese	mg/kg	450	220	4000	4300	430 p	NA	NA	NA	411 p	349 p	874 i,p	730 i,p	580 i,p	1000 i,p	223 p	221 p	205	110	NA	NA	733 i,p	NA	368 p	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mercury	mg/kg	0.1	0.349	0.146	0.00051	0.12 i,a	NA	NA	NA	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.196 i,m,a	0.75 i,p,m,a	0.088 a	0.083 a	0.512 i,p,m,a	< 0.1	0.164 i,m,a	< 0.1	NA	NA	<0.041	NA	0.061 a	NA	NA	NA	NA
Molybdenum	mg/kg	200	2	4.75	44	2.5 p	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	3.7 p	1.9	1.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	<4.1	NA	<4.1	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nickel	mg/kg	280	38	130	210	34	NA	NA	NA	41.3 p	24	47.4 p	62 p	40 p	46 p	43.5 p	33.5	68.7 p	19.2	NA	NA	22	NA	21.7	NA	NA	NA	NA
Selenium	mg/kg	4.1	0.52	0.63	1.2	0.68 j p,m	NA	NA	NA	< 7.5	< 7.5	7.65 i,p,m,a	0.52 j	< 0.77	0.087 j	< 7.5	< 7.5	< 7.5	< 7.5	NA	NA	<1.5	NA	<1.5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Silver	mg/kg	50	560	14	4.2	< 0.62	NA	NA	NA	< 1	< 1	< 1	40 m,a	< 0.54	< 0.47	5.06 a	1.54	18.8 m,a	< 1	NA	NA	<0.51	NA	<0.51	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thallium	mg/kg	na	0.01	2.1	na	0.2 p	NA	NA	NA	< 7.5	< 5	< 5	0.19 p	0.28 p	0.16 p	< 5	< 5	7.71 p,m	NA	NA	<0.20	NA	<0.20	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Titanium	mg/kg	1000	na	na	na	800	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	810	680	800	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	549	NA	608	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vanadium	mg/kg	20	2	280	7.8	65 i,p,a	NA	NA	NA	49.6 i,p,a	53.5 i,p,a	89.6 i,p,a	98 i,p,a	81 i,p,a	89 i,p,a	35.9 i,p,a	48 i,p,a	33.6 i,p,a	40.3 i,p,a	NA	NA	72.2 i,p,a	NA	45.5 i,p,a	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zinc	mg/kg	120	160	79	46	1900 J i,p,m,a	NA	NA	NA	203 i,p,m,a	32.5	123 i,m,a	540 J i,p,m,a	200 i,p,m,a	150 J i,m,a	1150 i,p,m,a	466 i,p,m,a	731 i,p,m,a	542 i,p,m,a	NA	NA	43.7	NA	44.5	NA	NA	NA	NA

Notes and Key:

a - denotes an exceedance of the Avian Screening Level.
 i - denotes an exceedance of the Soil Invertebrate Screening Level.
 m - denotes an exceedance of the Mammalian Screening Level.
 p - denotes an exceedance of the Plant Screening Level.
 * - As explained in the text, aluminum will not be considered a COPC since the soils do not exhibit a low pH.
 µg/kg - Micrograms per kilogram
 mg/kg - Milligrams per kilogram
 na - Not available or not applicable
 NA - Not analyzed
 POU = Perimeter Operable Unit
 RI/FS = Remedial investigation/feasibility study
 < = Less than; not detected above the indicated method detection limit.

Laboratory Qualifiers:

j = Estimated value.
 r = Reporting limit for analyte was raised to account for matrix interference.

Data Validation Qualifiers:

J = Indicates an estimated value.
 R = Quality control indicates the data is not usable.
 UJ = Indicates the compound or analyte was analyzed for but not detected.
 The sample detection limit is an estimated value.

Table 4-2 Areas 20 and 21 Surface Soil Screening Results
 PGOU Lands Risk Assessment
 Aerojet Superfund Site
 Sacramento County, California

Constituent	Units	Soil Invertebrate	Plant	Mammalian	Avian	C41-SS03-0.5	C41-SS03-0.5 (dup)	C41-SS04-0.25	C41-SS04-0.25 (dup)	C41-SS04-0.5	C41-SS05-0.25	C41-SS05-0.5
		Screening Levels	Screening Levels	Screening Levels	Screening Levels	5/12/1999 (0.5')	5/12/1999 (0.5')	5/12/1999 (0.25')	5/12/1999 (0.25')	5/12/1999 (0.5')	5/12/1999 (0.25')	5/12/1999 (0.5')
Organics												
Aroclor 1016	µg/kg	2510	10000	371	655	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Aroclor 1221	µg/kg	2510	10000	371	655	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Aroclor 1232	µg/kg	2510	10000	371	655	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Aroclor 1242	µg/kg	2510	10000	371	655	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Aroclor 1248	µg/kg	2510	10000	371	655	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Aroclor 1254	µg/kg	2510	10000	371	655	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Aroclor 1260	µg/kg	2510	10000	371	655	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Benzo(a)-anthracene	µg/kg	18000	1200	1100	na	<340	<370	NA	NA	<350	NA	<350
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/kg	na	na	925	na	<340	<370	NA	NA	<350	NA	<350
Butyl benzyl phthalate	µg/kg	na	na	239	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chrysene	µg/kg	18000	1200	1100	na	<340	<370	NA	NA	<350	NA	<350
Fluoranthene	µg/kg	18000	na	1100	na	<340	<370	NA	NA	<350	NA	<350
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)-pyrene	µg/kg	18000	1200	1100	na	<340	<370	NA	NA	<350	NA	<350
Perchlorate 314.1	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	68	83	NA	NA	NA
Phenanthrene	µg/kg	29000	na	100000	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pyrene	µg/kg	18000	na	1100	na	<340	<370	NA	NA	<350	NA	<350
Inorganics												
Aluminum*	mg/kg	600	5	na	na	15,700	14,600	NA	NA	11,700	NA	10,900
Antimony	mg/kg	78	0.5	0.27	na	1 p,m	<1.1	NA	NA	<1.1	NA	<1.1
Arsenic	mg/kg	0.25	18	46	43	5.3 i	5.4 i	NA	NA	4.6 i	NA	4.9 i
Barium	mg/kg	330	5	2000	283	103 p	104 p	NA	NA	90.7 p	NA	270 p
Beryllium	mg/kg	40	0.1	21	na	<0.51	<0.56	NA	NA	<0.53	NA	<0.53
Boron	mg/kg	20	0.5	na	na	<20.6	<22.3	NA	NA	<21.0	NA	<21.2
Cadmium	mg/kg	140	32	0.36	0.77	<0.51	<0.56	NA	NA	<0.53	NA	<0.53
Chromium	mg/kg	0.4	1	34	26	86.2 i,p,m,a	76.4 i,p,m,a	NA	NA	55.1 i,p,m,a	NA	63.2 i,p,m,a
Cobalt	mg/kg	1000	13	230	120	15.8 p	16.5 p	NA	NA	15.3 p	NA	19.8 p
Copper	mg/kg	80	70	49	28	35.2 a	30.5 a	NA	NA	26.1	NA	19.6
Hexavalent Chromium	mg/kg	0.2	0.018	130	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lead	mg/kg	1700	120	56	11	10.6	8.4	NA	NA	11.7 a	NA	11.2 a
Manganese	mg/kg	450	220	4000	4300	562 i,p	591 i,p	NA	NA	639 i,p	NA	1410 i,p
Mercury	mg/kg	0.1	0.349	0.146	0.00051	<0.041	<0.045	NA	NA	<0.042	NA	<0.042
Molybdenum	mg/kg	200	2	4.75	44	8.7 p,m	4.5	NA	NA	<4.2	NA	<4.2
Nickel	mg/kg	280	38	130	210	35	22.8	NA	NA	18.4	NA	17
Selenium	mg/kg	4.1	0.52	0.63	1.2	<1.5	<1.7	NA	NA	<1.6	NA	<1.6
Silver	mg/kg	50	560	14	4.2	<0.51	<0.56	NA	NA	<0.53	NA	<0.53
Thallium	mg/kg	na	0.01	2.1	na	<0.21	<0.22	NA	NA	<0.21	NA	<0.21
Titanium	mg/kg	1000	na	na	na	584	577	NA	NA	474	NA	476
Vanadium	mg/kg	20	2	280	7.8	77.6 i,p,a	82.2 i,p,a	NA	NA	73.3 i,p,a	NA	82.5 i,p,a
Zinc	mg/kg	120	160	79	46	33.5	35.1	NA	NA	28.1	NA	23.4

**Table 4-3 Areas 20 and 21 Subsurface Soil Screening Results
PGOU Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Constituent	Units	Soil Invertebrate	Plant	Mammalian	Avian	10D-AH01	10D-SB02	10D-SB02	10D-SB03	10D-SB03	FCS-SB01	FCS-SB01	11D-SNS03	11D-SNS04	11D-SNS05	11D-SNS05	11D-SNS06	11D-SNS08	11D-SNS09	4D-SNS04	4D-SNS05
		Screening Levels	Screening Levels	Screening Levels	Screening Levels	1993 (5')	1997 (2.5')	1997 (5')	7/21/2003 (2.5')	7/21/2003 (5')	7/21/2003 (2.5')	7/21/2003 (5')	1993 (3')	1993 (3')	1993 (3')	7/14/2003 (1.5')	7/14/2003 (1.5')	7/14/2003 (2')	7/14/2003 (2')	1993 (2.5')	1993 (2.5')
Organics																					
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/kg	na	na	925	na	NA	NA	NA	49 j	< 9.3	64 j	< 9.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chrysene	µg/kg	18000	1200	1100	na	NA	NA	NA	< 11	< 11	< 11	< 11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fluoranthene	µg/kg	18000	na	1100	na	NA	NA	NA	< 11	< 11	< 11	< 11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perchlorate 314.1	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perchlorate 8321A	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Phenanthrene	µg/kg	29000	na	100000	na	NA	NA	NA	< 14	< 14	< 14	< 14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pyrene	µg/kg	18000	na	1100	na	NA	NA	NA	< 12	< 12	< 12	< 12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Inorganics																					
Aluminum*	mg/kg	600	5	na	na	17900	15600	12800	NA	NA	NA	NA	12300	12000	8330	16000	15000	22000	15000	9240	15900
Antimony	mg/kg	78	0.5	0.27	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 0.36 UJ	< 0.36 UJ	< 0.43	< 0.48	NA	NA
Arsenic	mg/kg	0.25	18	46	43	< 7.5	7.88 i	5.54 i	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 5	< 5	5.28 i	2.9 i	2.5 i	7.2 i	5.4 i	< 7.5	< 7.5
Barium	mg/kg	330	5	2000	283	191 p	127 p	104 p	NA	NA	NA	NA	87.3 p	154 p	48.2 p	100 J p	79 J p	170 p	140 p	104 p	130 p
Beryllium	mg/kg	40	0.1	21	na	< 0.5	0.3 p	0.23 p	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	0.46 p	0.36 p	0.71 p	0.48 p	< 0.5	< 0.5
Boron	mg/kg	20	0.5	na	na	< 50	< 26.5	< 38	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 7.1	< 7.1	< 8.6	< 9.6	< 50	< 50
Cadmium	mg/kg	140	32	0.36	0.77	< 1	4.58 m,a	0.83 m,a	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 0.71	0.22 j	0.31 j	< 0.96	< 1	< 1
Chromium	mg/kg	0.4	1	34	26	40.7 i,p,m,a	42.6 i,p,m,a	46.8 i,p,m,a	NA	NA	NA	NA	80.5 i,p,m,a	29.5 i,p,a	32.7 i,p,a	53 i,p,m,a	43 i,p,m,a	63 i,p,m,a	59 i,p,m,a	34.7 i,p,m,a	51.2 i,p,m,a
Cobalt	mg/kg	1000	13	230	120	12	13.1 p	13.8 p	NA	NA	NA	NA	9.82	9.17	7.62	13	9.7	18 p	20 p	13.7 p	17.8 p
Copper	mg/kg	80	70	49	28	30.4 a	36.4 a	32.2 a	NA	NA	NA	NA	29.9 a	22.2	29.9 a	29 a	27	39 a	40 a	13.1	27.9
Hexavalent Chromium	mg/kg	0.2	0.018	130	na	NA	< 0.84	< 0.87	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.6 J i,p	0.23 J i,p	0.74 i,p	0.22 i,p	NA	NA
Lead	mg/kg	1700	120	56	11	8.36	6.27	< 3.16	NA	NA	NA	NA	6	< 5	5.51	7.9	8.8	15 a	30 a	8.2	13 a
Manganese	mg/kg	450	220	4000	4300	476 i,p	563 i,p	581 i,p	NA	NA	NA	NA	291 p	392 p	232 p	500 i,p	280 p	1100 i,p	610 i,p	631 i,p	747 i,p
Mercury	mg/kg	0.1	0.349	0.146	0.00051	0.96 i,p,m,a	0.84 i,p,m,a	1.23 i,p,m,a	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.051 a	< 0.015	0.34 i,m,a	0.02 a	< 0.1	< 0.1
Molybdenum	mg/kg	200	2	4.75	44	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 1.4	< 1.4	< 1.7	< 1.9	NA	NA
Nickel	mg/kg	280	38	130	210	32	50.1	28	NA	NA	NA	NA	36.9	21.8	36.1	42 p	39 p	50 p	36 p	11.3	31.6
Selenium	mg/kg	4.1	0.52	0.63	1.2	< 7.5	< 8.85	< 6.33	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 7	< 7	< 7	0.37 j	0.22 j	0.39 j	0.5 j	< 7.5	< 7.5
Silver	mg/kg	50	560	14	4.2	< 1	1.63	0.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.6	< 0.67	< 1	< 1
Thallium	mg/kg	na	0.01	2.1	na	< 7.5	< 8.85	< 12.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 7.5	< 7.5	< 7.5	0.14 p	< 0.14	< 0.17	< 0.19	< 5	< 5
Titanium	mg/kg	1000	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	750	680	660	420	NA	NA
Vanadium	mg/kg	20	2	280	7.8	65.6 i,p,a	46.2 i,p,a	46.2 i,p,a	NA	NA	NA	NA	47.2 i,p,a	58.8 i,p,a	30.8 i,p,a	62 i,p,a	46 i,p,a	97 i,p,a	69 i,p,a	63.7 i,p,a	73.6 i,p,a
Zinc	mg/kg	120	160	79	46	47.2 a	78.4 a	36.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	28.6	54.5 a	23.9	68 J a	210 J i,p,m,a	150 i,m,a	490 i,p,m,a	20.2	35.5

Notes and Key:

i - denotes an exceedance of the Soil Invertebrate Screening Level.
p - denotes an exceedance of the Plant Screening Level.
m - denotes an exceedance of the Mammalian Screening Level.
a - denotes an exceedance of the Avian Screening Level.
* - As explained in the text, aluminum will not be considered a COPC since the soils do not exhibit low pH.
µg/kg - Micrograms per kilogram
mg/kg - Milligrams per kilogram
na - Not available or not applicable
NA - Not analyzed
POU = Perimeter Operable Unit
RI/FS = Remedial investigation/feasibility study
< = Less than; not detected above the indicated method detection limit.

Laboratory Qualifiers:

j = Estimated value.

Data Validation Qualifiers:

UJ = Indicates the compound or analyte was analyzed for but not detected.
The sample detection limit is an estimated value.
J = Indicates an estimated value.

**Table 4-4 Area 49 Surface Soil Screening Results
PGOU Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Constituent	Units	Soil Invertebrate Screening Levels	Plant Screening Levels	Mammalian Screening Levels	Avian Screening Levels	33D-AH01 1992 (surface)	33D-SB01 8/7/2003 (1')	35D-AH02 1991 (1')	35D-AH1B 1992 (1')	35D-MV01 1991 (surface)	35D-SNS15 1993 (1')	36D-AH1B1 1992 (1')	36D-SB02 7/31/2003 (surface)	36D-SNS01 1993 (1')	39D-AH01 1992 (surface)	A49-LBP01 7/31/2003 (0.5')	A49-LBP01 7/31/2003 (1')	A49-LBP01 7/31/2003 (surface)	A49-LBP02 7/31/2003 (0.5')	A49-LBP02 7/31/2003 (1')
Organics																				
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2,3,7,8-TCDD	µg/kg	500	na	0.00315	0.0158	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2,3,7,8-TCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Benzoic Acid	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	< 2.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 2.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/kg	na	na	925	na	NA	< 9.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 9.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chrysene	µg/kg	18000	1200	1100	na	NA	< 11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Diethylphthalate	µg/kg	na	100000	24800	na	NA	< 14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Di-n-butylphthalate	µg/kg	na	200000	150	na	NA	< 12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fluoranthene	µg/kg	18000	na	1100	na	NA	< 11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
OCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
OCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Phenanthrene	µg/kg	29000	na	100000	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pyrene	µg/kg	18000	na	1100	na	NA	< 12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TEQ	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Hepta-Dioxins	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Hepta-Furans	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Hexa-Dioxins	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Hexa-Furans	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Penta-Dioxins	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Penta-Furans	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Tetra-Dioxins	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Tetra-Furans	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Inorganics																				
Aluminum*	mg/kg	600	5	na	na	9980	NA	16800	12800	16600	14600	12400	NA	24800	14700	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arsenic	mg/kg	0.25	18	46	43	< 7.5	NA	< 10	< 7.5	< 10	< 5	< 7.5	NA	7.77 i	< 7.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barium	mg/kg	330	5	2000	283	63.3 p	NA	117 p	135 p	124 p	116 p	91.4 p	NA	153 p	112 p	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Beryllium	mg/kg	40	0.1	21	na	< 0.5	NA	0.44 p	< 0.5	0.46 p	< 0.5	< 0.5	NA	0.58 p	< 0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Boron	mg/kg	20	0.5	na	na	< 50	NA	< 10	< 50	9.3 p	< 50	< 50	NA	< 50	< 50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cadmium	mg/kg	140	32	0.36	0.77	< 1	NA	1.7 m,a	< 1	1.2 m,a	< 1	< 1	NA	< 1	< 1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chromium	mg/kg	0.4	1	34	26	37.2 i,p,m,a	NA	57.8 i,p,m,a	42.2 i,p,m,a	89.8 i,p,m,a	41.9 i,p,m,a	37 i,p,m,a	NA	57.1 i,p,m,a	48.7 i,p,m,a	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cobalt	mg/kg	1000	13	230	120	7.45	NA	9.8	12.3	11.8	12.2	12.1	NA	17.6 p	12.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Copper	mg/kg	80	70	49	28	25	NA	28.1 a	28	53 m,a	27.2	26.2	NA	37.2 a	32.6 a	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hexavalent Chromium	mg/kg	0.2	0.018	130	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lead	mg/kg	1700	120	56	11	7.14	NA	NA	6.85	NA	8.32	8.53	NA	8.75	20.2 a	7.6	NA	NA	NA	NA
Manganese	mg/kg	450	220	4000	4300	232 p	NA	388 p	319 p	447 i,p	450 p	408 p	NA	605 i,p	517 i,p	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mercury	mg/kg	0.1	0.349	0.146	0.00051	< 0.1	NA	< 0.1	0.2 i,m,a	< 0.1	0.11 i,a	0.44 i,p,m,a	NA	< 0.1	< 0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nickel	mg/kg	280	38	130	210	27.8	NA	43.4 p	36 p	41.1 p	40.2 p	34.5	NA	55.1 p	36	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Selenium	mg/kg	4.1	0.52	0.63	1.2	< 7.5	NA	24.8 i,p,m,a	< 7.5	< 20	< 6	< 7.5	NA	< 7.5	7.88 i,p,m,a	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Silver	mg/kg	50	560	14	4.2	< 1	NA	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	NA	< 1	< 1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thallium	mg/kg	na	0.01	2.1	na	< 7.5	NA	< 200	< 7.5	< 200	< 7.5	< 7.5	0.14 p	< 7.5	< 7.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vanadium	mg/kg	20	2	280	7.8	43.7 i,p,a	NA	56.6 i,p,a	49.3 i,p,a	55.7 i,p,a	55.8 i,p,a	46.3 i,p,a	NA	82 i,p,a	56.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zinc	mg/kg	120	160	79	46	31.5	NA	104 m,a	44.3	135 i,m,a	49.4 a	55.4 a	NA	45.5	51.9 a	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

**Table 4-4 Area 49 Surface Soil Screening Results
PGOU Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Constituent	Units	Soil Invertebrate Screening Levels	Plant Screening Levels	Mammalian Screening Levels	Avian Screening Levels	A49-LBP02 7/31/2003 (surface)	A49-LBP03 7/31/2003 (0.5')	A49-LBP03 7/31/2003 (1')	A49-LBP03 7/31/2003 (surface)	A49-LBP04 7/31/2003 (0.5')	A49-LBP04 7/31/2003 (1')	A49-LBP04 7/31/2003 (surface)	A49-LBP05 7/31/2003 (0.5')	A49-LBP05 7/31/2003 (1')	A49-LBP05 7/31/2003 (surface)	A49-LBP06 7/31/2003 (0.5')	A49-LBP06 7/31/2003 (1')	A49-LBP06 7/31/2003 (surface)	A49-LBP07 7/31/2003 (0.5')	A49-LBP07 7/31/2003 (1')
Organics																				
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2,3,7,8-TCDD	µg/kg	500	na	0.00315	0.0158	NA	NA	NA												
2,3,7,8-TCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Benzoic Acid	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/kg	na	na	925	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chrysene	µg/kg	18000	1200	1100	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Diethylphthalate	µg/kg	na	100000	24800	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Di-n-butylphthalate	µg/kg	na	200000	150	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fluoranthene	µg/kg	18000	na	1100	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
OCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
OCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Phenanthrene	µg/kg	29000	na	100000	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pyrene	µg/kg	18000	na	1100	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TEQ	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Hepta-Dioxins	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Hepta-Furans	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Hexa-Dioxins	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Hexa-Furans	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Penta-Dioxins	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Penta-Furans	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Tetra-Dioxins	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Tetra-Furans	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Inorganics																				
Aluminum*	mg/kg	600	5	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arsenic	mg/kg	0.25	18	46	43	NA	NA	NA												
Barium	mg/kg	330	5	2000	283	NA	NA	NA												
Beryllium	mg/kg	40	0.1	21	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Boron	mg/kg	20	0.5	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cadmium	mg/kg	140	32	0.36	0.77	NA	NA	NA												
Chromium	mg/kg	0.4	1	34	26	NA	NA	NA												
Cobalt	mg/kg	1000	13	230	120	NA	NA	NA												
Copper	mg/kg	80	70	49	28	NA	NA	NA												
Hexavalent Chromium	mg/kg	0.2	0.018	130	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lead	mg/kg	1700	120	56	11	7.5	6.5 J	6.1 J	11 J	24 J a	18 J a	36 J a	18 a	16 a	20 a	20 a	14 a	17 a	9.8	9.3
Manganese	mg/kg	450	220	4000	4300	NA	NA	NA												
Mercury	mg/kg	0.1	0.349	0.146	0.00051	NA	NA	NA												
Nickel	mg/kg	280	38	130	210	NA	NA	NA												
Selenium	mg/kg	4.1	0.52	0.63	1.2	NA	NA	NA												
Silver	mg/kg	50	560	14	4.2	NA	NA	NA												
Thallium	mg/kg	na	0.01	2.1	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vanadium	mg/kg	20	2	280	7.8	NA	NA	NA												
Zinc	mg/kg	120	160	79	46	NA	NA	NA												

**Table 4-4 Area 49 Surface Soil Screening Results
PGOU Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Constituent	Units	Soil Invertebrate	Plant	Mammalian	Avian	A49-LBP07	A49-LBP08	A49-LBP08	A49-LBP08	A49-LBP09	A49-LBP09	A49-LBP09	A49-LBP10	A49-LBP10	A49-LBP10	A49-LBP11	A49-LBP11	A49-LBP11	A49-LBP12
		Screening	Screening	Screening	Screening	7/31/2003	8/1/2003	8/1/2003	8/1/2003	7/31/2003	7/31/2003	7/31/2003	7/31/2003	7/31/2003	7/31/2003	8/1/2003	8/1/2003	8/1/2003	8/1/2003
		Levels	Levels	Levels	Levels	(surface)	(0.5')	(1')	(surface)	(0.5')									
Organics																			
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,4,7,8-HpCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2,3,7,8-TCDD	µg/kg	500	na	0.00315	0.0158	NA													
2,3,7,8-TCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Benzoic Acid	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/kg	na	na	925	na														
Chrysene	µg/kg	18000	1200	1100	na														
Diethylphthalate	µg/kg	na	100000	24800	na														
Di-n-butylphthalate	µg/kg	na	200000	150	na														
Fluoranthene	µg/kg	18000	na	1100	na														
OCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
OCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Phenanthrene	µg/kg	29000	na	100000	na														
Pyrene	µg/kg	18000	na	1100	na														
TEQ	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Hepta-Dioxins	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Hepta-Furans	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Hexa-Dioxins	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Hexa-Furans	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Penta-Dioxins	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Penta-Furans	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Tetra-Dioxins	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Tetra-Furans	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Inorganics																			
Aluminum*	mg/kg	600	5	na															
Arsenic	mg/kg	0.25	18	46	43	NA													
Barium	mg/kg	330	5	2000	283	NA													
Beryllium	mg/kg	40	0.1	21	na														
Boron	mg/kg	20	0.5	na															
Cadmium	mg/kg	140	32	0.36	0.77	NA													
Chromium	mg/kg	0.4	1	34	26	NA													
Cobalt	mg/kg	1000	13	230	120	NA													
Copper	mg/kg	80	70	49	28	NA													
Hexavalent Chromium	mg/kg	0.2	0.018	130	na														
Lead	mg/kg	1700	120	56	11	9.1	7.9	5.1	12 a	12 a	10	13 a	31 J a	32 J a	31 J a	5.5	6	14 a	18 a
Manganese	mg/kg	450	220	4000	4300	NA													
Mercury	mg/kg	0.1	0.349	0.146	0.00051	NA													
Nickel	mg/kg	280	38	130	210	NA													
Selenium	mg/kg	4.1	0.52	0.63	1.2	NA													
Silver	mg/kg	50	560	14	4.2	NA													
Thallium	mg/kg	na	0.01	2.1	na														
Vanadium	mg/kg	20	2	280	7.8	NA													
Zinc	mg/kg	120	160	79	46	NA													

**Table 4-4 Area 49 Surface Soil Screening Results
PGOU Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Constituent	Units	Soil Invertebrate	Plant	Mammalian	Avian	A49-LBP12	A49-LBP12	A49-LBP13	A49-LBP13	A49-LBP13	A49-LBP14	A49-LBP14	A49-LBP14	C14-SS01	C14-SS02	C14-SS03	C14-SS04	C15-SS01	C15-SS02	C15-SS03 (dup)
		Screening Levels	Screening Levels	Screening Levels	Screening Levels	8/1/2003 (1')	8/1/2003 (surface)	8/1/2003 (0.5')	8/1/2003 (1')	8/1/2003 (surface)	8/1/2003 (0.5')	8/1/2003 (1')	8/1/2003 (surface)	1999 (0.5')	1999 (0.5')	1999 (0.5')	1999 (0.5')	1999 (0.5')	1999 (0.5')	1999 (0.5')
Organics																				
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,4,7,8-HpCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2,3,7,8-TCDD	µg/kg	500	na	0.00315	0.0158	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2,3,7,8-TCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Benzoic Acid	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/kg	na	na	925	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chrysene	µg/kg	18000	1200	1100	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Diethylphthalate	µg/kg	na	100000	24800	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Di-n-butylphthalate	µg/kg	na	200000	150	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fluoranthene	µg/kg	18000	na	1100	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
OCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
OCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Phenanthrene	µg/kg	29000	na	100000	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pyrene	µg/kg	18000	na	1100	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TEQ	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Hepta-Dioxins	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Hepta-Furans	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Hexa-Dioxins	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Hexa-Furans	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Penta-Dioxins	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Penta-Furans	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Tetra-Dioxins	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Tetra-Furans	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Inorganics																				
Aluminum*	mg/kg	600	5	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24100	20100	18200	17600	30500	30100	30300
Arsenic	mg/kg	0.25	18	46	43	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.3 i	10.5 i	6.4 i	6.4 i	10.3 i	10.8 i	9.6 i
Barium	mg/kg	330	5	2000	283	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	158 p	175 p	104 p	123 p	277 p	285 p,a	237 p
Beryllium	mg/kg	40	0.1	21	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.58 p	0.78 p	< 0.53	< 0.53	0.84 p	0.88 p	0.8 p
Boron	mg/kg	20	0.5	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 22	< 25.3	< 21.2	< 21.4	< 46.4	< 49.3	< 23.1
Cadmium	mg/kg	140	32	0.36	0.77	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 0.55	< 0.63	< 0.53	< 0.53	< 0.58	< 0.62	< 0.58
Chromium	mg/kg	0.4	1	34	26	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	63.9 i,p,m,a	42.6 i,p,m,a	57.1 i,p,m,a	55.6 i,p,m,a	83.9 i,p,m,a	82.2 i,p,m,a	71.1 i,p,m,a
Cobalt	mg/kg	1000	13	230	120	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	20.7 p	16.7 p	15.9 p	16.8 p	33.8 p	37.5 p	30.3 p
Copper	mg/kg	80	70	49	28	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	42.4 a	38.1 a	34.9 a	34.6 a	62.1 m,a	58.8 m,a	53.6 m,a
Hexavalent Chromium	mg/kg	0.2	0.018	130	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lead	mg/kg	1700	120	56	11	16 a	23 a	8	8.2	9.8	7.9	7.8	15 a	10.9	26.6 a	20.1 a	15.8 a	26.9 a	26.7 a	19 a
Manganese	mg/kg	450	220	4000	4300	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	512 i,p	511 i,p	505 i,p	513 i,p	1260 i,p	1590 i,p	1150 i,p
Mercury	mg/kg	0.1	0.349	0.146	0.00051	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.05 a	< 0.051	< 0.042	< 0.043	0.063 a	0.072 a	0.065 a
Nickel	mg/kg	280	38	130	210	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	57.8 p	41.2 p	45.5 p	51.1 p	63.9 p	62.9 p	57.1 p
Selenium	mg/kg	4.1	0.52	0.63	1.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 0.55	< 0.63	< 0.53	< 0.53	< 0.58	< 0.62	< 0.58
Silver	mg/kg	50	560	14	4.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 0.55	< 0.63	< 0.53	< 0.53	< 0.58	< 0.62	< 0.58
Thallium	mg/kg	na	0.01	2.1	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 0.22	< 0.25	< 0.21	< 0.21	0.29 p	0.28 p	< 0.23
Vanadium	mg/kg	20	2	280	7.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	79.3 i,p,a	65.3 i,p,a	59.9 i,p,a	63 i,p,a	111 i,p,a	113 i,p,a	99.4 i,p,a
Zinc	mg/kg	120	160	79	46	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	100 m,a	138 i,m,a	79.3 m,a	63.8 a	249 i,p,m,a	232 i,p,m,a	237 i,p,m,a

**Table 4-4 Area 49 Surface Soil Screening Results
PGOU Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Constituent	Units	Soil Invertebrate Screening Levels	Plant Screening Levels	Mammalian Screening Levels	Avian Screening Levels	C15-SS03	C15-SS04	C15-SS05	C15-SS06	C15-SS07	C15-SS08	C15-SS09	C15-SS10	C15-SS11	C4-SNS01	C4-SNS01	C4-SNS02	C4-SNS02	C4-SNS03	C4-SNS03
						1999 (0.5')	1999 (0.5')	7/15/2003 (0.5')	7/15/2003 (0.5')	7/15/2003 (0.5')	7/15/2003 (0.5')	11/18/2004 (surface)	11/18/2004 (surface)	11/18/2004 (surface)	7/16/2003 (0.5')	7/16/2003 (surface)	7/16/2003 (0.5')	7/16/2003 (surface)	8/20/2003 (0.5')	8/20/2003 (surface)
Organics																				
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0295	NA	0.0466	NA	0.00971
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00855	NA	0.0421	NA	0.0038
1,2,3,4,7,8-HpCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 0.000384	NA	0.00756	NA	< 0.00033
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.000602 J	NA	0.00122 J	NA	< 0.000288
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.000467 J	NA	0.00512	NA	< 0.000119
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00171 J	NA	0.00272	NA	< 0.00056
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.000674 J	NA	0.00566	NA	< 0.000157
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00107 J	NA	0.00199 J	NA	< 0.000509
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 0.000181	NA	0.00218 J	NA	< 0.000101
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 0.000654	NA	0.00102 J	NA	< 0.000215
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 0.000304	NA	0.00359	NA	< 0.000201
2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00111 J	NA	0.00647	NA	< 0.000163
2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 0.000485	NA	0.00467	NA	< 0.000213
2,3,7,8-TCDD	µg/kg	500	na	0.00315	0.0158	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 0.000182	NA	< 0.00035	NA	< 0.000114
2,3,7,8-TCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 0.000215	NA	0.0023 F	NA	< 0.000104
Benzoic Acid	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/kg	na	na	925	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 9.3	NA	< 9.3	NA	NA	NA
Chrysene	µg/kg	18000	1200	1100	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 11	NA	< 11	NA	NA	NA
Diethylphthalate	µg/kg	na	100000	24800	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Di-n-butylphthalate	µg/kg	na	200000	150	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fluoranthene	µg/kg	18000	na	1100	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 11	NA	< 11	NA	NA	NA
OCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.201 B	NA	0.175 B	NA	0.0821
OCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.024	NA	0.103	NA	0.0109
Phenanthrene	µg/kg	29000	na	100000	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 14	NA	< 14	NA	NA	NA
Pyrene	µg/kg	18000	na	1100	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 12	NA	< 12	NA	NA	NA
TEQ	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.000967	NA	0.00729	NA	0.000144
Total Hepta-Dioxins	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0561	NA	0.0839	NA	0.0183
Total Hepta-Furans	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0211	NA	0.0707	NA	0.0103
Total Hexa-Dioxins	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0128	NA	0.0286	NA	0.00213 J
Total Hexa-Furans	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.0155	NA	0.0581	NA	0.00269
Total Penta-Dioxins	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 0.000772	NA	0.0134	NA	< 0.000549
Total Penta-Furans	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.02	NA	0.0593	NA	0.000407 J
Total Tetra-Dioxins	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 0.000314	NA	0.00444	NA	< 0.000139
Total Tetra-Furans	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.00793	NA	0.0557	NA	< 0.000118
Inorganics																				
Aluminum*	mg/kg	600	5	na	na	29100	28600	25000	26000	29000	32000	NA	NA	NA	13000	NA	10000	NA	NA	NA
Arsenic	mg/kg	0.25	18	46	43	9.9 i	9.3 i	5.9 j i	6 j i	7.5 j i	6.5 j i	NA	NA	NA	3.9 i	NA	9.4 i	NA	NA	NA
Barium	mg/kg	330	5	2000	283	239 p	218 p	250 j p	270 j p	250 j p	230 j p	NA	NA	NA	110 p	NA	170 p	NA	NA	NA
Beryllium	mg/kg	40	0.1	21	na	0.82 p	0.76 p	0.76 p	0.89 p	0.92 p	0.99 p	NA	NA	NA	0.32 p	NA	0.28 p	NA	NA	NA
Boron	mg/kg	20	0.5	na	na	< 46.5	< 47.4	< 9.3	< 8.6	< 8.6	< 7.9	NA	NA	NA	< 9.4	NA	< 8.2	NA	NA	NA
Cadmium	mg/kg	140	32	0.36	0.77	< 0.58	< 0.59	1.1 m,a	0.67 j m	0.32 j	0.72 j m	NA	NA	NA	2.7 m,a	NA	4.9 m,a	NA	NA	NA
Chromium	mg/kg	0.4	1	34	26	74 i,p,m,a	74.1 i,p,m,a	100 j i,p,m,a	880 j i,p,m,a	81 j i,p,m,a	78 j i,p,m,a	40 i,p,m,a	45 i,p,m,a	45 i,p,m,a	52 i,p,m,a	NA	46 i,p,m,a	NA	NA	NA
Cobalt	mg/kg	1000	13	230	120	30 p	27.1 p	18 p	13	24 p	24 m	NA	NA	NA	9.8	NA	8.4	NA	NA	NA
Copper	mg/kg	80	70	49	28	54.2 m,a	51.7 m,a	62 m,a	240 i,p,m,a	58 m,a	57 m,a	NA	NA	NA	40 a	NA	100 i,p,m,a	NA	NA	NA
Hexavalent Chromium	mg/kg	0.2	0.018	130	na	NA	NA	< 1 rUJ	< 0.21 UJ	< 0.21 UJ	< 0.21 UJ	NA	NA	NA	1.1 i,p	NA	< 0.21	NA	NA	NA
Lead	mg/kg	1700	120	56	11	20.4 a	14.8 a	41 a	39 a	20 a	26 a	NA	NA	NA	160 p,m,a	NA	530 p,m,a	NA	110 m,a	NA
Manganese	mg/kg	450	220	4000	4300	1170 i,p	1030 i,p	770 i,p	450 p	1000 i,p	990 i,p	NA	NA	NA	420 p	NA	760 i,p	NA	NA	NA
Mercury	mg/kg	0.1	0.349	0.146	0.00051	0.068 a	0.05 a	0.077 j a	0.062 j a	0.079 j a	0.088 j a	NA	NA	NA	0.021 a	NA	0.043 a	NA	NA	NA
Nickel	mg/kg	280	38	130	210	59.5 p	59.9 p	51 j p	53 j p	60 j p	57 j p	NA	NA	NA	52 p	NA	37	NA	NA	NA
Selenium	mg/kg	4.1	0.52	0.63	1.2	< 0.58	< 0.59	0.072 j j	0.49 j	0.3 j j	0.14 j j	NA	NA	NA	< 0.94	NA	< 0.82	NA	NA	NA
Silver	mg/kg	50	560	14	4.2	< 0.58	< 0.59	< 0.65 UJ	< 0.6 UJ	< 0.6 UJ	< 0.56	NA	NA	NA	< 0.66	NA	< 0.57	NA	NA	NA
Thallium	mg/kg	na	0.01	2.1	na	0.23 p	< 0.24	< 0.19	0.18 p	0.2 p	< 0.16	NA	NA	NA	< 0.19	NA	< 0.16	NA	NA	NA
Vanadium	mg/kg	20	2	280	7.8	102 i,p,a	96.7 i,p,a	88 i,p,a	100 i,p,a	110 i,p,a	110 i,p,a	NA	NA	NA	54 i,p,a	NA	41 i,p,a	NA	NA	NA
Zinc	mg/kg	120	160	79	46	225 i,p,m,a	358 i,p,m,a	240 j i,p,m,a	270 j i,p,m,a	82 j m,a	97 j m,a	NA	NA	NA	96 m,a	NA	1000 i,p,m,a	NA	NA	NA

**Table 4-4 Area 49 Surface Soil Screening Results
PGOU Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Constituent	Units	Soil Invertebrate Screening Levels	Plant Screening Levels	Mammalian Screening Levels	Avian Screening Levels	C4-SNS04 8/20/2003 (0.5')	C4-SNS04 8/20/2003 (surface)	C4-SNS05 8/20/2003 (0.5')	C4-SNS05 8/20/2003 (surface)	C4-SNS06 8/20/2003 (0.5')	C4-SNS06 8/20/2003 (surface)	C4-SNS07 8/20/2003 (0.5')	C4-SNS08 11/18/2004 (surface)	C4-SNS09 11/18/2004 (surface)	C4-SNS10 11/18/2004 (surface)	C10-SS01 1999 (0.5')	C10-SS02 1999 (0.5')	C10-SS03 1999 (0.5')	C10-SS04 1999 (0.5')	C10-SS05 1999 (0.5')
<i>Organics</i>																				
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	0.0036	NA	0.0108	NA	0.0174	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	0.00194 J	NA	0.00124 J	NA	0.00589	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	< 0.000154	NA	< 0.0000991	NA	< 0.000213	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	< 0.000375	NA	< 0.000287	NA	< 0.000377	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	< 0.000096	NA	< 0.000201 *	NA	< 0.000162	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	< 0.000413	NA	0.000646 J	NA	0.000893 J	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	< 0.000126	NA	< 0.000255 *	NA	< 0.00018	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	< 0.000374	NA	< 0.000356	NA	0.000641 J	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	< 0.000173	NA	< 0.000122	NA	< 0.000263	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	< 0.000205	NA	< 0.000265	NA	< 0.000359	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	< 0.000241	NA	< 0.000391	NA	< 0.000254	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	< 0.000142	NA	0.000447 J	NA	0.000558 J	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	< 0.000252	NA	< 0.000394	NA	< 0.000356	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2,3,7,8-TCDF	µg/kg	500	na	0.00315	0.0158	NA	< 0.000139	NA	< 0.000149	NA	< 0.000154	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2,3,7,8-TCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	< 0.000127	NA	< 0.000165	NA	< 0.000165	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Benzoic Acid	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/kg	na	na	925	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chrysene	µg/kg	18000	1200	1100	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Diethylphthalate	µg/kg	na	100000	24800	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Di-n-butylphthalate	µg/kg	na	200000	150	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Fluoranthene	µg/kg	18000	na	1100	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
OCDD	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	0.0233	NA	0.0589	NA	0.142	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
OCDF	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	0.00469 J	NA	0.00133 J	NA	0.0189	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Phenanthrene	µg/kg	29000	na	100000	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Pyrene	µg/kg	18000	na	1100	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
TEQ	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	0.0000582	NA	0.000236	NA	0.000459	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Hepta-Dioxins	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	0.00683	NA	0.0186	NA	0.0357	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Hepta-Furans	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	0.00461	NA	0.00244 J	NA	0.0161	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Hexa-Dioxins	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	< 0.000594	NA	0.00338	NA	0.0057	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Hexa-Furans	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	0.000855 J	NA	0.0044 J,*	NA	0.00687	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Penta-Dioxins	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	< 0.000589	NA	< 0.000614	NA	< 0.000828	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Penta-Furans	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	< 0.000405	NA	0.00222 J	NA	0.00422	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Tetra-Dioxins	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	< 0.000139	NA	< 0.000149	NA	< 0.000154	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Total Tetra-Furans	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	< 0.000127	NA	0.00113	NA	0.00175	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
<i>Inorganics</i>																				
Aluminum*	mg/kg	600	5	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	31000	26000	25200	22900	22300
Arsenic	mg/kg	0.25	18	46	43	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	10 i	6.2 i	6.3 i	7.1 i	6.5 i
Barium	mg/kg	330	5	2000	283	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	226 p	168 p	178 p	165 p	180 p
Beryllium	mg/kg	40	0.1	21	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.71 p	< 0.57	< 0.59	< 0.66	< 0.54
Boron	mg/kg	20	0.5	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 28.2	< 22.7	< 23.7	< 26.3	< 21.6
Cadmium	mg/kg	140	32	0.36	0.77	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 0.7	1.3 m, a	1.6 m, a	1.5 m, a	1.3 m, a
Chromium	mg/kg	0.4	1	34	26	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	81.9 i, p, m, a	71.7 i, p, m, a	71.4 i, p, m, a	71.1 i, p, m, a	68.9 i, p, m, a
Cobalt	mg/kg	1000	13	230	120	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	25.7 p	20.1 p	18.5 p	18.5 p	18.3 p
Copper	mg/kg	80	70	49	28	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	71.2 p, m, a	84.9 i, p, m, a	86.8 i, p, m, a	91.1 i, p, m, a	84 i, p, m, a
Hexavalent Chromium	mg/kg	0.2	0.018	130	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lead	mg/kg	1700	120	56	11	3.4	NA	94 m, a	NA	20 a	NA	320 p, m, a	15 a	16 a	9.3	27.1 a	57.3 m, a	79.3 m, a	69.2 m, a	56.1 m, a
Manganese	mg/kg	450	220	4000	4300	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	842 i, p	737 i, p	623 i, p	659 i, p	597 i, p
Mercury	mg/kg	0.1	0.349	0.146	0.00051	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.15 i, m, a	0.33 i, m, a	0.33 i, m, a	0.37 i, p, m, a	0.33 i, m, a
Nickel	mg/kg	280	38	130	210	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	63.8 p	51.7 p	51.6 p	51.6 p	50.4 p
Selenium	mg/kg	4.1	0.52	0.63	1.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 0.7	< 0.57	< 0.59	< 0.66	< 0.54
Silver	mg/kg	50	560	14	4.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 0.7	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.2
Thallium	mg/kg	na	0.01	2.1	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 0.28	< 0.23	< 0.24	< 0.26	< 0.22
Vanadium	mg/kg	20	2	280	7.8	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	98.8 i, p, a	72.2 i, p, a	68.3 i, p, a	71.2 i, p, a	69 i, p, a
Zinc	mg/kg	120	160	79	46	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	181 i, p, m, a	203 i, p, m, a	258 i, p, m, a	225 i, p, m, a	184 i, p, m, a

Notes and Key:

i - denotes an exceedance of the Soil Invertebrate Screening Level.
p - denotes an exceedance of the Plant Screening Level.
m - denotes an exceedance of the Mammalian Screening Level.
a - denotes an exceedance of the Avian Screening Level.
* - As explained in the text, aluminum will not be considered a COPC since the soils do not exhibit low pH.
µg/kg - Micrograms per kilogram
mg/kg - Milligrams per kilogram
na - not available or not applicable
NA - Not Analyzed
POU = Perimeter Operable Unit
RI/FS = Remedial investigation/feasibility study
< = Less than; not detected above the indicated method detection limit.

Laboratory Qualifiers:

j = Estimated value.
r = Reporting limit for analyte was raised to account for matrix interference.

Data Validation Qualifiers:

UJ = Indicates the compound or analyte was analyzed for but not detected.
The sample detection limit is an estimated value.
J = Indicates an estimated value.
F = Analyte confirmation on secondary column
B = Analyte is present in Method Blank

* = Result taken from dilution or reinjection

**Table 4-5 Area 49 Subsurface Soil Screening Results
PGOU Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Constituent	Units	Soil Invertebrate	Plant	Mammalian	Avian	32D-SB05	32D-SB06	32D-SB07	32D-SB07	33D-AH01	33D-SB01	35D-AH02	35D-AH04	35D-AH04	35D-AH1B	35D-MV01	35D-SB25	35D-SB26	35D-SB26	35D-SNS15
		Screening Levels	Screening Levels	Screening Levels	Screening Levels	8/5/2003 (2.5')	8/4/2003 (2.5')	8/1/2003 (5')	8/4/2003 (2.5')	1992 (6')	8/7/2003 (5')	1991 (3.5')	1991 (1.5')	1991 (3.5')	1992 (3')	1991 (3')	7/24/2003 (2.5')	7/25/2003 (6')	7/28/2003 (2.5')	1993 (4')
Organics																				
Benzoic Acid	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	< 2.7	< 2.7	< 2.7	< 2.7	NA	< 2.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 2.7	< 2.7	< 2.7	NA
Benzoic Acid	mg/kg	na	na	na	na	< 2.7	< 2.7	< 2.7	< 2.7	NA	< 2.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 2.7	< 2.7	< 2.7	NA
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/kg	na	na	925	na	< 9.3	< 9.3	< 9.3	170 j	NA	< 9.3	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	60 j	< 9.3	39 j	NA
Chrysene	µg/kg	18000	1200	1100	na	< 11	< 11	< 11	< 11	NA	< 11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	45 j	< 11	< 11	NA
Diethylphthalate	µg/kg	na	100000	24800	na	< 14	< 14	< 14	< 14	NA	< 14	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	58 j	< 14	< 14	NA
Di-n-butylphthalate	µg/kg	na	200000	150	na	< 12	< 12	< 12	< 12	NA	< 12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 12	< 12	< 12	NA
Fluoranthene	µg/kg	18000	na	1100	na	< 11	< 11	< 11	< 11	NA	< 11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 11	< 11	< 11	NA
Pyrene	µg/kg	18000	na	1100	na	< 12	< 12	< 12	< 12	NA	< 12	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 12	< 12	< 12	NA
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons - Diesel (C10-C28)	mg/kg	na	na	na	na	< 5	6	< 5 UJ	14 J	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Inorganics																				
Aluminum*	mg/kg	600	5	na	na	5800	9900	15000	13000	8410	NA	25000	15600	14200	12500	16100	NA	NA	NA	15100
Arsenic	mg/kg	0.25	18	46	43	2.7 i	4 i	4.3 i	3.5 i	< 7.5	NA	< 10	< 10	< 50	< 7.5	< 10	NA	NA	NA	5.52 i
Barium	mg/kg	330	5	2000	283	31 p	78 p	100 p	100 p	53.6 p	NA	133 p	100 p	115 p	139 p	113 p	NA	NA	NA	106 p
Beryllium	mg/kg	40	0.1	21	na	0.096	0.22 p	0.36 p	0.32 p	< 0.5	NA	0.69 p	0.35 p	0.35 p	< 0.5	0.38 p	NA	NA	NA	< 0.5
Boron	mg/kg	20	0.5	na	na	< 4.7 UJ	< 4.9	< 4.8	< 4.7 UJ	< 50	NA	< 10	< 10	< 10	< 50	8 p	NA	NA	NA	< 50
Cadmium	mg/kg	140	32	0.36	0.77	< 0.24	< 0.49	< 0.48	< 0.47	9.1 m,a	NA	0.57 m	0.56 m	< 0.5	< 1	< 0.5	NA	NA	NA	< 1
Chromium	mg/kg	0.4	1	34	26	18 i,p	30 i,p,a	41 i,p,m,a	56 J i,p,m,a	23.2 i,p	NA	59.7 i,p,m,a	62.7 i,p,m,a	49.2 i,p,m,a	43.8 i,p,m,a	59.2 i,p,m,a	NA	NA	NA	32 i,p,a
Cobalt	mg/kg	1000	13	230	120	5.4	7.5	9.4	11 J	5.71	NA	22.1 p	11	9.7	11.4	11.5	NA	NA	NA	8.92
Copper	mg/kg	80	70	49	28	26	75 p,m,a	57 J m,a	33 a	20.9	NA	39.8 a	33.8 a	67.9 m,a	24.4	45.8 a	NA	NA	NA	31.6 a
Hexavalent Chromium	mg/kg	0.2	0.018	130	na	< 0.13	< 0.21	< 0.21 UJ	0.64 J i,p	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lead	mg/kg	1700	120	56	11	2.3	5.6	4.4	8.2	< 5	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.18	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.97
Manganese	mg/kg	450	220	4000	4300	120	230 p	330 p	410 p	201	NA	657 i,p	419 p	379 p	608 i,p	426 p	NA	NA	NA	288 p
Mercury	mg/kg	0.1	0.349	0.146	0.00051	< 0.02	0.023 a	0.13 i,a	0.02 J a	< 0.1	NA	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	< 0.1	NA	NA	NA	< 0.1
Nickel	mg/kg	280	38	130	210	11 J	24	33	54 J p	18.6	NA	55.9 p	42.5 p	39.1 p	38.1 p	48.6 p	NA	NA	NA	32.7 p
Selenium	mg/kg	4.1	0.52	0.63	1.2	< 0.47 UJ	< 0.49	< 0.48	< 0.47	< 7.5	NA	< 20	< 20	< 20	< 7.5	< 0	NA	NA	NA	< 6
Silver	mg/kg	50	560	14	4.2	< 0.24	< 0.34	< 0.34	< 0.33 UJ	< 1	NA	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1	NA	NA	NA	< 1
Thallium	mg/kg	na	0.01	2.1	na	< 0.47	0.11 p	0.098 p	0.14 p	< 7.5	NA	< 200	< 200	< 200	< 7.5	4.7 p,m	NA	NA	NA	< 7.5
Vanadium	mg/kg	20	2	280	7.8	19 p,a	38 i,p,a	46 i,p,a	47 i,p,a	35 i,p,a	NA	83.7 i,p,a	49.6 i,p,a	50.2 i,p,a	47.8 i,p,a	57 i,p,a	NA	NA	NA	75 i,p,a
Zinc	mg/kg	120	160	79	46	25 J	85 m,a	63 J a	68 J a	24.9	NA	60.4 a	92.1 m,a	86.4 m,a	40.6	81.1 m,a	NA	NA	NA	43.2

**Table 4-5 Area 49 Subsurface Soil Screening Results
PGOU Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Constituent	Units	Soil Invertebrate Screening Levels	Plant Screening Levels	Mammalian Screening Levels	Avian Screening Levels	36D-AH1B1	36D-SB01	36D-SB01	36D-SB02	36D-SB02	36D-SNS01	37D-SB01	37D-SB01	37D-SB01	38D-SB08	39D-SB01	39D-SB01	C4-SNS02 (dup)	C4-SNS02	C4-SNS07
						1992 (5')	7/30/2003 (2.5')	7/30/2003 (5')	7/31/2003 (3')	7/31/2003 (6')	1993 (3')	7/29/2003 (2.5')	7/29/2003 (6')	7/30/2003 (6')	8/6/2003 (2.5')	8/8/2003 (2.5')	8/8/2003 (5')	11/18/2004 (2')	11/18/2004 (2')	11/18/2004 (2')
Organics																				
Benzoic Acid	µg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	< 8	52 j	< 2.7	< 2.7	NA	NA	< 2.7	< 2.7	< 2.7	< 2.7	< 2.7	NA	NA	NA
Benzoic Acid	mg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	< 8	52 j	< 2.7	< 2.7	NA	NA	< 2.7	< 2.7	< 2.7	< 2.7	< 2.7	NA	NA	NA
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	µg/kg	na	na	925	na	NA	180 j	< 9.3	< 9.3	35 j	NA	NA	< 9.3	47 j	< 9.3	100 j	68 j	NA	NA	NA
Chrysene	µg/kg	18000	1200	1100	na	NA	150 j	< 11	< 11	< 11	NA	NA	< 11	< 11	< 11	< 11	< 11	NA	NA	NA
Diethylphthalate	µg/kg	na	100000	24800	na	NA	< 43	< 14	< 14	< 14	NA	NA	< 14	66 j	< 14	< 14	< 14	NA	NA	NA
Di-n-butylphthalate	µg/kg	na	200000	150	na	NA	260 j m	< 12	< 12	< 12	NA	NA	< 12	< 12	< 12	< 12	< 12	NA	NA	NA
Fluoranthene	µg/kg	18000	na	1100	na	NA	160 j	< 11	< 11	< 11	NA	NA	< 11	< 11	< 11	< 11	< 11	NA	NA	NA
Pyrene	µg/kg	18000	na	1100	na	NA	180 j	< 12	< 12	< 12	NA	NA	< 12	< 12	< 12	< 12	< 12	NA	NA	NA
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons - Diesel (C10-C28)	mg/kg	na	na	na	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	24	6.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Inorganics																				
Aluminum*	mg/kg	600	5	na	na	9110	NA	NA	NA	NA	10400	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arsenic	mg/kg	0.25	18	46	43	< 7.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	7.64 i	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Barium	mg/kg	330	5	2000	283	65 p	NA	NA	NA	NA	57.8 p	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Beryllium	mg/kg	40	0.1	21	na	< 0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 0.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Boron	mg/kg	20	0.5	na	na	< 50	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cadmium	mg/kg	140	32	0.36	0.77	< 1	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chromium	mg/kg	0.4	1	34	26	36.6 i,p,m,a	NA	NA	NA	NA	29.3 i,p,a	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cobalt	mg/kg	1000	13	230	120	10.2	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.34	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Copper	mg/kg	80	70	49	28	14.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	35 a	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hexavalent Chromium	mg/kg	0.2	0.018	130	na	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lead	mg/kg	1700	120	56	11	< 5	NA	NA	NA	NA	8.33	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	6.7	58 m,a
Manganese	mg/kg	450	220	4000	4300	287 p	NA	NA	NA	NA	226 p	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mercury	mg/kg	0.1	0.349	0.146	0.00051	< 0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 0.1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nickel	mg/kg	280	38	130	210	46.8 p	NA	NA	NA	NA	24.7	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Selenium	mg/kg	4.1	0.52	0.63	1.2	< 7.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 7.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Silver	mg/kg	50	560	14	4.2	< 1	NA	NA	NA	NA	< 1	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Thallium	mg/kg	na	0.01	2.1	na	< 7.5	NA	NA	< 0.097	< 0.098	5.55 p,m	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vanadium	mg/kg	20	2	280	7.8	34.3 i,p,a	NA	NA	NA	NA	38.2 i,p,a	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zinc	mg/kg	120	160	79	46	57.3 a	NA	NA	NA	NA	32.5	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Notes and Key:

i - denotes an exceedance of the Soil Invertebrate Screening Level.
p - denotes an exceedance of the Plant Screening Level.
m - denotes an exceedance of the Mammalian Screening Level.
a - denotes an exceedance of the Avian Screening Level.
* - As explained in the text, aluminum will not be considered a COPC since the soils do not exhibit low pH.
µg/kg - Micrograms per kilogram
mg/kg - Milligrams per kilogram
na - Not available or not applicable
NA - Not analyzed
POU = Perimeter Operable Unit
RI/FS = Remedial investigation/feasibility study
< = Less than; not detected above the indicated method detection limit.

Laboratory Qualifiers:

j = Estimated value.

Data Validation Qualifiers:

UJ = Indicates the compound or analyte was analyzed for but not detected.
The sample detection limit is an estimated value.
J = Indicates an estimated value.

**Table 4-6 Comparison of Surficial Soil Plant Screening Results in each Habitat
PGOU Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Constituents	Plant Screening Levels	Ruderal/Disturbed					Annual Grassland					Coyote Brush Scrub				
		Frequency of Detection	Frequency of Exceedance	Maximum HQ	Maximum Detected	Location of Maximum	Frequency of Detection	Frequency of Exceedance	Maximum HQ	Maximum Detected	Location of Maximum	Frequency of Detection	Frequency of Exceedance	Maximum HQ	Maximum Detected	Location of Maximum
<i>Organics (µg/kg)</i>																
Aroclor 1254	10000	1/17	0/17	0.05	500	10D-SNS34 (0.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Aroclor 1260	10000	18/19	0/19	0.12	1200	10D-SNS31 (0.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Chrysene	1200	0/11	0/11	-	-	-	1/2	0/2	0.03	40 j	C32-SNS01 (0.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
<i>Inorganics (mg/kg)</i>																
Antimony	0.5	9/18	6/18	2.0	1 J	11D-SNS08 (0.5')	0/2	0/2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arsenic	18	43/71	2/71	1.5	27	10D-SNS11 (surface)	9/9	1/9	1.0	18.5	C32-SS02 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.36	6.5 J	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Barium	5	69/69	69/69	56	280	10D-SNS11 (surface)	9/9	9/9	57	285	C15-SS02 (0.5')	1/1	1/1	46	230 J	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Beryllium	0.1	41/69	41/69	12	1.2	10D-SNS21 (surface)	6/9	6/9	8.8	0.88	C15-SS02 (0.5')	1/1	1/1	9.9	0.99	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Boron	0.5	14/69	14/69	52	26	11D-SNS04 (surface)	0/9	0/9	-	-	-	0/1	0/1	-	-	-
Cadmium	32	45/69	0/69	0.15	4.9	C4-SNS02 (0.5')	1/9	0/9	0.01	0.45 j	C32-SNS01 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.02	0.72 j	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Chromium	1	70/70	70/70	130	130	5D-SNS07 (0.5')	9/9	9/9	84	83.9	C15-SS01 (0.5')	1/1	1/1	78	78 J	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Cobalt	13	69/69	44/69	3.1	40	10D-SNS11 (surface)	9/9	8/9	2.9	37.5	C15-SS02 (0.5')	1/1	1/1	1.8	24	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Copper	70	69/69	16/69	2.1	149	7D-SNS03 (surface)	9/9	1/9	3.2	223	C32-SS02 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.81	57	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Hexavalent Chromium	0.018	7/34	7/34	650	11.7	10D-SNS06 (surface)	0/0	-	-	-	-	0/1	0/1	-	-	-
Lead	120	116/116	8/116	4.4	530	C4-SNS02 (0.5')	13/13	0/13	0.49	59	C32-SNS01 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.22	26	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Manganese	220	69/69	62/69	7.73	1700	10D-SNS11 (surface)	9/9	9/9	7.2	1590	C15-SS02 (0.5')	1/1	1/1	4.50	990	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Mercury	0.349	40/69	13/69	8.8	3.07	7D-CS01 (surface)	7/9	1/9	1.5	0.51	C32-SNS01 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.25	0.088 J	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Molybdenum	2	11/18	7/18	1.9	3.7	5D-SNS07 (0.5')	0/2	0/2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nickel	38	69/69	48/69	2.9	110	10D-SNS21 (surface) & 10D-SNS11 (surface)	9/9	7/9	2.0	77.7	C32-SS02 (0.5')	1/1	1/1	1.5	57 J	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Selenium	0.52	14/69	3/69	48	24.8	35D-AH02 (1')	1/9	0/9	0.9	0.45 j	C32-SNS01 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.27	0.14 jJ	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Silver	560	25/69	0/69	0.07	40	5D-SNS07 (0.5')	0/9	0/9	-	-	-	0/1	0/1	-	-	-
Thallium	0.01	15/70	15/70	771	7.71	10D-SNS04 (surface)	3/9	3/9	29	0.29	C15-SS01 (0.5')	0/1	0/1	-	-	-
Vanadium	2	69/69	69/69	80	160	10D-SNS06 (surface)	9/9	9/9	57	113	C15-SS02 (0.5')	1/1	1/1	55	110	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Zinc	160	69/69	42/69	19	2960	11D-SNS04 (surface)	9/9	6/9	5	754	C32-SS02 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	1	97 J	C15-SS08 (0.5')

Table 4-6 Comparison of Surficial Soil Plant Screening Results in each Habitat RI/FS for POU Soil Sites in Areas 20, 21, and 49 Aerojet Superfund Site Sacramento County, California

Plant Constituents	Screening Levels	Foothill Pine-Oak Woodland					Fremont Cottonwood-Oak Woodland					Emergent Marsh				
		Frequency of Detection	Frequency of Exceedance	Maximum HQ	Maximum Detected	Location of Maximum	Frequency of Detection	Frequency of Exceedance	Maximum HQ	Maximum Detected	Location of Maximum	Frequency of Detection	Frequency of Exceedance	Maximum HQ	Maximum Detected	Location of Maximum
<i>Organics (µg/kg)</i>																
Aroclor 1254	10000	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Aroclor 1260	10000	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Chrysene	1200	1/1	0/1	0.03	37 j	C32-SNS02 (0.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
<i>Inorganics (mg/kg)</i>																
Antimony	0.5	0/1	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arsenic	18	2/2	0/2	0.6	11.5	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.41	7.3	C14-SS01 (0.5')	4/5	0/5	0.7	12	4D-SNS05 (surface)
Barium	5	2/2	2/2	37	186	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5')	1/1	1/1	32	158	C14-SS01 (0.5')	5/5	5/5	54	270 J	C15-SS06 (0.5')
Beryllium	0.1	1/2	1/2	4	0.4	C32-SNS02 (0.5')	1/1	1/1	5.8	0.58	C14-SS01 (0.5')	4/5	4/5	9.2	0.92	C15-SS07 (0.5')
Boron	0.5	0/2	0/2	-	-	-	0/1	0/1	-	-	-	0/5	0/5	-	-	-
Cadmium	32	2/2	0/2	0.07	2.1	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5')	0/1	0/1	-	-	-	3/5	0/5	-	-	-
Chromium	1	2/2	2/2	64	64	C32-SNS02 (0.5')	1/1	2/2	64	63.9	C14-SS01 (0.5')	7/7	7/7	880	880 J	C15-SS06 (0.5')
Cobalt	13	2/2	1/2	1.1	14.9	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5')	1/1	1/1	1.6	20.7	C14-SS01 (0.5')	5/5	3/5	1.8	24	C15-SS07 (0.5')
Copper	70	2/2	0/2	1	54.7	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	1	42.4	C14-SS01 (0.5')	5/5	1/5	3	240	C15-SS06 (0.5')
Hexavalent Chromium	0.018	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lead	120	4/4	1/4	1.5	175	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.09	10.9	C14-SS01 (0.5')	5/5	0/5	0.39	46.8	4D-SNS05 (surface)
Manganese	220	2/2	2/2	3.6	796	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5')	1/1	1/1	2.3	512	C14-SS01 (0.5')	5/5	5/5	4.5	1000	C15-SS07 (0.5')
Mercury	0.349	2/2	1/2	1.2	0.41	C32-SNS02 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.14	0.05	C14-SS01 (0.5')	4/5	0/5	0.56	0.196	4D-SNS05 (surface)
Molybdenum	2	0/1	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nickel	38	2/2	0/2	0.8	32	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5')	1/1	1/1	1.5	57.8	C14-SS01 (0.5')	5/5	4/5	1.6	60 J	C15-SS07 (0.5')
Selenium	0.52	1/2	0/2	0.52	0.27 j	C32-SNS02 (0.5')	0/1	0/1	-	-	-	4/5	1/5	15	7.65	4D-SNS05 (surface)
Silver	560	0/2	0/2	-	-	-	0/1	0/1	-	-	-	0/5	0/5	-	-	-
Thallium	0.01	0/2	0/2	-	-	-	0/1	0/1	-	-	-	2/5	2/5	-	-	-
Vanadium	2	2/2	2/2	30	59.1	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5')	1/1	1/1	39.65	79.3	C14-SS01 (0.5')	5/5	5/5	55	110	C15-SS07 (0.5')
Zinc	160	2/2	2/2	7	1160	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.63	100	C14-SS01 (0.5')	5/5	2/5	1.7	270 J	C15-SS06 (0.5')

Notes and Key:

Surface soil samples were not collected in the Willow Scrub habitat

Frequency of Detection - denotes the number of detected results/total number of samples collected in that habitat

Frequency of Exceedance - denotes the number of detected results that exceed the screening level/total number of samples collected in that habitat

- Not applicable

µg/kg - Micrograms per kilogram

mg/kg - Milligrams per kilogram

POU = Perimeter Operable Unit

RI/FS = Remedial investigation/feasibility study

Laboratory Qualifiers:

j = Estimated value.

Data Validation Qualifiers:

J = Indicates an estimated value.

**Table 4-7 Comparison of Subsurface Soil Plant Screening Results in each Habitat
PGOU Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Constituents	Plant Screening Levels	Ruderal/Disturbed					Emergent Marsh				
		Frequency of Detection	Frequency of Exceedance	Maximum HQ	Maximum Detected	Location of Maximum	Frequency of Detection	Frequency of Exceedance	Maximum HQ	Maximum Detected	Location of Maximum
<i>Organics (µg/kg)</i>											
Chrysene	1200	2/21	0/21	0.13	150 j	36D-SB01 (2.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Diethylphthalate	100000	2/17	0/17	0.0007	66 j	37D-SB01 (6')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Di-n-butylphthalate	200000	1/17	0/17	0.001	260 j	36D-SB01 (2.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
<i>Inorganics (mg/kg)</i>											
Arsenic	18	13/23	0/23	0.4	7.88	10D-SB02 (2.5')	0/2	0/2	-	-	-
Barium	5	23/23	23/23	38	191	10D-AH01 (5')	2/2	2/2	26	130	4D-SNS05 (2.5')
Beryllium	0.1	14/23	13/23	7.1	0.71	11D-SNS08 (2')	0/2	0/2	-	-	-
Boron	0.5	1/23	1/23	16	8	35D-MV01 (3')	0/2	0/2	-	-	-
Cadmium	32	7/23	0/23	0.28	9.1	33D-AH01 (6')	0/2	0/2	-	-	-
Chromium	1	23/23	23/23	81	80.5	11D-SNS03 (3')	2/2	2/2	51	51.2	4D-SNS05 (2.5')
Cobalt	13	23/23	5/23	1.7	22.1	35D-AH02 (3.5')	2/2	2/2	1.4	17.8	4D-SNS05 (2.5')
Copper	70	23/23	1/23	1.1	75	32D-SB06 (2.5')	2/2	0/2	0.40	27.9	4D-SNS05 (2.5')
Hexavalent Chromium	0.018	5/10	5/10	41	0.74	11D-SNS08 (2')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Lead	120	18/22	0/22	0.48	58	C4-SNS02 (2')	2/2	0/2	0.11	13	4D-SNS05 (2.5')
Manganese	220	23/23	21/23	5	1100	11D-SNS08 (2')	2/2	2/2	3.4	747	4D-SNS05 (2.5')
Mercury	0.349	9/23	3/23	3.5	1.23	10D-SB02 (5')	0/2	0/2	-	-	-
Nickel	38	23/23	11/23	1.5	55.9	35D-AH02 (3.5')	2/2	0/2	0.83	31.6	4D-SNS05 (2.5')
Selenium	0.52	4/23	0/23	0.96	0.5 j	11D-SNS09 (2')	0/2	0/2	-	-	-
Silver	560	2/23	0/23	0.003	1.63	10D-SB02 (2.5')	0/2	0/2	-	-	-
Thallium	0.01	6/25	6/25	555	5.55	36D-SNS01 (3')	0/2	0/2	-	-	-
Vanadium	2	23/23	23/23	49	97	11D-SNS08 (2')	2/2	2/2	37	73.6	4D-SNS05 (2.5')
Zinc	160	23/23	2/23	3.1	490	11D-SNS09 (2')	2/2	0/2	0.22	35.5	4D-SNS05 (2.5')

Notes and Key:

Subsurface soil samples were not collected in the following habitats: Annual Grassland, Coyote Brush Scrub, Foothill Pine-Oak Woodland, Fremont Cottonwood-Oak Woodland and Willow Scrub.

Frequency of Detection - denotes the number of detected results/total number of samples collected in that habitat

Frequency of Exceedance - denotes the number of detected results that exceed the screening level/total number of samples collected in that habitat

- Not applicable

µg/kg - Micrograms per kilogram

mg/kg - Milligrams per kilogram

POU = Perimeter Operable Unit

RI/FS = Remedial investigation/feasibility study

* - As explained in the text, aluminum will not be considered a COPC since the soils do not exhibit low pH.

Laboratory Qualifiers:

j = Estimated value.

Table 4-8 Comparison of Surficial Soil Invertebrate Screening Results in each Habitat
 PGOU Lands Risk Assessment
 Aerojet Superfund Site
 Sacramento County, California

Constituents	Soil Invertebrate Screening Levels	Ruderal/Disturbed					Annual Grassland					Coyote Brush Scrub				
		Frequency of Detection	Frequency of Exceedance	Maximum HQ	Maximum Detected	Location of Maximum	Frequency of Detection	Frequency of Exceedance	Maximum HQ	Maximum Detected	Location of Maximum	Frequency of Detection	Frequency of Exceedance	Maximum HQ	Maximum Detected	Location of Maximum
<i>Organics (µg/kg)</i>																
Aroclor 1254	2510	1/17	0/17	0.20	500	10D-SNS34 (0.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Aroclor 1260	2510	18/19	0/19	0.48	1200	10D-SNS31 (0.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Chrysene	18000	0/11	0/11	-	-	-	1/2	0/2	0.002	40 j	C32-SNS01 (0.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Fluoranthene	18000	0/11	0/11	-	-	-	1/2	0/2	0.006	110 j	C32-SNS01 (0.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Phenanthrene	29000	0/4	0/4	-	-	-	1/1	0/1	0.006	170 j	C32-SNS01 (0.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Pyrene	18000	0/11	0/11	-	-	-	1/2	0/2	0.004	64 j	C32-SNS01 (0.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
<i>Inorganics (mg/kg)</i>																
Antimony	78	9/18	0/18	0.01	1 J	11D-SNS08 (0.5')	0/2	0/2	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Arsenic	0.25	43/71	43/71	108	27	10D-SNS11 (surface)	9/9	9/9	74	18.5	C32-SS02 (0.5')	1/1	1/1	26	6.5 J	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Barium	330	69/69	0/69	0.85	280	10D-SNS11 (surface)	9/9	0/9	0.86	285	C15-SS02 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.70	230 J	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Beryllium	40	41/69	0/69	0.03	1.2	10D-SNS21 (surface)	6/9	0/9	0.02	0.88	C15-SS02 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.02	0.99	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Boron	20	14/69	1/69	1.3	26	11D-SNS04 (surface)	0/9	0/9	-	-	-	0/1	0/1	-	-	-
Cadmium	140	45/69	0/69	0.04	4.9	C4-SNS02 (0.5')	1/9	0/9	0.003	0.45 j	C32-SNS01 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.01	0.72 j	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Chromium	0.4	70/70	70/70	325	130	5D-SNS07 (0.5')	9/9	9/9	210	83.9	C15-SS01 (0.5')	1/1	1/1	195	78 J	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Cobalt	1000	69/69	0/69	0.04	40	10D-SNS11 (surface)	9/9	0/9	0.04	37.5	C15-SS02 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.02	24	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Copper	80	69/69	10/69	1.9	149	7D-SNS03 (surface)	9/9	1/9	2.8	223	C32-SS02 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.7	57	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Hexavalent Chromium	0.2	7/34	7/34	59	11.7	10D-SNS06 (surface)	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/1	0/1	-	-	-
Lead	1700	116/116	0/116	0.31	530	C4-SNS02 (0.5')	13/13	0/13	0.03	59	C32-SNS01 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.02	26	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Manganese	450	69/69	42/69	3.78	1700	10D-SNS11 (surface)	9/9	9/9	3.5	1590	C15-SS02 (0.5')	1/1	1/1	2.20	990	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Mercury	0.1	40/69	31/69	31	3.07	7D-CS01 (surface)	7/9	2/9	5	0.51	C32-SNS01 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.88	0.088 J	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Molybdenum	200	11/18	0/18	0.02	3.7	5D-SNS07 (0.5')	0/2	0/2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nickel	280	69/69	0/69	0.39	110	10D-SNS21 (surface)	9/9	0/9	0.28	77.7	C32-SS02 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.20	57 J	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Selenium	4.1	14/69	2/69	6.0	24.8	35D-AH02 (1')	1/9	0/9	0.11	0.45 j	C32-SNS01 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.03	0.14 jJ	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Silver	50	25/69	0/69	0.80	40	5D-SNS07 (0.5')	0/9	0/9	-	-	-	0/1	0/1	-	-	-
Titanium	1000	18/18	0/18	0.96	960	10D-SNS27 (0.5')	2/2	0/2	0.52	520	C32-SNS01 (0.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Vanadium	20	69/69	69/69	8	160	10D-SNS06 (surface)	9/9	9/9	6	113	C15-SS02 (0.5')	1/1	1/1	5.5	110	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Zinc	120	69/69	46/69	25	2960	11D-SNS04 (surface)	9/9	7/9	6.3	754	C32-SS02 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.81	97 J	C15-SS08 (0.5')

Table 4-8 Comparison of Surficial Soil Invertebrate Screening Results in each Habitat RI/FS for POU Soil Sites in Areas 20, 21, and 49 Aerojet Superfund Site Sacramento County, California

Constituents	Soil Invertebrate Screening Levels	Foothill Pine-Oak Woodland					Fremont Cottonwood-Oak Woodland					Emergent Marsh				
		Frequency of Detection	Frequency of Exceedance	Maximum HQ	Maximum Detected	Location of Maximum	Frequency of Detection	Frequency of Exceedance	Maximum HQ	Maximum Detected	Location of Maximum	Frequency of Detection	Frequency of Exceedance	Maximum HQ	Maximum Detected	Location of Maximum
Organics (µg/kg)																
Aroclor 1254	2510	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Aroclor 1260	2510	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Chrysene	18000	1/1	0/1	0.002	37 j	C32-SNS02 (0.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Fluoranthene	18000	1/1	0/1	0.002	38 j	C32-SNS02 (0.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Phenanthrene	29000	0/1	0/1	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Pyrene	18000	1/1	0/1	0.002	36 j	C32-SNS02 (0.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Inorganics (mg/kg)																
Antimony	78	0/1	0/1	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Arsenic	0.25	2/2	2/2	46	11.5	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5')	1/1	1/1	29	7.3	C14-SS01 (0.5')	4/5	4/5	48	12	4D-SNS05 (surface)
Barium	330	2/2	0/2	0.56	186	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.48	158	C14-SS01 (0.5')	5/5	0/5	0.82	270 J	C15-SS06 (0.5')
Beryllium	40	1/2	0/2	0.01	0.4	C32-SNS02 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.01	0.58	C14-SS01 (0.5')	4/5	0/5	0.02	0.92	C15-SS07 (0.5')
Boron	20	0/2	0/2	-	-	-	0/1	0/1	-	-	-	0/5	0/5	-	-	-
Cadmium	140	2/2	0/2	0.02	2.1	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5')	0/1	0/1	-	-	-	3/5	0/5	-	-	-
Chromium	0.4	2/2	2/2	160	64	C32-SNS02 (0.5')	1/1	1/1	160	63.9	C14-SS01 (0.5')	7/7	7/7	2200	880 J	C15-SS06 (0.5')
Cobalt	1000	2/2	0/2	0.01	14.9	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.02	20.7	C14-SS01 (0.5')	5/5	0/5	0.02	24	C15-SS07 (0.5')
Copper	80	2/2	0/2	0.7	54.7	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.5	42.4	C14-SS01 (0.5')	5/5	1/5	3.0	240	C15-SS06 (0.5')
Hexavalent Chromium	0.2	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/3	0/3	-	-	-
Lead	1700	4/4	0/4	0.10	175	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.01	10.9	C14-SS01 (0.5')	5/5	0/5	0.03	46.8	4D-SNS05 (surface)
Manganese	450	2/2	1/2	1.8	796	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5')	1/1	1/1	1.1	512	C14-SS01 (0.5')	5/5	3/5	2.2	1000	C15-SS07 (0.5')
Mercury	0.1	2/2	2/2	4.10	0.41	C32-SNS02 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.50	0.05	C14-SS01 (0.5')	4/5	1/5	1.96	0.196	4D-SNS05 (surface)
Molybdenum	200	0/1	0/1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nickel	280	2/2	0/2	0.11	32	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.21	57.8	C14-SS01 (0.5')	5/5	0/5	0.21	60 J	C15-SS07 (0.5')
Selenium	4.1	1/2	0/2	0.07	0.27 j	C32-SNS02 (0.5')	0/1	0/1	-	-	-	4/5	1/5	1.9	7.65	4D-SNS05 (surface)
Silver	50	0/2	0/2	-	-	-	0/1	0/1	-	-	-	0/5	0/5	-	-	-
Titanium	1000	1/1	0/1	0.56	560	C32-SNS02 (0.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Vanadium	20	2/2	2/2	3	59.1	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5')	1/1	1/1	4	79.3	C14-SS01 (0.5')	5/5	5/5	6	110	C15-SS07 (0.5')
Zinc	120	2/2	2/2	9.7	1160	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.83	100	C14-SS01 (0.5')	5/5	3/5	2.3	270 J	C15-SS06 (0.5')

Notes and Key:

Surface soil samples were not collected in the Willow Scrub habitat

Frequency of Detection - denotes the number of detected results/total number of samples collected in that habitat

Frequency of Exceedance - denotes the number of detected results that exceed the screening level/total number of samples collected in that habitat

- Not applicable

µg/kg = Micrograms per kilogram

mg/kg = Milligrams per kilogram

POU = Perimeter Operable Unit

RI/FS = Remedial investigation/feasibility study

Laboratory Qualifiers:

j = Estimated value.

Data Validation Qualifiers:

J = Indicates an estimated value.

**Table 4-9 Comparison of Subsurface Soil Invertebrate Screening Results in each Habitat
PGOU Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Constituents	Soil Invertebrate Screening Levels	Ruderal/Disturbed					Emergent Marsh				
		Frequency of Detection	Frequency of Exceedance	Maximum HQ	Maximum Detected	Location of Maximum	Frequency of Detection	Frequency of Exceedance	Maximum HQ	Maximum Detected	Location of Maximum
<i>Organics (µg/kg)</i>											
Chrysene	18000	2/21	0/21	0.008	150 j	36D-SB01 (2.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Fluoranthene	18000	1/21	0/21	0.009	160 j	36D-SB01 (2.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Pyrene	18000	1/21	0/21	0.010	180 j	36D-SB01 (2.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
<i>Inorganics (mg/kg)</i>											
Arsenic	0.25	13/23	13/23	32	7.88	10D-SB02 (2.5')	0/2	0/2	-	-	-
Barium	330	23/23	0/23	0.58	191	10D-AH01 (5')	2/2	0/2	0.39	130	4D-SNS05 (2.5')
Beryllium	40	14/23	0/23	0.02	0.71	11D-SNS08 (2')	0/2	0/2	-	-	-
Boron	20	1/23	0/23	0.4	8	35D-MV01 (3')	0/2	0/2	-	-	-
Cadmium	140	7/23	0/23	0.07	9.1	33D-AH01 (6')	0/2	0/2	-	-	-
Chromium	0.4	23/23	23/23	201	80.5	11D-SNS03 (3')	2/2	2/2	128	51.2	4D-SNS05 (2.5')
Copper	80	23/23	0/23	0.9	75	32D-SB06 (2.5')	2/2	0/2	0.35	27.9	4D-SNS05 (2.5')
Hexavalent Chromium	0.2	5/10	5/10	3.7	0.74	11D-SNS08 (2')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Lead	1700	18/22	0/22	0.03	58	C4-SNS02 (2')	2/2	0/2	0.01	13	4D-SNS05 (2.5')
Manganese	450	23/23	8/23	2.4	1100	11D-SNS08 (2')	2/2	2/2	1.7	747	4D-SNS05 (2.5')
Mercury	0.1	9/23	5/23	12	1.23	10D-SB02 (5')	0/2	0/2	-	-	-
Nickel	280	23/23	0/23	0.20	55.9	35D-AH02 (3.5')	2/2	0/2	0.11	31.6	4D-SNS05 (2.5')
Selenium	4.1	4/23	0/23	0.12	0.5 j	11D-SNS09 (2')	0/2	0/2	-	-	-
Silver	50	2/23	0/23	0.03	1.63	10D-SB02 (2.5')	0/2	0/2	-	-	-
Titanium	1000	4/4	0/4	0.75	750	11D-SNS05 (1.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Vanadium	20	23/23	23/23	5	97	11D-SNS08 (2')	2/2	2/2	4	73.6	4D-SNS05 (2.5')
Zinc	120	23/23	3/23	4.1	490	11D-SNS09 (2')	2/2	0/2	0.30	35.5	4D-SNS05 (2.5')

Notes and Key:

Subsurface soil samples were not collected in the following habitats: Annual Grassland, Coyote Brush Scrub, Foothill Pine-Oak Woodland, Fremont Cottonwood-Oak Woodland and Willow Scrub.

Frequency of Detection - denotes the number of detected results/total number of samples collected in that habitat

Frequency of Exceedance - denotes the number of detected results that exceed the screening level/total number of samples collected in that habitat

- Not applicable

µg/kg = Micrograms per kilogram

mg/kg = Milligrams per kilogram

POU = Perimeter Operable Unit

RI/FS = Remedial investigation/feasibility study

Laboratory Qualifiers:

j = Estimated value.

**Table 4-10 Comparison of Surficial Soil Mammalian Screening Results in each Habitat
PGOU Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Constituents	Mammalian Screening Levels	Ruderal/Disturbed					Annual Grassland					Coyote Brush Scrub				
		Frequency of Detection	Frequency of Exceedance	Maximum HQ	Maximum Detected	Location of Maximum	Frequency of Detection	Frequency of Exceedance	Maximum HQ	Maximum Detected	Location of Maximum	Frequency of Detection	Frequency of Exceedance	Maximum HQ	Maximum Detected	Location of Maximum
Organics (µg/kg)																
Aroclor 1254	371	1/17	1/17	1.3	500	10D-SNS34 (0.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Aroclor 1260	371	18/19	5/19	3.2	1200	10D-SNS31 (0.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	925	0/15	0/15	-	-	-	1/3	0/3	0.040	37 j	C32-SNS01 (0.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Chrysene	1100	0/11	0/11	-	-	-	1/2	0/2	0.036	40 j	C32-SNS01 (0.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Fluoranthene	1100	0/11	0/11	-	-	-	1/2	0/2	0.100	110 j	C32-SNS01 (0.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Phenanthrene	100000	0/4	0/4	-	-	-	1/1	0/1	0.002	170 j	C32-SNS01 (0.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Pyrene	1100	0/11	0/11	-	-	-	1/2	0/2	0.058	64 j	C32-SNS01 (0.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Inorganics (mg/kg)																
Antimony	0.27	9/18	9/18	3.7	1 J	11D-SNS08 (0.5')	0/2	0/2	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Arsenic	46	43/71	0/71	0.6	27	10D-SNS11 (surface)	9/9	0/9	0.4	18.5	C32-SS02 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.14	6.5 J	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Barium	2000	69/69	0/69	0.14	280	10D-SNS11 (surface)	9/9	0/9	0.14	285	C15-SS02 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.12	230 J	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Beryllium	21	41/69	0/69	0.06	1.2	10D-SNS21 (surface)	6/9	0/9	0.04	0.88	C15-SS02 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.05	0.99	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Cadmium	0.36	45/69	45/69	13.6	4.9	C4-SNS02 (0.5')	1/9	1/9	1.3	0.45 j	C32-SNS01 (0.5')	1/1	1/1	2.0	0.72 j	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Chromium	34	70/70	64/70	3.8	130	5D-SNS07 (0.5')	9/9	9/9	2.5	83.9	C15-SS01 (0.5')	1/1	1/1	2.29	78 J	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Cobalt	230	69/69	0/69	0.17	40	10D-SNS11 (surface)	9/9	0/9	0.16	37.5	C15-SS02 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.10	24	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Copper	49	69/69	31/69	3.0	149	7D-SNS03 (surface)	9/9	6/9	4.6	223	C32-SS02 (0.5')	1/1	1/1	1.2	57	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Hexavalent Chromium	130	7/34	0/34	0.09	11.7	10D-SNS06 (surface)	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/1	0/1	-	-	-
Lead	56	116/116	29/116	9.5	530	C4-SNS02 (0.5')	13/13	1/13	1.1	59	C32-SNS01 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.46	26	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Manganese	4000	69/69	0/69	0.43	1700	10D-SNS11 (surface)	9/9	0/9	0.4	1590	C15-SS02 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.25	990	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Mercury	0.146	40/69	28/69	21	3.07	7D-CS01 (surface)	7/9	2/9	3.5	0.51	C32-SNS01 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.60	0.088 J	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Molybdenum	4.75	11/18	1/18	0.78	3.7	5D-SNS07 (0.5')	0/2	0/2	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Nickel	130	69/69	0/69	0.85	110	10D-SNS21 (surface) & 10D-SNS21 (surface)	9/9	0/9	0.60	77.7	C32-SS02 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.44	57 J	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Selenium	0.63	14/69	3/69	39	24.8	35D-AH02 (1')	1/9	0/9	0.7	0.45 j	C32-SNS01 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.22	0.14 jj	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Silver	14	25/69	6/69	2.9	40	5D-SNS07 (0.5')	0/9	0/9	-	-	-	0/1	0/1	-	-	-
Thallium	2.1	15/70	6/70	3.7	7.71	10D-SNS04 (surface)	3/9	0/9	0.14	0.29	C15-SS01 (0.5')	0/1	0/1	-	-	-
Vanadium	280	69/69	0/69	0.6	160	10D-SNS06 (surface)	9/9	0/9	0.4	113	C15-SS02 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.4	110	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Zinc	79	69/69	52/69	37	2960	11D-SNS04 (surface)	9/9	7/9	9.5	754	C32-SS02 (0.5')	1/1	1/1	1.2	97 J	C15-SS08 (0.5')

Table 4-10 Comparison of Surficial Soil Mammalian Screening Results in each Habitat RI/FS for POU Soil Sites in Areas 20, 21, and 49 Aerojet Superfund Site Sacramento County, California

Constituents	Mammalian Screening Levels	Foothill Pine-Oak Woodland					Fremont Cottonwood-Oak Woodland					Emergent Marsh				
		Frequency of Detection	Frequency of Exceedance	Maximum HQ	Maximum Detected	Location of Maximum	Frequency of Detection	Frequency of Exceedance	Maximum HQ	Maximum Detected	Location of Maximum	Frequency of Detection	Frequency of Exceedance	Maximum HQ	Maximum Detected	Location of Maximum
Organics (µg/kg)																
Aroclor 1254	0.371	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Aroclor 1260	0.371	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	925	1/1	0/1	0.162	150 j	C32-SNS02 (0.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Chrysene	1100	1/1	0/1	0.034	37 j	C32-SNS02 (0.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Fluoranthene	1100	1/1	0/1	0.035	38 j	C32-SNS02 (0.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Phenanthrene	100000	0/1	0/1	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Pyrene	1100	1/1	0/1	0.033	36 j	C32-SNS02 (0.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Inorganics (mg/kg)																
Antimony	0.27	0/1	0/1	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arsenic	46	2/2	0/2	0.3	11.5	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.16	7.3	C14-SS01 (0.5')	4/5	0/5	0.3	12	4D-SNS05 (surface)
Barium	2000	2/2	0/2	0.09	186	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.08	158	C14-SS01 (0.5')	5/5	0/5	0.14	270 J	C15-SS06 (0.5')
Beryllium	21	1/2	0/2	0.02	0.4	C32-SNS02 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.03	0.58	C14-SS01 (0.5')	4/5	0/5	0.04	0.92	C15-SS07 (0.5')
Cadmium	0.36	2/2	2/2	5.8	2.1	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5')	0/1	0/1	-	-	-	3/5	2/5	3.1	1.1	C15-SS05 (0.5')
Chromium	34	2/2	2/2	1.9	64	C32-SNS02 (0.5')	1/1	1/1	1.9	63.9	C14-SS01 (0.5')	7/7	7/7	26	880 J	C15-SS06 (0.5')
Cobalt	230	2/2	0/2	0.06	14.9	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.09	20.7	C14-SS01 (0.5')	5/5	0/5	0.10	24	C15-SS07 (0.5')
Copper	49	2/2	1/2	1.1	54.7	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.87	42.4	C14-SS01 (0.5')	5/5	3/5	4.9	240	C15-SS06 (0.5')
Hexavalent Chromium	130	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/3	0/3	-	-	-
Lead	56	4/4	2/4	3.1	175	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.19	10.9	C14-SS01 (0.5')	5/5	0/5	0.84	46.8	4D-SNS05 (surface)
Manganese	4000	2/2	0/2	0.2	796	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.1	512	C14-SS01 (0.5')	5/5	0/5	0.3	1000	C15-SS07 (0.5')
Mercury	0.146	2/2	1/2	2.8	0.41	C32-SNS02 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.34	0.05	C14-SS01 (0.5')	4/5	1/5	1.3	0.196	4D-SNS05 (surface)
Molybdenum	4.75	0/1	0/1	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nickel	130	2/2	0/2	0.25	32	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.44	57.8	C14-SS01 (0.5')	5/5	0/5	0.46	60 J	C15-SS07 (0.5')
Selenium	0.63	1/2	0/2	0.4	0.27 j	C32-SNS02 (0.5')	0/1	0/1	-	-	-	4/5	1/5	12	7.65	4D-SNS05 (surface)
Silver	14	0/2	0/2	-	-	-	0/1	0/1	-	-	-	0/5	0/5	-	-	-
Thallium	2.1	0/2	0/2	-	-	-	0/1	0/1	-	-	-	2/5	0/5	-	-	-
Vanadium	280	2/2	0/2	0.2	59.1	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.3	79.3	C14-SS01 (0.5')	5/5	0/5	0.4	110	C15-SS07 (0.5')
Zinc	79	2/2	2/2	15	1160	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5')	1/1	1/1	1.3	100	C14-SS01 (0.5')	5/5	4/5	3.4	270 J	C15-SS06 (0.5')

Notes and Key:

Surface soil samples were not collected in the Willow Scrub habitat
 Frequency of Detection - denotes the number of detected results/total number of samples collected in that habitat
 Frequency of Exceedance - denotes the number of detected results that exceed the screening level/total number of samples collected in that habitat
 - Not applicable
 µg/kg = Micrograms per kilogram
 mg/kg = Milligrams per kilogram
 POU = Perimeter Operable Unit
 RI/FS = Remedial investigation/feasibility study

Laboratory Qualifiers:

j = Estimated value.

Data Validation Qualifiers:

J = Indicates an estimated value.

**Table 4-11 Comparison of Subsurface Soil Mammalian Screening Results in each Habitat
PGOU Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Constituents	Mammalian Screening Levels	Ruderal/Disturbed					Emergent Marsh				
		Frequency of Detection	Frequency of Exceedance	Maximum HQ	Maximum Detected	Location of Maximum	Frequency of Detection	Frequency of Exceedance	Maximum HQ	Maximum Detected	Location of Maximum
<i>Organics (µg/kg)</i>											
bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	925	10/21	0/21	0.195	180 j	36D-SB01 (2.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Chrysene	1100	2/21	0/21	0.136	150 j	36D-SB01 (2.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Diethylphthalate	24800	2/17	0/17	0.0027	66 j	37D-SB01 (6')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Di-n-butylphthalate	150	1/17	1/17	1.7	260 j	36D-SB01 (2.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Fluoranthene	1100	1/21	0/21	0.145	160 j	36D-SB01 (2.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Pyrene	1100	1/21	0/21	0.164	180 j	36D-SB01 (2.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
<i>Inorganics (mg/kg)</i>											
Antimony	0.27	0/4	0/4	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Arsenic	46	13/23	0/23	0.17	7.88	10D-SB02 (2.5')	0/2	0/2	-	-	-
Barium	2000	23/23	0/23	0.10	191	10D-AH01 (5')	2/2	0/2	0.07	130	4D-SNS05 (2.5')
Beryllium	21	14/23	0/23	0.03	0.71	11D-SNS08 (2')	0/2	0/2	-	-	-
Cadmium	0.36	7/23	5/23	25	9.1	33D-AH01 (6')	0/2	0/2	-	-	-
Chromium	34	23/23	16/23	2.37	80.5	11D-SNS03 (3')	2/2	2/2	1.51	51.2	4D-SNS05 (2.5')
Cobalt	230	23/23	0/23	0.10	22.1	35D-AH02 (3.5')	2/2	0/2	0.08	17.8	4D-SNS05 (2.5')
Copper	49	23/23	3/23	1.5	75	32D-SB06 (2.5')	2/2	0/2	0.57	27.9	4D-SNS05 (2.5')
Hexavalent Chromium	130	5/10	0/10	0.006	0.74	11D-SNS08 (2')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Lead	56	18/22	1/22	1.04	58	C4-SNS02 (2')	2/2	0/2	0.23	13	4D-SNS05 (2.5')
Manganese	4000	23/23	0/23	0.3	1100	11D-SNS08 (2')	2/2	0/2	0.2	747	4D-SNS05 (2.5')
Mercury	0.146	9/23	4/23	8.4	1.23	10D-SB02 (5')	0/2	0/2	-	-	-
Nickel	130	23/23	0/23	0.43	55.9	35D-AH02 (3.5')	2/2	0/2	0.24	31.6	4D-SNS05 (2.5')
Selenium	0.63	4/23	0/23	0.8	0.5 j	11D-SNS09 (2')	0/2	0/2	-	-	-
Silver	14	2/23	0/23	0.12	1.63	10D-SB02 (2.5')	0/2	0/2	-	-	-
Thallium	2.1	6/25	2/25	2.6	5.55	36D-SNS01 (3')	0/2	0/2	-	-	-
Vanadium	280	23/23	0/23	0.3	97	11D-SNS08 (2')	2/2	0/2	0.3	73.6	4D-SNS05 (2.5')
Zinc	79	23/23	7/23	6	490	11D-SNS09 (2')	2/2	0/2	0.45	35.5	4D-SNS05 (2.5')

Notes and Key:

Subsurface soil samples were not collected in the following habitats: Annual Grassland, Coyote Brush Scrub, Foothill Pine-Oak Woodland, Fremont Cottonwood-Oak Woodland and Willow Scrub.

Frequency of Detection - denotes the number of detected results/total number of samples collected in that habitat

Frequency of Exceedance - denotes the number of detected results that exceed the screening level/total number of samples collected in that habitat

- Not applicable

mg/kg = Milligrams per kilogram

POU = Perimeter Operable Unit

RI/FS = Remedial investigation/feasibility study

Laboratory Qualifiers:

j = Estimated value.

**Table 4-12 Comparison of Surficial Soil Avian Screening Results in each Habitat
PGOU Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Constituents	Avian Screening Levels	Ruderal/Disturbed					Annual Grassland					Coyote Brush Scrub				
		Frequency of Detection	Frequency of Exceedance	Maximum HQ	Maximum Detected	Location of Maximum	Frequency of Detection	Frequency of Exceedance	Maximum HQ	Maximum Detected	Location of Maximum	Frequency of Detection	Frequency of Exceedance	Maximum HQ	Maximum Detected	Location of Maximum
<i>Organics (µg/kg)</i>																
Aroclor 1254	655	1/17	0/17	0.76	500	10D-SNS34 (0.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Aroclor 1260	655	18/19	2/19	1.8	1200	10D-SNS31 (0.5')	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
<i>Inorganics (mg/kg)</i>																
Arsenic	43	43/71	0/71	0.63	27	10D-SNS11 (surface)	9/9	0/9	0.43	18.5	C32-SS02 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.15	6.5 J	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Barium	283	69/69	0/69	0.99	280	10D-SNS11 (surface)	9/9	1/9	1.0	285	C15-SS02 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.81	230 J	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Cadmium	0.77	45/69	37/69	6.4	4.9	C4-SNS02 (0.5')	1/9	0/9	0.58	0.45 j	C32-SNS01 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.94	0.72 j	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Chromium	26	70/70	68/70	5.0	130	5D-SNS07 (0.5')	9/9	9/9	3.2	83.9	C15-SS01 (0.5')	1/1	1/1	3.0	78 J	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Cobalt	120	69/69	0/69	0.33	40	10D-SNS11 (surface)	9/9	0/9	0.31	37.5	C15-SS02 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.20	24	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Copper	28	69/69	56/69	5.3	149	7D-SNS03 (surface)	9/9	7/9	8.0	223	C32-SS02 (0.5')	1/1	1/1	2.0	57	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Lead	11	116/116	84/116	48	530	C4-SNS02 (0.5')	13/13	11/13	5.4	59	C32-SNS01 (0.5')	1/1	1/1	2.4	26	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Manganese	4300	69/69	0/69	0.40	1700	10D-SNS11 (surface)	9/9	0/9	0.4	1590	C15-SS02 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.23	990	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Mercury	0.00051	40/69	40/69	6020	3.07	7D-CS01 (surface)	7/9	7/9	1000	0.51	C32-SNS01 (0.5')	1/1	1/1	173	0.088 J	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Molybdenum	44	11/18	0/18	0.08	3.7	5D-SNS07 (0.5')	0/2	0/2	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Nickel	210	69/69	0/69	0.52	110	10D-SNS21 (surface) & 10D-SNS11 (surface)	9/9	0/9	0.37	77.7	C32-SS02 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.27	57 J	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Selenium	1.2	14/69	2/69	21	24.8	35D-AH02 (1')	1/9	0/9	0.38	0.45 j	C32-SNS01 (0.5')	1/1	0/1	0.12	0.14 j	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Silver	4.2	25/69	13/69	9.5	40	5D-SNS07 (0.5')	0/9	0/9	-	-	-	0/1	0/1	-	-	-
Vanadium	7.8	69/69	69/69	21	160	10D-SNS06 (surface)	9/9	9/9	14	113	C15-SS02 (0.5')	1/1	1/1	14	110	C15-SS08 (0.5')
Zinc	46	69/69	60/69	64	2960	11D-SNS04 (surface)	9/9	7/9	16	754	C32-SS02 (0.5')	1/1	1/1	2	97 J	C15-SS08 (0.5')

**Table 4-12 Comparison of Surficial Soil Avian Screening Results in each Habitat
RI/FS for POU Soil Sites in Areas 20, 21, and 49
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Constituents	Avian Screening Levels	Foothill Pine-Oak Woodland					Fremont Cottonwood-Oak Woodland					Emergent Marsh				
		Frequency of Detection	Frequency of Exceedance	Maximum HQ	Maximum Detected	Location of Maximum	Frequency of Detection	Frequency of Exceedance	Maximum HQ	Maximum Detected	Location of Maximum	Frequency of Detection	Frequency of Exceedance	Maximum HQ	Maximum Detected	Location of Maximum
<i>Organics (µg/kg)</i>																
Aroclor 1254	0.655	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
Aroclor 1260	0.655	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-
<i>Inorganics (mg/kg)</i>																
Arsenic	43	2/2	0/2	0.27	11.5	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5)	1/1	0/1	0.17	7.3	C14-SS01 (0.5)	4/5	0/5	0.28	12	4D-SNS05 (surface)
Barium	283	2/2	0/2	0.66	186	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5)	1/1	0/1	0.56	158	C14-SS01 (0.5)	5/5	0/5	0.95	270 J	C15-SS06 (0.5)
Cadmium	0.77	2/2	1/2	2.7	2.1	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5)	0/1	0/1	-	-	-	3/5	1/5	1.4	1.1	C15-SS05 (0.5)
Chromium	26	2/2	2/2	2.5	64	C32-SNS02 (0.5)	1/1	1/1	2.5	63.9	C14-SS01 (0.5)	7/7	7/7	33.8	880 J	C15-SS06 (0.5)
Cobalt	120	2/2	0/2	0.12	14.9	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5)	1/1	0/1	0.17	20.7	C14-SS01 (0.5)	5/5	0/5	0.20	24	C15-SS07 (0.5)
Copper	28	2/2	2/2	1.95	54.7	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5)	1/1	1/1	1.5	42.4	C14-SS01 (0.5)	5/5	4/5	8.6	240	C15-SS06 (0.5)
Lead	11	4/4	4/4	16	175	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5)	1/1	0/1	0.99	10.9	C14-SS01 (0.5)	5/5	4/5	4.3	46.8	4D-SNS05 (surface)
Manganese	4300	2/2	0/2	0.2	796	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5)	1/1	0/1	0.1	512	C14-SS01 (0.5)	5/5	0/5	0.2	1000	C15-SS07 (0.5)
Mercury	0.00051	2/2	2/2	804	0.41	C32-SNS02 (0.5)	1/1	1/1	98	0.05	C14-SS01 (0.5)	4/5	4/5	384	0.196	4D-SNS05 (surface)
Molybdenum	44	0/1	0/1	-	-	-	0/0	0/0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nickel	210	2/2	0/2	0.15	32	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5)	1/1	0/1	0.28	57.8	C14-SS01 (0.5)	5/5	0/5	0.29	60 J	C15-SS07 (0.5)
Selenium	1.2	1/2	0/2	0.23	0.27 j	C32-SNS02 (0.5)	0/1	0/1	-	-	-	4/5	1/5	6.4	7.65	4D-SNS05 (surface)
Silver	4.2	0/2	0/2	-	-	-	0/1	0/1	-	-	-	0/5	0/5	-	-	-
Vanadium	7.8	2/2	2/2	8	59.1	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5)	1/1	1/1	10	79.3	C14-SS01 (0.5)	5/5	5/5	14	110	C15-SS07 (0.5)
Zinc	46	2/2	2/2	25	1160	D(e) - C32-SS01 (0.5)	1/1	1/1	2.2	100	C14-SS01 (0.5)	5/5	4/5	6	270 J	C15-SS06 (0.5)

Notes and Key:

Surface soil samples were not collected in the Willow Scrub habitat

Frequency of Detection - denotes the number of detected results/total number of samples collected in that habitat

Frequency of Exceedance - denotes the number of detected results that exceed the screening level/total number of samples collected in that habitat

- Not applicable

µg/kg = Micrograms per kilogram

mg/kg = Milligrams per kilogram

POU = Perimeter Operable Unit

RI/FS = Remedial investigation/feasibility study

Laboratory Qualifiers:

j = Estimated value.

Data Validation Qualifiers:

J = Indicates an estimated value.

**Table 4-13 Comparison of Subsurface Soil Avian Screening Results in each Habitat
PGOU Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Constituents	Avian Screening Levels	Ruderal/Disturbed					Emergent Marsh				
		Frequency of Detection	Frequency of Exceedance	Maximum HQ	Maximum Detected	Location of Maximum	Frequency of Detection	Frequency of Exceedance	Maximum HQ	Maximum Detected	Location of Maximum
<i>Inorganics (mg/kg)</i>											
Arsenic	43	13/23	0/23	0.18	7.88	10D-SB02 (2.5')	0/2	0/2	-	-	-
Barium	283	23/23	0/23	0.67	191	10D-AH01 (5')	2/2	0/2	0.46	130	4D-SNS05 (2.5')
Cadmium	0.77	7/23	3/23	11.8	9.1	33D-AH01 (6')	0/2	0/2	-	-	-
Chromium	26	23/23	21/23	3.1	80.5	11D-SNS03(3')	2/2	2/2	2.0	51.2	4D-SNS05 (2.5')
Cobalt	120	23/23	0/23	0.18	22.1	35D-AH02 (3.5')	2/2	0/2	0.15	17.8	4D-SNS05 (2.5')
Copper	28	23/23	15/23	2.7	75	32D-SB06 (2.5')	2/2	0/2	0.996	27.9	4D-SNS05 (2.5')
Lead	11	18/22	3/22	5.3	58	C4-SNS02 (2')	2/2	1/2	1.18	13	4D-SNS05 (2.5')
Manganese	4300	23/23	0/23	0.3	1100	11D-SNS08 (2')	2/2	0/2	0.2	747	4D-SNS05 (2.5')
Mercury	0.00051	9/23	9/23	2412	1.23	10D-SB02 (5')	0/2	0/2	-	-	-
Nickel	210	23/23	0/23	0.27	55.9	35D-AH02 (3.5')	2/2	0/2	0.15	31.6	4D-SNS05 (2.5')
Selenium	1.2	4/23	0/23	0.4	0.5 j	11D-SNS09 (2')	0/2	0/2	-	-	-
Silver	4.2	2/23	0/23	0.39	1.63	10D-SB02 (2.5')	0/2	0/2	-	-	-
Vanadium	7.8	23/23	23/23	12	97	11D-SNS08 (2')	2/2	2/2	9	73.6	4D-SNS05 (2.5')
Zinc	46	23/23	15/23	11	490	11D-SNS09 (2')	2/2	0/2	0.8	35.5	4D-SNS05 (2.5')

Notes and Key:

Subsurface soil samples were not collected in the following habitats: Annual Grassland, Coyote Brush Scrub, Foothill Pine-Oak Woodland, Fremont Cottonwood-Oak Woodland and Willow Scrub.

Frequency of Detection - denotes the number of detected results/total number of samples collected in that habitat

Frequency of Exceedance - denotes the number of detected results that exceed the screening level/total number of samples collected in that habitat

- Not applicable

mg/kg = Milligrams per kilogram

POU = Perimeter Operable Unit

RI/FS = Remedial investigation/feasibility study

**Table 4-14 Site 4D Sediment Screening Results
PGOU Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Constituent	Units	Sediment Screening Benchmark	4D-SNS04 1993 (surface)	4D-SNS04 1993 (2.5')	4D-SNS05 1993 (surface)	4D-SNS05 1993 (2.5')
<i>Inorganics</i>						
Aluminum	mg/kg	na	10900	9240	21800	15900
Arsenic	mg/kg	9.79	< 7.5	< 7.5	12	< 7.5
Barium	mg/kg	48	100	104	161	130
Beryllium	mg/kg	na	< 0.5	< 0.5	0.538	< 0.5
Boron	mg/kg	na	< 50	< 50	< 50	< 50
Cadmium	mg/kg	0.99	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
Chromium	mg/kg	43.4	38	34.7	65.1	51.2
Cobalt	mg/kg	na	9.62	13.7	20.9	17.8
Copper	mg/kg	31.6	24.6	13.1	46.8	27.9
Lead	mg/kg	35.8	5.3	8.2	46.8	13
Manganese	mg/kg	460	349	631	874	747
Mercury	mg/kg	0.18	< 0.1	< 0.1	0.196	< 0.1
Nickel	mg/kg	16	24	11.3	47.4	31.6
Selenium	mg/kg	2	< 7.5	< 7.5	7.65	< 7.5
Silver	mg/kg	1	< 1	< 1	< 1	< 1
Thallium	mg/kg	na	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
Vanadium	mg/kg	57	53.5	63.7	89.6	73.6
Zinc	mg/kg	121	32.5	20.2	123	35.5

Notes:

Bolded results indicate an exceedance of the Sediment Screening Benchmark

mg/kg - Milligrams per kilogram

na - Not available or not applicable

POU = Perimeter Operable Unit

RI/FS = Remedial investigation/feasibility study

< = Less than; not detected above the indicated method detection limit.

Table 4-15 *Constituents of Potential Concern
PGOU Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California*

Constituents	Mammalian	Avian	Terrestrial Plants	Soil Invertebrates
<i>Organics (µg/kg)</i>				
Aroclor 1254	X			
Aroclor 1260	X	X		
Di-n-butylphthalate	X			
<i>Inorganics (mg/kg)</i>				
Antimony	X		X	
Arsenic			X	X
Barium		x	X	
Beryllium			X	
Boron			X	X
Cadmium	X	X		
Chromium	X	X	X	X
Cobalt			X	
Copper	X	X	X	X
Hexavalent Chromium			X	X
Lead	X	X	X	
Manganese			X	X
Mercury	X	X	X	X
Molybdenum	X		X	
Nickel			X	X
Selenium	X	X	X	X
Silver	X	X		
Thallium	X		X	
Vanadium		X	X	X
Zinc	X	X	X	X

Notes and Key:

X = Denotes a Constituent of Potential Concern (COPC) in the Ruderal/Disturbed habitat and possibly a COPC in other habitats.

x = Denotes a COPC in the Annual Grassland habitat for birds.

µg/kg = Micrograms per kilogram

mg/kg = Milligrams per kilogram

POU = Perimeter Operable Unit

RI/FS = Remedial investigation/feasibility study

**Table 4-16 Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs) Transport Calculations for Site 10D
PGOU Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Habitat Area	Area (sq.ft.)	Distribution Factor	Measured PCB Concentration (ug/kg)	Calculated PCB Concentration (ug/kg)	HQ-mammal
<i>Source Area</i>					
Site 10D Ditch	3,700	-	669.1		1.8
<i>Downstream Areas</i>					
Administration Ditches (5D & 12D)	8,267	2.23	-	299	0.8
East Pond	11,614	3.14	-	213	0.6
West Pond	9,509	2.57	-	260	0.7
Cell 1	42,427	11.47	-	58	0.16
Cell 2	47,190	12.75	-	52	0.14
Total	119,007	32.16	-	21	0.06

Notes and Key:

Distribution factor is the downstream area divided by the source area, not including 7D.

The measured PCB concentration is the Upper 95% Upper Confidence Level of detected concentrations.

Calculated PCB is the measured PCB in the source area divided by the dilution factor.

The HQ is the measured or calculated PCB concentration divided by the mammalian screening level of 371 µg/kg.

- = Not applicable

HQ = Hazard quotient

sq. ft. = Square feet

µg/kg = Micrograms per kilogram

POU = Perimeter Operable Unit

RI/FS = Remedial investigation/feasibility study

Attachment A
Analytical Data Reviewed and
Utilized in the Risk Assessments

Attachment B
Human Health Risk Assessment
Supporting Calculations

Attachment B presents the supporting calculation tables for the Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit (PGOU) (OU-5) human health risk assessment. This attachment includes:

- Johnson and Ettinger Model – Table B-1 presents the parameters used in the models. Also, the models are attached electronically.
- Unit Risk Calculations – Tables B-2 through B-9 present the unit hazard/risk results.
- Leadsread – Table B-10 through B-13 present an example of the DTSC's Lead Risk Assessment Spreadsheet model (Version 7) for resident, commercial worker, construction worker and maintenance worker, respectively.
- Unit Risk Calculations – Tables B-14 through B-16 present the calculations for the CHHSLs for constituents that do not have one.

Table B-1 *List of Non-Chemical-Specific Parameters Used in the Johnson and Ettinger Model
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California*

Soil Vapor Model - SL-ADV, Version 3.0, 02/03

Model Data Entry Parameters	Symbol	Value	Units	Source
Soil Gas Concentration	C _s	1.00E+00	µg/m ³	
Average soil temperature	T _s	24	Degrees Celsius	DTSC default
Depth below grade to bottom of enclosed space floor	L _f	15	cm	Slab construction
Depth below grade to top of contamination	L _t	Varies	cm	Assumed soil gas sample depths: 5, 10, 15, 20, and 30
Thickness of soil stratum A	h _A	L _t	cm	Depth to soil gas sample
Soil stratum A SCS soil type		S		Sand
Stratum A SCS soil type		S		Sand
Stratum A SCS soil bulk density	ρ _b ^A	1.66	g/cm ³	Site-specific - See Note 1
Stratum A soil total porosity	n ^A	0.422	unitless	Site-specific - See Note 1
Stratum A soil water-filled porosity	θ _w ^A	0.155	unitless	Site-specific - See Note 1
Enclosed space floor thickness	L _{crack}	10	cm	Default assumption (DTSC, 2005)
Enclosed space floor length	L _B	1000	cm	Default assumption (10 meters)
Enclosed space floor width	W _B	1000	cm	Default assumption (10 meters)
Enclosed space floor height	H _B	244	cm	Default ceiling height (8 feet)
Floor-wall seam crack width	w	0.1	cm	Default assumption (DTSC, 2005)
Indoor air exchange rate	ER	0.50	1/h	DTSC default - Residential
Indoor air exchange rate	ER	1.00	1/h	DTSC default - Commercial
Average vapor flow rate into building	Q _{soil}	5.00	L/m	Based on 5 L/min per 100 m ² of building floor space

Notes and Key:

1. Site-specific LCL/UCL calculations use the 95% lower confidence limit of the soil water-filled porosity and 95% upper confidence limit of the porosity of the measured soil properties for samples collected during the vapor intrusion investigations (*Updated PGOU Vapor Intrusion Screening Assessment, Aerojet Superfund Site* prepared by Geosyntec Report dated April 2008). DTSC, 2005 = *Guidance for the Evaluation and Migration of Subsurface Vapor Intrusion to Indoor Air* . December 15 2004 (Revised February 7, 2005).

µg/m³ = Micrograms per cubic meter

cm = Centimeter

g/cm³ = Grams per cubic centimeter

1/h = One per hour

L/m = Liter per meter

Table B-2

*Resident Inhalation Hazard and Unit Cancer Risk Results
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California*

Chemical	Concentration (mg/m ³)	Child Unit	Adult Unit	Unit
		Inhal HQ	Inhal HQ	Inhal ILCR
1,1-Dichloroethane	1.0 E+0	3.2 E+0	1.4 E+0	9 E-4
1,1-Dichloroethene	1.0 E+0	3.2 E+1	1.4 E+1	NA
1,2-Dichloroethane	1.0 E+0	4.6 E+2	2.0 E+2	1 E-2
Benzene	1.0 E+0	7.4 E+1	3.2 E+1	2 E-2
Bromodichloromethane	1.0 E+0	3.2 E+1	1.4 E+1	2 E-2
Chloroform	1.0 E+0	4.9 E+1	2.1 E+1	1 E-2
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	1.0 E+0	6.4 E+1	2.7 E+1	NA
EthylBenzene	1.0 E+0	2.2 E+0	9.6 E-1	1 E-3
Freon 113	1.0 E+0	7.4 E-2	3.2 E-2	NA
Heptane	1.0 E+0	3.2 E+0	1.4 E+0	NA
Hexane	1.0 E+0	3.2 E+0	1.4 E+0	NA
Methylene Chloride	1.0 E+0	7.5 E-1	3.2 E-1	5 E-4
Tetrachloroethylene	1.0 E+0	6.4 E+1	2.7 E+1	3 E-3
Tetrahydrofuran	1.0 E+0	7.4 E+0	3.2 E+0	1 E-3
Trichloroethylene	1.0 E+0	3.8 E+0	1.6 E+0	1 E-3
Vinyl Chloride	1.0 E+0	2.2 E+1	9.6 E+0	4 E-2
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1.0 E+0	4.6 E-1	2.0 E-1	NA
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1.0 E+0	3.2 E+2	1.4 E+2	NA
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	1.0 E+0	NA	NA	NA
2-Butanone (Methyl Ethyl Ketone)	1.0 E+0	4.5 E-1	1.9 E-1	NA
4-Ethyltoluene	1.0 E+0	2.2 E+1	9.4 E+0	NA
Acetone	1.0 E+0	7.1 E-1	3.0 E-1	NA
Carbon Disulfide	1.0 E+0	3.2 E+0	1.4 E+0	NA
Cyclohexane	1.0 E+0	3.7 E-1	1.6 E-1	NA
Ethanol	1.0 E+0	1.3 E+0	5.5 E-1	NA
m,p-Xylene	1.0 E+0	2.2 E+1	9.6 E+0	NA
o-Xylene	1.0 E+0	2.2 E+1	9.6 E+0	NA
Toluene	1.0 E+0	7.5 E+0	3.2 E+0	NA
1,1-Difluoroethene	1.0 E+0	NA	NA	NA
1,2-Dichloroethene (cis/trans)	1.0 E+0	6.4 E+1	2.7 E+1	NA
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1.0 E+0	2.8 E+0	1.2 E+0	3 E-3
Benzyl chloride	1.0 E+0	NA	NA	3 E-2
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	1.0 E+0	1.1 E+2	4.8 E+1	8 E-3
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	1.0 E+0	1.1 E+2	4.8 E+1	8 E-3
Dibromochloromethane	1.0 E+0	3.2 E+1	1.4 E+1	1 E-2

Key:

HQ = Hazard quotient

ILCR = Incremental lifetime cancer risk

mg/m³ = Milligrams per cubic meter

NA = Not applicable

Table B-3

*Commercial Worker Inhalation Hazard and Unit Cancer Risk Results
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California*

Chemical	Concentration (mg/m ³)	Unit Inhal HQ	Unit Inhal ILCR
1,1-Dichloroethane	1.0 E+0	9.8 E-1	4 E-4
1,1-Dichloroethene	1.0 E+0	9.8 E+0	NA
1,2-Dichloroethane	1.0 E+0	1.4 E+2	6 E-3
Benzene	1.0 E+0	2.3 E+1	7 E-3
Bromodichloromethane	1.0 E+0	9.8 E+0	9 E-3
Chloroform	1.0 E+0	1.5 E+1	6 E-3
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	1.0 E+0	2.0 E+1	NA
EthylBenzene	1.0 E+0	6.8 E-1	6 E-4
Freon 113	1.0 E+0	2.3 E-2	NA
Heptane	1.0 E+0	9.8 E-1	NA
Hexane	1.0 E+0	9.8 E-1	NA
Methylene Chloride	1.0 E+0	2.3 E-1	2 E-4
Tetrachloroethylene	1.0 E+0	2.0 E+1	1 E-3
Tetrahydrofuran	1.0 E+0	2.3 E+0	5 E-4
Trichloroethylene	1.0 E+0	1.2 E+0	5 E-4
Vinyl Chloride	1.0 E+0	6.8 E+0	2 E-2
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1.0 E+0	1.4 E-1	NA
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1.0 E+0	9.8 E+1	NA
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	1.0 E+0	NA	NA
2-Butanone (Methyl Ethyl Ketone)	1.0 E+0	1.4 E-1	NA
4-Ethyltoluene	1.0 E+0	6.7 E+0	NA
Acetone	1.0 E+0	2.2 E-1	NA
Carbon Disulfide	1.0 E+0	9.8 E-1	NA
Cyclohexane	1.0 E+0	1.1 E-1	NA
Ethanol	1.0 E+0	3.9 E-1	NA
m,p-Xylene	1.0 E+0	6.8 E+0	NA
o-Xylene	1.0 E+0	6.8 E+0	NA
Toluene	1.0 E+0	2.3 E+0	NA
1,1-Difluoroethene	1.0 E+0	NA	NA
1,2-Dichloroethene (cis/trans)	1.0 E+0	2.0 E+1	NA
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1.0 E+0	8.5 E-1	2 E-3
Benzyl chloride	1.0 E+0	NA	1 E-2
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	1.0 E+0	3.4 E+1	4 E-3
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	1.0 E+0	3.4 E+1	4 E-3
Dibromochloromethane	1.0 E+0	9.8 E+0	7 E-3

Key:

HQ = Hazard quotient

ILCR = Incremental lifetime cancer risk

mg/m³ = Milligrams per cubic meter

NA = Not applicable

Table B-4

*Construction Worker Inhalation Hazard and Unit Cancer Risk Results
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California*

Chemical	Concentration (mg/m ³)	Unit Inhal HQ	Unit Inhal ILCR
1,1-Dichloroethane	1.0 E+0	9.8 E-1	2 E-5
1,1-Dichloroethene	1.0 E+0	9.8 E+0	NA
1,2-Dichloroethane	1.0 E+0	1.4 E+2	3 E-4
Benzene	1.0 E+0	2.3 E+1	3 E-4
Bromodichloromethane	1.0 E+0	9.8 E+0	4 E-4
Chloroform	1.0 E+0	1.5 E+1	2 E-4
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	1.0 E+0	2.0 E+1	NA
EthylBenzene	1.0 E+0	6.8 E-1	2 E-5
Freon 113	1.0 E+0	2.3 E-2	NA
Heptane	1.0 E+0	9.8 E-1	NA
Hexane	1.0 E+0	9.8 E-1	NA
Methylene Chloride	1.0 E+0	2.3 E-1	1 E-5
Tetrachloroethylene	1.0 E+0	2.0 E+1	6 E-5
Tetrahydrofuran	1.0 E+0	2.3 E+0	2 E-5
Trichloroethylene	1.0 E+0	1.2 E+0	2 E-5
Vinyl Chloride	1.0 E+0	6.8 E+0	8 E-4
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1.0 E+0	1.4 E-1	NA
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1.0 E+0	9.8 E+1	NA
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	1.0 E+0	NA	NA
2-Butanone (Methyl Ethyl Ketone)	1.0 E+0	1.4 E-1	NA
4-Ethyltoluene	1.0 E+0	6.7 E+0	NA
Acetone	1.0 E+0	2.2 E-1	NA
Carbon Disulfide	1.0 E+0	9.8 E-1	NA
Cyclohexane	1.0 E+0	1.1 E-1	NA
Ethanol	1.0 E+0	3.9 E-1	NA
m,p-Xylene	1.0 E+0	6.8 E+0	NA
o-Xylene	1.0 E+0	6.8 E+0	NA
Toluene	1.0 E+0	2.3 E+0	NA
1,1-Difluoroethene	1.0 E+0	NA	NA
1,2-Dichloroethene (cis/ trans)	1.0 E+0	2.0 E+1	NA
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1.0 E+0	8.5 E-1	6 E-5
Benzyl chloride	1.0 E+0	NA	5 E-4
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	1.0 E+0	3.4 E+1	2 E-4
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	1.0 E+0	3.4 E+1	2 E-4
Dibromochloromethane	1.0 E+0	9.8 E+0	3 E-4

Key:

HQ = Hazard quotient

ILCR = Incremental lifetime cancer risk

mg/m³ = Milligrams per cubic meter

NA = Not applicable

Table B-5

**Maintenance Worker Inhalation Hazard and Unit Cancer Risk Results
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Chemical	Concentration (mg/m ³)	Unit Inhal HQ	Unit Inhal ILCR
1,1-Dichloroethane	1.0 E+0	8.8 E-1	3.6 E-4
1,1-Dichloroethene	1.0 E+0	8.8 E+0	NA
1,2-Dichloroethane	1.0 E+0	1.3 E+2	5.7 E-3
Benzene	1.0 E+0	2.0 E+1	6.3 E-3
Bromodichloromethane	1.0 E+0	8.8 E+0	8.2 E-3
Chloroform	1.0 E+0	1.4 E+1	5.1 E-3
cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	1.0 E+0	1.8 E+1	NA
EthylBenzene	1.0 E+0	6.2 E-1	5.5 E-4
Freon 113	1.0 E+0	2.0 E-2	NA
Heptane	1.0 E+0	8.8 E-1	NA
Hexane	1.0 E+0	8.8 E-1	NA
Methylene Chloride	1.0 E+0	2.1 E-1	2.2 E-4
Tetrachloroethylene	1.0 E+0	1.8 E+1	1.3 E-3
Tetrahydrofuran	1.0 E+0	2.0 E+0	4.3 E-4
Trichloroethylene	1.0 E+0	1.0 E+0	4.4 E-4
Vinyl Chloride	1.0 E+0	6.2 E+0	1.7 E-2
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	1.0 E+0	1.3 E-1	NA
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	1.0 E+0	8.8 E+1	NA
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	1.0 E+0	NA	NA
2-Butanone (Methyl Ethyl Ketone)	1.0 E+0	1.2 E-1	NA
4-Ethyltoluene	1.0 E+0	6.1 E+0	NA
Acetone	1.0 E+0	2.0 E-1	NA
Carbon Disulfide	1.0 E+0	8.8 E-1	NA
Cyclohexane	1.0 E+0	1.0 E-1	NA
Ethanol	1.0 E+0	3.5 E-1	NA
m,p-Xylene	1.0 E+0	6.2 E+0	NA
o-Xylene	1.0 E+0	6.2 E+0	NA
Toluene	1.0 E+0	2.1 E+0	NA
1,1-Difluoroethene	1.0 E+0	NA	NA
1,2-Dichloroethene (cis/trans)	1.0 E+0	1.8 E+1	NA
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1.0 E+0	7.7 E-1	1.4 E-3
Benzyl chloride	1.0 E+0	NA	1.1 E-2
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	1.0 E+0	3.1 E+1	3.5 E-3
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	1.0 E+0	3.1 E+1	3.5 E-3
Dibromochloromethane	1.0 E+0	8.8 E+0	5.9 E-3

Key:

HQ = Hazard quotient

ILCR = Incremental lifetime cancer risk

mg/m³ = Milligrams per cubic meter

NA = Not applicable

Table B-6 **Resident Soil Unit Hazard and Unit Cancer Risk Results**
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

Chemical	Soil Concentration (mg/kg)	Child			Unit HI	Adult			Unit HI	Oral ILCR	Dermal ILCR	Inhal ILCR	Unit ILCR
		Oral HQ	Dermal HQ	Inhal HQ		Oral HQ	Dermal HQ	Inhal HQ					
<i>Inorganics</i>													
Antimony	1.0 E+0	3.2 E-2	0.0 E+0	1.2 E-6	3.2 E-2	3.4 E-3	0.0 E+0	5.0 E-7	3.4 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cadmium	1.0 E+0	1.3 E-2	1.4 E-3	4.7 E-7	1.4 E-2	1.4 E-3	2.2 E-4	2.0 E-7	1.6 E-3	NA	NA	2 E-9	2 E-9
Chromium VI	1.0 E+0	4.3 E-3	0.0 E+0	2.1 E-4	4.5 E-3	4.6 E-4	0.0 E+0	9.2 E-5	5.5 E-4	NA	NA	6 E-8	6 E-8
Iron	1.0 E+0	1.8 E-5	0.0 E+0	NA	1.8 E-5	2.0 E-6	0.0 E+0	NA	2.0 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lead	1.0 E+0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mercury	1.0 E+0	4.3 E-2	0.0 E+0	5.5 E-6	4.3 E-2	4.6 E-3	0.0 E+0	2.4 E-6	4.6 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Silver	1.0 E+0	2.6 E-3	0.0 E+0	9.4 E-8	2.6 E-3	2.7 E-4	0.0 E+0	4.0 E-8	2.7 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zinc	1.0 E+0	4.3 E-5	0.0 E+0	1.6 E-9	4.3 E-5	4.6 E-6	0.0 E+0	6.7 E-10	4.6 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perchlorate	1.0 E+0	1.8 E-2	0.0 E+0	6.7 E-7	1.8 E-2	2.0 E-3	0.0 E+0	2.9 E-7	2.0 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA
2,3,7,8-TCDD	1.0 E+0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	2 E-1	2 E-2	2 E-5	3 E-1
<i>Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds</i>													
PCB-1254	1.0 E+0	6.4 E-1	2.5 E-1	2.4 E-5	8.9 E-1	6.8 E-2	3.8 E-2	1.0 E-5	1.1 E-1	8 E-6	3 E-6	2 E-10	1 E-5
PCB-1260	1.0 E+0	6.4 E-1	2.5 E-1	2.4 E-5	8.9 E-1	6.8 E-2	3.8 E-2	1.0 E-5	1.1 E-1	8 E-6	3 E-6	2 E-10	1 E-5
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	1.0 E+0	6.4 E-4	1.8 E-4	2.4 E-8	8.2 E-4	6.8 E-5	2.7 E-5	1.0 E-8	9.6 E-5	2 E-8	7 E-9	2 E-12	3 E-8
Di-n-butyl phthalate	1.0 E+0	1.3 E-4	3.6 E-5	4.7 E-9	1.6 E-4	1.4 E-5	5.5 E-6	2.0 E-9	1.9 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Diethyl phthalate	1.0 E+0	1.6 E-5	4.5 E-6	5.9 E-10	2.0 E-5	1.7 E-6	6.8 E-7	2.5 E-10	2.4 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA

Key:
HI = Hazard index
HQ = Hazard quotient
ILCR = Incremental lifetime cancer risk
mg/kg = Milligrams per kilogram
NA = Not applicable

Table B-7

**Construction Worker Unit Soil Hazard and Unit Cancer Risk Results
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Chemical	Soil Concentration (mg/kg)	Oral HQ	Dermal HQ	Inhal HQ	Unit HI	Oral ILCR	Dermal ILCR	Inhal ILCR	Unit ILCR
<i>Inorganics</i>									
Antimony	1.0 E+0	8.1 E-3	0.0 E+0	2.4 E-4	8.3 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cadmium	1.0 E+0	3.2 E-3	3.9 E-4	9.8 E-5	3.7 E-3	NA	NA	2 E-8	2 E-8
Chromium VI	1.0 E+0	1.1 E-3	0.0 E+0	4.4 E-2	4.6 E-2	NA	NA	7 E-7	7 E-7
Iron	1.0 E+0	4.6 E-6	0.0 E+0	NA	4.6 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lead	1.0 E+0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mercury	1.0 E+0	1.1 E-2	0.0 E+0	1.1 E-3	1.2 E-2	NA	NA	NA	NA
Silver	1.0 E+0	6.5 E-4	0.0 E+0	2.0 E-5	6.7 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zinc	1.0 E+0	1.1 E-5	0.0 E+0	3.3 E-7	1.1 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perchlorate	1.0 E+0	4.6 E-3	0.0 E+0	1.4 E-4	4.8 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA
2,3,7,8-TCDD	1.0 E+0	NA	NA	NA	NA	7 E-3	6 E-4	2 E-4	8 E-3
<i>Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds</i>									
PCB-1254	1.0 E+0	1.6 E-1	6.8 E-2	4.9 E-3	2.3 E-1	2 E-7	1 E-7	3 E-9	3 E-7
PCB-1260	1.0 E+0	1.6 E-1	6.8 E-2	4.9 E-3	2.3 E-1	2 E-7	1 E-7	3 E-9	3 E-7
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	1.0 E+0	1.6 E-4	4.8 E-5	4.9 E-6	2.1 E-4	6 E-10	2 E-10	2 E-11	9 E-10
Di-n-butyl phthalate	1.0 E+0	3.2 E-5	9.7 E-6	9.8 E-7	4.3 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Diethyl phthalate	1.0 E+0	4.0 E-6	1.2 E-6	1.2 E-7	5.4 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA

Key:

HI = Hazard index

HQ = Hazard quotient

ILCR = Incremental lifetime cancer risk

mg/kg = Milligrams per kilogram

NA = Not applicable

**Table B-8 Outdoor Commercial Worker Unit Hazard and Unit Cancer Risk Results
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Chemical	Soil Concentration (mg/kg)	Oral HQ	Dermal HQ	Inhal HQ	Unit HI	Oral ILCR	Dermal ILCR	Inhal ILCR	Unit ILCR
<i>Inorganics</i>									
Antimony	1.0 E+0	2.4 E-3	0.0 E+0	4 E-7	2.4 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cadmium	1.0 E+0	9.8 E-4	2.6 E-4	1 E-7	1.2 E-3	NA	NA	8 E-10	8 E-10
Chromium VI	1.0 E+0	3.3 E-4	0.0 E+0	7 E-5	3.9 E-4	NA	NA	3 E-8	3 E-8
Iron	1.0 E+0	1.4 E-6	0.0 E+0	NA	1.4 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lead	1.0 E+0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mercury	1.0 E+0	3.3 E-3	0.0 E+0	2 E-6	3.3 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Silver	1.0 E+0	2.0 E-4	0.0 E+0	3 E-8	2.0 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zinc	1.0 E+0	3.3 E-6	0.0 E+0	5 E-10	3.3 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perchlorate	1.0 E+0	1.4 E-3	0.0 E+0	2 E-7	1.4 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA
2,3,7,8-TCDD	1.0 E+0	NA	NA	NA	NA	5 E-2	1 E-2	8 E-6	6 E-2
<i>Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds</i>									
PCB-1254	1.0 E+0	4.9 E-2	4.5 E-2	7 E-6	9.4 E-2	2 E-6	2 E-6	1 E-10	3 E-6
PCB-1260	1.0 E+0	4.9 E-2	4.5 E-2	7 E-6	9.4 E-2	2 E-6	2 E-6	1 E-10	3 E-6
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	1.0 E+0	4.9 E-5	3.2 E-5	7 E-9	8.1 E-5	5 E-9	3 E-9	7 E-13	8 E-9
Di-n-butyl phthalate	1.0 E+0	9.8 E-6	6.5 E-6	1 E-9	1.6 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Diethyl phthalate	1.0 E+0	1.2 E-6	8.1 E-7	2 E-10	2.0 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA

Key:

HI = Hazard index

HQ = Hazard quotient

ILCR = Incremental lifetime cancer risk

mg/kg = Milligrams per kilogram

NA = Not applicable

**Table B-9 Maintenance Worker Unit Hazard and Unit Cancer Risk Results
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Chemical	Soil Concentration (mg/kg)	Oral HQ	Dermal HQ	Inhal HQ	Unit HI	Oral ILCR	Dermal ILCR	Inhal ILCR	Unit ILCR
<i>Inorganics</i>									
Antimony	1.0 E+0	2.2 E-3	0.0 E+0	3.2 E-7	2.2 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cadmium	1.0 E+0	8.8 E-4	2.3 E-4	1.3 E-7	1.1 E-3	NA	NA	6.9 E-10	7 E-10
Chromium VI	1.0 E+0	2.9 E-4	0.0 E+0	5.9 E-5	3.5 E-4	NA	NA	2.4 E-8	2 E-8
Iron	1.0 E+0	1.3 E-6	0.0 E+0	NA	1.3 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA
Lead	1.0 E+0	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mercury	1.0 E+0	2.9 E-3	0.0 E+0	1.5 E-6	2.9 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA
Silver	1.0 E+0	1.8 E-4	0.0 E+0	2.6 E-8	1.8 E-4	NA	NA	NA	NA
Zinc	1.0 E+0	2.9 E-6	0.0 E+0	4.3 E-10	2.9 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA
Perchlorate	1.0 E+0	1.3 E-3	0.0 E+0	1.9 E-7	1.3 E-3	NA	NA	NA	NA
2,3,7,8-TCDD	1.0 E+0	NA	NA	NA	NA	4.7 E-2	9.3 E-3	6.9 E-6	6 E-2
<i>Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds</i>									
PCB-1254	1.0 E+0	4.4 E-2	4.1 E-2	6.5 E-6	8.5 E-2	1.6 E-6	1.5 E-6	9.3 E-11	3 E-6
PCB-1260	1.0 E+0	4.4 E-2	4.1 E-2	6.5 E-6	8.5 E-2	1.6 E-6	1.5 E-6	9.3 E-11	3 E-6
bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	1.0 E+0	4.4 E-5	2.9 E-5	6.5 E-9	7.3 E-5	4.4 E-9	2.9 E-9	6.5 E-13	7 E-9
Di-n-butyl phthalate	1.0 E+0	8.8 E-6	5.8 E-6	1.3 E-9	1.5 E-5	NA	NA	NA	NA
Diethyl phthalate	1.0 E+0	1.1 E-6	7.3 E-7	1.6 E-10	1.8 E-6	NA	NA	NA	NA

Key:

HI = Hazard index

HQ = Hazard quotient

ILCR = Incremental lifetime cancer risk

mg/kg = Milligrams per kilogram

NA = Not applicable

Table B-10

**Residential Lead Assessment
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

**LEAD RISK ASSESSMENT SPREADSHEET
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL**

USER'S GUIDE to version 7

INPUT	
MEDIUM	LEVEL
Lead in Air (µg/m ³)	0.028
Lead in Soil/Dust (µg/g)	139.0
Lead in Water (µg/L)	15
% Home-grown Produce	0%
Respirable Dust (µg/m ³)	1.5

OUTPUT								
	Percentile Estimate of Blood Pb (µg/dl)					PRG-99	PRG-95	
	50th	90th	95th	98th	99th	(µg/g)	(µg/g)	
BLOOD Pb, ADULT	1.4	2.5	3.0	3.6	4.1	1236	1948	
BLOOD Pb, CHILD	3.5	6.4	7.6	9.2	10.5	127	217	
BLOOD Pb, PICA CHILD	3.5	6.4	7.6	9.2	10.5	127	217	
BLOOD Pb, OCCUPATIONAL	1.3	2.3	2.8	3.4	3.8	1756	2762	

EXPOSURE PARAMETERS			
	units	adults	children
Days per week	days/wk	7	
Days per week, occupational		5	
Geometric Standard Deviation		1.6	
Blood lead level of concern (µg/dl)		10	
Skin area, residential	cm ²	5700	2800
Skin area occupational	cm ²	3300	
Soil adherence	µg/cm ²	70	200
Dermal uptake constant	(µg/dl)/(µg/day)	0.0001	
Soil ingestion	mg/day	100	200
Soil ingestion, pica	mg/day		200
Ingestion constant	(µg/dl)/(µg/day)	0.04	0.16
Bioavailability	unitless	0.44	
Breathing rate	m ³ /day	20	10
Inhalation constant	(µg/dl)/(µg/day)	0.082	0.192
Water ingestion	l/day	1.4	0.4
Food ingestion	kg/day	1.9	1.1
Lead in market basket	µg/kg	3.1	
Lead in home-grown produce	µg/kg	62.6	

PATHWAYS						
ADULTS	Residential			Occupational		
	Pathway contribution			Pathway contribution		
	PEF	µg/dl	percent	PEF	µg/dl	percent
Soil Contact	3.8E-5	0.01	0%	1.6E-5	0.00	0%
Soil Ingestion	1.8E-3	0.24	18%	1.3E-3	0.17	14%
Inhalation, bkgrnd		0.05	3%		0.03	3%
Inhalation	2.5E-6	0.00	0%	1.8E-6	0.00	0%
Water Ingestion		0.84	61%		0.84	65%
Food Ingestion, bkgrnd		0.23	17%		0.23	18%
Food Ingestion	0.0E+0	0.00	0%			0%

CHILDREN	typical			with pica		
	Pathway contribution			Pathway contribution		
	PEF	µg/dl	percent	PEF	µg/dl	percent
Soil Contact	5.4E-5	0.01	0%		0.01	0%
Soil Ingestion	1.4E-2	1.96	56%	1.4E-2	1.96	56%
Inhalation	2.9E-6	0.00	0%		0.00	0%
Inhalation, bkgrnd		0.05	2%		0.05	2%
Water Ingestion		0.96	27%		0.96	27%
Food Ingestion, bkgrnd		0.54	15%		0.54	15%
Food Ingestion	0.0E+0	0.00	0%		0.00	0%

Click here for REFERENCES

Table B-11

**Commercial Worker Lead Assessment
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

**LEAD RISK ASSESSMENT SPREADSHEET
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL**

USER'S GUIDE to version 7

INPUT	
MEDIUM	LEVEL
Lead in Air (µg/m3)	0.028
Lead in Soil/Dust (µg/g)	139.0
Lead in Water (µg/l)	15
% Home-grown Produce	0%
Respirable Dust (µg/m3)	1.5

OUTPUT							
	Percentile Estimate of Blood Pb (µg/dl)					PRG-99	PRG-95
	50th	90th	95th	98th	99th	(µg/g)	(µg/g)
BLOOD Pb, ADULT	1.4	2.5	3.0	3.6	4.1	1189	1874
BLOOD Pb, CHILD	2.5	4.6	5.5	6.6	7.5	255	435
BLOOD Pb, PICA CHILD	3.5	6.4	7.6	9.2	10.5	128	219
BLOOD Pb, OCCUPATIONAL	1.3	2.4	2.8	3.4	3.8	1717	2699

EXPOSURE PARAMETERS			
	units	adults	children
Days per week	days/wk	7	
Days per week, occupational		5	
Geometric Standard Deviation		1.6	
Blood lead level of concern (µg/dl)		10	
Skin area, residential	cm ²	5700	2800
Skin area occupational	cm ²	3300	
Soil adherence	µg/cm2	200	200
Dermal uptake constant	(µg/dl)/(µg/day)	0.0001	
Soil ingestion	mg/day	100	100
Soil ingestion, pica	mg/day		200
Ingestion constant	(µg/dl)/(µg/day)	0.04	0.16
Bioavailability	unitless	0.44	
Breathing rate	m ³ /day	20	6.8
Inhalation constant	(µg/dl)/(µg/day)	0.082	0.192
Water ingestion	l/day	1.4	0.4
Food ingestion	kg/day	1.9	1.1
Lead in market basket	µg/kg	3.1	
Lead in home-grown produce	µg/kg	62.6	

PATHWAYS						
ADULTS	Residential			Occupational		
	Pathway contribution			Pathway contribution		
	PEF	µg/dl	percent	PEF	µg/dl	percent
Soil Contact	1.1E-4	0.02	1%	4.5E-5	0.01	0%
Soil Ingestion	1.8E-3	0.24	18%	1.3E-3	0.17	14%
Inhalation, bkgrnd		0.05	3%		0.03	3%
Inhalation	2.5E-6	0.00	0%	1.8E-6	0.00	0%
Water Ingestion		0.84	61%		0.84	65%
Food Ingestion, bkgrnd		0.23	17%		0.23	18%
Food Ingestion	0.0E+0	0.00	0%			0%

CHILDREN	typical			with pica		
	Pathway contribution			Pathway contribution		
	PEF	µg/dl	percent	PEF	µg/dl	percent
Soil Contact	5.4E-5	0.01	0%		0.01	0%
Soil Ingestion	7.0E-3	0.98	39%	1.4E-2	1.96	56%
Inhalation	2.0E-6	0.00	0%		0.00	0%
Inhalation, bkgrnd		0.04	1%		0.04	1%
Water Ingestion		0.96	38%		0.96	27%
Food Ingestion, bkgrnd		0.54	21%		0.54	15%
Food Ingestion	0.0E+0	0.00	0%		0.00	0%

Click here for REFERENCES

Table B-12

**Construction Worker Lead Assessment
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

**LEAD RISK ASSESSMENT SPREADSHEET
CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL**

USER'S GUIDE to version 7

INPUT	
MEDIUM	LEVEL
Lead in Air (µg/m3)	0.028
Lead in Soil/Dust (µg/g)	139.0
Lead in Water (µg/l)	15
% Home-grown Produce	0%
Respirable Dust (µg/m3)	1.5

OUTPUT								
	Percentile Estimate of Blood Pb (µg/dl)					PRG-99	PRG-95	
	50th	90th	95th	98th	99th	(µg/g)	(µg/g)	
BLOOD Pb, ADULT	1.4	2.5	3.0	3.6	4.1	1189	1874	
BLOOD Pb, CHILD	2.5	4.6	5.5	6.6	7.5	255	435	
BLOOD Pb, PICA CHILD	3.5	6.4	7.6	9.2	10.5	128	219	
BLOOD Pb, OCCUPATIONAL	1.3	2.4	2.8	3.4	3.8	1717	2699	

EXPOSURE PARAMETERS			
	units	adults	children
Days per week	days/wk	7	
Days per week, occupational		5	
Geometric Standard Deviation		1.6	
Blood lead level of concern (µg/dl)		10	
Skin area, residential	cm ²	5700	2800
Skin area occupational	cm ²	3300	
Soil adherence	µg/cm2	200	200
Dermal uptake constant	(µg/dl)/(µg/day)	0.0001	
Soil ingestion	mg/day	100	100
Soil ingestion, pica	mg/day		200
Ingestion constant	(µg/dl)/(µg/day)	0.04	0.16
Bioavailability	unitless	0.44	
Breathing rate	m ³ /day	20	6.8
Inhalation constant	(µg/dl)/(µg/day)	0.082	0.192
Water ingestion	l/day	1.4	0.4
Food ingestion	kg/day	1.9	1.1
Lead in market basket	µg/kg	3.1	
Lead in home-grown produce	µg/kg	62.6	

PATHWAYS						
ADULTS	Residential			Occupational		
	Pathway contribution			Pathway contribution		
	PEF	µg/dl	percent	PEF	µg/dl	percent
Soil Contact	1.1E-4	0.02	1%	4.5E-5	0.01	0%
Soil Ingestion	1.8E-3	0.24	18%	1.3E-3	0.17	14%
Inhalation, bkgrnd		0.05	3%		0.03	3%
Inhalation	2.5E-6	0.00	0%	1.8E-6	0.00	0%
Water Ingestion		0.84	61%		0.84	65%
Food Ingestion, bkgrnd		0.23	17%		0.23	18%
Food Ingestion	0.0E+0	0.00	0%			0%

CHILDREN	typical			with pica		
	Pathway contribution			Pathway contribution		
	PEF	µg/dl	percent	PEF	µg/dl	percent
Soil Contact	5.4E-5	0.01	0%		0.01	0%
Soil Ingestion	7.0E-3	0.98	39%	1.4E-2	1.96	56%
Inhalation	2.0E-6	0.00	0%		0.00	0%
Inhalation, bkgrnd		0.04	1%		0.04	1%
Water Ingestion		0.96	38%		0.96	27%
Food Ingestion, bkgrnd		0.54	21%		0.54	15%
Food Ingestion	0.0E+0	0.00	0%		0.00	0%

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Table B-13

Maintenance Worker Lead Assessment
 Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
 Aerojet Superfund Site
 Sacramento County, California

LEAD RISK ASSESSMENT SPREADSHEET
 CALIFORNIA DEPARTMENT OF TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL

USER'S GUIDE to version 7

INPUT	
MEDIUM	LEVEL
Lead in Air (µg/m3)	0.028
Lead in Soil/Dust (µg/g)	10.9
Lead in Water (µg/l)	15
% Home-grown Produce	0%
Respirable Dust (µg/m3)	1.5

OUTPUT								
	Percentile Estimate of Blood Pb (µg/dl)					PRG-99	PRG-95	
	50th	90th	95th	98th	99th	(µg/g)	(µg/g)	
BLOOD Pb, ADULT	1.1	2.1	2.5	3.0	3.4	1189	1874	
BLOOD Pb, CHILD	1.6	2.9	3.5	4.2	4.8	255	435	
BLOOD Pb, PICA CHILD	1.7	3.1	3.7	4.4	5.1	128	219	
BLOOD Pb, OCCUPATIONAL	1.1	2.0	2.4	2.9	3.3	1910	3002	

EXPOSURE PARAMETERS			
	units	adults	children
Days per week	days/wk	7	
Days per week, occupational		4.5	
Geometric Standard Deviation		1.6	
Blood lead level of concern (µg/dl)		10	
Skin area, residential	cm ²	5700	2800
Skin area occupational	cm ²	3300	
Soil adherence	µg/cm2	200	200
Dermal uptake constant	(µg/dl)/(µg/day)	0.0001	
Soil ingestion	mg/day	100	100
Soil ingestion, pica	mg/day		200
Ingestion constant	(µg/dl)/(µg/day)	0.04	0.16
Bioavailability	unitless	0.44	
Breathing rate	m ³ /day	20	6.8
Inhalation constant	(µg/dl)/(µg/day)	0.082	0.192
Water ingestion	l/day	1.4	0.4
Food ingestion	kg/day	1.9	1.1
Lead in market basket	µg/kg	3.1	
Lead in home-grown produce	µg/kg	4.9	

PATHWAYS						
ADULTS	Residential			Occupational		
	Pathway contribution			Pathway contribution		
	PEF	µg/dl	percent	PEF	µg/dl	percent
Soil Contact	1.1E-4	0.00	0%	4.1E-5	0.00	0%
Soil Ingestion	1.8E-3	0.02	2%	1.1E-3	0.01	1%
Inhalation, bkgrnd		0.05	4%	0.03		3%
Inhalation	2.5E-6	0.00	0%	1.6E-6	0.00	0%
Water Ingestion		0.84	74%	0.84		75%
Food Ingestion, bkgrnd		0.23	20%	0.23		21%
Food Ingestion	0.0E+0	0.00	0%			0%

CHILDREN	typical			with pica		
	Pathway contribution			Pathway contribution		
	PEF	µg/dl	percent	PEF	µg/dl	percent
Soil Contact	5.4E-5	0.00	0%	0.00		0%
Soil Ingestion	7.0E-3	0.08	5%	1.4E-2	0.15	9%
Inhalation	2.0E-6	0.00	0%	0.00		0%
Inhalation, bkgrnd		0.04	2%	0.04		2%
Water Ingestion		0.96	59%	0.96		57%
Food Ingestion, bkgrnd		0.54	33%	0.54		32%
Food Ingestion	0.0E+0	0.00	0%	0.00		0%

Click here for REFERENCES

Table B-14
CHHSL Calculations: Carcinogens
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

Chemical	URF (ug/m ³) ¹	Reference	Residential Ca Target IA Concentration (ug/m ³)	Attenuation Factor ¹ (no engineered fill)	Cancer Screening Value ⁽²⁾ (ug/m ³)
Acetaldehyde	2.7E-06	USEPA	9.0E-01	2.4E-03	3.8E+02
Acetone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Acetonitrile	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Acrolein	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Acrylonitrile	2.9E-04	OEHHA	8.4E-03	2.4E-03	3.6E+00
Aldrin	4.9E-03	USEPA	5.0E-04	1.8E-03	2.8E-01
Benzaldehyde	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Benzene	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
Benzyl chloride	4.9E-05	USEPA	5.0E-02	2.3E-03	2.2E+01
1,1-Biphenyl	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	7.1E-04	USEPA	3.4E-03	2.3E-03	1.5E+00
Bis(chloromethyl)ether	6.2E-02	USEPA	3.9E-05	2.3E-03	1.7E-02
Bromodichloromethane	3.7E-05	OEHHA	6.6E-02	2.1E-03	3.1E+01
Bromoform (tribromomethane)	1.1E-06	USEPA	2.2E+00	1.8E-03	1.2E+03
Bromomethane (Methyl bromide)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,3-Butadiene	1.7E-04	OEHHA	1.4E-02	2.4E-03	5.9E+00
1-Butanol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
n-Butylbenzene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
sec-Butylbenzene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
tert-Butylbenzene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carbon disulfide	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Carbon tetrachloride	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
Chlordane (technical)	3.4E-04	USEPA	7.2E-03	1.7E-03	4.2E+00
Chlorobenzene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1-Chlorobutane	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chlorodifluoromethane	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chloroethane	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chloroform	5.3E-06	USEPA	4.6E-01	2.3E-03	2.0E+02
Chloromethane (methyl chloride)	1.0E-06	OEHHA	2.4E+00	2.4E-03	1.0E+03
2-Chlorophenol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2-Chloropropane	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
3-Chloropropene (allyl chloride)	6.0E-06	OEHHA	4.1E-01	2.3E-03	1.7E+02
Crotonaldehyde	5.4E-04	HEAST	4.5E-03	2.3E-03	1.9E+00
Cumene (isopropylbenzene)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cyclohexane	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
p-Cymene	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
DDE	9.7E-05	USEPA	2.5E-02	1.8E-03	1.4E+01
Dibenzofuran	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dibromochloromethane	2.7E-05	OEHHA	9.0E-02	1.9E-03	4.6E+01
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	1.9E-03	OEHHA	1.3E-03	2.0E-03	6.5E-01
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	7.1E-05	USEPA	3.4E-02	2.0E-03	1.7E+01
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	1.1E-05	OEHHA	2.2E-01	2.3E-03	9.7E+01
Dichlorodifluoromethane	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,1-Dichloroethane	1.6E-06	OEHHA	1.5E+00	2.3E-03	6.6E+02
1,2-Dichloroethane (EDC)	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
1,1-Dichloroethylene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2-Dichloroethylene (cis)	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
1,2-Dichloroethylene (trans)	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
1,2-Dichloropropane	1.0E-05	USEPA	2.4E-01	2.3E-03	1.1E+02
1,3-Dichloropropane	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2,2-Dichloropropane	1.0E-05	surr: 1,2-Dichloropropane	2.4E-01	2.3E-03	1.1E+02
1,3-Dichloropropene	1.6E-05	USEPA	1.5E-01	2.3E-03	6.7E+01
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	1.6E-05	USEPA	1.5E-01	2.3E-03	6.7E+01
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	1.6E-05	USEPA	1.5E-01	2.3E-03	6.7E+01
1,1-Dichloropropene	1.6E-05	surr: 1,3-Dichloropropene	1.5E-01	2.3E-03	6.7E+01
Dieldrin	4.6E-03	USEPA	5.3E-04	1.7E-03	3.0E-01
1,4-Dioxane	7.7E-06	OEHHA	3.2E-01	2.3E-03	1.4E+02
Endosulfan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ethanol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ethyl acetate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ethylbenzene	2.5E-06	OEHHA	9.7E-01	2.3E-03	4.2E+02
Ethylene oxide	8.8E-05	HEAST	2.8E-02	2.3E-03	1.2E+01
Ethyl ether	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ethyl methacrylate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
4-Ethyltoluene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Freon 113	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Freon 114	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Furan	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Heptachlor	1.6E-03	USEPA	1.5E-03	1.7E-03	9.0E-01
Heptachlor epoxide	2.6E-03	USEPA	9.4E-04	1.7E-03	5.5E-01
Heptane	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hexachlorobutadiene	2.2E-05	USEPA	1.1E-01	2.3E-03	4.9E+01
HCH (alpha)	7.7E-04	USEPA	3.2E-03	1.8E-03	1.7E+00
HCH (gamma) Lindane	3.1E-04	HEAST	7.8E-03	1.8E-03	4.3E+00
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hexachloroethane	1.1E-05	USEPA	2.2E-01	8.0E-04	2.8E+02
2-Hexanone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Table B-14
CHHSL Calculations: Carcinogens
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

Chemical	URF (ug/m ³) ⁻¹	Reference	Residential Ca Target IA Concentration (ug/m ³)	Attenuation Factor ¹ (no engineered fill)	Cancer Screening Value ⁽²⁾ (ug/m ³)
n-Hexane	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Hydrogen cyanide	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Isobutanol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Mercury (elemental)	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
Methacrylonitrile	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Methanol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Methoxychlor	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Methyl acetate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Methyl acrylate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Methylcyclohexane	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Methylene bromide	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Methylene chloride	1.0E-06	USEPA	2.4E+00	2.3E-03	1.0E+03
Methyl ethyl ketone (2-Butanone)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Methyl isobutyl ketone	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Methyl methacrylate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Methyl tertbutyl ether (MTBE)	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
Nitrobenzene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2-Nitropropane	2.7E-03	HEAST	9.0E-04	2.3E-03	3.9E-01
o-Nitrotoluene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	1.1E-04	NCEA	2.2E-02	2.0E-03	1.1E+01
Chrysene	1.1E-05	NCEA	2.2E-01	2.0E-03	1.1E+02
Fluorene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Naphthalene	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
Pyrene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2-Propanol	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
n-Propylbenzene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Styrene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	7.4E-06	USEPA	3.3E-01	2.3E-03	1.4E+02
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	5.8E-05	USEPA	4.2E-02	2.3E-03	1.8E+01
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
Tetrahydrofuran	1.9E-06	NCEA	1.3E+00	2.3E-03	5.3E+02
Toluene	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1.6E-05	OEHHA	1.5E-01	2.3E-03	6.6E+01
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
Trichlorofluoromethane	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	5.7E-04	NCEA	4.3E-03	2.3E-03	1.9E+00
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vinyl acetate	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vinyl chloride (child/adult)	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
Xylenes	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC

Notes:

* = Conservative value of cis-1,2-Dichloroethene used as surrogate
 CHHSL = California Human Health Screening Level
 NA = Not applicable
 NC = Not calculated because OEHHA has developed a CHHSL

¹ From Johnson and Ettinger Model per DTSC (2005) *Human-Exposure Based Screening Numbers Developed to Aid Estimation of Cleanup Costs for Contaminated Soil*

² Cancer Screening Value = Cia-c/ Attenuation Factor

$$\text{Cia-c} = \frac{\text{Resident} \quad \text{TR} * \text{ATc} * 365 \text{ days/year}}{\text{URF} * \text{EF} * \text{ED}}$$

TRc = 1.00E-06 Target Risk Level (unitless)
 ATc = 70 Averaging Time carcinogens (year)
 URF = Chem-Specific Unit Risk Factor (ug/m³)⁻¹
 EF_{ind} = 350 Exposure Factor: residential (days/year)
 ED_{ind} = 30 Exposure Duration: residential (year)

Table B-15
CHHSL Calculations: Non Carcinogens
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

Chemical	RfC (ug/m ³)	Reference	Residential		
			Cia-nc (ug/m ³)	Attenuation Factor ¹ (no engineered fill)	Non NCnc Screening Value ⁽²⁾ (ug/m ³)
Acetaldehyde	9.0E+00	OEHHA	9.4E+00	2.4E-03	4.0E+03
Acetone	3.5E+02	USEPA	3.7E+02	1.2E-03	3.1E+05
Acetonitrile	6.0E+01	USEPA	6.3E+01	2.4E-03	2.6E+04
Acrolein	1.9E-02	USEPA	2.0E-02	2.3E-03	8.5E+00
Acrylonitrile	2.0E+00	USEPA	2.1E+00	2.4E-03	8.8E+02
Aldrin	1.1E-01	USEPA	1.1E-01	1.8E-03	6.2E+01
Benzaldehyde	3.5E+02	USEPA	3.7E+02	2.3E-03	1.6E+05
Benzene	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
Benzyl chloride	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,1-Biphenyl	1.8E+02	USEPA	1.8E+02	2.2E-03	8.4E+04
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bis(chloromethyl)ether	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Bromodichloromethane	7.0E+01	USEPA	7.3E+01	2.1E-03	3.5E+04
Bromoform (tribromomethane)	7.0E+01	USEPA	7.3E+01	1.8E-03	4.0E+04
Bromomethane (Methyl bromide)	5.0E+00	OEHHA	5.2E+00	2.3E-03	2.3E+03
1,3-Butadiene	2.0E+00	OEHHA	2.1E+00	2.4E-03	8.7E+02
1-Butanol	1.1E+03	NCEA	1.1E+03	2.3E-03	4.7E+05
n-Butylbenzene	1.4E+02	NCEA	1.5E+02	2.3E-03	6.5E+04
sec-Butylbenzene	1.4E+02	NCEA	1.5E+02	2.3E-03	6.5E+04
tert-Butylbenzene	1.4E+02	NCEA	1.5E+02	2.3E-03	6.5E+04
Carbon disulfide	7.0E+02	USEPA	7.3E+02	1.2E-03	6.2E+05
Carbon tetrachloride	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
Chlordane (technical)	7.0E-01	USEPA	7.3E-01	1.7E-03	4.3E+02
Chlorobenzene	1.0E+03	OEHHA	1.0E+03	2.3E-03	4.5E+05
2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene	7.0E+00	HEAST	7.3E+00	2.3E-03	3.1E+03
1-Chlorobutane	1.4E+03	HEAST	1.5E+03	2.3E-03	6.3E+05
Chlorodifluoromethane	5.0E+04	USEPA	5.2E+04	2.3E-03	2.2E+07
Chloroethane	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Chloroform	3.0E+02	OEHHA	3.1E+02	2.3E-03	1.3E+05
Chloromethane (methyl chloride)	9.0E+01	USEPA	9.4E+01	2.4E-03	4.0E+04
2-Chlorophenol	1.8E+01	USEPA	1.8E+01	2.2E-03	8.2E+03
2-Chloropropane	1.0E+02	HEAST	1.1E+02	2.3E-03	4.6E+04
3-Chloropropene (allyl chloride)	1.0E+00	USEPA	1.0E+00	2.3E-03	4.5E+02
Crotonaldehyde	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cumene (isopropylbenzene)	4.0E+02	USEPA	4.2E+02	2.3E-03	1.8E+05
Cyclohexane	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
p-Cymene	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
DDE	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Dibenzofuran	1.4E+01	USEPA	1.5E+01	2.3E-03	6.2E+03
Dibromochloromethane	7.0E+01	USEPA	7.3E+01	1.9E-03	3.7E+04
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	1.6E-02	USEPA	1.7E-02	2.0E-03	8.6E+00
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	8.0E-01	OEHHA	8.3E-01	2.0E-03	4.2E+02
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	2.0E+02	USEPA	2.1E+02	2.3E-03	9.1E+04
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	1.1E+02	USEPA	1.1E+02	2.3E-03	4.8E+04
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	8.0E+02	OEHHA	8.3E+02	2.3E-03	3.6E+05
Dichlorodifluoromethane	2.0E+02	HEAST	2.1E+02	2.3E-03	9.1E+04
1,1-Dichloroethane	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,2-Dichloroethane (EDC)	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
1,1-Dichloroethylene	7.0E+01	OEHHA	7.3E+01	2.3E-03	3.1E+04
1,2-Dichloroethylene (cis)	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
1,2-Dichloroethylene (trans)	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
1,2-Dichloropropane	4.0E+00	USEPA	4.2E+00	2.3E-03	1.8E+03
1,3-Dichloropropane	7.0E+02	PPRTV	7.3E+02	2.3E-03	3.2E+05
2,2-Dichloropropane	4.0E+00	surr: 1,2-Dichloropropane	4.2E+00	2.3E-03	1.8E+03
1,3-Dichloropropene	2.0E+01	USEPA	2.1E+01	2.3E-03	9.2E+03
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	2.0E+01	USEPA	2.1E+01	2.3E-03	9.2E+03
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	2.0E+01	USEPA	2.1E+01	2.3E-03	9.2E+03
1,1-Dichloropropene	2.0E+01	surr: 1,3-Dichloropropene	2.1E+01	2.3E-03	9.2E+03
Dieldrin	1.8E-01	USEPA	1.8E-01	1.7E-03	1.0E+02
1,4-Dioxane	3.0E+03	OEHHA	3.1E+03	2.3E-03	1.3E+06
Endosulfan	2.1E+01	USEPA	2.2E+01	1.7E-03	1.3E+04
Ethanol	1.8E+03	surr: Methanol	1.9E+03	2.4E-03	7.9E+05
Ethyl acetate	3.2E+03	USEPA	3.3E+03	2.3E-03	1.4E+06
Ethylbenzene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Ethylene oxide	3.0E+01	OEHHA	3.1E+01	2.3E-03	1.3E+04
Ethyl ether	7.0E+02	USEPA	7.3E+02	2.3E-03	3.2E+05
Ethyl methacrylate	3.2E+02	HEAST	3.3E+02	2.3E-03	1.4E+05
4-Ethyltoluene	NA	surr: Xylene	NA	NA	3.2E+05
Freon 113	3.0E+04	HEAST	3.1E+04	2.3E-03	1.4E+07
Freon 114	3.0E+04	surr: Freon 113	3.1E+04	2.3E-03	1.4E+07
Furan	3.5E+00	USEPA	3.7E+00	2.3E-03	1.6E+03
Heptachlor	1.8E+00	USEPA	1.8E+00	1.7E-03	1.1E+03
Heptachlor epoxide	4.6E-02	USEPA	4.7E-02	1.7E-03	2.8E+01
Heptane	2.0E+02	surr: n-Hexane	2.1E+02	1.2E-03	1.7E+05
Hexachlorobutadiene	7.0E-01	NCEA	7.3E-01	2.3E-03	3.2E+02
HCH (alpha)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
HCH (gamma) Lindane	1.1E+00	USEPA	1.1E+00	1.8E-03	6.0E+02

Table B-15
CHHSL Calculations: Non Carcinogens
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California

Chemical	RfC (ug/m ³)	Reference	Residential		
			Cia-nc (ug/m ³)	Attenuation Factor ¹ (no engineered fill)	Non NCncr Screening Value ⁽²⁾ (ug/m ³)
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	2.0E-01	USEPA	2.1E-01	1.9E-03	1.1E+02
Hexachloroethane	3.5E+00	USEPA	3.7E+00	8.0E-04	4.5E+03
2-Hexanone	8.0E+01	surr: Methyl isobutyl ketone	8.3E+01	2.3E-03	3.6E+04
n-Hexane	2.0E+02	USEPA	2.1E+02	1.2E-03	1.7E+05
Hydrogen cyanide	3.0E+00	USEPA	3.1E+00	2.4E-03	1.3E+03
Isobutanol	1.1E+03	USEPA	1.1E+03	2.3E-03	4.7E+05
Mercury (elemental)	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
Methacrylonitrile	7.0E-01	HEAST	7.3E-01	2.4E-03	3.1E+02
Methanol	1.8E+03	USEPA	1.9E+03	2.4E-03	7.9E+05
Methoxychlor	1.8E+01	USEPA	1.8E+01	1.9E-03	9.8E+03
Methyl acetate	3.5E+03	HEAST	3.7E+03	2.3E-03	1.6E+06
Methyl acrylate	1.1E+02	HEAST	1.1E+02	2.3E-03	4.7E+04
Methylcyclohexane	3.0E+03	HEAST	3.1E+03	2.3E-03	1.4E+06
Methylene bromide	3.5E+01	HEAST	3.7E+01	2.2E-03	1.7E+04
Methylene chloride	4.0E+02	HEAST	4.2E+02	2.3E-03	1.8E+05
Methyl ethyl ketone (2-Butanone)	5.0E+03	USEPA	5.2E+03	2.3E-03	2.3E+06
Methyl isobutyl ketone	8.0E+01	USEPA	8.3E+01	2.3E-03	3.6E+04
Methyl methacrylate	7.0E+02	USEPA	7.3E+02	2.3E-03	3.2E+05
Methyl tertbutyl ether (MTBE)	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
Nitrobenzene	2.0E+00	HEAST	2.1E+00	2.3E-03	9.1E+02
2-Nitropropane	2.0E+01	USEPA	2.1E+01	2.3E-03	9.0E+03
o-Nitrotoluene	3.5E+01	HEAST	3.7E+01	2.3E-03	1.6E+04
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	NA	USEPA	NA	NA	NA
Chrysene	NA	USEPA	NA	NA	NA
Fluorene	1.4E+02	USEPA	1.5E+02	2.2E-03	6.8E+04
Naphthalene	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
Pyrene	1.1E+02	USEPA	1.1E+02	2.1E-03	5.3E+04
2-Propanol	1.1E+03	surr: 1-Butanol	1.1E+03	2.3E-03	4.7E+05
n-Propylbenzene	1.4E+02	NCEA	1.5E+02	2.3E-03	6.4E+04
Styrene	9.0E+02	OEHHA	9.4E+02	2.3E-03	4.1E+05
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	1.1E+02	USEPA	1.1E+02	2.3E-03	4.8E+04
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	2.1E+02	USEPA	2.2E+02	2.3E-03	9.6E+04
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
Tetrahydrofuran	3.0E+02	NCEA	3.1E+02	2.3E-03	1.3E+05
Toluene	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	2.0E+02	surr: 1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	2.1E+02	2.1E-03	9.9E+04
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	2.0E+02	PPRTV	2.1E+02	2.1E-03	9.9E+04
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	1.4E+01	USEPA	1.5E+01	2.3E-03	6.3E+03
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
Trichlorofluoromethane	7.0E+02	HEAST	7.3E+02	2.3E-03	3.1E+05
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	4.9E+00	NCEA	5.1E+00	2.3E-03	2.2E+03
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	NA	surr: Xylene	NA	NA	3.2E+05
Vinyl acetate	2.0E+02	OEHHA	2.1E+02	2.3E-03	9.0E+04
Vinyl chloride (child/adult)	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
Xylenes	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC

Notes:

* = Conservative value of cis-1,2-Dichloroethene used as surrogate

CHHSL = California Human Health Screening Level

NA = Not applicable

NC = Not calculated because OEHHA has developed a CHHSL

¹ From Johnson and Ettinger Model per DTSC (2005) *Human-Exposure Based Screening Numbers Developed to Aid Estimation*

² Non Cancer Screening Level = Cia-nc/Attenuation Factor

$$\text{Residential Cia-nc} = \frac{\text{THQ} * \text{ATnc} * 365 \text{ days/year} * \text{RfC}}{\text{EF} * \text{ED}}$$

TRnc = 1 Target Hazard Quotient (unitless)
 AT_{nc-res} = 30 Averaging Time non-NCrcinogens (year)
 RfC = Chem- Specific Reference Concentration (ug/m³)
 EF_{res} = 350 Exposure Factor: residential (days/year)
 ED_{res} = 30 Exposure Duration: residential (year)

*Table B-16
Calculated CHHSLs
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California*

Chemical	Residential		Residential CHHSL (ug/m3)
	Cancer Screening Value (ug/m3)	Non Cancer Screening Value (ug/m3)	
Acetaldehyde	3.82E+02	3.97E+03	3.82E+02
Acetone	NA	3.09E+05	3.09E+05
Acetonitrile	NA	2.65E+04	2.65E+04
Acrolein	NA	8.45E+00	8.45E+00
Acrylonitrile	3.56E+00	8.84E+02	3.56E+00
Aldrin	2.81E-01	6.19E+01	2.81E-01
Benzaldehyde	NA	1.59E+05	1.59E+05
Benzene	NC	NC	NC
Benzyl chloride	2.18E+01	NA	2.18E+01
1,1-Biphenyl	NA	8.37E+04	8.37E+04
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	1.50E+00	NA	1.50E+00
Bis(chloromethyl)ether	1.69E-02	NA	1.69E-02
Bromodichloromethane	3.14E+01	3.48E+04	3.14E+01
Bromoform (tribromomethane)	1.21E+03	4.00E+04	1.21E+03
Bromomethane (Methyl bromide)	NA	2.27E+03	2.27E+03
1,3-Butadiene	5.94E+00	8.66E+02	5.94E+00
1-Butanol	NA	4.72E+05	4.72E+05
n-Butylbenzene	NA	6.47E+04	6.47E+04
sec-Butylbenzene	NA	6.47E+04	6.47E+04
tert-Butylbenzene	NA	6.48E+04	6.48E+04
Carbon disulfide	NA	6.23E+05	6.23E+05
Carbon tetrachloride	NC	NC	NC
Chlordane (technical)	4.18E+00	4.26E+02	4.18E+00
Chlorobenzene	NA	4.54E+05	4.54E+05
2-Chloro-1,3-butadiene	NA	3.15E+03	3.15E+03
1-Chlorobutane	NA	6.31E+05	6.31E+05
Chlorodifluoromethane	NA	2.23E+07	2.23E+07
Chloroethane	NA	NA	NC
Chloroform	1.96E+02	1.34E+05	1.96E+02
Chloromethane (methyl chloride)	1.03E+03	3.97E+04	1.03E+03
2-Chlorophenol	NA	8.19E+03	8.19E+03
2-Chloropropane	NA	4.55E+04	4.55E+04
3-Chloropropene (allyl chloride)	1.74E+02	4.49E+02	1.74E+02
Crotonaldehyde	1.92E+00	NA	1.92E+00
Cumene (isopropylbenzene)	NA	1.83E+05	1.83E+05
Cyclohexane	NA	NA	NC
p-Cymene	NC	NC	NC
DDE	1.38E+01	NA	1.38E+01
Dibenzofuran	NA	6.25E+03	6.25E+03
Dibromochloromethane	4.63E+01	3.75E+04	4.63E+01
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	6.47E-01	8.59E+00	6.47E-01
1,2-Dibromoethane (EDB)	1.72E+01	4.20E+02	1.72E+01
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	NA	9.12E+04	9.12E+04
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	NA	4.78E+04	4.78E+04
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	9.67E+01	3.65E+05	9.67E+01
Dichlorodifluoromethane	NA	9.14E+04	9.14E+04
1,1-Dichloroethane	6.61E+02	NA	6.61E+02
1,2-Dichloroethane (EDC)	NC	NC	NC
1,1-Dichloroethylene	NA	3.14E+04	3.14E+04
1,2-Dichloroethylene (cis)	NC	NC	NC
1,2-Dichloroethylene (trans)	NC	NC	NC
1,2-Dichloropropane	1.05E+02	1.81E+03	1.05E+02
1,3-Dichloropropane	NA	3.16E+05	3.16E+05
2,2-Dichloropropane	1.05E+02	1.81E+03	1.05E+02
1,3-Dichloropropene	6.69E+01	9.18E+03	6.69E+01
cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	6.69E+01	9.18E+03	6.69E+01
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	6.69E+01	9.18E+03	6.69E+01
1,1-Dichloropropene	6.69E+01	9.18E+03	6.69E+01
Dieldrin	3.03E-01	1.04E+02	3.03E-01
1,4-Dioxane	1.35E+02	1.34E+06	1.35E+02
Endosulfan	NA	1.28E+04	1.28E+04
Ethanol	NA	7.88E+05	7.88E+05
Ethyl acetate	NA	1.43E+06	1.43E+06
Ethylbenzene	4.23E+02	NA	4.23E+02
Ethylene oxide	1.18E+01	1.34E+04	1.18E+01
Ethyl ether	NA	3.16E+05	3.16E+05
Ethyl methacrylate	NA	1.44E+05	1.44E+05
4-Ethyltoluene	NA	3.15E+05	3.15E+05
Freon 113	NA	1.36E+07	1.36E+07
Freon 114	NA	1.36E+07	1.36E+07
Furan	NA	1.56E+03	1.56E+03
Heptachlor	9.03E-01	1.08E+03	9.03E-01
Heptachlor epoxide	5.55E-01	2.81E+01	5.55E-01
Heptane	NA	1.74E+05	1.74E+05
Hexachlorobutadiene	4.91E+01	3.24E+02	4.91E+01
HCH (alpha)	1.74E+00	NA	1.74E+00
HCH (gamma) Lindane	4.33E+00	6.05E+02	4.33E+00
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	NA	1.12E+02	1.12E+02
Hexachloroethane	2.75E+02	4.54E+03	2.75E+02
2-Hexanone	NA	3.63E+04	3.63E+04
n-Hexane	NA	1.74E+05	1.74E+05
Hydrogen cyanide	NA	1.31E+03	1.31E+03
Isobutanol	NA	4.72E+05	4.72E+05

*Table B-16
Calculated CHHSLs
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Risk Assessment
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California*

Chemical	Residential		Residential CHHSL (ug/m3)
	Cancer Screening Value (ug/m3)	Non Cancer Screening Value (ug/m3)	
Mercury (elemental)	NC	NC	NC
Methacrylonitrile	NA	3.10E+02	3.10E+02
Methanol	NA	7.88E+05	7.88E+05
Methoxychlor	NA	9.85E+03	9.85E+03
Methyl acetate	NA	1.56E+06	1.56E+06
Methyl acrylate	NA	4.69E+04	4.69E+04
Methylcyclohexane	NA	1.37E+06	1.37E+06
Methylene bromide	NA	1.66E+04	1.66E+04
Methylene chloride	1.04E+03	1.78E+05	1.04E+03
Methyl ethyl ketone (2-Butanone)	NA	2.26E+06	2.26E+06
Methyl isobutyl ketone	NA	3.63E+04	3.63E+04
Methyl methacrylate	NA	3.17E+05	3.17E+05
Methyl tertbutyl ether (MTBE)	NC	NC	NC
Nitrobenzene	NA	9.06E+02	9.06E+02
2-Nitropropane	3.88E-01	8.96E+03	3.88E-01
o-Nitrotoluene	NA	1.61E+04	1.61E+04
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	1.10E+01	NA	1.10E+01
Chrysene	1.09E+02	NA	1.09E+02
Fluorene	NA	6.78E+04	6.78E+04
Naphthalene	NC	NC	NC
Pyrene	NA	5.29E+04	5.29E+04
2-Propanol	NA	4.72E+05	4.72E+05
n-Propylbenzene	NA	6.45E+04	6.45E+04
Styrene	NA	4.09E+05	4.09E+05
1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	1.43E+02	4.78E+04	1.43E+02
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	1.83E+01	9.55E+04	1.83E+01
Tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	NC	NC	NC
Tetrahydrofuran	5.34E+02	1.34E+05	5.34E+02
Toluene	NC	NC	NC
1,2,3-Trichlorobenzene	NA	9.91E+04	9.91E+04
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	NA	9.91E+04	9.91E+04
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	NC	NC	NC
1,1,2-Trichloroethane	6.59E+01	6.33E+03	6.59E+01
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	NC	NC	NC
Trichlorofluoromethane	NA	3.14E+05	3.14E+05
1,2,3-Trichloropropane	1.86E+00	2.23E+03	1.86E+00
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	NA	NA	NC
1,3,5-Trimethylbenzene	NA	NA	NC
2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	NA	3.15E+05	3.15E+05
Vinyl acetate	NA	9.00E+04	9.00E+04
Vinyl chloride (child/adult)	NC	NC	NC
Xylenes	NC	NC	NC

CHHSL = California Human Health Screening Level
NA = Not applicable
NC = Not calculated because OEHHHA has developed a CHHSL.

Attachment C
Toxicological Profiles

This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (CDDs). For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It's important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Exposure to chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (CDDs) (75 chemicals) occurs mainly from eating food that contains the chemicals. One chemical in this group, 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin or 2,3,7,8-TCDD, has been shown to be very toxic in animal studies. It causes effects on the skin and may cause cancer in people. This chemical has been found in at least 91 of 1,467 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What are CDDs?

CDDs are a family of 75 chemically related compounds commonly known as chlorinated dioxins. One of these compounds is called 2,3,7,8-TCDD. It is one of the most toxic of the CDDs and is the one most studied.

In the pure form, CDDs are crystals or colorless solids. CDDs enter the environment as mixtures containing a number of individual components. 2,3,7,8-TCDD is odorless and the odors of the other CDDs are not known.

CDDs are not intentionally manufactured by industry except for research purposes. They (mainly 2,3,7,8-TCDD) may be formed during the chlorine bleaching process at pulp and paper mills. CDDs are also formed during chlorination by waste and drinking water treatment plants. They can occur as contaminants in the manufacture of certain organic chemicals. CDDs are released into the air in emissions from municipal solid waste and industrial incinerators.

What happens to CDDs when they enter the environment?

- When released into the air, some CDDs may be transported long distances, even around the globe.

- When released in waste waters, some CDDs are broken down by sunlight, some evaporate to air, but most attach to soil and settle to the bottom sediment in water.
- CDD concentrations may build up in the food chain, resulting in measurable levels in animals.

How might I be exposed to CDDs?

- Eating food, primarily meat, dairy products, and fish, makes up more than 90% of the intake of CDDs for the general population.
- Breathing low levels in air and drinking low levels in water.
- Skin contact with certain pesticides and herbicides.
- Living near an uncontrolled hazardous waste site containing CDDs or incinerators releasing CDDs.
- Working in industries involved in producing certain pesticides containing CDDs as impurities, working at paper and pulp mills, or operating incinerators.

How can CDDs affect my health?

The most noted health effect in people exposed to large amounts of 2,3,7,8-TCDD is chloracne. Chloracne is a severe skin disease with acne-like lesions that occur mainly on the face and upper body. Other skin effects noted in people exposed to high doses of 2,3,7,8-TCDD include skin rashes, dis-

ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>

coloration, and excessive body hair. Changes in blood and urine that may indicate liver damage also are seen in people. Exposure to high concentrations of CDDs may induce long-term alterations in glucose metabolism and subtle changes in hormonal levels.

In certain animal species, 2,3,7,8-TCDD is especially harmful and can cause death after a single exposure. Exposure to lower levels can cause a variety of effects in animals, such as weight loss, liver damage, and disruption of the endocrine system. In many species of animals, 2,3,7,8-TCDD weakens the immune system and causes a decrease in the system's ability to fight bacteria and viruses. In other animal studies, exposure to 2,3,7,8-TCDD has caused reproductive damage and birth defects. Some animal species exposed to CDDs during pregnancy had miscarriages and the offspring of animals exposed to 2,3,7,8-TCDD during pregnancy often had severe birth defects including skeletal deformities, kidney defects, and weakened immune responses.

How likely are CDDs to cause cancer?

Several studies suggest that exposure to 2,3,7,8-TCDD increases the risk of several types of cancer in people. Animal studies have also shown an increased risk of cancer from exposure to 2,3,7,8-TCDD.

The World Health Organization (WHO) has determined that 2,3,7,8-TCDD is a human carcinogen.

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has determined that 2,3,7,8-TCDD may reasonably be anticipated to cause cancer.

How can CDDs affect children?

Very few studies have looked at the effects of CDDs on children. Chloracne has been seen in children exposed to high levels of CDDs. We don't know if CDDs affect the ability of people to have children or if it causes birth defects, but given the effects observed in animal studies, this cannot be ruled out.

How can families reduce the risk of exposure to CDDs?

- Children should avoid playing in soils near uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.
- Discourage children from eating dirt or putting toys or other objects in their mouths.
- Everyone should wash hands frequently if playing or working near uncontrolled hazardous waste sites.
- For new mothers and young children, restrict eating foods from the proximity of uncontrolled sites with known CDDs.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to CDDs?

Tests are available to measure CDD levels in body fat, blood, and breast milk, but these tests are not routinely available. Most people have low levels of CDDs in their body fat and blood, and levels considerably above these levels indicate past exposure to above-normal levels of 2,3,7,8-TCDD. Although CDDs stay in body fat for a long time, tests cannot be used to determine when exposure occurred.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA has set a limit of 0.00003 micrograms of 2,3,7,8-TCDD per liter of drinking water (0.00003 µg/L). Discharges, spills, or accidental releases of 1 pound or more of 2,3,7,8-TCDD must be reported to EPA. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) recommends against eating fish and shellfish with levels of 2,3,7,8-TCDD greater than 50 parts per trillion (50 ppt).

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 1998. Toxicological profile for chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html> ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about polychlorinated biphenyls. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It's important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) are a mixture of individual chemicals which are no longer produced in the United States, but are still found in the environment. Health effects that have been associated with exposure to PCBs include acne-like skin conditions in adults and neurobehavioral and immunological changes in children. PCBs are known to cause cancer in animals. PCBs have been found in at least 500 of the 1,598 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What are polychlorinated biphenyls?

Polychlorinated biphenyls are mixtures of up to 209 individual chlorinated compounds (known as congeners). There are no known natural sources of PCBs. PCBs are either oily liquids or solids that are colorless to light yellow. Some PCBs can exist as a vapor in air. PCBs have no known smell or taste. Many commercial PCB mixtures are known in the U.S. by the trade name Aroclor.

PCBs have been used as coolants and lubricants in transformers, capacitors, and other electrical equipment because they don't burn easily and are good insulators. The manufacture of PCBs was stopped in the U.S. in 1977 because of evidence they build up in the environment and can cause harmful health effects. Products made before 1977 that may contain PCBs include old fluorescent lighting fixtures and electrical devices containing PCB capacitors, and old microscope and hydraulic oils.

What happens to PCBs when they enter the environment?

- PCBs entered the air, water, and soil during their manufacture, use, and disposal; from accidental spills and leaks during their transport; and from leaks or fires in products containing PCBs.
- PCBs can still be released to the environment from hazardous waste sites; illegal or improper disposal of industrial wastes and consumer products; leaks from old electrical transformers containing PCBs; and burning of some wastes in incinerators.
- PCBs do not readily break down in the environment and thus may remain there for very long periods of time. PCBs can travel long distances in the air and be deposited in areas far away from where they were released. In water, a small amount of PCBs may remain dissolved, but most stick to organic particles and bottom sediments. PCBs also bind strongly to soil.
- PCBs are taken up by small organisms and fish in water. They are also taken up by other animals that eat these

aquatic animals as food. PCBs accumulate in fish and marine mammals, reaching levels that may be many thousands of times higher than in water.

How might I be exposed to PCBs?

- Using old fluorescent lighting fixtures and electrical devices and appliances, such as television sets and refrigerators, that were made 30 or more years ago. These items may leak small amounts of PCBs into the air when they get hot during operation, and could be a source of skin exposure.
- Eating contaminated food. The main dietary sources of PCBs are fish (especially sportfish caught in contaminated lakes or rivers), meat, and dairy products.
- Breathing air near hazardous waste sites and drinking contaminated well water.
- In the workplace during repair and maintenance of PCB transformers; accidents, fires or spills involving transformers, fluorescent lights, and other old electrical devices; and disposal of PCB materials.

How can PCBs affect my health?

The most commonly observed health effects in people exposed to large amounts of PCBs are skin conditions such as acne and rashes. Studies in exposed workers have shown changes in blood and urine that may indicate liver damage. PCB exposures in the general population are not likely to result in skin and liver effects. Most of the studies of health effects of PCBs in the general population examined children of mothers who were exposed to PCBs.

Animals that ate food containing large amounts of PCBs for short periods of time had mild liver damage and some died. Animals that ate smaller amounts of PCBs in food over several weeks or months developed various kinds of health effects, including anemia; acne-like skin conditions; and liver, stomach, and thyroid gland injuries. Other effects

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of PCBs in animals include changes in the immune system, behavioral alterations, and impaired reproduction. PCBs are not known to cause birth defects.

How likely are PCBs to cause cancer?

Few studies of workers indicate that PCBs were associated with certain kinds of cancer in humans, such as cancer of the liver and biliary tract. Rats that ate food containing high levels of PCBs for two years developed liver cancer. The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has concluded that PCBs may reasonably be anticipated to be carcinogens. The EPA and the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) have determined that PCBs are probably carcinogenic to humans.

How can PCBs affect children?

Women who were exposed to relatively high levels of PCBs in the workplace or ate large amounts of fish contaminated with PCBs had babies that weighed slightly less than babies from women who did not have these exposures. Babies born to women who ate PCB-contaminated fish also showed abnormal responses in tests of infant behavior. Some of these behaviors, such as problems with motor skills and a decrease in short-term memory, lasted for several years. Other studies suggest that the immune system was affected in children born to and nursed by mothers exposed to increased levels of PCBs. There are no reports of structural birth defects caused by exposure to PCBs or of health effects of PCBs in older children. The most likely way infants will be exposed to PCBs is from breast milk. Transplacental transfers of PCBs were also reported. In most cases, the benefits of breastfeeding outweigh any risks from exposure to PCBs in mother's milk.

How can families reduce the risk of exposure to PCBs?

- You and your children may be exposed to PCBs by eating fish or wildlife caught from contaminated locations. Certain states, Native American tribes, and U.S. territories have issued advisories to warn people about PCB-contaminated fish and fish-eating wildlife. You can reduce your family's exposure to PCBs by obeying these advisories.
- Children should be told not play with old appliances,

electrical equipment, or transformers, since they may contain PCBs.

- Children should be discouraged from playing in the dirt near hazardous waste sites and in areas where there was a transformer fire. Children should also be discouraged from eating dirt and putting dirty hands, toys or other objects in their mouths, and should wash hands frequently.
- If you are exposed to PCBs in the workplace it is possible to carry them home on your clothes, body, or tools. If this is the case, you should shower and change clothing before leaving work, and your work clothes should be kept separate from other clothes and laundered separately.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to PCBs?

Tests exist to measure levels of PCBs in your blood, body fat, and breast milk, but these are not routinely conducted. Most people normally have low levels of PCBs in their body because nearly everyone has been environmentally exposed to PCBs. The tests can show if your PCB levels are elevated, which would indicate past exposure to above-normal levels of PCBs, but cannot determine when or how long you were exposed or whether you will develop health effects.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA has set a limit of 0.0005 milligrams of PCBs per liter of drinking water (0.0005 mg/L). Discharges, spills or accidental releases of 1 pound or more of PCBs into the environment must be reported to the EPA. The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) requires that infant foods, eggs, milk and other dairy products, fish and shellfish, poultry and red meat contain no more than 0.2-3 parts of PCBs per million parts (0.2-3 ppm) of food. Many states have established fish and wildlife consumption advisories for PCBs.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2000. Toxicological profile for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs™ Internet address is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>. ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about cadmium. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It's important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Exposure to cadmium happens mostly in the workplace where cadmium products are made. The general population is exposed from breathing cigarette smoke or eating cadmium contaminated foods. Cadmium damages the lungs, can cause kidney disease, and may irritate the digestive tract. This substance has been found in at least 776 of the 1,467 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is cadmium?

(Pronounced kăd/mē-əm)

Cadmium is a natural element in the earth's crust. It is usually found as a mineral combined with other elements such as oxygen (cadmium oxide), chlorine (cadmium chloride), or sulfur (cadmium sulfate, cadmium sulfide).

All soils and rocks, including coal and mineral fertilizers, contain some cadmium. Most cadmium used in the United States is extracted during the production of other metals like zinc, lead, and copper. Cadmium does not corrode easily and has many uses, including batteries, pigments, metal coatings, and plastics.

What happens to cadmium when it enters the environment?

- Cadmium enters air from mining, industry, and burning coal and household wastes.
- Cadmium particles in air can travel long distances before falling to the ground or water.
- It enters water and soil from waste disposal and spills or leaks at hazardous waste sites.
- It binds strongly to soil particles.
- Some cadmium dissolves in water.

- It doesn't break down in the environment, but can change forms.
- Fish, plants, and animals take up cadmium from the environment.
- Cadmium stays in the body a very long time and can build up from many years of exposure to low levels.

How might I be exposed to cadmium?

- Breathing contaminated workplace air (battery manufacturing, metal soldering or welding).
- Eating foods containing it; low levels in all foods (highest in shellfish, liver, and kidney meats).
- Breathing cadmium in cigarette smoke (doubles the average daily intake).
- Drinking contaminated water.
- Breathing contaminated air near the burning of fossil fuels or municipal waste.

How can cadmium affect my health?

Breathing high levels of cadmium severely damages the lungs and can cause death. Eating food or drinking water with very high levels severely irritates the stomach, leading to vomiting and diarrhea. Long-term exposure to lower levels of cadmium in air, food, or water leads to a buildup of cadmium in the kidneys and possible kidney disease.

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Other long-term effects are lung damage and fragile bones. Animals given cadmium in food or water had high blood pressure, iron-poor blood, liver disease, and nerve or brain damage.

We don't know if humans get any of these diseases from eating or drinking cadmium. Skin contact with cadmium is not known to cause health effects in humans or animals.

How likely is cadmium to cause cancer?

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has determined that cadmium and cadmium compounds may reasonably be anticipated to be carcinogens.

How can cadmium affect children?

The health effects in children are expected to be similar to those in adults (kidney, lung and intestinal damage).

We don't know if cadmium causes birth defects in people. Cadmium does not readily go from a pregnant woman's body into the developing child, but some portion can cross the placenta. It can also be found in breast milk. The babies of animals exposed to high levels of cadmium during pregnancy had changes in behavior and learning ability. Cadmium may also affect birth weight and the skeleton in developing animals.

Animal studies also indicate that more cadmium is absorbed into the body if the diet is low in calcium, protein, or iron, or is high in fat. A few studies show that younger animals absorb more cadmium and are more likely to lose bone and bone strength than adults.

How can families reduce the risk of exposure to cadmium?

In the home, store substances that contain cadmium safely, and keep nickel-cadmium batteries out of reach of young

children. If you work with cadmium, use all safety precautions to avoid carrying cadmium-containing dust home from work on your clothing, skin, hair, or tools.

A balanced diet can reduce the amount of cadmium taken into the body from food and drink.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to cadmium?

Tests are available in some medical laboratories that measure cadmium in blood, urine, hair, or nails. Blood levels show recent exposure to cadmium, and urine levels show both recent and earlier exposure. The reliability of tests for cadmium levels in hair or nails is unknown.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA has set a limit of 5 parts of cadmium per billion parts of drinking water (5 ppb). EPA doesn't allow cadmium in pesticides.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) limits the amount of cadmium in food colors to 15 parts per million (15 ppm).

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) limits workplace air to 100 micrograms cadmium per cubic meter (100 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) as cadmium fumes and 200 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ as cadmium dust.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 1999. Toxicological profile for cadmium. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

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This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about lead. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It's important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Exposure to lead can happen from breathing workplace air or dust, eating contaminated foods, or drinking contaminated water. Children can be exposed from eating lead-based paint chips or playing in contaminated soil. Lead can damage the nervous system, kidneys, and reproductive system. Lead has been found in at least 1,026 of 1,467 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is lead?

(Pronounced lēd)

Lead is a naturally occurring bluish-gray metal found in small amounts in the earth's crust. Lead can be found in all parts of our environment. Much of it comes from human activities including burning fossil fuels, mining, and manufacturing.

Lead has many different uses. It is used in the production of batteries, ammunition, metal products (solder and pipes), and devices to shield X-rays.

Because of health concerns, lead from gasoline, paints and ceramic products, caulking, and pipe solder has been dramatically reduced in recent years.

What happens to lead when it enters the environment?

- Lead itself does not break down, but lead compounds are changed by sunlight, air, and water.
- When lead is released to the air, it may travel long distances before settling to the ground.
- Once lead falls onto soil, it usually sticks to soil particles.
- Movement of lead from soil into groundwater will depend on the type of lead compound and the characteristics of the soil.
- Much of the lead in inner-city soils comes from old houses painted with lead-based paint.

How might I be exposed to lead?

- Eating food or drinking water that contains lead.
- Spending time in areas where lead-based paints have been used and are deteriorating.
- Working in a job where lead is used.
- Using health-care products or folk remedies that contain lead.
- Engaging in certain hobbies in which lead is used (for example, stained glass).

How can lead affect my health?

Lead can affect almost every organ and system in your body. The most sensitive is the central nervous system, particularly in children. Lead also damages kidneys and the reproductive system. The effects are the same whether it is breathed or swallowed.

At high levels, lead may decrease reaction time, cause weakness in fingers, wrists, or ankles, and possibly affect the memory. Lead may cause anemia, a disorder of the blood. It can also damage the male reproductive system. The connection between these effects and exposure to low levels of lead is uncertain.

How likely is lead to cause cancer?

The Department of Health and Human Services has determined that lead acetate and lead phosphate may reasonably

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be anticipated to be carcinogens based on studies in animals. There is inadequate evidence to clearly determine lead's carcinogenicity in people.

How can lead affect children?

Small children can be exposed by eating lead-based paint chips, chewing on objects painted with lead-based paint, or swallowing house dust or soil that contains lead.

Children are more vulnerable to lead poisoning than adults. A child who swallows large amounts of lead may develop blood anemia, severe stomachache, muscle weakness, and brain damage. A large amount of lead might get into a child's body if the child ate small pieces of old paint that contained large amounts of lead. If a child swallows smaller amounts of lead, much less severe effects on blood and brain function may occur. Even at much lower levels of exposure, lead can affect a child's mental and physical growth.

Exposure to lead is more dangerous for young and unborn children. Unborn children can be exposed to lead through their mothers. Harmful effects include premature births, smaller babies, decreased mental ability in the infant, learning difficulties, and reduced growth in young children. These effects are more common if the mother or baby was exposed to high levels of lead.

How can families reduce the risk of exposure to lead?

Avoid exposure to sources of lead. Do not allow children to chew or mouth painted surfaces that may have been painted with lead-based paint (homes built before 1978). Run your water for 15 to 30 seconds before drinking or cooking with it. This will get rid of lead that may have leached out of pipes. Some types of paints and pigments that are used as make-up or hair coloring contain lead. Keep these kinds of products away from children. Wash children's hands and faces often to remove lead dusts and soil, and regularly clean the house of dust and tracked in soil.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to lead?

A blood test is available to measure the amount of lead in your blood and to estimate the amount of your exposure to lead. Blood tests are commonly used to screen children for lead poisoning. Lead in teeth and bones can be measured with X-rays, but this test is not as readily available. Medical treatment may be necessary in children if the lead concentration in blood is higher than 45 micrograms per deciliter (45 µg/dL).

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) recommends that children ages 1 and 2 be screened for lead poisoning. Children who are 3 to 6 years old should be tested for lead if they have never been tested for lead before and if they receive services from public assistance programs; if they live in or regularly visit a building built before 1950; if they live in or visit a home built before 1978 that is being remodeled; or if they have a brother, sister, or playmate who has had lead poisoning. CDC considers children to have an elevated level of lead if the amount in the blood is 10 µg/dL.

The EPA requires lead in air not to exceed 1.5 micrograms per cubic meter (1.5 µg/m³) averaged over 3 months. EPA limits lead in drinking water to 15 µg per liter.

The Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) develops regulations for workers exposed to lead. The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 banned the sale of leaded gasoline. The Federal Hazardous Substance Act bans children's products that contain hazardous amounts of lead.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 1999. Toxicological profile for lead. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

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This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about mercury. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It's important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Exposure to mercury occurs from breathing contaminated air, ingesting contaminated water and food, and having dental and medical treatments. Mercury, at high levels, may damage the brain, kidneys, and developing fetus. This chemical has been found in at least 714 of 1,467 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency.

What is mercury?

(Pronounced mūr'kyə-rē)

Mercury is a naturally occurring metal which has several forms. The metallic mercury is a shiny, silver-white, odorless liquid. If heated, it is a colorless, odorless gas.

Mercury combines with other elements, such as chlorine, sulfur, or oxygen, to form inorganic mercury compounds or "salts," which are usually white powders or crystals. Mercury also combines with carbon to make organic mercury compounds. The most common one, methylmercury, is produced mainly by microscopic organisms in the water and soil. More mercury in the environment can increase the amounts of methylmercury that these small organisms make.

Metallic mercury is used to produce chlorine gas and caustic soda, and is also used in thermometers, dental fillings, and batteries. Mercury salts are sometimes used in skin lightening creams and as antiseptic creams and ointments.

What happens to mercury when it enters the environment?

- Inorganic mercury (metallic mercury and inorganic mercury compounds) enters the air from mining ore deposits, burning coal and waste, and from manufacturing plants.
- It enters the water or soil from natural deposits, disposal of wastes, and volcanic activity.

- Methylmercury may be formed in water and soil by small organisms called bacteria.
- Methylmercury builds up in the tissues of fish. Larger and older fish tend to have the highest levels of mercury.

How might I be exposed to mercury?

- Eating fish or shellfish contaminated with methylmercury.
- Breathing vapors in air from spills, incinerators, and industries that burn mercury-containing fuels.
- Release of mercury from dental work and medical treatments.
- Breathing contaminated workplace air or skin contact during use in the workplace (dental, health services, chemical, and other industries that use mercury).
- Practicing rituals that include mercury.

How can mercury affect my health?

The nervous system is very sensitive to all forms of mercury. Methylmercury and metallic mercury vapors are more harmful than other forms, because more mercury in these forms reaches the brain. Exposure to high levels of metallic, inorganic, or organic mercury can permanently damage the brain, kidneys, and developing fetus. Effects on brain functioning may result in irritability, shyness, tremors, changes in vision or hearing, and memory problems.

Short-term exposure to high levels of metallic mercury vapors may cause effects including lung damage, nausea,

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vomiting, diarrhea, increases in blood pressure or heart rate, skin rashes, and eye irritation.

How likely is mercury to cause cancer?

There are inadequate human cancer data available for all forms of mercury. Mercuric chloride has caused increases in several types of tumors in rats and mice, and methylmercury has caused kidney tumors in male mice. The EPA has determined that mercuric chloride and methylmercury are possible human carcinogens.

How can mercury affect children?

Very young children are more sensitive to mercury than adults. Mercury in the mother's body passes to the fetus and may accumulate there. It can also pass to a nursing infant through breast milk. However, the benefits of breast feeding may be greater than the possible adverse effects of mercury in breast milk.

Mercury's harmful effects that may be passed from the mother to the fetus include brain damage, mental retardation, incoordination, blindness, seizures, and inability to speak. Children poisoned by mercury may develop problems of their nervous and digestive systems, and kidney damage.

How can families reduce the risk of exposure to mercury?

Carefully handle and dispose of products that contain mercury, such as thermometers or fluorescent light bulbs. Do not vacuum up spilled mercury, because it will vaporize and increase exposure. If a large amount of mercury has been spilled, contact your health department. Teach children not to play with shiny, silver liquids.

Properly dispose of older medicines that contain mercury. Keep all mercury-containing medicines away from children.

Pregnant women and children should keep away from

rooms where liquid mercury has been used.

Learn about wildlife and fish advisories in your area from your public health or natural resources department.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to mercury?

Tests are available to measure mercury levels in the body. Blood or urine samples are used to test for exposure to metallic mercury and to inorganic forms of mercury. Mercury in whole blood or in scalp hair is measured to determine exposure to methylmercury. Your doctor can take samples and send them to a testing laboratory.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA has set a limit of 2 parts of mercury per billion parts of drinking water (2 ppb).

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has set a maximum permissible level of 1 part of methylmercury in a million parts of seafood (1 ppm).

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set limits of 0.1 milligram of organic mercury per cubic meter of workplace air (0.1 mg/m³) and 0.05 mg/m³ of metallic mercury vapor for 8-hour shifts and 40-hour work weeks.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 1999. Toxicological profile for mercury. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html> ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about silver. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It's important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Silver is an element found naturally in the environment. At very high levels, it may cause argyria, a blue-gray discoloration of the skin and other organs. This chemical has been found in at least 27 of the 1,177 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is silver?

(Pronounced sil/vər)

Silver is a naturally occurring element. It is found in the environment combined with other elements such as sulfide, chloride, and nitrate. Pure silver is "silver" colored, but silver nitrate and silver chloride are powdery white and silver sulfide and silver oxide are dark-gray to black. Silver is often found as a by-product during the retrieval of copper, lead, zinc, and gold ores.

Silver is used to make jewelry, silverware, electronic equipment, and dental fillings. It is also used to make photographs, in brazing alloys and solders, to disinfect drinking water and water in swimming pools, and as an antibacterial agent. Silver has also been used in lozenges and chewing gum to help people stop smoking.

What happens to silver when it enters the environment?

- Silver may be released into the air and water through natural processes such as the weathering of rocks.
- Human activities such as the processing of ores, cement manufacture, and the burning of fossil fuel may release silver into the air.

- It may be released into water from photographic processing.
- Rain may wash silver out of soil into the groundwater.
- Silver does not appear to concentrate to a significant extent in aquatic animals.

How might I be exposed to silver?

- Breathing low levels in air.
- Swallowing it in food or drinking water.
- Carrying out activities such as jewelry-making, soldering, and photography.
- Using anti-smoking lozenges or other medicines containing it.

How can silver affect my health?

Exposure to high levels of silver for a long period of time may result in a condition called argyria, a blue-gray discoloration of the skin and other body tissues. Lower-level exposures to silver may also cause silver to be deposited in the skin and other parts of the body; however, this is not known to be harmful. Argyria is a permanent effect, but it appears to be a cosmetic problem that may not be otherwise harmful to health.

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Exposure to high levels of silver in the air has resulted in breathing problems, lung and throat irritation, and stomach pains. Skin contact with silver can cause mild allergic reactions such as rash, swelling, and inflammation in some people.

Animal studies have shown that swallowing silver results in the deposit of silver in the skin. One study in mice found that the animals exposed to silver in drinking water were less active than unexposed animals.

No studies are available on whether silver affects reproduction or causes developmental problems in people.

How likely is silver to cause cancer?

No studies are available on whether silver may cause cancer in people. The only available animal studies showed both positive and negative results when silver was implanted under the skin.

The EPA has determined that silver is not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to silver?

Silver can be measured in the blood, urine, feces, and body tissues of exposed people. Silver builds up in the body, and the best way to learn if past exposure has occurred is to look for silver in samples of skin. Tests for silver are not commonly done at a doctor's office because they require special equipment. Although doctors can find out if a person has been exposed to silver by doing these tests, they cannot tell whether any health effects will occur.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA recommends that the concentration of silver in

drinking water not exceed 0.10 milligrams per liter of water (0.10 mg/L) because of the skin discoloration that may occur.

The EPA requires that spills or accidental releases of 1,000 pounds or more of silver be reported to the EPA.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) limits silver in workplace air to 0.01 milligrams per cubic meter (0.01 mg/m³) for an 8-hour workday, 40-hour workweek. The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) also recommends that workplace air contain no more than 0.01 mg/m³ silver.

The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) recommends that workplace air contain no more than 0.1 mg/m³ silver metal and 0.01 mg/m³ soluble silver compounds.

The federal recommendations have been updated as of July 1999.

Glossary

Carcinogenicity: Ability to cause cancer.

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.

Milligram (mg): One thousandth of a gram.

National Priorities List: A list of the nation's worst hazardous waste sites.

Soluble: Capable of being dissolved in water.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 1990. Toxicological profile for silver. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>. ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about zinc. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It's important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

SUMMARY: Exposure to high levels of zinc occurs mostly from eating food, drinking water, or breathing workplace air that is contaminated. Exposure to large amounts of zinc can be harmful. However, zinc is an essential element for our bodies, so too little zinc can also be harmful. This chemical has been found in at least 801 of 1,416 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency.

What is zinc?

(Pronounced zīngk)

Zinc is one of the most common elements in the earth's crust. It's found in air, soil, and water, and is present in all foods. Pure zinc is a bluish-white shiny metal.

Zinc has many commercial uses as coatings to prevent rust, in dry cell batteries, and mixed with other metals to make alloys like brass and bronze. A zinc and copper alloy is used to make pennies in the United States.

Zinc combines with other elements to form zinc compounds. Common zinc compounds found at hazardous waste sites include zinc chloride, zinc oxide, zinc sulfate, and zinc sulfide. Zinc compounds are widely used in industry to make paint, rubber, dye, wood preservatives, and ointments.

What happens to zinc when it enters the environment?

- Some is released into the environment by natural processes, but most comes from activities of people like mining, steel production, coal burning, and burning of waste.
- It attaches to soil, sediments, and dust particles in the air.
- Rain and snow remove zinc dust particles from the air.

- Zinc compounds can move into the groundwater and into lakes, streams, and rivers.
- Most of the zinc in soil stays bound to soil particles.
- It builds up in fish and other organisms, but it doesn't build up in plants.

How might I be exposed to zinc?

- Ingesting small amounts present in your food and water.
- Drinking contaminated water near manufacturing or waste sites.
- Drinking contaminated water or a beverage that has been stored in metal containers or flows through pipes that have been coated with zinc to resist rust.
- Eating too many dietary supplements that contain zinc.
- Breathing zinc particles in the air at manufacturing sites.

How can zinc affect my health?

Zinc is an essential element in our diet. Too little zinc can cause health problems, but too much zinc is also harmful.

The recommended dietary allowance (RDA) for zinc is 15 milligrams a day for men (15 mg/day); 12 mg/day for women; 10 mg/day for children; and 5 mg/day for infants. Not enough zinc in your diet can result in a loss of appetite, a decreased sense of taste and smell, slow wound healing and

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skin sores, or a damaged immune system. Young men who don't get enough zinc may have poorly developed sex organs and slow growth. If a pregnant woman doesn't get enough zinc, her babies may have growth retardation.

Too much zinc, however, can also be damaging to your health. Harmful health effects generally begin at levels from 10-15 times the RDA (in the 100 to 250 mg/day range). Eating large amounts of zinc, even for a short time, can cause stomach cramps, nausea, and vomiting. Taken longer, it can cause anemia, pancreas damage, and lower levels of high density lipoprotein cholesterol (the good form of cholesterol).

Breathing large amounts of zinc (as dust or fumes) can cause a specific short-term disease called metal fume fever. This is believed to be an immune response affecting the lungs and body temperature. We do not know the long-term effects of breathing high levels of zinc.

It is not known if high levels of zinc affect human reproduction or cause birth defects. Rats that were fed large amounts of zinc became infertile or had smaller babies. Irritation was also observed on the skin of rabbits, guinea pigs, and mice when exposed to some zinc compounds. Skin irritation will probably occur in people.

How likely is zinc to cause cancer?

The Department of Health and Human Services, the International Agency for Research on Cancer, and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have not classified zinc for carcinogenicity.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to zinc?

Zinc can be measured in your blood or feces. This can tell you how much zinc you have been exposed to. Zinc can

also be measured in urine, saliva, and hair. The amount of zinc in your hair tells us something about long-term exposure, but the relationship between levels in your hair and the amount that you were exposed to is not clear. These tests are not routinely performed at doctors' offices, but your doctor can take samples and send them to a testing laboratory.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

EPA recommends that there be no more than 5 parts of zinc in 1 million parts of drinking water (5 ppm) because of taste. EPA also requires that releases of more than 1,000 (or in some cases 5,000) pounds of zinc or its compounds into the environment be reported.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set a maximum concentration limit for zinc chloride fumes in workplace air of 1 milligram of zinc per cubic meter of air (1 mg/m³) for an 8-hour workday over a 40-hour work week and 5 mg/m³ for zinc oxide fumes. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has set the same standards for up to a 10-hour workday over a 40-hour workweek.

Glossary

Anemia: A decreased ability of the blood to transport oxygen.
Carcinogenicity: Ability to cause cancer.
Milligram (mg): One thousandth of a gram.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 1994. Toxicological profile for zinc. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html> ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about 1,1,1-trichloroethane. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It is important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Exposure to 1,1,1-trichloroethane usually occurs by breathing contaminated air. It is found in building materials, cleaning products, paints, and metal degreasing agents. You are not likely to be exposed to large enough amounts to cause adverse health effects. Inhaling high levels of 1,1,1-trichloroethane can cause you to become dizzy and lightheaded. Exposure to much higher levels can cause unconsciousness and other effects. This substance has been found in at least 809 of the 1,647 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is 1,1,1-trichloroethane?

1,1,1-Trichloroethane is a synthetic chemical that does not occur naturally in the environment. It also is known as methylchloroform, methyltrichloromethane, trichloromethylmethane, and α -trichloromethane. Its registered trade names are chloroethene NU® and Aerothene TT®.

No 1,1,1-trichloroethane is supposed to be manufactured for domestic use in the United States after January 1, 2002 because it affects the ozone layer. 1,1,1-Trichloroethane had many industrial and household uses, including use as a solvent to dissolve other substances, such as glues and paints; to remove oil or grease from manufactured metal parts; and as an ingredient of household products such as spot cleaners, glues, and aerosol sprays.

What happens to 1,1,1-trichloroethane when it enters the environment?

- Most of the 1,1,1-trichloroethane released into the environment enters the air, where it lasts for about 6 years.
- Once in the air, it can travel to the ozone layer, there sunlight can break it down into chemicals that may reduce the ozone layer
- Contaminated water from landfills and hazardous waste sites can contaminate surrounding soil and nearby surface water or groundwater.
- From lakes and rivers, most of the 1,1,1-trichloroethane evaporates quickly into the air.

- Water can carry 1,1,1-trichloroethane through the soil and into the groundwater where it can evaporate and pass through the soil as a gas, then be released to the air.
- Organisms living in soil or water may also break down 1,1,1-trichloroethane.
- It will not build up in plants or animals.

How might I be exposed to 1,1,1-trichloroethane?

- Breathing 1,1,1-trichloroethane in contaminated outdoor and indoor air. Because 1,1,1-trichloroethane was used so frequently in home and office products, you are likely to be exposed to higher levels indoors than outdoors or near hazardous waste sites. However, since 2002, 1,1,1-trichloroethane is not expected to be commonly used, and therefore, the likelihood of being exposed to it is remote.
- In the workplace, you could have been exposed to 1,1,1-trichloroethane while using some metal degreasing agents, paints, glues, and cleaning products.
- Ingesting contaminated drinking water and food.

How can 1,1,1-trichloroethane affect my health?

If you breathe air containing high levels of 1,1,1-trichloroethane for a short time, you may become dizzy and lightheaded and possibly lose your coordination. These effects rapidly disappear after you stop breathing contaminated air. If you breathe in much higher levels, you may become unconscious, your blood pressure may decrease, and your heart may stop beating. Whether breathing low levels of 1,1,1-trichloroethane for a long time

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causes harmful effects is not known. Studies in animals show that breathing air that contains very high levels of 1,1,1-trichloroethane damages the breathing passages and causes mild effects in the liver, in addition to affecting the nervous system.

There are no studies in humans that determine whether eating food or drinking water contaminated with 1,1,1-trichloroethane could harm health. Placing large amounts of 1,1,1-trichloroethane in the stomachs of animals has caused effects on the nervous system, mild liver damage, unconsciousness, and even death.

If your skin contacts 1,1,1-trichloroethane, you might feel some irritation. Studies in animals suggest that repeated exposure of the skin might affect the liver and that very large amounts may cause death. These effects occurred only when evaporation was prevented.

How likely is 1,1,1-trichloroethane to cause cancer?

Available information does not indicate that 1,1,1-trichloroethane causes cancer. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and the EPA have determined that 1,1,1-trichloroethane is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity in humans.

How can 1,1,1-trichloroethane affect children?

Children exposed to large amounts of 1,1,1-trichloroethane probably would be affected in the same manner as adults. In animals, it has been shown that 1,1,1-trichloroethane can pass from the mother's blood into a fetus. When pregnant mice were exposed to high levels of 1,1,1-trichloroethane in air, their babies developed more slowly than normal and had some behavioral problems. However, whether similar effects occur in humans has not been demonstrated.

How can families reduce the risk of exposure to 1,1,1-trichloroethane?

Children can be exposed to 1,1,1-trichloroethane in household products, such as adhesives and cleaners. Parents should store household chemicals out of reach of young children to prevent accidental poisonings or skin irritation. Always store household chemicals in their original

labeled containers. Never store household chemicals in containers that children would find attractive to eat or drink from, such as old soda bottles. Keep your Poison Control Center's number near the phone.

Sometimes older children sniff household chemicals in an attempt to get high. Your children may be exposed to 1,1,1-trichloroethane by inhaling products containing it. Talk with your children about the dangers of sniffing chemicals.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to 1,1,1-trichloroethane?

Samples of your breath, blood, and urine can be tested to determine if you have recently been exposed to 1,1,1-trichloroethane. In some cases, these tests can estimate how much 1,1,1-trichloroethane has entered your body. To be of any value, samples of your breath or blood have to be taken within hours after exposure, and samples of urine have to be taken within 2 days after exposure. However, these tests will not tell you whether your health will be affected by exposure to 1,1,1-trichloroethane. The exposure tests are not routinely available in hospitals and clinics because they require special analytical equipment.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

EPA regulates the levels of 1,1,1-trichloroethane that are allowable in drinking water. The highest level of 1,1,1-trichloroethane allowed in drinking water is 0.2 parts 1,1,1-trichloroethane per 1 million parts of water (0.2 ppm). The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set a limit of 350 parts 1,1,1-trichloroethane per 1 million parts of air (350 ppm) in the workplace.

Reference

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2004. Toxicological Profile for 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Draft for Public Comment). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>. ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about 1,1-dichloroethane. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. This information is important because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: 1,1-Dichloroethane is used to make other chemicals and to dissolve and remove grease. Breathing very high levels can affect your heart and animal studies have seen kidney disease from long-term exposure to high levels in air. 1,1-Dichloroethane has been found in at least 248 of the 1,430 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is 1,1-dichloroethane?

(Pronounced 1,1-dī' klôr' ō ěth' ān')

1,1-Dichloroethane is a colorless, oily liquid with a sweet odor. It evaporates easily at room temperature and burns easily. It does not occur naturally in the environment.

In the past, 1,1-dichloroethane was used as a surgical anesthetic, but it is no longer used this way. Today it is used primarily to make other chemicals, to dissolve substances such as paint, varnish, and finish removers, and to remove grease.

What happens to 1,1-dichloroethane when it enters the environment?

- 1,1-Dichloroethane is released from industrial processes primarily to the air.
- 1,1-Dichloroethane evaporates from water rapidly into the air.
- It can also be found in the air as a breakdown product of another chemical, 1,1,1-trichloroethane.

- 1,1-Dichloroethane does not dissolve easily in water.
- Small amounts of 1,1-dichloroethane released to soil can evaporate into the air or move into groundwater.
- It is not known how long it stays in soil.
- 1,1-Dichloroethane is not expected to build up in the body tissues of animals.

How might I be exposed to 1,1-dichloroethane?

- Breathing air containing it from industrial releases or hazardous waste sites.
- Drinking contaminated tap water.
- Touching soil containing it.
- Touching contaminated materials in the workplace.

How can 1,1-dichloroethane affect my health?

Very limited information is available on the effects of 1,1-dichloroethane on people's health. The chemical was discontinued as a surgical anesthetic when effects on the heart, such as irregular heart beats, were reported.

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Studies in animals have shown that 1,1-dichloroethane can cause kidney disease after long-term exposure to high levels in air. Delayed growth was seen in the offspring of animals who breathed high concentrations of the chemical during pregnancy.

How likely is 1,1-dichloroethane to cause cancer?

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), and the EPA have not classified 1,1-dichloroethane for carcinogenicity.

1,1-Dichloroethane caused cancer in one study in which rats and mice were fed large doses of the chemical for their lifetimes.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to 1,1-dichloroethane?

Tests are available that measure 1,1-dichloroethane in urine, blood, breath, and body tissues. These tests aren't available at most doctors' offices, but can be done at a special laboratory that has special equipment.

The tests must be done soon after exposure occurs, because most of the 1,1-dichloroethane that is taken into the body leaves within 2 days. In addition, these tests cannot tell you when you were exposed, or whether health effects will occur.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA requires that spills or accidental releases into the environment of 1,000 pounds or more of 1,1-dichloroethane be

reported to the EPA.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set an occupational exposure limit of 400 milligrams of 1,1-dichloroethane per cubic meter of air (400 mg/m³) for an 8-hour workday, 40-hour workweek.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) recommend the same exposure limit in air.

NIOSH currently recommends that a level of 12,150 mg/m³ be considered immediately dangerous to life and health. This is the exposure level of 1,1-dichloroethane that is likely to cause permanent health problems or death.

The federal recommendations have been updated as of July 1999.

Glossary

Anesthetic: A substance used to cause numbness.
Carcinogenicity: Ability to cause cancer.
CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.
Evaporate: To change into a vapor or gas.
Milligram (mg): One thousandth of a gram.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. 1990. Toxicological profile for 1,1-dichloroethane. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html> ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about 1,1-dichloroethene. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It's important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

SUMMARY: Exposure to 1,1-dichloroethene occurs mainly in the workplace. Breathing high levels of 1,1-dichloroethene can affect the liver, kidney, and central nervous system. This chemical has been found in at least 515 of 1,416 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency.

What is 1,1-dichloroethene?

(Pronounced 1,1-dī'klôr'ō ēth'ēn)

1,1-Dichloroethene is an industrial chemical that is not found naturally in the environment. It is a colorless liquid with a mild, sweet smell. It is also called vinylidene chloride.

1,1-Dichloroethene is used to make certain plastics, such as flexible films like food wrap, and in packaging materials. It is also used to make flame retardant coatings for fiber and carpet backings, and in piping, coating for steel pipes, and in adhesive applications.

What happens to 1,1-dichloroethene when it enters the environment?

- 1,1-Dichloroethene enters the environment from industries that make or use it.
- 1,1-Dichloroethene evaporates very quickly from water and soil to the air.
- In the air, it takes about 4 days for it to break down.
- 1,1-Dichloroethene breaks down very slowly in water.
- It does not accumulate very much in fish or birds.
- In soil, 1,1-dichloroethene is slowly transformed to other less harmful chemicals.

How might I be exposed to 1,1-dichloroethene?

- Workers may be exposed in industries that make or use 1,1-dichloroethene (these industries are mainly in Texas and Louisiana).
- Food that is wrapped in plastic wrap may contain very low levels of 1,1-dichloroethene. The government controls these levels to prevent harm to your health.
- A small percentage (3%) of the drinking water supplies may contain very low levels of 1,1-dichloroethene.
- Air near factories that make or use 1,1-dichloroethene and air near hazardous waste sites may contain low levels of it.

How can 1,1-dichloroethene affect my health?

The main effect from breathing high levels of 1,1-dichloroethene is on the central nervous system. Some people lost their breath and fainted after breathing high levels of the chemical.

Breathing lower levels of 1,1-dichloroethene in air for a long time may damage your nervous system, liver, and lungs. Workers exposed to 1,1-dichloroethene have reported a loss in liver function, but other chemicals were present.

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Animals that breathed high levels of 1,1-dichloroethene had damaged livers, kidneys, and lungs. The offspring of some of the animals had a higher number of birth defects. We do not know if birth defects occur when people are exposed to 1,1-dichloroethene.

Animals that ingested high levels of 1,1-dichloroethene had damaged livers, kidneys, and lungs. There were no birth defects in animals that ingested the chemical.

Spilling 1,1-dichloroethene on your skin or in your eyes can cause irritation.

How likely is 1,1-dichloroethene to cause cancer?

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has determined that 1,1-dichloroethene is a possible human carcinogen.

Studies on workers who breathed 1,1-dichloroethene have not shown an increase in cancer. These studies, however, are not conclusive because of the small numbers of workers and the short time studied.

Animal studies have shown mixed results. Several studies reported an increase in tumors in rats and mice, and other studies reported no such effects.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to 1,1-dichloroethene?

Tests are available to measure levels of 1,1-dichloroethene in breath, urine, and body tissues. These tests are not usually available in your doctor's office. However, a sample taken in your doctor's office can be sent to a special laboratory if necessary.

Because 1,1-dichloroethene leaves the body fairly quickly, these methods are useful only for finding exposures that have occurred within the last few days. These tests can't tell you if adverse health effects will occur from exposure to 1,1-dichloroethene.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA has set a limit in drinking water of 0.007 parts of 1,1-dichloroethene per million parts of drinking water (0.007 ppm). EPA requires that discharges or spills into the environment of 5,000 pounds or more of 1,1-dichloroethene be reported.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set an occupational exposure limit of 1 ppm of 1,1-dichloroethene in workplace air for an 8-hour workday, 40-hour workweek.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) currently recommends that workers breathe as little 1,1-dichloroethene as possible.

Glossary

Carcinogen: A substance that can cause cancer.
CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.
Ingesting: Taking food or drink into your body.
ppm: Parts per million.
Tumor: An abnormal mass of tissue.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 1994. Toxicological profile for 1,1-dichloroethene. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html> ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about 1,2-Dichloroethane. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It is important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Exposure to 1,2-dichloroethane usually occurs by breathing contaminated air in workplaces that use 1,2-dichloroethane. Breathing or ingesting high levels of 1,2-dichloroethane can cause damage to the nervous system, liver, kidneys, and lungs and may cause cancer. This substance has been found in at least 570 of the 1,585 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is 1,2-dichloroethane?

1,2-Dichloroethane, also called ethylene dichloride, is a manufactured chemical that is not found naturally in the environment. It is a clear liquid and has a pleasant smell and sweet taste.

The most common use of 1,2-dichloroethane is in the production of vinyl chloride which is used to make a variety of plastic and vinyl products including polyvinyl chloride (PVC) pipes, furniture and automobile upholstery, wall coverings, housewares, and automobile parts. It is also used to as a solvent and is added to leaded gasoline to remove lead.

What happens to 1,2-dichloroethane when it enters the environment?

- Most of the 1,2-dichloroethane released to the environment is released to the air. In the air, 1,2-dichloroethane breaks down by reacting with other compounds formed by sunlight. It can stay in the air for more than 5 months before it is broken down.
- 1,2-Dichloroethane can also be released into rivers and lakes. It breaks down very slowly in water and most of it will evaporate to the air.

- 1,2-Dichloroethane released in soil will either evaporate into the air or travel down through the soil and enter underground water.

How might I be exposed to 1,2-dichloroethane?

- The general population may be exposed to 1,2-dichloroethane by breathing air or drinking water that contains 1,2-dichloroethane.
- People who work or live near a factory where 1,2-dichloroethane is used, may be exposed to higher than usual levels.
- People living near uncontrolled hazardous waste sites may also be exposed to higher than usual levels of 1,2-dichloroethane.

How can 1,2-dichloroethane affect my health?

Nervous system disorders, liver and kidney diseases, and lung effects have been reported in humans ingesting or inhaling large amounts of 1,2-dichloroethane.

In laboratory animals, breathing or ingesting large amounts of 1,2-dichloroethane have also caused nervous system disorders and liver, kidney, and lung effects. Animal studies also suggest that 1,2-dichloroethane may damage the

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immune system. Kidney disease has also been seen in animals ingesting low doses of 1,2-dichloroethane for a long time. Studies in animals indicate that 1,2-dichloroethane does not affect reproduction.

How likely is 1,2-dichloroethane to cause cancer?

Human studies examining whether 1,2-dichloroethane can cause cancer have been considered inadequate. In animals, increases in the occurrence of stomach, mammary gland, liver, lung, and endometrium cancers have been seen following inhalation, oral, and dermal exposure.

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has determined that 1,2-dichloroethane may reasonably be expected to cause cancer. The EPA has determined that 1,2-dichloroethane is a probable human carcinogen and the International Agency for Cancer Research (IARC) considers it to be a possible human carcinogen.

How can 1,2-dichloroethane affect children?

We do not know if exposure to 1,2-dichloroethane will result in birth defects or other developmental effects in people. Studies in animals suggest that 1,2-dichloroethane does not produce birth defects.

It is likely that health effects seen in children exposed to high levels of 1,2-dichloroethane will be similar to the effects seen in adults.

How can families reduce the risk of exposure to 1,2-dichloroethane?

The general population is not likely to be exposed to large amounts of 1,2-dichloroethane. In the past, it was used in small amounts in household products such as cleaning agents, pesticides, and wallpaper and carpet glue. Risk of

exposure from this source could be eliminated if these older products were immediately discarded.

Children should avoid playing in soils near uncontrolled hazardous waste sites where 1,2-dichloroethane may have been discarded.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to 1,2-dichloroethane?

Tests are available to measure 1,2-dichloroethane in breath, blood, breast milk, and urine of exposed people. Because 1,2-dichloroethane leaves the body fairly quickly, these tests need to be done within a couple of days of exposure. These tests cannot be used to predict the nature or severity of toxic effects. These tests are not usually done in the doctor's office.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA allows 0.005 milligrams of 1,2-dichloroethane per liter of drinking water (0.005 mg/L).

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration has set a limit of 50 parts of 1,2-dichloroethane per million parts of air (50 ppm) in workplace air for 8 hour shifts and 40 hour work weeks.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2001. Toxicological Profile for 1,2-Dichloroethane. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>. ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about 1,2-dichloroethene. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. This information is important because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Exposure to 1,2-dichloroethene occurs mainly in workplaces where it is made or used. Breathing high levels of 1,2-dichloroethene can make you feel nauseous, drowsy, and tired. *cis*-1,2-Dichloroethene has been found in at least 146 of the 1,430 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). *trans*-1,2-Dichloroethene was found in at least 563 NPL sites. 1,2-Dichloroethene was found at 336 sites, but the isomer (*cis*- or *trans*-) was not specified.

What is 1,2-dichloroethene?

(Pronounced 1,2-di-klôr' õ-ëth'ën)

1,2-Dichloroethene, also called 1,2-dichloroethylene, is a highly flammable, colorless liquid with a sharp, harsh odor. It is used to produce solvents and in chemical mixtures. You can smell very small amounts of 1,2-dichloroethene in air (about 17 parts of 1,2-dichloroethene per million parts of air [17 ppm]).

There are two forms of 1,2-dichloroethene; one is called *cis*-1,2-dichloroethene and the other is called *trans*-1,2-dichloroethene. Sometimes both forms are present as a mixture.

What happens to 1,2-dichloroethene when it enters the environment?

- 1,2-Dichloroethene evaporates rapidly into air.
- In the air, it takes about 5-12 days for half of it to break down.
- Most 1,2-dichloroethene in the soil surface or bodies of water will evaporate into air.
- 1,2-Dichloroethene can travel through soil or dissolve in water in the soil. It is possible that it can contaminate groundwater.
- In groundwater, it takes about 13-48 weeks to break down.

- There is a slight chance that 1,2-dichloroethene will break down into vinyl chloride, a different chemical which is believed to be more toxic than 1,2-dichloroethene.

How might I be exposed to 1,2-dichloroethene?

- Breathing 1,2-dichloroethene that has leaked from hazardous waste sites and landfills.
- Drinking contaminated tap water or breathing vapors from contaminated water while cooking, bathing, or washing dishes.
- Breathing 1,2-dichloroethene, touching it, or touching contaminated materials in the workplace.

How can 1,2-dichloroethene affect my health?

Breathing high levels of 1,2-dichloroethene can make you feel nauseous, drowsy, and tired; breathing very high levels can kill you.

When animals breathed high levels of *trans*-1,2-dichloroethene for short or longer periods of time, their livers and lungs were damaged and the effects were more severe with longer exposure times. Animals that breathed very high

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levels of *trans*-1,2-dichloroethene had damaged hearts.

Animals that ingested extremely high doses of *cis*- or *trans*-1,2-dichloroethene died.

Lower doses of *cis*-1,2-dichloroethene caused effects on the blood, such as decreased numbers of red blood cells, and also effects on the liver.

The long-term (365 days or longer) human health effects after exposure to low concentrations of 1,2-dichloroethene aren't known. One animal study suggested that an exposed fetus may not grow as quickly as one that hasn't been exposed.

Exposure to 1,2-dichloroethene hasn't been shown to affect fertility in people or animals.

How likely is 1,2-dichloroethene to cause cancer?

The EPA has determined that *cis*-1,2-dichloroethene is not classifiable as to its human carcinogenicity.

No EPA cancer classification is available for *trans*-1,2-dichloroethene.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to 1,2-dichloroethene?

Tests are available to measure concentrations of the breakdown products of 1,2-dichloroethene in blood, urine, and tissues. However, these tests aren't used routinely to determine whether a person has been exposed to this compound. This is because after you are exposed to 1,2-dichloroethene, the breakdown products in your body that are detected with these tests may be the same as those that come from exposure to other chemicals. These tests aren't available in most doctors' offices, but can be done at special laboratories that have the right equipment.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA has set the maximum allowable level of *cis*-1,2-dichloroethene in drinking water at 0.07 milligrams per liter of water (0.07 mg/L) and *trans*-1,2-dichloroethene at 0.1 mg/L.

The EPA requires that any spills or accidental release of 1,000 pounds or more of 1,2-dichloroethene must be reported to the EPA.

The Occupational Health Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set the maximum allowable amount of 1,2-dichloroethene in workroom air during an 8-hour workday in a 40-hour workweek at 200 parts of 1,2-dichloroethene per million parts of air (200 ppm).

Glossary

Carcinogenicity: Ability of a substance to cause cancer.

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.

Fertility: Ability to reproduce.

Ingest: To eat or drink something.

Milligram (mg): One thousandth of a gram.

ppm: Parts per million.

Solvent: A chemical that can dissolve other substances.

References

This ToxFAQs information is taken from the 1996 Toxicological Profile for 1,2-Dichloroethene produced by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service in Atlanta, GA.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html> ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about chloroform. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It's important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Exposure to chloroform can occur when breathing contaminated air or when drinking or touching the substance or water containing it. Breathing chloroform can cause dizziness, fatigue, and headaches. Breathing chloroform or ingesting chloroform over long periods of time may damage your liver and kidneys. It can cause sores if large amounts touch your skin. This substance has been found in at least 717 of the 1,430 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is chloroform?

(Pronounced klôr'ə-fôrm')

Chloroform is a colorless liquid with a pleasant, nonirritating odor and a slightly sweet taste. It will burn only when it reaches very high temperatures.

In the past, chloroform was used as an inhaled anesthetic during surgery, but it isn't used that way today. Today, chloroform is used to make other chemicals and can also be formed in small amounts when chlorine is added to water.

Other names for chloroform are trichloromethane and methyl trichloride.

What happens to chloroform when it enters the environment?

- Chloroform evaporates easily into the air.
- Most of the chloroform in air breaks down eventually, but it is a slow process.
- The breakdown products in air include phosgene and hydrogen chloride, which are both toxic.
- It doesn't stick to soil very well and can travel through soil to groundwater.

- Chloroform dissolves easily in water and some of it may break down to other chemicals.
- Chloroform lasts a long time in groundwater.
- Chloroform doesn't appear to build up in great amounts in plants and animals.

How might I be exposed to chloroform?

- Drinking water or beverages made using water containing chloroform.
- Breathing indoor or outdoor air containing it, especially in the workplace.
- Eating food that contains it.
- Skin contact with chloroform or water that contains it, such as in swimming pools.

How can chloroform affect my health?

Breathing about 900 parts of chloroform per million parts air (900 ppm) for a short time can cause dizziness, fatigue, and headache. Breathing air, eating food, or drinking water containing high levels of chloroform for long periods of time may damage your liver and kidneys. Large amounts of chloroform can cause sores when chloroform touches your skin.

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It isn't known whether chloroform causes reproductive effects or birth defects in people.

Animal studies have shown that miscarriages occurred in rats and mice that breathed air containing 30 to 300 ppm chloroform during pregnancy and also in rats that ate chloroform during pregnancy. Offspring of rats and mice that breathed chloroform during pregnancy had birth defects. Abnormal sperm were found in mice that breathed air containing 400 ppm chloroform for a few days.

How likely is chloroform to cause cancer?

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has determined that chloroform may reasonably be anticipated to be a carcinogen.

Rats and mice that ate food or drank water with chloroform developed cancer of the liver and kidneys.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to chloroform?

Although the amounts of chloroform in the air that you exhale and in blood, urine, and body tissues can be measured, there is no reliable test to determine how much chloroform you have been exposed to or whether you will experience any harmful effects.

The measurement of chloroform in body fluids and tissues may help to determine if you have come into contact with large amounts of chloroform, but these tests are useful for only a short time after you are exposed. Chloroform in your body might also indicate that you have come into contact with other chemicals.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA drinking water limit for total trihalomethanes, a class of chemicals that includes chloroform, is 100 micrograms per liter of water (100 µg/L).

The EPA requires that spills or accidental releases of 10 pounds or more of chloroform into the environment be reported to the EPA.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set the maximum allowable concentration of chloroform in workroom air during an 8-hour workday in a 40-hour workweek at 50 ppm.

Glossary

Carcinogenicity: A substance with the ability to cause cancer.

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.

Ingesting: Taking food or drink into your body.

Microgram (µg): One millionth of a gram.

Miscarriage: Pregnancy loss.

ppm: Parts per million.

References

This ToxFAQs information is taken from the 1997 Toxicological Profile for Chloroform (update) produced by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service in Atlanta, GA.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html> ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about tetrachloroethylene. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It's important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Tetrachloroethylene is a manufactured chemical used for dry cleaning and metal degreasing. Exposure to very high concentrations of tetrachloroethylene can cause dizziness, headaches, sleepiness, confusion, nausea, difficulty in speaking and walking, unconsciousness, and death. Tetrachloroethylene has been found in at least 771 of the 1,430 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is tetrachloroethylene?

(Pronounced tět'rə-klōr' ə-ěth'ə-lēn')

Tetrachloroethylene is a manufactured chemical that is widely used for dry cleaning of fabrics and for metal-degreasing. It is also used to make other chemicals and is used in some consumer products.

Other names for tetrachloroethylene include perchloroethylene, PCE, and tetrachloroethene. It is a nonflammable liquid at room temperature. It evaporates easily into the air and has a sharp, sweet odor. Most people can smell tetrachloroethylene when it is present in the air at a level of 1 part tetrachloroethylene per million parts of air (1 ppm) or more, although some can smell it at even lower levels.

What happens to tetrachloroethylene when it enters the environment?

- Much of the tetrachloroethylene that gets into water or soil evaporates into the air.
- Microorganisms can break down some of the tetrachloroethylene in soil or underground water.
- In the air, it is broken down by sunlight into other chemicals or brought back to the soil and water by rain.
- It does not appear to collect in fish or other animals that live in water.

How might I be exposed to tetrachloroethylene?

- When you bring clothes from the dry cleaners, they will release small amounts of tetrachloroethylene into the air.
- When you drink water containing tetrachloroethylene, you are exposed to it.

How can tetrachloroethylene affect my health?

High concentrations of tetrachloroethylene (particularly in closed, poorly ventilated areas) can cause dizziness, headache, sleepiness, confusion, nausea, difficulty in speaking and walking, unconsciousness, and death.

Irritation may result from repeated or extended skin contact with it. These symptoms occur almost entirely in work (or hobby) environments when people have been accidentally exposed to high concentrations or have intentionally used tetrachloroethylene to get a "high."

In industry, most workers are exposed to levels lower than those causing obvious nervous system effects. The health effects of breathing in air or drinking water with low levels of tetrachloroethylene are not known.

Results from some studies suggest that women who work in dry cleaning industries where exposures to tetrachloroethyl-

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ene can be quite high may have more menstrual problems and spontaneous abortions than women who are not exposed. However, it is not known if tetrachloroethylene was responsible for these problems because other possible causes were not considered.

Results of animal studies, conducted with amounts much higher than those that most people are exposed to, show that tetrachloroethylene can cause liver and kidney damage. Exposure to very high levels of tetrachloroethylene can be toxic to the unborn pups of pregnant rats and mice. Changes in behavior were observed in the offspring of rats that breathed high levels of the chemical while they were pregnant.

How likely is tetrachloroethylene to cause cancer?

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has determined that tetrachloroethylene may reasonably be anticipated to be a carcinogen. Tetrachloroethylene has been shown to cause liver tumors in mice and kidney tumors in male rats.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to tetrachloroethylene?

One way of testing for tetrachloroethylene exposure is to measure the amount of the chemical in the breath, much the same way breath-alcohol measurements are used to determine the amount of alcohol in the blood.

Because it is stored in the body's fat and slowly released into the bloodstream, tetrachloroethylene can be detected in the breath for weeks following a heavy exposure.

Tetrachloroethylene and trichloroacetic acid (TCA), a breakdown product of tetrachloroethylene, can be detected in the blood. These tests are relatively simple to perform. These tests aren't available at most doctors' offices, but can be per-

formed at special laboratories that have the right equipment.

Because exposure to other chemicals can produce the same breakdown products in the urine and blood, the tests for breakdown products cannot determine if you have been exposed to tetrachloroethylene or the other chemicals.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA maximum contaminant level for the amount of tetrachloroethylene that can be in drinking water is 0.005 milligrams tetrachloroethylene per liter of water (0.005 mg/L).

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set a limit of 100 ppm for an 8-hour workday over a 40-hour workweek.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) recommends that tetrachloroethylene be handled as a potential carcinogen and recommends that levels in workplace air should be as low as possible.

Glossary

Carcinogen: A substance with the ability to cause cancer.

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.

Milligram (mg): One thousandth of a gram.

Nonflammable: Will not burn.

References

This ToxFAQs information is taken from the 1997 Toxicological Profile for Tetrachloroethylene (update) produced by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service in Atlanta, GA.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html> ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about trichloroethylene. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. This information is important because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Trichloroethylene is a colorless liquid which is used as a solvent for cleaning metal parts. Drinking or breathing high levels of trichloroethylene may cause nervous system effects, liver and lung damage, abnormal heartbeat, coma, and possibly death. Trichloroethylene has been found in at least 852 of the 1,430 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is trichloroethylene?

Trichloroethylene (TCE) is a nonflammable, colorless liquid with a somewhat sweet odor and a sweet, burning taste. It is used mainly as a solvent to remove grease from metal parts, but it is also an ingredient in adhesives, paint removers, typewriter correction fluids, and spot removers.

Trichloroethylene is not thought to occur naturally in the environment. However, it has been found in underground water sources and many surface waters as a result of the manufacture, use, and disposal of the chemical.

What happens to trichloroethylene when it enters the environment?

- Trichloroethylene dissolves a little in water, but it can remain in ground water for a long time.
- Trichloroethylene quickly evaporates from surface water, so it is commonly found as a vapor in the air.
- Trichloroethylene evaporates less easily from the soil than from surface water. It may stick to particles and remain for a long time.
- Trichloroethylene may stick to particles in water, which will cause it to eventually settle to the bottom sediment.
- Trichloroethylene does not build up significantly in

plants and animals.

How might I be exposed to trichloroethylene?

- Breathing air in and around the home which has been contaminated with trichloroethylene vapors from shower water or household products such as spot removers and typewriter correction fluid.
- Drinking, swimming, or showering in water that has been contaminated with trichloroethylene.
- Contact with soil contaminated with trichloroethylene, such as near a hazardous waste site.
- Contact with the skin or breathing contaminated air while manufacturing trichloroethylene or using it at work to wash paint or grease from skin or equipment.

How can trichloroethylene affect my health?

Breathing small amounts may cause headaches, lung irritation, dizziness, poor coordination, and difficulty concentrating.

Breathing large amounts of trichloroethylene may cause impaired heart function, unconsciousness, and death. Breathing it for long periods may cause nerve, kidney, and liver damage.

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Drinking large amounts of trichloroethylene may cause nausea, liver damage, unconsciousness, impaired heart function, or death.

Drinking small amounts of trichloroethylene for long periods may cause liver and kidney damage, impaired immune system function, and impaired fetal development in pregnant women, although the extent of some of these effects is not yet clear.

Skin contact with trichloroethylene for short periods may cause skin rashes.

How likely is trichloroethylene to cause cancer?

Some studies with mice and rats have suggested that high levels of trichloroethylene may cause liver, kidney, or lung cancer. Some studies of people exposed over long periods to high levels of trichloroethylene in drinking water or in workplace air have found evidence of increased cancer. Although, there are some concerns about the studies of people who were exposed to trichloroethylene, some of the effects found in people were similar to effects in animals.

In its 9th Report on Carcinogens, the National Toxicology Program (NTP) determined that trichloroethylene is "reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen." The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that trichloroethylene is "probably carcinogenic to humans."

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to trichloroethylene?

If you have recently been exposed to trichloroethylene, it can be detected in your breath, blood, or urine. The breath test, if it is performed soon after exposure, can tell if you have been exposed to even a small amount of trichloroethylene.

Exposure to larger amounts is assessed by blood

and urine tests, which can detect trichloroethylene and many of its breakdown products for up to a week after exposure. However, exposure to other similar chemicals can produce the same breakdown products, so their detection is not absolute proof of exposure to trichloroethylene. This test isn't available at most doctors' offices, but can be done at special laboratories that have the right equipment.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA has set a maximum contaminant level for trichloroethylene in drinking water at 0.005 milligrams per liter (0.005 mg/L) or 5 parts of TCE per billion parts water.

The EPA has also developed regulations for the handling and disposal of trichloroethylene.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set an exposure limit of 100 parts of trichloroethylene per million parts of air (100 ppm) for an 8-hour workday, 40-hour workweek.

Glossary

Carcinogenicity: The ability of a substance to cause cancer.

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.

Evaporate: To change into a vapor or gas.

Milligram (mg): One thousandth of a gram.

Nonflammable: Will not burn.

ppm: Parts per million.

Sediment: Mud and debris that have settled to the bottom of a body of water.

Solvent: A chemical that dissolves other substances.

References

This ToxFAQs information is taken from the 1997 Toxicological Profile for Trichloroethylene (update) produced by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service in Atlanta, GA.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs™ Internet address is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>. ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.

This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about vinyl chloride. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It is important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Exposure to vinyl chloride occurs mainly in the workplace. Breathing high levels of vinyl chloride for short periods of time can cause dizziness, sleepiness, unconsciousness, and at extremely high levels can cause death. Breathing vinyl chloride for long periods of time can result in permanent liver damage, immune reactions, nerve damage, and liver cancer. This substance has been found in at least 616 of the 1,647 National Priority List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is vinyl chloride?

Vinyl chloride is a colorless gas. It burns easily and it is not stable at high temperatures. It has a mild, sweet odor. It is a manufactured substance that does not occur naturally. It can be formed when other substances such as trichloroethane, trichloroethylene, and tetrachloroethylene are broken down. Vinyl chloride is used to make polyvinyl chloride (PVC). PVC is used to make a variety of plastic products, including pipes, wire and cable coatings, and packaging materials.

Vinyl chloride is also known as chloroethene, chloroethylene, and ethylene monochloride.

What happens to vinyl chloride when it enters the environment?

- Liquid vinyl chloride evaporates easily. Vinyl chloride in water or soil evaporates rapidly if it is near the surface.
- Vinyl chloride in the air breaks down in a few days to other substances, some of which can be harmful.
- Small amounts of vinyl chloride can dissolve in water.
- Vinyl chloride is unlikely to build up in plants or animals that you might eat.

How might I be exposed to vinyl chloride?

- Breathing vinyl chloride that has been released from plastics industries, hazardous waste sites, and landfills.

- Breathing vinyl chloride in air or during contact with your skin or eyes in the workplace.
- Drinking water from contaminated wells.

How can vinyl chloride affect my health?

Breathing high levels of vinyl chloride can cause you to feel dizzy or sleepy. Breathing very high levels can cause you to pass out, and breathing extremely high levels can cause death.

Some people who have breathed vinyl chloride for several years have changes in the structure of their livers. People are more likely to develop these changes if they breathe high levels of vinyl chloride. Some people who work with vinyl chloride have nerve damage and develop immune reactions. The lowest levels that produce liver changes, nerve damage, and immune reaction in people are not known. Some workers exposed to very high levels of vinyl chloride have problems with the blood flow in their hands. Their fingers turn white and hurt when they go into the cold.

The effects of drinking high levels of vinyl chloride are unknown. If you spill vinyl chloride on your skin, it will cause numbness, redness, and blisters.

Animal studies have shown that long-term exposure to vinyl chloride can damage the sperm and testes.

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How likely is vinyl chloride to cause cancer?

The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services has determined that vinyl chloride is a known carcinogen. Studies in workers who have breathed vinyl chloride over many years showed an increased risk of liver cancer; brain cancer, lung cancer, and some cancer of the blood have also been observed in workers.

How can vinyl chloride affect children?

It has not been proven that vinyl chloride causes birth defects in humans, but studies in animals suggest that vinyl chloride might affect growth and development. Animal studies also suggest that infants and young children might be more susceptible than adults to vinyl chloride-induced cancer.

How can families reduce the risk of exposure to vinyl chloride?

Tobacco smoke contains low levels of vinyl chloride, so limiting your family's exposure to cigarette or cigar smoke may help reduce their exposure to vinyl chloride.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to vinyl chloride?

The results of several tests can sometimes show if you have been exposed to vinyl chloride. Vinyl chloride can be measured in your breath, but the test must be done shortly after exposure. This is not helpful for measuring very low levels of vinyl chloride. The amount of the major breakdown product of vinyl chloride, thiodiglycolic acid, in the urine may give some information about exposure. However, this test must be done shortly after exposure and does not reliably indicate the level of exposure.

Vinyl chloride can bind to genetic material in your body. The amount of this binding can be measured by sampling your blood and other tissues. This measurement will give

information about whether you have been exposed to vinyl chloride, but it is not sensitive enough to determine the effects on the genetic material resulting from exposure. These tests are not available at most doctors' offices, but can be done at special laboratories.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

Vinyl chloride is regulated in drinking water, food, and air. The EPA requires that the amount of vinyl chloride in drinking water not exceed 0.002 milligrams per liter (mg/L) of water.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set a limit of 1 part vinyl chloride per 1 million parts of air (1 ppm) in the workplace.

The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) regulates the vinyl chloride content of various plastics. These include plastics that carry liquids and plastics that contact food. The limits for vinyl chloride content vary depending on the nature of the plastic and its use.

Reference

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2004. Toxicological Profile for Vinyl Chloride (Draft for Public Comment). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>. ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about acetone. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It's important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

SUMMARY: Exposure to acetone results mostly from breathing air, drinking water, or coming in contact with products or soil that contain acetone. Exposure to moderate-to-high amounts of acetone can irritate your eyes and respiratory system, and make you dizzy. Very high exposure may cause you to lose consciousness. This chemical has been found in at least 572 of 1,416 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency.

What is acetone?

(Pronounced äs/'i-tön')

Acetone is a manufactured chemical that is also found naturally in the environment. It is a colorless liquid with a distinct smell and taste. It evaporates easily, is flammable, and dissolves in water. It is also called dimethyl ketone, 2-propanone, and beta-ketopropane.

Acetone is used to make plastic, fibers, drugs, and other chemicals. It is also used to dissolve other substances.

It occurs naturally in plants, trees, volcanic gases, forest fires, and as a product of the breakdown of body fat. It is present in vehicle exhaust, tobacco smoke, and landfill sites. Industrial processes contribute more acetone to the environment than natural processes.

What happens to acetone when it enters the environment?

- A large percentage (97%) of the acetone released during its manufacture or use goes into the air.
- In air, about one-half of the total amount breaks down from sunlight or other chemicals every 22 days.
- It moves from the atmosphere into the water and soil by rain and snow. It also moves quickly from soil and water back to air.

- Acetone doesn't bind to soil or build up in animals.
- It's broken down by microorganisms in soil and water.
- It can move into groundwater from spills or landfills.
- Acetone is broken down in water and soil, but the time required for this to happen varies.

How might I be exposed to acetone?

- Breathing low background levels in the environment.
- Breathing higher levels of contaminated air in the workplace or from using products that contain acetone (for example, household chemicals, nail polish, and paint).
- Drinking water or eating food containing acetone.
- Touching products containing acetone.
- For children, eating soil at landfills or hazardous waste sites that contain acetone.
- Smoking or breathing secondhand smoke.

How can acetone affect my health?

If you are exposed to acetone, it goes into your blood which then carries it to all the organs in your body. If it is a small amount, the liver breaks it down to chemicals that are not harmful and uses these chemicals to make energy for normal body functions. Breathing moderate- to-high levels

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of acetone for short periods of time, however, can cause nose, throat, lung, and eye irritation; headaches; light-headedness; confusion; increased pulse rate; effects on blood; nausea; vomiting; unconsciousness and possibly coma; and shortening of the menstrual cycle in women.

Swallowing very high levels of acetone can result in unconsciousness and damage to the skin in your mouth. Skin contact can result in irritation and damage to your skin.

The smell and respiratory irritation or burning eyes that occur from moderate levels are excellent warning signs that can help you avoid breathing damaging levels of acetone.

Health effects from long-term exposures are known mostly from animal studies. Kidney, liver, and nerve damage, increased birth defects, and lowered ability to reproduce (males only) occurred in animals exposed long-term. It is not known if people would have these same effects.

How likely is acetone to cause cancer?

The Department of Health and Human Services, the International Agency for Research on Cancer, and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have not classified acetone for carcinogenicity.

Acetone does not cause skin cancer in animals when applied to the skin. We don't know if breathing or swallowing acetone for long periods will cause cancer. Studies of workers exposed to it found no significant risk of death from cancer.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to acetone?

Methods are available to measure the amount of acetone in your breath, blood, and urine. The test can tell you how much acetone you were exposed to, although the amount that

people have naturally in their bodies varies with each person. The tests can't tell you if you will experience any health effects from the exposure.

The test must be performed within 2-3 days after exposure because acetone leaves your body within a few days. These tests are not routinely performed at your doctor's office, but your doctor can take blood or urine samples and send them to a testing laboratory.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA requires that spills of 5,000 pounds or more of acetone be reported.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set a maximum concentration limit in workplace air of 1,000 parts of acetone per million parts of air (1,000 ppm) for an 8-hour workday over a 40-hour week to protect workers. The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) recommends an exposure limit of 250 ppm in workplace air for up to a 10-hour workday over a 40-hour workweek.

Glossary

Carcinogenicity: Ability to cause cancer.
Evaporate: To change into a vapor or a gas.
Ingesting: Taking food or drink into your body.
Long-term: Lasting one year or longer.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 1994. Toxicological profile for acetone. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html> ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about benzene. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-800-232-4636. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It is important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Benzene is a widely used chemical formed from both natural processes and human activities. Breathing benzene can cause drowsiness, dizziness, and unconsciousness; long-term benzene exposure causes effects on the bone marrow and can cause anemia and leukemia. Benzene has been found in at least 1,000 of the 1,684 National Priority List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is benzene?

Benzene is a colorless liquid with a sweet odor. It evaporates into the air very quickly and dissolves slightly in water. It is highly flammable and is formed from both natural processes and human activities.

Benzene is widely used in the United States; it ranks in the top 20 chemicals for production volume. Some industries use benzene to make other chemicals which are used to make plastics, resins, and nylon and other synthetic fibers. Benzene is also used to make some types of rubbers, lubricants, dyes, detergents, drugs, and pesticides. Natural sources of benzene include emissions from volcanoes and forest fires. Benzene is also a natural part of crude oil, gasoline, and cigarette smoke.

What happens to benzene when it enters the environment?

- Industrial processes are the main source of benzene in the environment.
- Benzene can pass into the air from water and soil.
- It reacts with other chemicals in the air and breaks down within a few days.
- Benzene in the air can attach to rain or snow and be carried back down to the ground.

- It breaks down more slowly in water and soil, and can pass through the soil into underground water.
- Benzene does not build up in plants or animals.

How might I be exposed to benzene?

- Outdoor air contains low levels of benzene from tobacco smoke, automobile service stations, exhaust from motor vehicles, and industrial emissions.
- Vapors (or gases) from products that contain benzene, such as glues, paints, furniture wax, and detergents, can also be a source of exposure.
- Air around hazardous waste sites or gas stations will contain higher levels of benzene.
- Working in industries that make or use benzene.

How can benzene affect my health?

Breathing very high levels of benzene can result in death, while high levels can cause drowsiness, dizziness, rapid heart rate, headaches, tremors, confusion, and unconsciousness. Eating or drinking foods containing high levels of benzene can cause vomiting, irritation of the stomach, dizziness, sleepiness, convulsions, rapid heart rate, and death.

The major effect of benzene from long-term exposure is on the blood. Benzene causes harmful effects on the bone

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marrow and can cause a decrease in red blood cells leading to anemia. It can also cause excessive bleeding and can affect the immune system, increasing the chance for infection.

Some women who breathed high levels of benzene for many months had irregular menstrual periods and a decrease in the size of their ovaries, but we do not know for certain that benzene caused the effects. It is not known whether benzene will affect fertility in men.

How likely is benzene to cause cancer?

Long-term exposure to high levels of benzene in the air can cause leukemia, particularly acute myelogenous leukemia, often referred to as AML. This is a cancer of the blood-forming organs. The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has determined that benzene is a known carcinogen. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and the EPA have determined that benzene is carcinogenic to humans.

How can benzene affect children?

Children can be affected by benzene exposure in the same ways as adults. It is not known if children are more susceptible to benzene poisoning than adults.

Benzene can pass from the mother's blood to a fetus. Animal studies have shown low birth weights, delayed bone formation, and bone marrow damage when pregnant animals breathed benzene.

How can families reduce the risks of exposure to benzene?

Benzene exposure can be reduced by limiting contact with gasoline and cigarette smoke. Families are encouraged not to

smoke in their house, in enclosed environments, or near their children.

Is there a medical test to determine whether I've been exposed to benzene?

Several tests can show if you have been exposed to benzene. There is a test for measuring benzene in the breath; this test must be done shortly after exposure. Benzene can also be measured in the blood; however, since benzene disappears rapidly from the blood, this test is only useful for recent exposures.

In the body, benzene is converted to products called metabolites. Certain metabolites can be measured in the urine. The metabolite S-phenylmercapturic acid in urine is a sensitive indicator of benzene exposure. However, this test must be done shortly after exposure and is not a reliable indicator of how much benzene you have been exposed to, since the metabolites may be present in urine from other sources.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA has set the maximum permissible level of benzene in drinking water at 5 parts benzene per billion parts of water (5 ppb).

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set limits of 1 part benzene per million parts of workplace air (1 ppm) for 8 hour shifts and 40 hour work weeks.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2007. Toxicological Profile for Benzene (Update). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Public Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology and Environmental Medicine, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-800-232-4636, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>. ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP). For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It is important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP) is found in many plastics. Exposure to DEHP is generally very low. Increased exposures may come from intravenous fluids delivered through plastic tubing, and from ingesting contaminated foods or water. DEHP is not toxic at the low levels usually present in the environment. In animals, high levels of DEHP damaged the liver and kidney and affected the ability to reproduce. DEHP has been found in at least 733 of the 1,613 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate?

Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (DEHP) is a manufactured chemical that is commonly added to plastics to make them flexible. DEHP is a colorless liquid with almost no odor.

DEHP is present in plastic products such as wall coverings, tablecloths, floor tiles, furniture upholstery, shower curtains, garden hoses, swimming pool liners, rainwear, baby pants, dolls, some toys, shoes, automobile upholstery and tops, packaging film and sheets, sheathing for wire and cable, medical tubing, and blood storage bags.

What happens to DEHP when it enters the environment?

- DEHP is everywhere in the environment because of its use in plastics, but it does not evaporate easily or dissolve in water easily.
- DEHP can be released in small amounts to indoor air from plastic materials, coatings, and flooring.
- It dissolves faster in water if gas, oil, or paint removers are present.
- It attaches strongly to soil particles.
- DEHP in soil or water can be broken down by microorganisms into harmless compounds.

- DEHP does not break down easily when it is deep in the soil or at the bottom of lakes or rivers.
- It is in plants, fish, and other animals, but animals high on the food chain are able to break down DEHP, so tissue levels are usually low.

How might I be exposed to DEHP?

DEHP is usually present at very low levels in:

- Medical products packaged in plastic such as blood products.
- Some foods packaged in plastics, especially fatty foods like milk products, fish or seafood, and oils.
- Well water near waste sites.
- Workplace air or indoor air where DEHP is released, but usually not at levels of concern.
- Fluids from plastic intravenous tubing if used extensively as for kidney dialysis.

How can DEHP affect my health?

At the levels found in the environment, DEHP is not expected to cause harmful health effects in humans. Most of what we know about the health effects of DEHP comes from studies of rats and mice given high amounts of DEHP.

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Harmful effects in animals generally occurred only with high amounts of DEHP or with prolonged exposures. Moreover, absorption and breakdown of DEHP in humans is different than in rats or mice, so the effects seen in rats and mice may not occur in humans.

Rats that breathed DEHP in the air showed no serious harmful effects. Their lifespan and ability to reproduce were not affected.

Brief oral exposure to very high levels of DEHP damaged sperm in mice. Although the effect reversed when exposure ceased, sexual maturity was delayed in the animals.

High amounts of DEHP damaged the liver of rats and mice. Whether or not DEHP contributes to human kidney damage is unclear.

Skin contact with products containing DEHP will probably cause no harmful effects because it cannot be taken up easily through the skin.

How likely is DEHP to cause cancer?

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has determined that DEHP may reasonably be anticipated to be a human carcinogen. The EPA has determined that DEHP is a probable human carcinogen. These determinations were based entirely on liver cancer in rats and mice. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has stated that DEHP cannot be classified as to its carcinogenicity to humans.

How can DEHP affect children?

Children can be exposed to DEHP in the same manner as adults. In addition, small children can be exposed by sucking on or skin contact with plastic toys and pacifiers that contain DEHP, but there is no conclusive evidence of adverse health effects after such exposures. Nonetheless, because of concern for children's health, many toy

manufacturers have discontinued use of DEHP in their products. In pregnant rats and mice exposed to high amounts of DEHP, researchers observed birth defects and fetal deaths.

How can families reduce the risk of exposure to DEHP?

- It is almost impossible to completely avoid contact with some DEHP because it is commonly found in plastics.
- Prevent babies and small children from chewing on plastic objects not designed for that purpose.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to DEHP?

There is a test available that measures a breakdown product of DEHP called mono(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (MEHP) in your urine or blood. This test can only detect recent exposure because DEHP is rapidly broken down and eliminated from your body. This test is not routinely available at the doctor's office because it requires special equipment.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA limits the amount of DEHP that may be present in drinking water to 6 parts of DEHP per billion parts of water (6 ppb).

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) sets a maximum average of 5 milligrams of DEHP per cubic meter of air (5 mg/m³) in the workplace during an 8-hour shift. The short-term (15-minute) exposure limit is 10 mg/m³.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2002. Toxicological Profile for Di(2-ethylhexyl) phthalate (Update). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>. ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about bromodichloromethane. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It's important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Most bromodichloromethane is formed as a by-product when chlorine is added to water-supply systems. Bromodichloromethane is not known to cause adverse health effects in people, but animal studies show that high concentrations can damage the liver and kidneys and affect the brain. Bromodichloromethane has been found at 5 of the 1,518 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is bromodichloromethane?

(Pronounced brō'mō di-klōr'ō mēth'ān')

Bromodichloromethane is a colorless, nonflammable liquid. Small amounts are formed naturally by algae in the oceans. Some of it will dissolve in water, but it readily evaporates into air.

Only small quantities of bromodichloromethane are produced in the United States. The small quantities that are produced are used in laboratories or to make other chemicals. However, most bromodichloromethane is formed as a by-product when chlorine is added to drinking water to kill bacteria.

What happens to bromodichloromethane when it enters the environment?

- Bromodichloromethane released to air is slowly broken down by reactions with other chemicals and sunlight or it can be removed by rain.
- In water, it will evaporate to the air and/or be broken down slowly by bacteria.

- When released to soil, most will evaporate to the air but some of it will be broken down by bacteria.
- Some bromodichloromethane may filter into the groundwater.
- Bromodichloromethane does not build up in the food chain.

How might I be exposed to bromodichloromethane?

- The most likely way people are exposed to bromodichloromethane is by drinking chlorinated water.
- You may breathe vapors released from chlorinated water in a swimming pool or in the home (cooking, washing dishes, bathing, etc.).
- Some bromodichloromethane may enter your body directly through your skin when bathing or swimming.
- People who live near a waste site containing bromodichloromethane could be exposed by drinking contaminated groundwater or breathing vapors released to the air.
- People who work at or live near a laboratory or factory that makes or uses this chemical could be exposed by breathing bromodichloromethane in the air.

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How can bromodichloromethane affect my health?

No studies are available regarding health effects in people exposed to bromodichloromethane.

Animal studies indicate that the liver, kidney, and central nervous system are affected by exposure to bromodichloromethane. The effects of high doses on the central nervous system include sleepiness and incoordination. Longer exposure to lower doses causes damage to the liver and kidneys. There is some evidence from animal studies that bromodichloromethane may cause birth defects at doses high enough to make the mother sick. It is not known if lower doses would cause birth defects.

How likely is bromodichloromethane to cause cancer?

There is evidence that eating or drinking bromodichloromethane causes liver, kidney, and intestinal cancer in rats and mice. The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has determined that bromodichloromethane is reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to bromodichloromethane?

Methods are available to measure low levels of bromodichloromethane in human blood, breath, urine, and fat, but not enough information is available to use such tests to predict if any health effects might occur. Because special equipment is needed, these tests are not usually done in the doctor's office.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA has set a Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 0.1 parts per million (ppm) for the combination of bromodichloromethane and a group of similar compounds (called trihalomethanes) that occur in chlorinated water. The EPA recommends that levels of halomethanes in lakes and streams should be limited to 0.19 ppm to prevent possible health effects from drinking water or eating fish contaminated with this group of chemicals.

Any release to the environment greater than 5,000 pounds of bromodichloromethane must be reported to the EPA.

The federal recommendations have been updated as of July 1999.

Glossary

Carcinogen: A substance that can cause cancer.

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.

Evaporate: To change into a vapor or a gas.

National Priorities List: A list of the nation's worst hazardous waste sites.

ppm: Parts per million.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 1989. Toxicological profile for bromodichloromethane. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html> ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about carbon disulfide. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It's important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Exposure to carbon disulfide can occur by breathing it in the air and by drinking water or eating foods that contain it. Breathing very high levels can be life threatening because of its effects on the nervous system. Breathing low levels for long periods may result in headaches, tiredness, trouble sleeping, and slight changes in the nerves. Carbon disulfide has been found in at least 210 of the 1,430 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is carbon disulfide?

(Pronounced kär/'bən dī-sŭl/'fid')

Pure carbon disulfide is a colorless liquid with a pleasant odor that is like the smell of chloroform. The impure carbon disulfide that is usually used in most industrial processes is a yellowish liquid with an unpleasant odor, like that of rotting radishes.

Carbon disulfide evaporates at room temperature, and the vapor is more than twice as heavy as air. It easily explodes in air and also catches fire very easily.

In nature, small amounts of carbon disulfide are found in gases released to the earth's surface as, for example, in volcanic eruptions or over marshes. Commercial carbon disulfide is made by combining carbon and sulfur at very high temperatures.

What happens to carbon disulfide when it enters the environment?

- The amount of carbon disulfide released into the air through natural processes is difficult to judge because it is so small.

- Carbon disulfide evaporates rapidly when released to the environment.
- Most carbon disulfide in the air and surface water is from manufacturing and processing activities.
- It is found naturally in coastal and ocean waters.
- Carbon disulfide does not stay dissolved in water very long, and it also moves through soils fairly quickly.
- Carbon disulfide does not appear to be taken up in significant amounts by the organisms living in water.

How might I be exposed to carbon disulfide?

- The people most often exposed to carbon disulfide are workers in plants that use carbon disulfide in their manufacturing processes.
- People may be exposed by breathing air, drinking water, or eating foods that contain it.
- People may also be exposed through skin contact with soil, water, or other substances that contain carbon disulfide.

How can carbon disulfide affect my health?

At very high levels, carbon disulfide may be life-threatening because of its effects on the nervous system. People who

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breathed carbon disulfide near an accident involving a railroad car showed changes in breathing and some chest pains.

Some workers who breathed high levels during working hours for at least 6 months had headaches, tiredness, and trouble sleeping. However, these workers may have been exposed to other chemicals besides carbon disulfide. Among workers who breathed lower levels, some developed very slight changes in their nerves.

Studies in animals indicate that carbon disulfide can affect the normal functions of the brain, liver, and heart. After pregnant rats breathed carbon disulfide in the air, some of the newborn rats died or had birth defects.

High concentrations of carbon disulfide have caused skin burns when the chemical accidentally touched people's skin.

How likely is carbon disulfide to cause cancer?

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), and the EPA have not classified carbon disulfide for carcinogenicity.

There are no definitive data in humans or animals that indicate a carcinogenic potential for carbon disulfide.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to carbon disulfide?

One chemical test using urine can be done to tell whether the levels of breakdown substances from carbon disulfide are higher than normal. However, the test is not specific for carbon disulfide exposure.

A second test based on a specific breakdown substance is more sensitive and specific. It also requires special equipment and cannot tell you exactly how much carbon disulfide you were exposed to or predict whether harmful effects will occur.

These tests aren't available at most doctors' offices, but can be done at special laboratories that have the right equipment.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA requires that spills or accidental releases into the environment of 100 pounds or more of carbon disulfide be reported to the EPA.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set a limit of 20 parts of carbon disulfide per million parts of air (20 ppm) for an 8-hour workday for a 40-hour workweek.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) recommends that workroom air levels of carbon disulfide not exceed 1 ppm for a 10-hour workday, 40-hour workweek.

Glossary

Carcinogenicity: Ability of a substance to cause cancer.

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.

Dissolve: To disappear gradually.

Evaporate: To change into vapor or a gas.

References

This ToxFAQs information is taken from the 1996 Toxicological Profile for Carbon Disulfide produced by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service in Atlanta, GA.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html> ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about chromium. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It's important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Exposure to chromium occurs from ingesting contaminated food or drinking water or breathing contaminated workplace air. Chromium(VI) at high levels can damage the nose and can cause cancer. Chromium has been found at 1,036 of the 1,591 National Priority List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is chromium?

Chromium is a naturally occurring element found in rocks, animals, plants, soil, and in volcanic dust and gases. Chromium is present in the environment in several different forms. The most common forms are chromium(0), chromium(III), and chromium(VI). No taste or odor is associated with chromium compounds.

Chromium(III) occurs naturally in the environment and is an essential nutrient. Chromium(VI) and chromium(0) are generally produced by industrial processes.

The metal chromium, which is the chromium(0) form, is used for making steel. Chromium(VI) and chromium(III) are used for chrome plating, dyes and pigments, leather tanning, and wood preserving.

What happens to chromium when it enters the environment?

- Chromium enters the air, water, and soil mostly in the chromium(III) and chromium(VI) forms.
- In air, chromium compounds are present mostly as fine dust particles which eventually settle over land and water.
- Chromium can strongly attach to soil and only a small

amount can dissolve in water and move deeper in the soil to underground water.

- Fish do not accumulate much chromium in their bodies from water.

How might I be exposed to chromium?

- Eating food containing chromium(III).
- Breathing contaminated workplace air or skin contact during use in the workplace.
- Drinking contaminated well water.
- Living near uncontrolled hazardous waste sites containing chromium or industries that use chromium.

How can chromium affect my health?

Chromium(III) is an essential nutrient that helps the body use sugar, protein, and fat.

Breathing high levels of chromium(VI) can cause irritation to the nose, such as runny nose, nosebleeds, and ulcers and holes in the nasal septum.

Ingesting large amounts of chromium(VI) can cause stomach upsets and ulcers, convulsions, kidney and liver damage, and even death.

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Skin contact with certain chromium(VI) compounds can cause skin ulcers. Some people are extremely sensitive to chromium(VI) or chromium(III). Allergic reactions consisting of severe redness and swelling of the skin have been noted.

How likely is chromium to cause cancer?

Several studies have shown that chromium(VI) compounds can increase the risk of lung cancer. Animal studies have also shown an increased risk of cancer.

The World Health Organization (WHO) has determined that chromium(VI) is a human carcinogen.

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has determined that certain chromium(VI) compounds are known to cause cancer in humans.

The EPA has determined that chromium(VI) in air is a human carcinogen.

How can chromium affect children?

We do not know if exposure to chromium will result in birth defects or other developmental effects in people. Birth defects have been observed in animals exposed to chromium(VI).

It is likely that health effects seen in children exposed to high amounts of chromium will be similar to the effects seen in adults.

How can families reduce the risk of exposure to chromium?

Children should avoid playing in soils near uncontrolled hazardous waste sites where chromium may have been discarded.

Although chromium(III) is an essential nutrient, you should avoid excessive use of dietary supplements containing chromium.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to chromium?

Since chromium(III) is an essential element and naturally occurs in food, there will always be some level of chromium in your body. There are tests to measure the level of chromium in hair, urine, and blood. These tests are most useful for people exposed to high levels. These tests cannot determine the exact levels of chromium that you may have been exposed to or predict how the levels in your tissues will affect your health.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

EPA has set a limit of 100 µg chromium(III) and chromium(VI) per liter of drinking water (100 µg/L).

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set limits of 500 µg water soluble chromium(III) compounds per cubic meter of workplace air (500 µg/m³), 1,000 µg/m³ for metallic chromium(0) and insoluble chromium compounds, and 52 µg/m³ for chromium(VI) compounds for 8-hour work shifts and 40-hour work weeks.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2000. Toxicological Profile for Chromium. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs™ Internet address is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>. ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about diethyl phthalate. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. This information is important because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

SUMMARY: Exposure to diethyl phthalate occurs when you use plastics that contain it, and when you eat food from plastic containers made with it. Health effects have not been reported in people exposed to diethyl phthalate. This substance has been found in at least 248 of the 1,430 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is diethyl phthalate?

(Pronounced dī ěth'əl thāl'āt)

Diethyl phthalate is a colorless liquid that has a bitter, disagreeable taste. This synthetic substance is commonly used to make plastics more flexible. Products in which it is found include toothbrushes, automobile parts, tools, toys, and food packaging.

Diethyl phthalate can be released fairly easily from these products, as it is not part of the chain of chemicals (polymers) that makes up the plastic. Diethyl phthalate is also used in cosmetics, insecticides, and aspirin.

What happens to diethyl phthalate when it enters the environment?

- Diethyl phthalate has been found in waste sites and landfills from discarded plastics.
- It may break down in the air.
- It can become attached to particles of dust in the air, and can settle out.
- It is broken down to harmless products by microorganisms in soil and water.
- Small amounts of it can build up in fish and shellfish living in water containing it.

How might I be exposed to diethyl phthalate?

- Eating food that was contained in plastic packaging.
- Eating contaminated fish and shellfish.
- Drinking contaminated water near waste sites and landfills that contain diethyl phthalate.
- Using consumer products that contain it.

How can diethyl phthalate affect my health?

No information is available regarding possible effects caused by diethyl phthalate if you breathe, eat, or drink it, or if it touches your skin. Very high oral doses of diethyl phthalate have caused death in animals, but brief oral exposures to lower doses caused no harmful effects.

Weight gain was decreased in animals that ate high doses of diethyl phthalate for a long time. The liver and kidneys of these animals were larger than normal, but not from any harmful effects of diethyl phthalate.

It is not known if diethyl phthalate causes birth defects in humans. Fewer live babies were born to female animals that were exposed to diethyl phthalate throughout their lives.

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The presence of an extra rib has been noted in newborn rats whose mothers were given very high dietary doses of diethyl phthalate, but this effect is not considered harmful by all scientists.

Some birth defects occurred in rats whose mothers received high doses of diethyl phthalate by injection during pregnancy. Humans are not exposed to diethyl phthalate by this route.

Diethyl phthalate can be mildly irritating when applied to the skin of animals. It can also be slightly irritating when put directly into the eyes of animals.

How likely is diethyl phthalate to cause cancer?

The EPA has determined that diethyl phthalate is not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity in humans.

Diethyl phthalate placed directly on the skin of rats daily for 2 years was not carcinogenic. Liver tumors were seen in mice that had diethyl phthalate placed directly on their skin daily for 2 years. This type of tumor is common in mice, and the smallest dose resulted in a similar number of tumors as the largest dose.

It is not clear if diethyl phthalate will cause a similar effect in humans. Other studies of cancer in humans or animals exposed to diethyl phthalate were not located.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to diethyl phthalate?

There is no routine medical test to show if you have been exposed to diethyl phthalate. However, it has been measured in semen, fat, and kidney tissue in laboratory studies. These

tests aren't available at most doctors' offices, but can be done at special laboratories that have the right equipment.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA requires that spills or accidental releases into the environment of 1,000 pounds or more of diethyl phthalate be reported to the EPA.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) and the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) recommend a maximum concentration of 5 milligrams of diethyl phthalate per cubic meter of air (5 mg/m³) in workplace air for an 8- to 10-hour workday, 40-hour workweek.

Glossary

Carcinogenicity: Ability to cause cancer.

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.

Insecticide: Substance that kills insects.

Milligram (mg): One thousandth of a gram.

Oral: Taken by mouth.

Synthetic: Made by humans.

Tumor: An abnormal mass of tissue.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 1995. Toxicological profile for diethyl phthalate (update). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html> ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about di-*n*-butyl phthalate. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It is important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Di-*n*-butyl phthalate is a manufactured chemical that is added to plastics, paint, glue, hair spray, and other household products. It is commonly found in the environment, and most people are exposed to low levels in the air, water, and food. No harmful effects have been found in humans. In laboratory animals, oral exposure to very high levels can cause impaired reproduction and developmental effects. This substance has been found in at least 471 of the 1,585 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is di-*n*-butylphthalate? (Pronounced di n byewt'yl thal'ate)

Di-*n*-butyl phthalate is a manufactured chemical that does not occur naturally. It is an odorless and oily liquid that is colorless to faint yellow in color. It is slightly soluble in water and does not evaporate easily.

Di-*n*-butyl phthalate is used to make plastics more flexible and is also in carpet backings, paints, glue, insect repellents, hair spray, nail polish, and rocket fuel.

What happens to di-*n*-butylphthalate when it enters the environment?

- Di-*n*-butyl phthalate is released to air as a vapor. It can react with other chemicals in the air and is usually broken down within a few days. Di-*n*-butyl phthalate can also attach to particles in the air and eventually settle to the land and water.
- Most of the di-*n*-butyl phthalate in water attaches to sediment and settles out of the water or is broken down by bacteria. Small amounts may evaporate to the air.
- When released to the soil, it attaches to soil particles and is broken down by bacteria.
- There is no evidence that it builds up in the food chain.

How might I be exposed to di-*n*-butylphthalate?

- Most people are probably exposed to low levels of di-*n*-butyl phthalate in the air because it is used in so many household products.
- People who use products which contain di-*n*-butyl phthalate, such as nail polish, may be exposed by breathing it in the air or getting it on their skin.
- The general population may also be exposed by eating food containing di-*n*-butyl phthalate, such as fish and shellfish, or food which is packaged or stored in materials containing di-*n*-butyl phthalate.
- If you work or live near a factory where di-*n*-butyl phthalate is made or used, you could be exposed to higher than usual levels.
- People living near uncontrolled hazardous waste sites may also be exposed to higher than usual levels of di-*n*-butyl phthalate.

How can di-*n*-butylphthalate affect my health?

Di-*n*-butyl phthalate appears to have relatively low toxicity. Adverse effects have not been reported in humans as a result of exposure to di-*n*-butyl phthalate.

In laboratory animals, studies show that eating large amounts of di-*n*-butyl phthalate can affect their ability to

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reproduce. Sperm production can decrease, but returns to near normal levels when exposure stops. Large amounts of di-*n*-butyl phthalate repeatedly applied to the skin for a long time can cause mild irritation. We do not know if similar effects would occur in humans.

How likely is di-*n*-butylphthalate to cause cancer?

There have been no cancer studies in humans and the one study in laboratory animals is inadequate. The EPA has determined that di-*n*-butyl phthalate is not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity based on inadequate evidence in both humans and animals.

How can di-*n*-butylphthalate affect children?

It is likely that health effects seen in children exposed to high levels of di-*n*-butyl phthalate will be similar to the effects seen in adults. We do not know whether children differ from adults in their susceptibility to di-*n*-butyl phthalate.

We do not know if exposure to di-*n*-butyl phthalate will result in birth defects or other developmental effects in people. Birth defects have been observed in laboratory animals exposed to high levels of di-*n*-butyl phthalate during development. Death, low body weights, skeletal effects, cleft palate, and damage to the testes have been observed in animals exposed during development.

How can families reduce the risk of exposure to di-*n*-butylphthalate?

Di-*n*-butyl phthalate is used in many household products. The level of di-*n*-butyl phthalate in a product is higher when the product is new than when the product is old. Because di-*n*-butyl phthalate may be in some toys, children chewing on such toys could be exposed; however, no measurements have yet been made to show whether children are exposed in this way.

Children should avoid playing in soils near uncontrolled hazardous waste sites where di-*n*-butyl phthalate may have been discarded.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to di-*n*-butylphthalate?

Tests are available to measure di-*n*-butyl phthalate in blood and body tissues, and its major breakdown products in urine. However, these tests cannot determine whether you will experience health effects or be used to predict the nature or severity of any effects. Because special equipment is needed, these tests are not usually done in the doctor's office.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA recommends that levels of di-*n*-butyl phthalate in lakes and streams should be limited to 34 parts of di-*n*-butyl phthalate per million parts of water (34 ppm) to prevent possible human health effects from drinking water or eating fish contaminated with this chemical.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set a limit of 5 milligrams of di-*n*-butyl phthalate per cubic meter of workplace air (5 mg/m³) for 8 hour shifts and 40 hour work weeks.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2001. Toxicological Profile for Di-*n*-Butyl Phthalate. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html> ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about perchlorates. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It is important you understand this information because these substances may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration of exposure, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Solid perchlorates are very reactive chemicals that are used mainly in fireworks, explosives, and rocket motors. The general population may be exposed to perchlorate from contaminated drinking water, food, and milk. High levels of perchlorate can affect the thyroid gland, which in turn can alter the function of many organs in the body. Developing organisms can be especially susceptible. The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) reported that perchlorate has been found in 40 of the 1547 National Priority List sites.

What are perchlorates?

Perchlorates are colorless salts that have no odor. There are five perchlorate salts that are manufactured in large amounts: magnesium perchlorate, potassium perchlorate, ammonium perchlorate, sodium perchlorate, and lithium perchlorate. Perchlorate salts are solids that dissolve easily in water.

The health effects of perchlorate salts are due to the perchlorate itself and not to the other component (i.e., magnesium, ammonium, potassium, etc.).

One place where perchlorate occurs naturally is in saltpeter deposits in Chile, where the saltpeter is used to make fertilizer. In the past, the United States used a lot of this fertilizer on tobacco plants, but now uses very little. Perchlorates are very reactive chemicals that are used mainly in explosives, fireworks, and rocket motors. The solid booster rocket of the space shuttle is almost 70% ammonium perchlorate.

Perchlorates are also used for making other chemicals. Many years ago, perchlorate was used as a medication to treat an over-reactive thyroid gland.

What happens to perchlorate when it enters the environment?

- Normally, perchlorate does not remain in soil because it washes away with rain water. However, in arid environments, it may remain in soil to provide a potential for dermal exposure.
- Perchlorate will eventually end up in ground water.
- We do not know exactly how long perchlorate will last in water and soil, but the information available indicates that it is a very long time, that is, many years.

- Perchlorates have been found in milk and food.

How might I be exposed to perchlorate?

Perchlorates entered the environment where rockets were made, tested, and taken apart. Factories that make or use perchlorates may also release them to soil and water.

- Drinking water that is contaminated with perchlorate. Most contaminated water supplies are found near sites where perchlorate has been found.
- Eating food, including milk, contaminated with perchlorate.
- Living near factories that make fireworks, flares, or other explosive devices, or living near a waste site or a rocket manufacturing or testing facility.
- Smoking or chewing tobacco may expose you to perchlorates because a variety of tobacco products contain perchlorate.

How can perchlorate affect my health?

Perchlorate affects the ability of the thyroid gland to take up iodine. Iodine is needed to make thyroid hormones that regulate many body functions after they are released into the blood. Perchlorate's inhibition of iodine uptake must be great enough to affect the thyroid before it is considered harmful. Healthy volunteers who took about 35 milligrams (35 mg) of perchlorate every day for 14 days showed no signs of abnormal functioning of their thyroid gland or any other health problem; however, it did inhibit iodide uptake by the thyroid. Studies of workers exposed for years to approximately the same amount of perchlorate found no evidence of alterations in the worker's

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thyroids, livers, kidneys, or blood. However, there is concern that exposure of people to higher amounts of perchlorate for a long time may lower the level of thyroid activity leading to hypothyroidism. Low levels of thyroid hormones in the blood may lead to adverse effects on the skin, cardiovascular system, pulmonary system, kidneys, gastrointestinal tract, liver, blood, neuromuscular system, nervous system, skeleton, male and female reproductive system, and numerous endocrine organs. Studies in animals also have shown that the thyroid gland is the main target of toxicity for perchlorate. Animal studies provided inconclusive results regarding effects of perchlorate on the immune system. Perchlorate did not affect reproduction in a study in rats.

How likely is perchlorate to cause cancer?

There are no adequate studies of exposure to perchlorate and cancer in humans. Long-term exposure to perchlorate induced thyroid cancer in rats and mice, but there are reasons to believe that humans are less likely than rodents to develop this type of cancer. The National Academy of Sciences (NAS) concluded that based on the understanding of the biology of human and rodent thyroid tumors, it is unlikely that perchlorate poses a risk of thyroid cancer in humans. Perchlorate has not been classified for carcinogenic effects by the Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), the EPA, or the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

How can perchlorate affect children?

Children are more likely to be affected by perchlorate than adults because thyroid hormones are essential for normal growth and development. Perchlorate has been found in breast milk. Limited studies of thyroid function of babies and young children whose mothers were exposed to perchlorate in their drinking water have not indicated thyroid abnormalities associated with perchlorate. Studies in animals have shown that perchlorate can alter the thyroid gland in the newborn animals. Studies in rats also found alterations in the brain from pups born to rats exposed to perchlorate while pregnant; however, as rats are more sensitive

to agents that disturb thyroid function than are humans, the relevance of rat studies to humans is limited.

How can families reduce the risk of exposure to perchlorate?

- It is very unlikely that perchlorate is present in the average home or apartment.
- Use bottled water if you live near an area where perchlorate has been found and you have concerns about the presence of perchlorate in your tap water.
- Prevent children from playing in dirt or eating dirt if you live near a waste site that has perchlorates.
- Contact local water purveyors, health agencies, state environmental agencies, or EPA regional offices if you have any questions.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to perchlorate?

There are no routine medical tests to measure perchlorate in the body, but it can be measured in the urine with special tests. Because perchlorate leaves the body fairly rapidly, perchlorate in urine only indicates recent exposure and is not an indication of any adverse health effects.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA is currently evaluating whether regulation of perchlorate in drinking water would be appropriate for reducing risks to human health. Also, other federal agencies, including the United States Department of Agriculture, the Food and Drug Administration, and the Department of Defense, are also working on this.

Reference

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2005. Toxicological Profile for Perchlorates (Draft for Public Comment). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology and Environmental Medicine, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>. ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about ethylbenzene. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-800-232-4636. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It is important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Ethylbenzene is a colorless liquid found in a number of products including gasoline and paints. Breathing very high levels can cause dizziness and throat and eye irritation. Breathing lower levels has resulted in hearing effects and kidney damage in animals. Ethylbenzene has been found in at least 829 of 1,689 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is ethylbenzene?

Ethylbenzene is a colorless, flammable liquid that smells like gasoline.

It is naturally found in coal tar and petroleum and is also found in manufactured products such as inks, pesticides, and paints.

Ethylbenzene is used primarily to make another chemical, styrene. Other uses include as a solvent, in fuels, and to make other chemicals.

What happens to ethylbenzene when it enters the environment?

- Ethylbenzene moves easily into the air from water and soil.
- It takes about 3 days for ethylbenzene to be broken down in air into other chemicals.
- In surface water, ethylbenzene breaks down by reacting with other chemicals found naturally in water.
- Ethylbenzene can move through soil into groundwater
- In soil, it is broken down by bacteria.

How might I be exposed to ethylbenzene?

- If you live in a city or near many factories or heavily traveled highways, you may be exposed to ethylbenzene in air.
- Releases of ethylbenzene into the air occur from burning oil, gas, and coal and from industries using ethylbenzene.

- Ethylbenzene is not often found in drinking water. Higher levels may be found in residential drinking water wells near landfills, waste sites, or leaking underground fuel storage tanks.
- Working in an industry where ethylbenzene is used or made.
- Using products containing it, such as gasoline, carpet glues, varnishes, and paints.

How can ethylbenzene affect my health?

Exposure to high levels of ethylbenzene in air for short periods can cause eye and throat irritation. Exposure to higher levels can result in dizziness.

Irreversible damage to the inner ear and hearing has been observed in animals exposed to relatively low concentrations of ethylbenzene for several days to weeks.

Exposure to relatively low concentrations of ethylbenzene in air for several months to years causes kidney damage in animals.

How likely is ethylbenzene to cause cancer?

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that ethylbenzene is a possible human carcinogen.

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How can ethylbenzene affect children?

There are no studies evaluating the effects of ethylbenzene exposure on children or immature animals. It is likely that children would have the same health effects as adults. We do not know whether children would be more sensitive than adults to the effects of ethylbenzene.

We do not know if ethylbenzene will cause birth defects in humans. Minor birth defects and low birth weight have occurred in newborn animals whose mothers were exposed to ethylbenzene in air during pregnancy.

How can families reduce the risks of exposure to ethylbenzene?

- Use adequate ventilation to reduce exposure to ethylbenzene vapors from consumer products such as gasoline, pesticides, varnishes and paints, and newly installed carpeting.
- Sometimes older children sniff household chemicals, including ethylbenzene, in an attempt to get high. Talk with your children about the dangers of sniffing chemicals.
- Household chemicals should be stored out of reach of children to prevent accidental poisoning. Always store household chemicals in their original containers; never store them in containers that children would find attractive to eat or drink from, such as old soda bottles. Gasoline should be stored in a gasoline can with a locked cap.

Is there a medical test to determine whether I've been exposed to ethylbenzene?

Ethylbenzene is found in the blood, urine, breath, and some body tissues of exposed people. The most common way to test for ethylbenzene is in the urine. This test measures substances formed by the breakdown of ethylbenzene. Because these substances leave the body very quickly, this test needs to be done within a few hours after exposure occurs.

These tests can show you were exposed to ethylbenzene, but cannot predict the kind of health effects that might occur.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA has determined that exposure to ethylbenzene in drinking water at concentrations of 30 ppm for 1 day or 3 ppm for 10 days is not expected to cause any adverse effects in a child.

The EPA has determined that lifetime exposure to 0.7 ppm ethylbenzene is not expected to cause any adverse effects.

The Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) has limited workers' exposure to an average of 100 ppm for an 8-hour workday, 40-hour workweek.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2007. Toxicological Profile for Ethylbenzene (Draft for Public Comment). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Public Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology and Environmental Medicine, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-800-232-4636, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>. ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about methylene chloride. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It's important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Exposure to methylene chloride occurs mostly from breathing contaminated air, but may also occur through skin contact or by drinking contaminated water. Breathing in large amounts of methylene chloride can damage the central nervous system. Contact of eyes or skin with methylene chloride can result in burns. Methylene chloride has been found in at least 882 of 1,569 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is methylene chloride?

Methylene chloride is a colorless liquid with a mild, sweet odor. Another name for it is dichloromethane. Methylene chloride does not occur naturally in the environment.

Methylene chloride is used as an industrial solvent and as a paint stripper. It may also be found in some aerosol and pesticide products and is used in the manufacture of photographic film.

What happens to methylene chloride when it enters the environment?

- Methylene chloride is mainly released to the environment in air. About half of the methylene chloride in air disappears in 53 to 127 days.
- Methylene chloride does not easily dissolve in water, but small amounts may be found in drinking water.
- We do not expect methylene chloride to build up in plants or animals.

How might I be exposed to methylene chloride?

- The most likely way to be exposed to methylene chloride is by breathing contaminated air.
- Breathing the vapors given off by products containing methylene chloride. Exposure to high levels of methylene chloride is likely if methylene chloride or a product containing it is used in a room with inadequate ventilation.

How can methylene chloride affect my health?

If you breathe in large amounts of methylene chloride you may feel unsteady, dizzy, and have nausea and a tingling or numbness of your finger and toes. A person breathing smaller amounts of methylene chloride may become less attentive and less accurate in tasks requiring hand-eye coordination. Skin contact with methylene chloride causes burning and redness of the skin.

How likely is methylene chloride to cause cancer?

We do not know if methylene chloride can cause cancer in humans. An increased cancer risk was seen in mice

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breathing large amounts of methylene chloride for a long time.

The World Health Organization (WHO) has determined that methylene chloride may cause cancer in humans.

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has determined that methylene chloride can be reasonably anticipated to be a cancer-causing chemical.

The EPA has determined that methylene chloride is a probable cancer-causing agent in humans.

How can methylene chloride affect children?

It is likely that health effects seen in children exposed to high amounts of methylene chloride will be similar to the effects seen in adults. We do not know if methylene chloride can affect the ability of people to have children or if it causes birth defects. Some birth defects have been seen in animals inhaling very high levels of methylene chloride.

How can families reduce the risk of exposure to methylene chloride?

- Families may be exposed to methylene chloride while using products such as paint removers. Such products should always be used in well-ventilated areas and skin contact should be avoided.
- Children should not be allowed to remain near indoor paint removal activities.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to methylene chloride?

- Several tests can measure exposure to methylene chloride.

These tests are not routinely available in your doctor's office.

- Methylene chloride can be detected in the air you breathe out and in your blood. These tests are only useful for detecting exposures that have occurred within a few days.
- It is also possible to measure carboxyhemoglobin (a chemical formed in the blood as methylene chloride breaks down in the body) in the blood or formic acid (a breakdown product of methylene chloride) in the urine. These tests are not specific for methylene chloride.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

- The EPA requires that releases of methylene chloride of 1,000 pounds or more be reported to the federal government.
- The EPA recommends that exposure of children to methylene chloride be limited to less than 10 milligrams per liter of drinking water (10 mg/L) for 1 day or 2 mg/L for 10 days.
- The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) has established limits on the amounts of methylene chloride that can remain after processing of spices, hops extract, and decaffeinated coffee.
- The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set limits of 25 parts methylene chloride per million parts of workplace air (25 ppm) for 8-hour shifts and 40-hour work weeks.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2000. Toxicological Profile for methylene chloride. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs™ Internet address is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>. ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about toluene. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It's important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Exposure to toluene occurs from breathing contaminated workplace air, in automobile exhaust, some consumer products paints, paint thinners, fingernail polish, lacquers, and adhesives. Toluene affects the nervous system. Toluene has been found at 959 of the 1,591 National Priority List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency

What is toluene?

Toluene is a clear, colorless liquid with a distinctive smell. Toluene occurs naturally in crude oil and in the tolu tree. It is also produced in the process of making gasoline and other fuels from crude oil and making coke from coal.

Toluene is used in making paints, paint thinners, fingernail polish, lacquers, adhesives, and rubber and in some printing and leather tanning processes.

What happens to toluene when it enters the environment?

Toluene enters the environment when you use materials that contain it. It can also enter surface water and groundwater from spills of solvents and petroleum products as well as from leaking underground storage tanks at gasoline stations and other facilities.

When toluene-containing products are placed in landfills or waste disposal sites, the toluene can enter the soil or water near the waste site.

Toluene does not usually stay in the environment long.

Toluene does not concentrate or buildup to high levels in animals.

How might I be exposed to toluene?

Breathing contaminated workplace air or automobile exhaust.

Working with gasoline, kerosene, heating oil, paints, and lacquers.

Drinking contaminated well-water.

Living near uncontrolled hazardous waste sites containing toluene products.

How can toluene affect my health?

Toluene may affect the nervous system. Low to moderate levels can cause tiredness, confusion, weakness, drunken-type actions, memory loss, nausea, loss of appetite, and

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hearing and color vision loss. These symptoms usually disappear when exposure is stopped.

Inhaling High levels of toluene in a short time can make you feel light-headed, dizzy, or sleepy. It can also cause unconsciousness, and even death.

High levels of toluene may affect your kidneys.

How likely is toluene to cause cancer?

Studies in humans and animals generally indicate that toluene does not cause cancer.

The EPA has determined that the carcinogenicity of toluene can not be classified.

How can toluene affect children?

It is likely that health effects seen in children exposed to toluene will be similar to the effects seen in adults. Some studies in animals suggest that babies may be more sensitive than adults.

Breathing very high levels of toluene during pregnancy can result in children with birth defects and retard mental abilities, and growth. We do not know if toluene harms the unborn child if the mother is exposed to low levels of toluene during pregnancy.

How can families reduce the risk of exposure to toluene?

- Use toluene-containing products in well-ventilated areas.

- When not in use, toluene-containing products should be tightly covered to prevent evaporation into the air.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to toluene?

There are tests to measure the level of toluene or its breakdown products in exhaled air, urine, and blood. To determine if you have been exposed to toluene, your urine or blood must be checked within 12 hours of exposure. Several other chemicals are also changed into the same breakdown products as toluene, so some of these tests are not specific for toluene.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

EPA has set a limit of 1 milligram per liter of drinking water (1 mg/L).

Discharges, releases, or spills of more than 1,000 pounds of toluene must be reported to the National Response Center.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration has set a limit of 200 parts toluene per million of workplace air (200 ppm).

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2000. Toxicological Profile for Toluene. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs™ Internet address is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>. ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about xylene. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-800-232-4636. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It is important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Exposure to xylene occurs in the workplace and when you use paint, gasoline, paint thinners and other products that contain it. People who breathe high levels may have dizziness, confusion, and a change in their sense of balance. Xylene has been found in at least 840 of the 1,684 National Priority List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is xylene?

There are three forms of xylene in which the methyl groups vary on the benzene ring: *meta*-xylene, *ortho*-xylene, and *para*-xylene (*m*-, *o*-, and *p*-xylene). These different forms are referred to as isomers.

Xylene is a colorless, sweet-smelling liquid that catches on fire easily. It occurs naturally in petroleum and coal tar. Chemical industries produce xylene from petroleum. It is one of the top 30 chemicals produced in the United States in terms of volume.

Xylene is used as a solvent and in the printing, rubber, and leather industries. It is also used as a cleaning agent, a thinner for paint, and in paints and varnishes. It is found in small amounts in airplane fuel and gasoline.

What happens to xylene when it enters the environment?

- Xylene evaporates quickly from the soil and surface water into the air.
- In the air, it is broken down by sunlight into other less harmful chemicals in a couple of days.
- It is broken down by microorganisms in soil and water.
- Only a small amount of it builds up in fish, shellfish, plants, and other animals living in xylene-contaminated water.

How might I be exposed to xylene?

- Using a variety of consumer products including gasoline, paint varnish, shellac, rust preventatives, and cigarette smoke. Xylene can be absorbed through the respiratory tract and through the skin.
- Ingesting xylene-contaminated food or water, although these levels are likely to be very low.
- Working in a job that involves the use of xylene such as painters, paint industry workers, biomedical laboratory workers, automobile garage workers, metal workers, and furniture refinishers.

How can xylene affect my health?

No health effects have been noted at the background levels that people are exposed to on a daily basis.

High levels of exposure for short or long periods can cause headaches, lack of muscle coordination, dizziness, confusion, and changes in one's sense of balance. Exposure of people to high levels of xylene for short periods can also cause irritation of the skin, eyes, nose, and throat; difficulty in breathing; problems with the lungs; delayed reaction time; memory difficulties; stomach discomfort; and possibly changes in the liver and kidneys. It can cause unconsciousness and even death at very high levels.

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How likely is xylene to cause cancer?

Both the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and the EPA have found that there is insufficient information to determine whether or not xylene is carcinogenic.

How can xylene affect children?

The effects of xylene have not been studied in children, but it is likely that they would be similar to those seen in exposed adults. Although there is no direct evidence, children may be more sensitive to acute inhalation exposure than adults because their narrower airways would be more sensitive to swelling effects.

Studies of unborn animals indicate that high concentrations of xylene may cause increased numbers of deaths, and delayed growth and development. In many instances, these same concentrations also cause damage to the mothers. We do not know if xylene harms the unborn child if the mother is exposed to low levels of xylene during pregnancy.

How can families reduce the risks of exposure to xylene?

- Exposure to xylene as solvents (in paints or gasoline) can be reduced if the products are used with adequate ventilation and if they are stored in tightly closed containers out of the reach of small children.
- Sometimes older children sniff household chemicals in attempt to get high. Talk with your children about the dangers of sniffing xylene.
- If products containing xylene are spilled on the skin, then the excess should be wiped off and the area cleaned with soap and water.

Is there a medical test to determine whether I've been exposed to xylene?

Laboratory tests can detect xylene or its breakdown products in exhaled air, blood, or urine. There is a high degree of agreement between the levels of exposure to xylene and the levels of xylene breakdown products in the urine. However, a urine sample must be provided very soon after exposure ends because xylene quickly leaves the body. These tests are not routinely available at your doctor's office because they require special equipment.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA set a limit of 10 parts xylene per million parts drinking water (10 ppm).

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set limits of 100 parts xylene per million parts of workplace air (100 ppm) for 8 hour shifts and 40 hour work weeks.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2007. Toxicological Profile for Xylene (Update). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Public Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology and Environmental Medicine, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-800-232-4636, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>. ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about *n*-hexane. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It's important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: *n*-Hexane is mixed with solvents for a number of uses. Inhaling *n*-hexane causes nerve damage and paralysis of the arms and legs. Some people abuse products containing *n*-hexane by inhaling it to get "high." This substance has been found in at least 60 of the 1,467 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What is *n*-hexane?

(Pronounced ěn hĕk' sĕn)

n-Hexane is a chemical made from crude oil. Pure *n*-hexane is a colorless liquid with a slightly disagreeable odor. It is highly flammable, and its vapors can be explosive.

Pure *n*-hexane is used in laboratories. Most of the *n*-hexane used in industry is mixed with similar chemicals called solvents. The major use for solvents containing *n*-hexane is to extract vegetable oils from crops such as soybeans.

These solvents are also used as cleaning agents in the printing, textile, furniture, and shoemaking industries. Certain kinds of special glues used in the roofing and shoe and leather industries also contain *n*-hexane. Several consumer products contain *n*-hexane, such as gasoline, quick-drying glues used in various hobbies, and rubber cement.

What happens to *n*-hexane when it enters the environment?

- n*-Hexane enters the environment during its manufacture and use.

- It evaporates very easily into the air where it is broken down in a few days.
- It dissolves only slightly in water.
- Most of *n*-hexane spilled in water will float on the surface where it evaporates into the air.
- If *n*-hexane is spilled on the ground, most of it will evaporate before it can soak into the soil.
- n*-Hexane is not concentrated by plants, fish, or animals.

How might I be exposed to *n*-hexane?

- You are most likely to be exposed to *n*-hexane by breathing in air contaminated with it.
- You may be exposed if you use products containing it at work.
- Since it is in gasoline, nearly everyone is exposed to very small amounts of *n*-hexane in the air.
- Exposure can occur at home if you use products containing *n*-hexane without proper ventilation.

How can *n*-hexane affect my health?

The only people known to have been affected by exposure to *n*-hexane used it at work. Breathing large amounts caused numbness in the feet and hands, followed by muscle

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weakness in the feet and lower legs. Continued exposure led to paralysis of the arms and legs. If removed from the exposure, the workers recovered in 6 months to a year.

In laboratory studies, animals exposed to high levels of *n*-hexane in air had signs of nerve damage. Some animals also had lung damage. In other studies, rats exposed to very high levels of *n*-hexane had damage to sperm-forming cells.

How likely is *n*-hexane to cause cancer?

There is no evidence that *n*-hexane causes cancer in people or animals.

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS), International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and the EPA have not classified *n*-hexane for carcinogenicity.

How can *n*-hexane affect children?

Since most exposure occurs at work, children aren't likely to be exposed to levels of *n*-hexane that cause problems. We don't know if the effects seen in children would be different than those seen in adults.

Sometimes older children inhale or "sniff" household chemicals in an attempt to get "high." This has caused paralysis of the arms and legs of teenagers in the U.S. and Europe.

How can families reduce the risk of exposure to *n*-hexane?

- Teach your children and teenagers the dangers of inhaling products that contain *n*-hexane.
- Keep products containing *n*-hexane (quick-drying glues and cements) out of the reach of children.

- Maintain proper ventilation when using these products.
- Never store household chemicals in containers, such as old soda bottles, that children might find attractive.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to *n*-hexane?

If you have been exposed to harmful amounts of *n*-hexane, the amount of one of its breakdown products will probably be increased in your urine. Your doctor can send a sample to a specialized laboratory. This test can only detect *n*-hexane exposure that occurred within 2 to 3 days of testing.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA requires that spills or accidental releases of 5,000 pounds or more of *n*-hexane be reported to the EPA.

The National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) recommends exposure to no more than 50 parts per million (ppm) in workplace air. The Occupational Health and Safety Administration (OSHA) has set a permissible exposure limit of 500 ppm for *n*-hexane in workplace air.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 1999. Toxicological profile for *n*-hexane. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html> ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about dichlorobenzenes. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It is important you understand this information because these substances may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Exposure to dichlorobenzenes mostly occurs from breathing indoor air or workplace air. Exposure to high levels of 1,2- or 1,4-dichlorobenzene may be very irritating to your eyes and nose and cause difficult breathing, and an upset stomach. Extremely high exposures to 1,4-dichlorobenzene can result in dizziness, headaches, and liver problems. 1,2-, 1,3-, and 1,4-Dichlorobenzenes have been identified in at least 281, 175, and 330, respectively, of the 1,662 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What are dichlorobenzenes?

There are three dichlorobenzene isomers- 1,2-dichlorobenzene, 1,3-dichlorobenzene, and 1,4-dichlorobenzene. Dichlorobenzenes do not occur naturally. 1,2-Dichlorobenzene is a colorless to pale yellow liquid used to make herbicides. 1,3-Dichlorobenzene is a colorless liquid used to make herbicides, insecticides, medicine, and dyes. 1,4-Dichlorobenzene, the most important of the three chemicals, is a colorless to white solid with a strong, pungent odor. When exposed to air, it slowly changes from a solid to a vapor. Most people can smell 1,4-dichlorobenzene in the air at very low levels.

What happens to dichlorobenzenes when they enter the environment?

- 1,4-Dichlorobenzene enters the environment when it is used in mothballs and in toilet-deodorizer blocks. Very little enters the environment from hazardous waste sites.
- Some 1,2- and 1,3-dichlorobenzenes are released into the environment when used to make herbicides and when people use products that contain these chemicals.
- Dichlorobenzenes do not dissolve easily in water, the small amounts that enter water quickly evaporate into the air.
- Sometimes, dichlorobenzenes bind to soil and sediment. Dichlorobenzenes in soil usually are not easily broken down by

soil organisms. Evidence suggests that plants and fish absorb dichlorobenzenes.

How might I be exposed to dichlorobenzenes?

- You may be exposed to 1,4-dichlorobenzene by breathing vapors from products used in the home or in buildings, such as air fresheners, mothballs, and toilet-deodorizer blocks. 1,2-dichlorobenzene and 1,3-dichlorobenzene are not found frequently in the air of homes and buildings because these chemicals are not used in household products.
- You may be exposed to very low levels of dichlorobenzenes in drinking water. You are not likely to be exposed to dichlorobenzenes in soil.
- You may also be exposed to low levels of dichlorobenzenes in beef, pork, chicken, eggs, baked goods, soft drinks, butter, peanut butter, fruits, vegetables, and fish.

How can dichlorobenzenes affect my health?

Very little is known about the health effects of 1,3-dichlorobenzene, especially in humans, but they are likely to be similar to those of 1,2- and 1,4-dichlorobenzene.

Inhaling the vapor or dusts of 1,2-dichlorobenzene and 1,4-dichlorobenzene at very high concentrations could be very irritating to your eyes and nose and cause burning and tearing

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of the eyes, coughing, difficult breathing, and an upset stomach. Dizziness, headaches, and liver problems have also been observed in people exposed to very high levels of 1,4-dichlorobenzene. There is limited evidence that inhaling 1,4-dichlorobenzene may decrease lung function.

People who have eaten 1,4-dichlorobenzene products regularly for long periods (months to years) developed skin blotches and anemia. 1,4-Dichlorobenzene might cause a burning feeling in your skin if you hold mothballs or toilet-deodorizer blocks against your skin for a long time.

Breathing or eating any of the dichlorobenzenes caused harmful effects in the liver of laboratory animals. Animal studies also found that 1,2- and 1,4-dichlorobenzene caused effects in the kidneys and blood, and that 1,3-dichlorobenzene caused thyroid and pituitary effects.

How likely are dichlorobenzenes to cause cancer?

The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has determined that 1,4-dichlorobenzene may reasonably be anticipated to be a carcinogen. There is no direct evidence that 1,4-dichlorobenzene can cause cancer in humans. However, animals given very high levels in water developed liver tumors. 1,2-Dichlorobenzene was not carcinogenic in laboratory animals and 1,3-dichlorobenzene has not been tested for its potential to cause cancer. Both the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) and the EPA concluded that 1,2- and 1,3-dichlorobenzene are not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity.

How can dichlorobenzenes affect children?

Children who are exposed to dichlorobenzenes are likely to exhibit the same effects as adults, although this is not known for certain. Children can also be exposed to dichlorobenzenes prenatally, because all three isomers have been detected in placenta samples, as well as through breast feeding. There is no reliable evidence suggesting that dichlorobenzenes cause birth defects, although animal data raise concern for effects of 1,4-dichlorobenzene on postnatal development of the nervous system.

How can families reduce the risk of exposure to dichlorobenzenes?

Exposure of children to 1,4-dichlorobenzene can be minimized by discouraging them from playing with, swallowing, or having skin contact with products containing 1,4-dichlorobenzene. These items should be stored out of reach of young children and kept in their original containers to prevent accidental poisonings. Keep your Poison Control Center's number by the phone.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to dichlorobenzenes?

Several tests can be used to show if you have been exposed to dichlorobenzenes. The most commonly used tests measure their dichlorophenol breakdown products in urine and blood. The presence of the dichlorophenol breakdown products in the urine indicates a person has been exposed to dichlorobenzenes within the previous day or two. Another test measures the levels of dichlorobenzenes in your blood, but this is used less often. These tests require special equipment that is not routinely available in a doctor's office, but they can be performed in a special laboratory. Neither of these tests can be used to show how high the level of dichlorobenzene exposure was or to predict whether harmful health effects will follow.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

EPA regulates the levels of dichlorobenzenes that are allowable in drinking water. The highest level of 1,4-dichlorobenzene allowed in drinking water is 0.075 parts 1,4-dichlorobenzene per 1 million parts of water (0.075 ppm).

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set a limit for 1,4-dichlorobenzene of 75 parts 1,4-dichlorobenzene per 1 million parts of air (75 ppm) in the workplace.

Reference

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2006. Toxicological Profile for Dichlorobenzenes (Update). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology and Environmental Medicine, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>. ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about 2-butanone. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. This information is important because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

SUMMARY: Exposure to 2-butanone occurs in the workplace or from using consumer products containing it. Mild irritations of the eyes, nose, and throat were seen in people who breathed 2-butanone. This chemical has been found in at least 472 of 1,416 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency.

What is 2-butanone?

(Pronounced 2-byōō'tə-nōn)

2-Butanone is a manufactured chemical but it is also present in the environment from natural sources. It is a colorless liquid with a sharp, sweet odor. It is also known as methyl ethyl ketone (MEK).

2-Butanone is produced in large quantities. Nearly half of its use is in paints and other coatings because it will quickly evaporate into the air and it dissolves many substances. It is also used in glues and as a cleaning agent.

2-Butanone occurs as a natural product. It is made by some trees and found in some fruits and vegetables in small amounts. It is also released to the air from car and truck exhausts.

What happens to 2-butanone when it enters the environment?

- 2-Butanone enters the air during production, use and transport, and from hazardous waste sites.
- In air, one-half of it will break down from sunlight in 1 day or less.
- It dissolves in water and is broken down more slowly to a simpler chemical form in about 2 weeks.

- It does not stick to soil and will travel through the soil to the groundwater.
- Some of the 2-butanone in soil or water will evaporate into the air.
- It does not deposit in the bottom of rivers or lakes.
- It is not expected to concentrate in fish or increase in the tissues of animals further up the food chain.

How might I be exposed to 2-butanone?

- Breathing contaminated air from the production or use of paints, glues, coatings, or cleaning agents containing it.
- Breathing contaminated air near hazardous waste sites.
- Breathing cigarette smoke.
- Sniffing glues.
- Drinking contaminated water from wells near manufacturing or hazardous waste sites.
- Skin contact with the liquid during production or use.

How can 2-butanone affect my health?

The known health effects to people from exposure to 2-butanone are irritation of the nose, throat, skin, and eyes. No one has died from breathing 2-butanone alone. If 2-butanone is breathed along with other chemicals that damage health, it can increase the amount of damage that occurs.

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Serious health effects in animals have been seen only at very high levels. When breathed, these effects included birth defects, loss of consciousness, and death.

When swallowed, rats had nervous system effects including drooping eyelids and uncoordinated muscle movements. There was no damage to the ability to reproduce.

Mice who breathed low levels for a short time showed temporary behavioral effects. Mild kidney damage was seen in animals that drank water with lower levels of 2-butanone for a short time.

There are no long-term studies with animals either breathing or drinking 2-butanone.

How likely is 2-butanone to cause cancer?

The Department of Health and Human Services has not classified 2-butanone as to its human carcinogenicity.

The International Agency for Research on Cancer and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have also not classified 2-butanone as to its human carcinogenicity.

Two studies of workers exposed to 2-butanone and other chemicals did not find an increase in cancer. No animal studies are available that examine the potential for 2-butanone to cause cancer.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to 2-butanone?

Tests are available to measure 2-butanone or its breakdown products in blood, breath, and urine. These tests are useful only to measure recent exposures because 2-butanone and its breakdown products leave the body rapidly. These tests are not usually performed at your doctor's office, but your

doctor can take blood or urine samples and send them to a testing laboratory.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA requires that discharges or spills into the environment of 5,000 pounds or more of 2-butanone be reported.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) set an occupational exposure limit of 200 parts of 2-butanone per million parts of workplace air (200 ppm) for an 8-hour workday, 40-hour workweek.

The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) have established the same guidelines as OSHA for the workplace.

Glossary

Carcinogenicity: Ability to cause cancer.

Evaporate: To change into a vapor or a gas.

ppm: Parts per million.

Long-term: Lasting one year or longer.

Short time: Lasting 14 days or less.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 1992. Toxicological profile for 2-butanone. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html> ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about dichloropropenes. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It is important you understand this information because these substances may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Exposure to 1,3-dichloropropene occurs mainly in farms where it is used to treat crops or in factories where it is made. Exposure to other dichloropropenes is much more limited. Dichloropropenes cause irritation at the point of contact. Ingestion of high amounts of 1,3-dichloropropene can cause severe stomach damage. 1,2-, 1,3-, and 2,3-dichloropropene have been found in at least 5, 112, and 3 of the 1,678 current or former National Priority List sites, respectively, identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

What are dichloropropenes?

Dichloropropenes are synthetic chemicals made of a chain of three carbon atoms with a double bond connecting the first two carbons. Two chlorine atoms are attached at varying positions on this carbon chain generating five different types (or isomers) of dichloropropene molecules. The names of the isomers are 1,1-dichloropropene; 1,2-dichloropropene; 1,3-dichloropropene; 2,3-dichloropropene; and 3,3-dichloropropene.

1,3-Dichloropropene is a colorless liquid with a sweet smell. It dissolves in water and evaporates easily. It is used mainly in farming as a pesticide. Much less is known about the other dichloropropenes. 2,3-Dichloropropene is used in industry to make other chemicals. No uses were found for 1,1-, 1,2-, or 3,3-dichloropropene.

Because 1,3-dichloropropene is produced and used in much higher amounts than the other isomers and because it is released to the environment as a pesticide, most of the data available are for 1,3-dichloropropene. Therefore, the focus of this summary is the 1,3-dichloropropene isomer.

What happens to dichloropropenes when they enter the environment?

- 1,3-Dichloropropene in soil is likely to be broken down by microorganisms.
- It dissolves in water and breaks down slowly in water.
- Some 1,3-dichloropropene in water and soil evaporates rapidly into the air where it is broken down by sunlight.

- Some 1,3-dichloropropene in soil may travel deeper into the ground and reach groundwater.
- We do not know whether 1,3-dichloropropene accumulates in fish. Studies in other animals show that it leaves the body within 2 days.
- Other dichloropropene isomers are expected to behave similarly to 1,3-dichloropropene in the environment, but specific information is not available.

How might I be exposed to dichloropropenes?

- Breathing air contaminated with 1,3-dichloropropene or touching it during its use to treat farm crops.
- Breathing contaminated workplace air or air around hazardous waste sites that contain it.
- Drinking contaminated water or touching contaminated soil where it is produced or used, or near hazardous waste sites that contain it.
- 1,1-, 1,2-, 2,3-, and 3,3-dichloropropene are not commonly detected in air, surface water, drinking water, soil, or food.
- Higher amounts of 2,3-dichloropropene may be released from facilities that produce or use this chemical. Thus, people living near these facilities may be exposed to higher levels of this chemical.

How can dichloropropenes affect my health?

Dichloropropenes cause irritation at the point of contact. Humans who breathed 1,3-dichloropropene suffered nausea, vomiting,

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irritation of the skin, eyes, and throat; breathing difficulties, headache, and fatigue. These effects generally occurred at exposure levels that were much higher than the background levels found in air or water. Rats and mice that inhaled 2,3-dichloropropene repeatedly for about 2 weeks had damage to the lining of the nose, and mice had damage to the lung. Similar effects were seen in rats and mice after prolonged inhalation of 1,3-dichloropropene.

A man who accidentally ingested 1,3-dichloropropene died with severe damage to his stomach and surrounding organs, but little else is known about the effects of ingesting these substances in humans. Animal studies have reported damage to the stomach lining, lung congestion, difficulty walking, and effects on the liver and kidneys from ingesting high levels of 1,3-dichloropropene.

A few workers who had skin contact with pesticides containing 1,3-dichloropropene developed blisters and an allergic reaction on their skin.

How likely are dichloropropenes to cause cancer?

Evidence for the carcinogenicity of 1,3-dichloropropene in humans is inadequate, but results from several cancer bioassays provide adequate evidence of carcinogenicity in animals. The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) has determined that 1,3-dichloropropene may reasonably be anticipated to be a carcinogen. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that 1,3-dichloropropene is possibly carcinogenic to humans. The EPA has classified 1,3-dichloropropene as a probable human carcinogen.

How can dichloropropenes affect children?

Children can be exposed to dichloropropenes the same way adults might be exposed, breathing air or drinking water that contains the chemicals. Since children drink more water than adults relative to their body weight, they may have higher exposures from well water.

The effects of dichloropropenes have not been studied in children, but children would likely experience the same effects seen in adults exposed to these chemicals. We do not know whether children differ from adults in their susceptibility to health effects from exposure to dichloropropenes.

We do not know whether dichloropropenes can cause birth defects in humans. Pregnant rats that inhaled 1,3-dichloropropene gave birth to fewer pups or pups with lower body weight. This occurred at exposures high enough to be toxic to the mothers.

How can families reduce the risks of exposure to dichloropropenes?

- Stay away from agricultural areas that have been treated with dichloropropenes.
- Workers who handle dichloropropenes should remove contaminated clothing and wash before coming in contact with family members.
- Always wash fruits and vegetables before consuming them.
- Children should be encouraged to wash their hands after playing near treated soil and discouraged from putting their hands in their mouths.

Is there a medical test to determine whether I've been exposed to dichloropropenes?

Tests are available that measure 1,3- or 2,3-dichloropropene or their breakdown products in blood and urine. Blood levels of breakdown products from 1,3-dichloropropene could be used to predict how much 1,3-dichloropropene has been breathed. However, tests for 1,3- or 2,3-dichloropropene in the blood and urine would only be useful for recent exposures, because dichloropropenes leave the body within 1 to 2 days. These tests cannot determine whether adverse health effects will occur.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA requires that spills of 100 pounds or more of 1,3- or 2,3-dichloropropene to the environment be reported to the Agency. EPA also established a health advisory level for 1,3-dichloropropene of 0.03 milligrams per liter (mg/L) that should not be exceeded in order to protect children's health.

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) recommends that workers be exposed to no more than an average of 1 part per million (4.54 mg per cubic meter) of 1,3-dichloropropene over a 10-hour workday.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2006. Toxicological Profile for Dichloropropenes (Draft for Public Comment). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Public Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology and Environmental Medicine, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-800-232-4636, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html>. ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about antimony. For more information, call the ATSDR Information Center at 1-888-422-8737. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. This information is important because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

SUMMARY: Exposure to antimony occurs in the workplace or from skin contact with soil at hazardous waste sites. Breathing high levels of antimony for a long time can irritate the eyes and lungs, and can cause problems with the lungs, heart, and stomach. This chemical has been found in at least 403 of 1,416 National Priorities List sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency.

What is antimony?

(Pronounced ăn'tə-mō'nē)

Antimony is a silvery-white metal that is found in the earth's crust. Antimony ores are mined and then mixed with other metals to form antimony alloys or combined with oxygen to form antimony oxide.

Little antimony is currently mined in the United States. It is brought into this country from other countries for processing. However, there are companies in the United States that produce antimony as a by-product of smelting lead and other metals.

Antimony isn't used alone because it breaks easily, but when mixed into alloys, it is used in lead storage batteries, solder, sheet and pipe metal, bearings, castings, and pewter. Antimony oxide is added to textiles and plastics to prevent them from catching fire. It is also used in paints, ceramics, and fireworks, and as enamels for plastics, metal, and glass.

What happens to antimony when it enters the environment?

- Antimony is released to the environment from natural sources and from industry.
- In the air, antimony is attached to very small particles that may stay in the air for many days.

- Most antimony ends up in soil, where it attaches strongly to particles that contain iron, manganese, or aluminum.
- Antimony is found at low levels in some rivers, lakes, and streams.

How might I be exposed to antimony?

- Because antimony is found naturally in the environment, the general population is exposed to low levels of it every day, primarily in food, drinking water, and air.
- It may be found in air near industries that process or release it, such as smelters, coal-fired plants, and refuse incinerators.
- In polluted areas containing high levels of antimony, it may be found in the air, water, and soil.
- Workers in industries that process it or use antimony ore may be exposed to higher levels.

How can antimony affect my health?

Exposure to antimony at high levels can result in a variety of adverse health effects.

Breathing high levels for a long time can irritate your eyes and lungs and can cause heart and lung problems, stomach pain, diarrhea, vomiting, and stomach ulcers.

In short-term studies, animals that breathed very high levels of antimony died. Animals that breathed high levels

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had lung, heart, liver, and kidney damage. In long-term studies, animals that breathed very low levels of antimony had eye irritation, hair loss, lung damage, and heart problems. Problems with fertility were also noted. In animal studies, problems with fertility have been seen when rats breathed very high levels of antimony for a few months.

Ingesting large doses of antimony can cause vomiting. We don't know what other effects may be caused by ingesting it. Long-term animal studies have reported liver damage and blood changes when animals ingested antimony. Antimony can irritate the skin if it is left on it.

Antimony can have beneficial effects when used for medical reasons. It has been used as a medicine to treat people infected with parasites.

How likely is antimony to cause cancer?

The Department of Health and Human Services, the International Agency for Research on Cancer, and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have not classified antimony as to its human carcinogenicity.

Lung cancer has been observed in some studies of rats that breathed high levels of antimony. No human studies are available. We don't know whether antimony will cause cancer in people.

Is there a medical test to show whether I've been exposed to antimony?

Tests are available to measure antimony levels in the body. Antimony can be measured in the urine, feces, and blood for several days after exposure. However, these tests cannot tell you how much antimony you have been exposed to or whether you will experience any health effects. Some

tests are not usually performed in most doctors' offices and may require special equipment to conduct them.

Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA allows 0.006 parts of antimony per million parts of drinking water (0.006 ppm). The EPA requires that discharges or spills into the environment of 5,000 pounds or more of antimony be reported.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set an occupational exposure limit of 0.5 milligrams of antimony per cubic meter of air (0.5 mg/m³) for an 8-hour workday, 40-hour workweek.

The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) currently recommend the same guidelines for the workplace as OSHA.

Glossary

Carcinogenicity: Ability to cause cancer.

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.

Ingestion: Taking food or drink into your body.

Long-term: Lasting one year or more.

Milligram (mg): One thousandth of a gram.

Parasite: An organism living in or on another organism.

ppm: Parts per million.

Short-term: Lasting 14 days or less.

References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 1992. Toxicological profile for antimony. Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service.

Where can I get more information? For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-32, Atlanta, GA 30333. Phone: 1-888-422-8737, FAX: 770-488-4178. ToxFAQs Internet address via WWW is <http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaq.html> ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.



Attachment D
RAGS Part D Planning Tables

Table 7 a Calculation of Chemical Cancer Risks and Non-Cancer Hazards
 10D-SNS03 at 0.01 feet
 RI/FS for POU Selected Soil Sites in Areas 20, 21, and 49
 Aerojet Superfund Site
 Sacramento County, California

Scenario Timeframe: Future
 Receptor Population: Resident
 Receptor Age: Adult/Child

Medium	Exposure Medium	Exposure Point	Exposure Route	Chemical of Potential Concern	EPC		Cancer Risk Calculations				Non-Cancer Hazard Calculations (Adult)				Non-Cancer Hazard Calculations (Child)						
					Value	Units	Intake/Exposure Concentration		CSE/Unit Risk		Cancer Risk	Intake/Exposure Concentration		RfD/RfC		Hazard Quotient	Intake/Exposure Concentration		RfD/RfC		Hazard Quotient
							Value	Units	Value	Units		Value	Units	Value	Units		Value	Units	Value	Units	
Soil	Soil	10D-SNS03 at 0.01	Ingestion	2,3,7,8-TCDD	0	mg/kg	NA	(mg/kg-d)	1.5 E+5	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				PCB-1254	0	mg/kg	NA	(mg/kg-d)	5.0 E+0	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-5	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-5	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				PCB-1260	0	mg/kg	NA	(mg/kg-d)	5.0 E+0	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-5	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-5	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Antimony	0	mg/kg	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	4.0 E-4	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	4.0 E-4	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Cadmium	2.8	mg/kg	4.4 E-6	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	3.8 E-6	(mg/kg-d)	1.0 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	3.8E-03	3.6 E-5	(mg/kg-d)	1.0 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	3.6E-02
				Chromium VI	0	mg/kg	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	3.0 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	3.0 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Iron	18400	mg/kg	2.9 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	2.5 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	7.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	3.6E-02	2.4 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	7.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	3.4E-01
				Lead	293	mg/kg	4.6 E-4	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	4.0 E-4	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	3.7 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Mercury	46.3	mg/kg	7.2 E-5	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	6.3 E-5	(mg/kg-d)	3.0 E-4	(mg/kg-d)	2.1E-01	5.9 E-4	(mg/kg-d)	3.0 E-4	(mg/kg-d)	2.0E+00
				Silver	687	mg/kg	1.1 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	9.4 E-4	(mg/kg-d)	5.0 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	1.9E-01	8.8 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	5.0 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	1.8E+00
				Zinc	338	mg/kg	5.3 E-4	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	4.6 E-4	(mg/kg-d)	3.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	1.5E-03	4.3 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	3.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	1.4E-02
				Perchlorate	0	mg/kg	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	7.0 E-4	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	7.0 E-4	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	0	mg/kg	NA	(mg/kg-d)	1.4 E-2	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Diethyl Phthalate	0	mg/kg	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	8.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	8.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	0	mg/kg	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	1.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	1.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA
			Exp. Route								0.0E+00					4.4E-01				4.1E+00	
Soil	Soil	10D-SNS03 at 0.01	Dermal	2,3,7,8-TCDD	0	mg/kg	NA	(mg/kg-d)	1.5 E+5	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				PCB-1254	0	mg/kg	NA	(mg/kg-d)	5.0 E+0	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-5	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-5	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				PCB-1260	0	mg/kg	NA	(mg/kg-d)	5.0 E+0	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-5	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-5	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Antimony	0	mg/kg	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	4.0 E-4	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	4.0 E-4	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Cadmium	2.8	mg/kg	1.4E-08	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	1.5E-08	(mg/kg-d)	1.0 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	1.5E-05	1.0E-07	(mg/kg-d)	1.0 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	1.0E-04
				Chromium VI	0	mg/kg	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	3.0 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	3.0 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Iron	18400	mg/kg	0.0E+00	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	0.0E+00	(mg/kg-d)	7.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	(mg/kg-d)	7.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	0.0E+00
				Lead	293	mg/kg	0.0E+00	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	0.0E+00	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	0.0E+00	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Mercury	46.3	mg/kg	0.0E+00	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	0.0E+00	(mg/kg-d)	3.0 E-4	(mg/kg-d)	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	(mg/kg-d)	3.0 E-4	(mg/kg-d)	0.0E+00
				Silver	687	mg/kg	0.0E+00	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	0.0E+00	(mg/kg-d)	5.0 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	(mg/kg-d)	5.0 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	0.0E+00
				Zinc	338	mg/kg	0.0E+00	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	0.0E+00	(mg/kg-d)	3.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	0.0E+00	0.0E+00	(mg/kg-d)	3.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	0.0E+00
				Perchlorate	0	mg/kg	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	7.0 E-4	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	7.0 E-4	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	0	mg/kg	NA	(mg/kg-d)	1.4 E-2	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Diethyl Phthalate	0	mg/kg	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	8.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	8.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	0	mg/kg	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	1.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	1.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA
			Exp. Route								0.0E+00					1.5E-05				1.0E-04	
			Exp. Point Total								0.0E+00					4.4E-01				4.1E+00	
			Exp. Medium Total								0.0E+00					4.4E-01				4.1E+00	
Soil	Fugitive Dust	10D-SNS03 at 0.01	Inhalation	2,3,7,8-TCDD	0	mg/kg	NA	(mg/kg-d)	1.5 E+5	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				PCB-1254	0	mg/kg	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E+0	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-5	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-5	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				PCB-1260	0	mg/kg	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E+0	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-5	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-5	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Antimony	0	mg/kg	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	4.0 E-4	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	4.0 E-4	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Cadmium	2.8	mg/kg	3.1E-10	(mg/kg-d)	1.5 E+1	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	4.7E-09	5.6E-10	(mg/kg-d)	1.0 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	5.6E-07	1.3E-09	(mg/kg-d)	1.0 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	1.3E-06
				Chromium VI	0	mg/kg	NA	(mg/kg-d)	5.1 E+2	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.2 E-6	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.2 E-6	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Iron	18400	mg/kg	2.0E-06	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	3.7E-06	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	8.6E-06	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Lead	293	mg/kg	3.2E-08	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	5.9E-08	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	1.4E-07	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Mercury	46.3	mg/kg	5.1E-09	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	9.3E-09	(mg/kg-d)	8.6 E-5	(mg/kg-d)	1.1E-04	2.2E-08	(mg/kg-d)	8.6 E-5	(mg/kg-d)	2.5E-04
				Silver	687	mg/kg	7.6E-08	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	1.4E-07	(mg/kg-d)	5.0 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	2.8E-05	3.2E-07	(mg/kg-d)	5.0 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	6.5E-05
				Zinc	338	mg/kg	3.7E-08	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	6.8E-08	(mg/kg-d)	3.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	2.3E-07	1.6E-07	(mg/kg-d)	3.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	5.3E-07
				Perchlorate	0	mg/kg	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	7.0 E-4	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	7.0 E-4	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	0	mg/kg	NA	(mg/kg-d)	1.4 E-2	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Diethyl Phthalate	0	mg/kg	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	8.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	8.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	0	mg/kg	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	1.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	1.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA
			Exp. Route								4.7E-09					1.4E-04				3.2E-04	
			Exp. Point Total								4.7E-09					1.4E-04				3.2E-04	
			Exp. Medium Total								4.7E-09					1.4E-04				3.2E-04	

Key:
 CSF = Carcinogenic Slope Factor
 EPC = Exposure point concentration
 mg/kg = Milligrams per kilogram
 mg/kg-d = Milligrams per kilogram per day
 RfD = Reference dose
 RfC = Reference concentration

**Table 7b Calculation of Chemical Cancer Risks and Non-Cancer Hazards
38D-SP01 at 10 ft
RI/FS for POU Selected Soil Sites in Areas 20, 21, and 49
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Scenario Timeframe: Future
Receptor Population: Resident
Receptor Age: Adult/Child

Medium	Exposure Medium	Exposure Point	Exposure Route	Chemical of Potential Concern	EPC		Cancer Risk Calculations					Non-Cancer Hazard Calculations (Adult)					Non-Cancer Hazard Calculations (Child)				
					Value	Units	Intake/Exposure Concentration		CSF/Unit Risk		Cancer Risk	Intake/Exposure Concentration		RfD/RfC		Hazard Quotient	Intake/Exposure Concentration		RfD/RfC		Hazard Quotient
							Value	Units	Value	Units		Value	Units	Value	Units		Value	Units	Value	Units	
Soil Vapor	Indoor Air	38D-SP01 at 10 ft	Inhalation	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	57,550	µg/m3	4.1 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	7.4 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	1.4 E+0	(mg/kg-d)	5.3E-03	1.7E-02	(mg/kg-d)	1.4 E+0	(mg/kg-d)	1.2E-02
				1,1-Dichloroethane		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	5.7 E-3	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				1,1-Dichloroethene	186,410	µg/m3	1.5 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	2.7E-02	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	1.3E+00	6.3E-02	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	3.1E+00
				1,1-Difluoroethene		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				1,2-Dichloroethane (cis/trans)	161,850	µg/m3	1.4 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	9.1 E-2	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	1.3E-03	2.6E-02	(mg/kg-d)	1.4 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	1.9E+01	6.1E-02	(mg/kg-d)	1.4 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	4.4E+01
				1,4-Dichlorobenzene	10,590,340	µg/m3	7.2E-01	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	1.3E+00	(mg/kg-d)	1.0 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	1.3E+02	3.0E+00	(mg/kg-d)	1.0 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	3.0E+02
				2,2,4-Trimethylpentane		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.2 E-2	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.3 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.3 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Ketone)		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				4-Ethyltoluene		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	1.4 E+0	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	1.4 E+0	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Acetone		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.9 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.9 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Benzene		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	1.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	9.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	9.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Benzyl chloride		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	1.7 E-1	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	8.6 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	8.6 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Bromodichloromethane		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	1.3 E-1	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Carbon disulfide		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Chloroform	114,300	µg/m3	1.0E-02	(mg/kg-d)	8.1 E-2	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	8.2E-04	1.8E-02	(mg/kg-d)	1.3 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	1.4E+00	4.3E-02	(mg/kg-d)	1.3 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	3.3E+00
				cis-1,2-Dichloroethene		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	1.0 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	1.0 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				cis-1,3-Dichloropropene		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	5.5 E-2	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	5.7 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	5.7 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Cyclohexane		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	1.7 E+0	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	1.7 E+0	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Dibromochloromethane		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	9.4 E-2	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Ethanol		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	5.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	5.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Ethylbenzene		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	8.7 E-3	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.9 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.9 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Freon 113		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	8.6 E+0	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	8.6 E+0	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Heptane		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Hexane		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				m,p-Xylene		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.9 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.9 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Methylene chloride		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	3.5 E-3	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	8.6 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	8.6 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				o-Xylene		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.9 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.9 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA
Tetrachloroethylene	110,050	µg/m3	7.3E-03	(mg/kg-d)	2.1 E-2	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	1.5E-04	1.3E-02	(mg/kg-d)	1.0 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	1.3E+00	3.1E-02	(mg/kg-d)	1.0 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	3.1E+00				
Tetrahydrofuran		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	6.8 E-3	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	8.6 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	8.6 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA				
Toluene	2,450	µg/m3	1.9E-04	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	3.4E-04	(mg/kg-d)	8.6 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	4.0E-03	8.0E-04	(mg/kg-d)	8.6 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	9.4E-03				
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	5.5 E-2	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	5.7 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	5.7 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	NA				
Trichloroethylene	26,647,270	µg/m3	1.9E+00	(mg/kg-d)	7.0 E-3	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	1.3E-02	3.5E+00	(mg/kg-d)	1.7 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	2.0E+01	8.1E+00	(mg/kg-d)	1.7 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	4.8E+01				
Vinyl chloride	9,676,080	µg/m3	8.7E-01	(mg/kg-d)	2.7 E-1	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	2.4E-01	1.6E+00	(mg/kg-d)	2.9 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	5.5E+01	3.7E+00	(mg/kg-d)	2.9 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	1.3E+02				
			Exp. Route Total					2.5E-01				2.3E+02					5.3E+02				

**Table 7b Calculation of Chemical Cancer Risks and Non-Cancer Hazards
38D-SP01 at 10 ft
RI/FS for POU Selected Soil Sites in Areas 20, 21, and 49
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Scenario Timeframe: Future
Receptor Population: Resident
Receptor Age: Adult/Child

Medium	Exposure Medium	Exposure Point	Exposure Route	Chemical of Potential Concern	EPC		Cancer Risk Calculations					Non-Cancer Hazard Calculations (Adult)					Non-Cancer Hazard Calculations (Child)				
					Value	Units	Intake/Exposure Concentration		CSF/Unit Risk		Cancer Risk	Intake/Exposure Concentration		RfD/RfC		Hazard Quotient	Intake/Exposure Concentration		RfD/RfC		Hazard Quotient
							Value	Units	Value	Units		Value	Units	Value	Units		Value	Units	Value	Units	
Soil Vapor	Ambient Air	38D-SP01 at 10 ft	Inhalation	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	57,550	µg/m3	5.4E-05	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	9.8E-05	(mg/kg-d)	1.4 E+0	(mg/kg-d)	7.0E-05	2.3E-04	(mg/kg-d)	1.4 E+0	(mg/kg-d)	1.6E-04
				1,1-Dichloroethane		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	5.7 E-3	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				1,1-Dichloroethene	186,410	µg/m3	2.0E-04	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	3.7E-04	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	1.8E-02	8.6E-04	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	4.3E-02
				1,1-Difluoroethene		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				1,2-Dichloroethane (cis/trans)	161,850	µg/m3	2.0E-04	(mg/kg-d)	9.1 E-2	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	1.8E-05	3.7E-04	(mg/kg-d)	1.4 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	2.6E-01	8.6E-04	(mg/kg-d)	1.4 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	6.1E-01
				1,4-Dichlorobenzene	10,590,340	µg/m3	9.4E-03	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	1.7E-02	(mg/kg-d)	1.0 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	1.7E+00	4.0E-02	(mg/kg-d)	1.0 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	4.0E+00
				2,2,4-Trimethylpentane (Ketone)		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.3 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.3 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				4-Ethyltoluene		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	1.4 E+0	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	1.4 E+0	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Acetone		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.9 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.9 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Benzene		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	1.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	9.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	9.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Benzyl chloride		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	1.7 E-1	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	8.6 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	8.6 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Bromodichloromethane		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	1.3 E-1	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Carbon disulfide		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Chloroform	114,300	µg/m3	1.4E-04	(mg/kg-d)	8.1 E-2	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	1.2E-05	2.6E-04	(mg/kg-d)	1.3 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	2.0E-02	6.1E-04	(mg/kg-d)	1.3 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	4.7E-02
				cis-1,2-Dichloroethene		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	1.0 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	1.0 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				cis-1,3-Dichloropropene		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	5.5 E-2	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	5.7 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	5.7 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Cyclohexane		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	1.7 E+0	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	1.7 E+0	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Dibromochloromethane		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	9.4 E-2	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Ethanol		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	5.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	5.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Ethylbenzene		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	8.7 E-3	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.9 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.9 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Freon 113		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	8.6 E+0	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	8.6 E+0	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Heptane		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Hexane		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.0 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				m,p-Xylene		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.9 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.9 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Methylene chloride		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	3.5 E-3	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	8.6 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	8.6 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				o-Xylene		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.9 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	2.9 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Tetrachloroethylene	110,050	µg/m3	9.5E-05	(mg/kg-d)	2.1 E-2	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	2.0E-06	1.7E-04	(mg/kg-d)	1.0 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	1.7E-02	4.0E-04	(mg/kg-d)	1.0 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	4.0E-02
				Tetrahydrofuran		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	6.8 E-3	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	8.6 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	8.6 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Toluene	2,450	µg/m3	2.6E-06	(mg/kg-d)	NA	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	4.7E-06	(mg/kg-d)	8.6 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	5.4E-05	1.1E-05	(mg/kg-d)	8.6 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	1.3E-04
				trans-1,3-Dichloropropene		µg/m3	NA	(mg/kg-d)	5.5 E-2	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	5.7 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	NA	NA	(mg/kg-d)	5.7 E-3	(mg/kg-d)	NA
				Trichloroethylene	26,647,270	µg/m3	2.5E-02	(mg/kg-d)	7.0 E-3	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	1.8E-04	4.6E-02	(mg/kg-d)	1.7 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	2.7E-01	1.1E-01	(mg/kg-d)	1.7 E-1	(mg/kg-d)	6.3E-01
				Vinyl chloride	9,676,080	µg/m3	9.2E-03	(mg/kg-d)	2.7 E-1	(mg/kg-d) ⁻¹	2.5E-03	1.7E-02	(mg/kg-d)	2.9 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	5.9E-01	3.9E-02	(mg/kg-d)	2.9 E-2	(mg/kg-d)	1.4E+00
			Exp. Route Total																	6.7E+00	
			Exp. Point Total																		5.4E+02
			Exp. Medium Total																		5.4E+02

Key:
CSF = Carcinogenic Slope Factor
EPC = Exposure point concentration
mg/kg = Milligrams per kilogram
mg/kg-d = Milligrams per kilogram per day
RfD = Reference dose
RfC = Reference concentration

**Table 9a Summary of Receptor Risks and Hazards for COPCs
RI/FS for POU Soil Sites in Areas 20, 21, and 49
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Scenario Timeframe: Future
Receptor Population: Resident
Receptor Age: Adult/Child

Medium	Exposure Medium	Exposure Point	Chemical of Potential Concern	Carcinogenic Risk					Non-Carcinogenic Hazard Quotient (adult)				Non-Carcinogenic Hazard Quotient (child)						
				Ingestion	Inhalation	Dermal	External (Radiation)	Exposure Routes Total	Primary Target Organ(s)	Ingestion	Inhalation	Dermal	Exposure Routes Total	Ingestion	Inhalation	Dermal	Exposure Routes Total		
Soil	Soil	10D-SNS03 at 0.01	2,3,7,8-TCDD	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	NA	--	NA	NA	NA	--	NA	NA	
			PCB-1254	NA	--	NA	--	NA	Liver / Skin	NA	--	NA	NA	NA	NA	--	NA	NA	NA
			PCB-1260	NA	--	NA	--	NA	Liver / Skin	NA	--	NA	NA	NA	NA	--	NA	NA	NA
			Antimony	NA	--	NA	--	NA	Gastrointestinal Tract	NA	--	NA	NA	NA	NA	--	NA	NA	NA
			Cadmium	NA	--	NA	--	NA	Kidney/Gastrointestinal Tract	4.E-03	--	2.E-05	4.E-03	4.E-02	--	1.E-04	4E-02	4E-02	
			Chromium VI	NA	--	NA	--	NA	Gastrointestinal Tract	NA	--	NA	NA	NA	--	NA	NA	NA	
			Iron	NA	--	NA	--	NA	Gastrointestinal Tract	4.E-02	--	0.E+00	4.E-02	3.E-01	--	0.E+00	3E-01	3E-01	
			Lead	NA	--	NA	--	NA	Central Nervous System / Cardiovascular System / Red Blood Cells / Kidney	NA	--	NA	NA	NA	--	NA	NA	NA	
			Mercury	NA	--	NA	--	NA	Central Nervous System / Kidney	2.E-01	--	0.E+00	2.E-01	2.E+00	--	0.E+00	2E+00	2E+00	
			Silver	NA	--	NA	--	NA	Skin and Mucous Membranes	2.E-01	--	0.E+00	2.E-01	2.E+00	--	0.E+00	2E+00	2E+00	
			Zinc	NA	--	NA	--	NA	Blood / Pancreas / Gastrointestinal Tract	2.E-03	--	0.E+00	2.E-03	1.E-02	--	0.E+00	1E-02	1E-02	
			Perchlorate	NA	--	NA	--	NA	Thyroid	NA	--	NA	NA	NA	--	NA	NA	NA	
			Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	NA	--	NA	--	NA	Liver / Kidney	NA	--	NA	NA	NA	--	NA	NA	NA	
			Diethyl Phthalate	NA	--	NA	--	NA	Developmental Effects	NA	--	NA	NA	NA	--	NA	NA	NA	
			Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	NA	--	NA	--	NA	Increased mortality	NA	--	NA	NA	NA	--	NA	NA	NA	
			Chemical Total	0.E+00	--	0.E+00	--	0.E+00		4E-01	--	2.E-05	4.E-01	4.E+00	--	1.E-04	4E+00	4E+00	
			Exposure Point Total					0.E+00					4E-01					4E+00	4E+00
	Exposure Medium Total					0.E+00					4E-01					4E+00	4E+00		
	Air	Fugitive Dust		2,3,7,8-TCDD	--	NA	--	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	NA	
				PCB-1254	--	NA	--	--	NA	Skin / Liver	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	NA
				PCB-1260	--	NA	--	--	NA	Skin / Liver	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	NA
				Antimony	--	NA	--	--	NA	Respiratory Tract	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	NA
				Cadmium	--	NA	--	--	NA	Kidney/Lung	--	6E-07	--	6E-07	--	1E-06	--	1E-06	1E-06
				Chromium VI	--	NA	--	--	NA	Respiratory Tract	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	NA
				Iron	--	NA	--	--	NA	--	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	NA
				Lead	--	NA	--	--	NA	--	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	NA
				Mercury	--	NA	--	--	NA	Central Nervous System / Kidney	--	1E-04	--	1E-04	--	3E-04	--	3E-04	3E-04
Silver				--	NA	--	--	NA	Skin and Mucous Membranes / Respiratory Tract	--	3E-05	--	3E-05	--	6E-05	--	6E-05	6E-05	
Zinc				--	NA	--	--	NA	Lung	--	2E-07	--	2E-07	--	5E-07	--	5E-07	5E-07	
Perchlorate				--	NA	--	--	NA	Thyroid	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	NA	
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate				--	NA	--	--	NA	Blood / Nervous System	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	NA	
Diethyl Phthalate				--	NA	--	--	NA	Developmental Effects	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	NA	
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate				--	NA	--	--	NA	Increased Mortality	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	NA	
Chemical Total				--	0.E+00	--	--	0.E+00		--	1E-04	--	1E-04	--	3E-04	--	3E-04	3E-04	
Exposure Point Total								0.E+00					1E-04					3E-04	3E-04
Exposure Medium Total					0.E+00					1E-04					3E-04	3E-04			
Soil Total					0.E+00					4E-01					4E+00	4E+00			

**Table 9a Summary of Receptor Risks and Hazards for COPCs
RI/FS for POU Soil Sites in Areas 20, 21, and 49
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Scenario Timeframe: Future
Receptor Population: Resident
Receptor Age: Adult/Child

Medium	Exposure Medium	Exposure Point	Chemical of Potential Concern	Carcinogenic Risk					Non-Carcinogenic Hazard Quotient (adult)					Non-Carcinogenic Hazard Quotient (child)					
				Ingestion	Inhalation	Dermal	External (Radiation)	Exposure Routes Total	Primary Target Organ(s)	Ingestion	Inhalation	Dermal	Exposure Routes Total	Ingestion	Inhalation	Dermal	Exposure Routes Total		
Soil Vapor	Air	Ambient Air	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	--	--	--	--	--	Liver / Nervous System	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
			1,1-Dichloroethane	--	--	--	--	--	Kidney	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
			1,1-Dichloroethene	--	--	--	--	--	Liver / Kidneys / Development	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
			1,1-Difluoroethene	--	--	--	--	--	Liver / Kidneys / Development	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	--	--	--	--	--	Liver / Kidney / Developmental Effects	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			1,2-Dichloroethane	--	--	--	--	--	Nervous System / Liver / Kidney / Heart / Reproductive	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			1,2-Dichloroethene (cis/trans)	--	--	--	--	--	Central Nervous System	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			1,4-Dichlorobenzene	--	--	--	--	--	Liver / Central Nervous System	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	--	--	--	--	--	Central Nervous System / Developmental	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			2-Butanone (Methyl Ethyl Ketone)	--	--	--	--	--	Developmental Effects	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			4-Ethyltoluene	--	--	--	--	--	Central Nervous System / Developmental	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Acetone	--	--	--	--	--	Nervous System	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Benzene	--	--	--	--	--	Hematopoietic / Immune / Nervous Systems	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Benzyl chloride	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Bromodichloromethane	--	--	--	--	--	Renal cytomegaly 2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Carbon disulfide	--	--	--	--	--	Nervous System	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Chloroform	--	--	--	--	--	Liver / Kidney / Central Nervous System / Gastrointestinal Tract / Reproduction and Development	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	--	--	--	--	--	Liver	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	--	--	--	--	--	Respiratory Tract	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Cyclohexane	--	--	--	--	--	Developmental Effects	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Dibromochloromethane	--	--	--	--	--	Liver 2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Ethanol	--	--	--	--	--	OV	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Ethylbenzene	--	--	--	--	--	Developmental Effects / Liver / Kidney	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Freon 113	--	--	--	--	--	Developmental Effects	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Heptane	--	--	--	--	--	Developmental Effects	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Hexane	--	--	--	--	--	Developmental Effects	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			m,p-Xylene	--	--	--	--	--	Central Nervous System / Developmental	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Methylene chloride	--	--	--	--	--	Central Nervous System / Liver / Kidney	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			o-Xylene	--	--	--	--	--	Central Nervous System / Developmental	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Tetrachloroethylene	--	--	--	--	--	Central Nervous System / Liver / Kidney	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Tetrahydrofuran	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Toluene	--	--	--	--	--	Central Nervous System / Kidney / Liver / Respiratory System	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	--	--	--	--	--	Respiratory Tract	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trichloroethylene	--	--	--	--	--	Central Nervous System / Liver / Kidney / Cardiovascular System / Hematopoietic System / Reproduction	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
Vinyl chloride	--	--	--	--	--	Liver / Vascular / Bones / Connective Tissue and Skin / Nervous System / Reproductive and Development / Lungs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
			Chemical Total	--	0.E+00	--	--	0.E+00		--	0E+00	--	0E+00	--	0E+00	--	0E+00		
			Exposure Point Total					0.E+00					0E+00				0E+00		

**Table 9a Summary of Receptor Risks and Hazards for COPCs
RI/FS for POU Soil Sites in Areas 20, 21, and 49
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Scenario Timeframe: Future
Receptor Population: Resident
Receptor Age: Adult/Child

Medium	Exposure Medium	Exposure Point	Chemical of Potential Concern	Carcinogenic Risk					Non-Carcinogenic Hazard Quotient (adult)					Non-Carcinogenic Hazard Quotient (child)					
				Ingestion	Inhalation	Dermal	External (Radiation)	Exposure Routes Total	Primary Target Organ(s)	Ingestion	Inhalation	Dermal	Exposure Routes Total	Ingestion	Inhalation	Dermal	Exposure Routes Total		
Soil Vapor	Air	Indoor Air	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	--	--	--	--	--	Liver / Nervous System	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
			1,1-Dichloroethane	--	--	--	--	--	Kidney	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
			1,1-Dichloroethene	--	--	--	--	--	Liver / Kidneys / Development	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
			1,1-Difluoroethene	--	--	--	--	--	Liver / Kidneys / Development	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	--	--	--	--	--	Liver / Kidney / Developmental Effects	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			1,2-Dichloroethane	--	--	--	--	--	Nervous System / Liver / Kidney / Heart / Reproductive	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			1,2-Dichloroethene (cis/trans)	--	--	--	--	--	Central Nervous System	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			1,4-Dichlorobenzene	--	--	--	--	--	Liver / Central Nervous System	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	--	--	--	--	--	Central Nervous System / Developmental	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			2-Butanone (Methyl Ethyl Ketone)	--	--	--	--	--	Developmental Effects	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			4-Ethyltoluene	--	--	--	--	--	Central Nervous System / Developmental	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Acetone	--	--	--	--	--	Nervous System	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Benzene	--	--	--	--	--	Hematopoietic / Immune / Nervous Systems	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Benzyl chloride	--	--	--	--	--		--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Bromodichloromethane	--	--	--	--	--	Renal cytomegaly 2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Carbon disulfide	--	--	--	--	--	Nervous System	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Chloroform	--	--	--	--	--	Liver / Kidney / Central Nervous System / Gastrointestinal Tract / Reproduction and Development	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	--	--	--	--	--	Liver	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	--	--	--	--	--	Respiratory Tract	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Cyclohexane	--	--	--	--	--	Developmental Effects	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Dibromochloromethane	--	--	--	--	--	Liver 2	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Ethanol	--	--	--	--	--	OV	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Ethylbenzene	--	--	--	--	--	Developmental Effects / Liver / Kidney	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Freon 113	--	--	--	--	--	Developmental Effects	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Heptane	--	--	--	--	--	Developmental Effects	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Hexane	--	--	--	--	--	Developmental Effects	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			m,p-Xylene	--	--	--	--	--	Central Nervous System / Developmental	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Methylene chloride	--	--	--	--	--	Central Nervous System / Liver / Kidney	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			o-Xylene	--	--	--	--	--	Central Nervous System / Developmental	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Tetrachloroethylene	--	--	--	--	--	Central Nervous System / Liver / Kidney	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Tetrahydrofuran	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Toluene	--	--	--	--	--	Central Nervous System / Kidney / Liver / Respiratory System	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	--	--	--	--	--	Respiratory Tract	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Trichloroethylene	--	--	--	--	--	Central Nervous System / Liver / Kidney / Cardiovascular System / Hematopoietic System / Reproduction	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
Vinyl chloride	--	--	--	--	--	Liver / Vascular / Bones / Connective Tissue and Skin / Nervous System / Reproductive and Development / Lungs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
			Chemical Total	--	0.E+00	--	--	0.E+00		--	0E+00	--	0E+00	--	0E+00	--	0E+00		
			Exposure Point Total					0.E+00									0E+00		
			Exposure Medium Total					0.E+00									0E+00		
Soil Vapor Total								0.E+00									0E+00		
Receptor Total								Receptor Risk Total	0.E+00								Receptor HI Total	4E-01	

1 = As agreed with the agencies, the target organ analysis only included constituents with HI greater than 0.1

Total Central Nervous System HI Across All Media ¹ = 2E+00
 Total Kidney HI Across All Media ² = 2E+00
 Total Skin and Mucous Membranes HI Across All Media = 2E+00

**Table 9b Summary of Receptor Risks and Hazards for COPCs
RI/FS for POU Soil Sites in Areas 20, 21, and 49
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Scenario Timeframe: Future
Receptor Population: Resident
Receptor Age: Adult/Child

Medium	Exposure Medium	Exposure Point	Chemical of Potential Concern	Carcinogenic Risk					Non-Carcinogenic Hazard Quotient (adult)					Non-Carcinogenic Hazard Quotient (child)							
				Ingestion	Inhalation	Dermal	External (Radiation)	Exposure Routes Total	Primary Target Organ(s)	Ingestion	Inhalation	Dermal	Exposure Routes Total	Ingestion	Inhalation	Dermal	Exposure Routes Total				
Soil	Soil	35D-SP01 at 10 feet	2,3,7,8-TCDD	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--			
			PCB-1254	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
			PCB-1260	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
			Antimony	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
			Cadmium	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
			Chromium VI	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
			Iron	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
			Lead	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
			Mercury	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Silver	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Zinc	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Perchlorate	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
			Diethyl Phthalate	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
	Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
	Chemical Total				0.E+00	--	0.E+00	--	0.E+00		0E+00	--	0.E+00	0.E+00	0.E+00	--	0.E+00	0E+00			
	Exposure Point Total								0.E+00					0E+00					0E+00		
	Exposure Medium Total								0.E+00					0E+00					0E+00		
	Air	Fugitive Dust		2,3,7,8-TCDD	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--		
				PCB-1254	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
PCB-1260				--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Antimony				--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Cadmium				--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Chromium VI				--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Iron				--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Lead				--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	
Mercury				--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Silver				--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Zinc				--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Perchlorate				--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Bis(2-Ethylhexyl)phthalate				--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Diethyl Phthalate				--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate				--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chemical Total							--	0.E+00	--	--	0.E+00		--	0E+00	--	0E+00	--	0E+00	--	0E+00	
Exposure Point Total								0.E+00					0E+00					0E+00			
Exposure Medium Total								0.E+00					0E+00					0E+00			
Soil Total								0.E+00					0E+00					0E+00			
Soil Vapor	Air	Ambient Air	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	--	NA	--	--	NA		Liver / Nervous System	--	7.E-05	--	7.E-05	--	2.E-04	--	2.E-04			
			1,1-Dichloroethane	--	NA	--	--	NA		Kidney	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA			
			1,1-Dichloroethene	--	NA	--	--	NA		Liver / Kidneys / Development	--	2.E-02	--	2.E-02	--	4.E-02	--	4.E-02			
			1,1-Difluoroethene	--	NA	--	--	NA		Liver / Kidneys / Development	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA			
			1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	--	NA	--	--	NA		Liver / Kidney / Developmental Effects	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA			
			1,2-Dichloroethane	--	2.E-05	--	--	2.E-05		Nervous System / Liver / Kidney / Heart / Reproductive	--	3.E-01	--	3.E-01	--	6.E-01	--	6.E-01			
			1,2-Dichloroethene (cis/trans)	--	NA	--	--	NA		Central Nervous System	--	2.E+00	--	2.E+00	--	4.E+00	--	4.E+00			
			1,4-Dichlorobenzene	--	NA	--	--	NA		Liver / Central Nervous System	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA			

**Table 9b Summary of Receptor Risks and Hazards for COPCs
RI/FS for POU Soil Sites in Areas 20, 21, and 49
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Scenario Timeframe: Future
Receptor Population: Resident
Receptor Age: Adult/Child

Medium	Exposure Medium	Exposure Point	Chemical of Potential Concern	Carcinogenic Risk					Non-Carcinogenic Hazard Quotient (adult)					Non-Carcinogenic Hazard Quotient (child)					
				Ingestion	Inhalation	Dermal	External (Radiation)	Exposure Routes Total	Primary Target Organ(s)	Ingestion	Inhalation	Dermal	Exposure Routes Total	Ingestion	Inhalation	Dermal	Exposure Routes Total		
Soil Vapor (continued)	Air (continued)	Ambient Air (continued)	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	--	NA	--	--	NA	Central Nervous System / Developmental	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA		
			2-Butanone (Methyl Ethyl Ketone)	--	NA	--	--	NA	Developmental Effects	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			4-Ethyltoluene	--	NA	--	--	NA	Central Nervous System / Developmental	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			Acetone	--	NA	--	--	NA	Nervous System	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			Benzene	--	NA	--	--	NA	Hematopoietic / Immune / Nervous Systems	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			Benzyl chloride	--	NA	--	--	NA		--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			Bromodichloromethane	--	NA	--	--	NA	Renal cytomegaly 2	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			Carbon disulfide	--	NA	--	--	NA	Nervous System	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			Chloroform	--	1.E-05	--	--	1.E-05	Liver / Kidney / Central Nervous System / Gastrointestinal Tract / Reproduction and Development	--	2.E-02	--	2.E-02	--	5.E-02	--	5.E-02	--	5.E-02
			cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	--	NA	--	--	NA	Liver	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	--	NA	--	--	NA	Respiratory Tract	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			Cyclohexane	--	NA	--	--	NA	Developmental Effects	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			Dibromochloromethane	--	NA	--	--	NA	Liver 2	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			Ethanol	--	NA	--	--	NA	OV	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			Ethylbenzene	--	NA	--	--	NA	Developmental Effects / Liver / Kidney	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			Freon 113	--	NA	--	--	NA	Developmental Effects	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			Heptane	--	NA	--	--	NA	Developmental Effects	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			Hexane	--	NA	--	--	NA	Developmental Effects	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			m,p-Xylene	--	NA	--	--	NA	Central Nervous System / Developmental	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			Methylene chloride	--	NA	--	--	NA	Central Nervous System / Liver / Kidney	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			o-Xylene	--	NA	--	--	NA	Central Nervous System / Developmental	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			Tetrachloroethylene	--	2.E-06	--	--	2.E-06	Central Nervous System / Liver / Kidney	--	2.E-02	--	2.E-02	--	4.E-02	--	4.E-02	--	4.E-02
			Tetrahydrofuran	--	NA	--	--	NA	--	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
Toluene	--	NA	--	--	NA	Central Nervous System / Kidney / Liver / Respiratory System	--	5.E-05	--	5.E-05	--	1.E-04	--	1.E-04	--	1.E-04			
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	--	NA	--	--	NA	Respiratory Tract	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA			
Trichloroethylene	--	2.E-04	--	--	2.E-04	Central Nervous System / Liver / Kidney / Cardiovascular System / Hematopoietic System / Reproduction	--	3.E-01	--	3.E-01	--	6.E-01	--	6.E-01	--	6.E-01			
Vinyl chloride	--	2.E-03	--	--	2.E-03	Liver / Vascular / Bones / Connective Tissue and Skin / Nervous System / Reproductive and Development / Lungs	--	6.E-01	--	6.E-01	--	1.E+00	--	1.E+00	--	1.E+00			
Chemical Total			--	3.E-03	--	--	3.E-03		--	3E+00	--	3E+00	--	7E+00	--	7E+00			
Exposure Point Total							3.E-03					3E+00				7E+00			
Soil Vapor	Air	Indoor Air	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	--	NA	--	--	NA	Liver / Nervous System	--	5.E-03	--	5.E-03	--	1.E-02	--	1.E-02		
			1,1-Dichloroethane	--	NA	--	--	NA	Kidney	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA		
			1,1-Dichloroethene	--	NA	--	--	NA	Liver / Kidneys / Development	--	1.E+00	--	1.E+00	--	3.E+00	--	3.E+00		
			1,1-Difluoroethene	--	NA	--	--	NA	Liver / Kidneys / Development	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA		
			1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene	--	NA	--	--	NA	Liver / Kidney / Developmental Effects	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA		
			1,2-Dichloroethane	--	1.E-03	--	--	1.E-03	Nervous System / Liver / Kidney / Heart / Reproductive	--	2.E+01	--	2.E+01	--	4.E+01	--	4.E+01		
			1,2-Dichloroethene (cis/trans)	--	NA	--	--	NA	Central Nervous System	--	1.E+02	--	1.E+02	--	3.E+02	--	3.E+02		
			1,4-Dichlorobenzene	--	NA	--	--	NA	Liver / Central Nervous System	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA		
			2,2,4-Trimethylpentane	--	NA	--	--	NA	Central Nervous System / Developmental	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA		
			2-Butanone (Methyl Ethyl Ketone)	--	NA	--	--	NA	Developmental Effects	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA		
			4-Ethyltoluene	--	NA	--	--	NA	Central Nervous System / Developmental	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA		
			Acetone	--	NA	--	--	NA	Nervous System	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA		
			Benzene	--	NA	--	--	NA	Hematopoietic / Immune / Nervous Systems	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA		

**Table 9b Summary of Receptor Risks and Hazards for COPCs
RI/FS for POU Soil Sites in Areas 20, 21, and 49
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

Scenario Timeframe: Future
Receptor Population: Resident
Receptor Age: Adult/Child

Medium	Exposure Medium	Exposure Point	Chemical of Potential Concern	Carcinogenic Risk					Non-Carcinogenic Hazard Quotient (adult)					Non-Carcinogenic Hazard Quotient (child)			
				Ingestion	Inhalation	Dermal	External (Radiation)	Exposure Routes Total	Primary Target Organ(s)	Ingestion	Inhalation	Dermal	Exposure Routes Total	Ingestion	Inhalation	Dermal	Exposure Routes Total
Soil Vapor (continued)	Air (continued)	Indoor Air (continued)	Benzyl chloride	--	NA	--	--	NA		--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			Bromodichloromethane	--	NA	--	--	NA	Renal cytomegaly 2	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			Carbon disulfide	--	NA	--	--	NA	Nervous System	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			Chloroform	--	8.E-04	--	--	8.E-04	Liver / Kidney / Central Nervous System / Gastrointestinal Tract / Reproduction and Development	--	1.E+00	--	1.E+00	--	3.E+00	--	3.E+00
			cis-1,2-Dichloroethene	--	NA	--	--	NA	Liver	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	--	NA	--	--	NA	Respiratory Tract	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			Cyclohexane	--	NA	--	--	NA	Developmental Effects	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			Dibromochloromethane	--	NA	--	--	NA	Liver 2	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			Ethanol	--	NA	--	--	NA	OV	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			Ethylbenzene	--	NA	--	--	NA	Developmental Effects / Liver / Kidney	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			Freon 113	--	NA	--	--	NA	Developmental Effects	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			Heptane	--	NA	--	--	NA	Developmental Effects	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			Hexane	--	NA	--	--	NA	Developmental Effects	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			m,p-Xylene	--	NA	--	--	NA	Central Nervous System / Developmental	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			Methylene chloride	--	NA	--	--	NA	Central Nervous System / Liver / Kidney	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			o-Xylene	--	NA	--	--	NA	Central Nervous System / Developmental	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			Tetrachloroethylene	--	2.E-04	--	--	2.E-04	Central Nervous System / Liver / Kidney	--	1.E+00	--	1.E+00	--	3.E+00	--	3.E+00
			Tetrahydrofuran	--	NA	--	--	NA	--	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			Toluene	--	NA	--	--	NA	Central Nervous System / Kidney / Liver / Respiratory System	--	4.E-03	--	4.E-03	--	9.E-03	--	9.E-03
			trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	--	NA	--	--	NA	Respiratory Tract	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA	--	NA
			Trichloroethylene	--	1.E-02	--	--	1.E-02	Central Nervous System / Liver / Kidney / Cardiovascular System / Hematopoietic System / Reproduction	--	2.E+01	--	2.E+01	--	5.E+01	--	5.E+01
Vinyl chloride	--	2.E-01	--	--	2.E-01	Liver / Vascular / Bones / Connective Tissue and Skin / Nervous System / Reproductive and Development / Lungs	--	6.E+01	--	6.E+01	--	1.E+02	--	1.E+02			
			Chemical Total	--	3.E-01	--	--	3.E-01		--	2E+02	--	2E+02	--	5E+02		
			Exposure Point Total					3.E-01							5E+02		
			Exposure Medium Total					3.E-01							5E+02		
			Soil Vapor Total					3.E-01							5E+02		
			Receptor Total				Receptor Risk Total	3.E-01			Receptor HI Total	2E+02		Receptor HI Total	5E+02		

1 = As agreed with the agencies, the target organ analysis only included constituents with HI greater than 0.1

Total Liver HI Across All Media ¹ =	2E+02
Total Vascular HI Across All Media ² =	1E+02
Total Bones HI Across All Media =	1E+02
Total Connective Tissue and Skin HI Across All Media =	1E+02
Total Nervous System HI Across All Media =	5E+02
Total Reproduction HI Across All Media =	2E+02
Total Lungs HI Across All Media =	1E+02
Total Kidney HI Across All Media =	1E+02
Total Cardiovascular System HI Across All Media =	5E+01
Total Hematopoietic HI Across All Media =	5E+01
Total Gastrointestinal HI Across All Media =	3E+00
Total Developmental HI Across All Media =	1E+02

Attachment E
Site-Specific Habitat
Characterization Report

ATTACHMENT E – SITE-SPECIFIC HABITAT CHARACTERIZATION

This attachment describes the results of the site-specific habitat characterization of the soil sites in the RI/FS for the Perimeter Ground Water Operable Unit (PGOU) conducted between 16 and 20 April 2004. Photographs for each site are immediately following the text.

SITE C29

Soils, topography, land use, drainage patterns, vegetative communities, common wildlife observed, and sensitive wildlife species potentially occurring or observed at Site C29 are described below.

Soils

A lahar (a volcanoclastic material flow) underlies the site at an approximate depth of 2 to 4 feet. A lahar is laid by a rapidly flowing mixture of rock debris and water that originates on the slopes of a volcano. Lahars are often referred to as volcanic mudflows or debris flows. They form in a variety of ways, chiefly by the rapid melting of snow and ice by pyroclastic flows, intense rainfall on loose volcanic rock deposits, breakout of a lake dammed by volcanic deposits, and as a consequence of debris avalanches. The Lahar underlying the site is historic in nature, and its time period of deposit is currently unknown. The overlying soil at the surface likely consists of isolated portions of Red Bluff Loam. This soil is well drained, occurring on high terraces or remnants thereof. It formed in alluvium derived from mixed rock sources. Permeability is moderately slow. Runoff is slow to medium. Water erosion hazard is slight to moderate.

Topography, Land Use, and Drainage Patterns

Site C29 is an open area of land on the north side of Aerojet Road in Area 20. The topography of the site is mostly flat, rising slightly as you move from the south to the northern boundary of the site. A small drainage runs through the site in a northeast to southwesterly direction, exiting near the southwestern corner of the site. The site is currently vegetated with annual grassland species. No wetlands were observed on the site. Water does not accumulate on the site. Water generally infiltrates into site soils before it travels beyond the boundaries of the site.

Vegetative Communities

Annual Grassland. Non-native, naturalized Mediterranean grasses represent the predominant species within this community. Typical species include soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), Italian ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*), and Mediterranean barley (*Hordeum marinum*). Other non-native herbaceous species that occur in this community include yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), Italian thistle (*Carduus pychocephalus*), filaree (*Erodium botrys*), Fitch's spikeweed (*Hemizonia fitchii*), sticky tarweed (*Holocarpha virgata*), and common vetch (*Vicia sativa*).

Common Wildlife Observed

The following common wildlife species were observed during the field visit: western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), Red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), and wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*).

Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring

Site C29 is potential foraging habitat for songbirds and raptors. Suitable perching and nesting habitat occurs approximately one-quarter mile to the east of the site in oak woodland and a eucalyptus plantation. In addition, a cluster of small bushes located in the northeast corner of the site provides potential nesting habitat for songbirds, and annual grassland that makes up the majority of the vegetative cover on the site may provide nesting habitat for one ground-nesting species, the northern harrier hawk (*Circus cyaneus*). These bird species and their nests are protected from take pursuant to the California Department of Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5 and the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act. The northern harrier hawk is protected by the California Endangered Species Act in addition to the two laws above.

SITE C32

The soils, topography, land use, drainage patterns, vegetative communities, common wildlife observed, and sensitive wildlife species potentially occurring or observed at Site C32 are described below.

Soils

Natomas-Xerorthents, dredge tailings complex, 0 to 50 percent slopes. This map unit is in high areas on low terraces that have been disturbed during mining activities. This unit is about 45 percent Natomas soil and 40 percent Xerorthents.

The Natomas soil is very deep and well drained. It formed in alluvium derived from mixed rock sources. Permeability is moderately slow in this soil, and available water capacity is very high. Runoff is slow, and water erosion hazard is slight.

The Xerorthents are very deep and are somewhat excessively to excessively drained. They formed in material that has a high content of gravel and cobbles derived from mixed rock sources. The material was deposited as tailings after most of the fine earth material was washed from it and removed during gold dredging activities. Permeability is rapid or very rapid and available water capacity is very low or low. Runoff is slow to very slow, and water erosion is a slight hazard to not a hazard at all.

Topography, Land Use, and Drainage Patterns

Site C32 consists of two areas of land terraced by humans. Both terraces are completely flat. The west terrace is the highest, and stands approximately 8 feet higher than the east terrace. The site previously contained debris and trash believed to have originated from a junkyard known as Wim's Acres adjacent to the Aerojet property. The disposal of debris and trash was performed without authorization from Aerojet. Debris and trash was removed from the site in 2001 and rough graded. The site is currently vacant, and is reverting to more natural vegetative communities. Vegetation currently on the site is annual grassland and ruderal/disturbed species. Water travels through the site as sheet flow in a west to east direction towards Alder Creek. No wetlands or streams were observed on the site.

Vegetative Communities

Annual Grassland. Non-native, naturalized Mediterranean grasses represent the predominant species within this community. Typical species include soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), Italian ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*), and Mediterranean barley (*Hordeum marinum*). Other non-native herbaceous species that occur in this

community include yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), Italian thistle (*Carduus pychocephalus*), filaree (*Erodium botrys*), Fitch's spikeweed (*Hemizonia fitchii*), sticky tarweed (*Holocarpha virgata*), and common vetch (*Vicia sativa*).

Foothill Pine-Oak Woodland. The foothill pine-oak woodland community occurs primarily in the general area of Alder Creek in the eastern end of the Aerojet project site. The dominant tree species in this community include blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizenii*), and foothill pine (*Pinus sabiniana*). A variety of shrubs, annual grasses, and other herbaceous species occur in the understory. These include poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), hoary coffeeberry (*Rhamnus tomentella*), California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), hedgehog dog-tail grass (*Cynosurus echinatus*), bedstraw (*Galium* spp.), soap plant (*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*), and lupine (*Lupinus* spp.).

Ruderal/Disturbed. The site has been previously graded or modified and is dominated by weedy herbaceous species including yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis* L.), Italian thistle (*Carduus pychocephalus*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and a variety of annual non-native grasses.

Common Wildlife Observed

The following common wildlife species were observed during the field visit: western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), Red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), and wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*).

Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring

Site C32 is potential foraging habitat for songbirds and raptors in the local area. Suitable perching and nesting habitat occurs adjacent to the eastern and southern boundary of the site in oak woodland and riparian vegetative communities, and a eucalyptus plantation. Annual grassland on the terraces may provide nesting habitat for one ground-nesting species, the northern harrier hawk (*Circus cyaneus*). These bird species and their nests are protected from take pursuant to the California Department of Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5 and the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act. The northern harrier hawk is protected by the California Endangered Species Act in addition to the two laws above.

In addition, a blue elderberry (*Sambucus cerulea*) shrub is present near the western boundary of the site. The blue elderberry is a host plant of the valley elderberry longhorn beetle, a federally threatened species protected by the Federal Endangered Species Act.

SITE D(E)

The soils, topography, land use, drainage patterns, vegetative communities, common wildlife observed, and sensitive wildlife species potentially occurring or observed at Site D(e) are described below.

Soils

Redding Gravelly Loam, 0 to 8 percent slopes. This moderately deep, moderately well drained soil is found on high terraces and terrace remnants. It formed in gravelly and cobbly alluvium derived from mixed rock sources. Permeability is very slow, and available water capacity is low. Shrink-swell potential is high. Runoff is very slow to medium. Water erosion hazard is slight to moderate.

Topography, Land Use, and Drainage Patterns

Site D(e) consists of three wide areas (ponds) along a man-made drainage and water conveyance ditch formerly used to for the discharge of backwash water from the filtration plant. The filtration plant was built to remove solids in water taken from the Natomas Ditch for use in the on-site industrial water supply. After filtering, the water was chlorinated and introduced into the industrial water supply. When the filter became clogged with solids, the filter was cleaned by reversing the flow through the filter. The backwash was contained in a water storage tank, and when necessary, the backwash water, along with diatomaceous earth, was discharged to the three wide areas (ponds) along the ditch adjacent to the facility. The filtration plant was not used after the mid-1970s and was demolished in 1992.

The site is currently flat, and the former ponds have now become part of the drainage system due to erosion over the years. The site is currently reverting back to natural vegetative communities. Water flows through the site in a southwest to northeasterly direction. Water does not accumulate on the site and generally infiltrates into site soils before it travels beyond the boundaries of the site.

The site is currently vegetated by four vegetative types: annual grassland, ruderal/disturbed, willow scrub, and foothill pine-oak woodland. The site is bounded by commercial development to the north, a eucalyptus plantation to the east, and foothill pine-oak woodland to the west and south of the site.

Vegetative Communities

Annual Grassland. Non-native, naturalized Mediterranean grasses represent the predominant species within this community. Typical species include soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), Italian ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*), and Mediterranean barley (*Hordeum marinum*). Other non-native herbaceous species that occur in this community include yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), filaree (*Erodium botrys*), Fitch's spikeweed (*Hemizonia fitchii*), sticky tarweed (*Holocarpha virgata*), and common vetch (*Vicia sativa*).

Ruderal/Disturbed. Area has been previously graded or modified and is dominated by weedy herbaceous species including yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis* L.), Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and a variety of annual non-native grasses.

Willow Scrub. The willow scrub community occurs primarily within low-lying areas between dredge tailing piles and other disturbed areas. Densely spaced willows (*Salix* spp.) represent the dominant species in this community. Other species encountered include coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), rushes (*Juncus* spp.), and a variety of non-native grasses.

Foothill Pine-Oak Woodland. The foothill pine-oak woodland community occurs primarily in the general area of Alder Creek in the eastern end of the Aerojet project site. The dominant tree species in this community include blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), interior live oak (*Quercus wislizenii*), and foothill pine (*Pinus sabiniana*). A variety of shrubs, annual grasses, and other herbaceous species occur in the understory. These include poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), hoary coffeeberry (*Rhamnus tomentella*), California buckeye (*Aesculus californica*), toyon (*Heteromeles arbutifolia*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), hedgehog dog-tail grass (*Cynosurus echinatus*), bedstraw (*Galium* spp.), soap plant (*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*), and lupine (*Lupinus* spp.).

Common Wildlife Observed

The following common wildlife species were observed during the field visit: western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), Red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), and wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*).

Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring

Site D(e) provides potential foraging and nesting habitat for songbirds and raptors currently exists to the south, east, and west of the site. Suitable perching and nesting habitat occurs adjacent to the site boundaries of the site in foothill pine-oak woodland, willow scrub, and annual grassland vegetative communities. These bird species and their nests are protected from take pursuant to the California Department of Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5 and the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

Blue elderberry (*Sambucus cerulea*) shrub were observed on the site. The blue elderberry is a host plant of the valley elderberry longhorn beetle, a federally threatened species protected by the Federal Endangered Species Act.

SITE GET D

The soils, topography, land use, drainage patterns, vegetative communities, common wildlife observed, and sensitive wildlife species potentially occurring or observed at Site GET D are described below.

Soils

Natomas-Xerorthents, dredge tailings complex, 0 to 50 percent slopes. This map unit is in high areas on low terraces that have been disturbed during mining activities. This unit is about 45 percent Natomas soil and 40 percent Xerorthents.

The Natomas soil is very deep and well drained. It formed in alluvium derived from mixed rock sources. Permeability is moderately slow in this soil, and available water capacity is very high. Runoff is slow, and water erosion hazard is slight.

The Xerorthents are very deep and are somewhat excessively to excessively drained. They formed in material that has a high content of gravel and cobbles derived from mixed rock sources. The material was deposited as tailings after most of the fine earth material was washed from it and removed during gold dredging activities. Permeability is rapid or very rapid and available water capacity is very low or low. Runoff is slow to very slow, and water erosion is a slight hazard to not a hazard at all.

Topography, Land Use, and Drainage Patterns

The GET D facility was constructed in 1981 to treat VOCs in extracted groundwater. Water is treated, and then discharged back to groundwater aquifers. The facility is currently in use.

The site is currently flat, and is covered by a cement pad with the water filtration facilities constructed on top of that surface. Water flow in the area is via sheet flow at very slow rates. Due to the flat nature of the area, water normally infiltrates into the soil, ponds in low depressional areas where hydric soils exist, or drains to wetland swales, or man-made drainage ditches in the immediate area.

The periphery of the site is currently vegetated by three vegetative types: annual grassland, ruderal/disturbed, and Fremont Cottonwood-Oak woodland. The site is bounded by open space on the north, south, and west, and by asphalt covered parking lot on the east.

Vegetative Communities

Annual Grassland. Non-native, naturalized Mediterranean grasses represent the predominant species within this community. Typical species include soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), Italian ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*), and Mediterranean barley (*Hordeum marinum*). Other non-native herbaceous species that occur in this community include yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), Italian thistle (*Carduus psychocephalus*), filaree (*Erodium botrys*), Fitch's spikeweed (*Hemizonia fitchii*), sticky tarweed (*Holocarpha virgata*), and common vetch (*Vicia sativa*).

Fremont Cottonwood - Oak Woodland: Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) and oaks (*Quercus* spp.), primarily blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), serve as the dominant overstory species. In general, the cottonwood and oak occur in relatively similar densities, each accounting for

approximately 50 percent of the basal area. Species commonly observed in the understory include annual grasses, coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), and willow (*Salix* spp.).

Ruderal/Disturbed. Area has been previously graded or modified and is dominated by weedy herbaceous species including yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis* L.), Italian thistle (*Carduus pychocephalus*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and a variety of annual non-native grasses.

Common Wildlife Observed

The following common wildlife species were observed during the field visit: western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), Red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), and wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*).

Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring

Potential foraging and nesting habitat for songbirds and raptors currently exists to the south, north, and west of the site. Suitable perching and nesting habitat occurs adjacent to the boundaries of the site in Fremont Cottonwood-Oak woodland and annual grassland vegetative communities. These bird species and their nests are protected from take pursuant to the California Department of Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5 and the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

SITE 5D

The soils, topography, land use, drainage patterns, vegetative communities, common wildlife observed, and sensitive wildlife species potentially occurring or observed at Site 5D are described below.

Soils

Urban Land. This map unit consists of areas covered by impervious surfaces or structures, such as roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and drainage canals. In most places, 90 percent or more of the area is covered by impervious surfaces. The soil material in these areas is similar to adjacent natural soils, only that they were moved and disturbed during construction activities.

Topography, Land Use, and Drainage Patterns

Site 5D is a drainage ditch constructed by Aerojet. The drainage ditch traverses adjacent to a roadway near the GET D facility, and drains in a north to south direction. The elevation of the land adjacent to the drainage ditch is flat with very little elevation change.

Water accumulating in Site 5D flows through the existing Aerojet drainage system in a general southerly direction till it reaches an intermediate storage area at the intersections of Alabama and Arizona Streets. From this point, water travels the Westlake storm water retention ponds where it is held until released to Buffalo Creek following sampling performed under an NPDES permit.

The site and adjacent parcels are currently vegetated by two vegetative types: annual grassland and ruderal/disturbed. The site is bounded by open space on the north, south, and west, and by asphalt paved parking lot on the east.

Vegetative Communities

Annual Grassland. Non-native, naturalized Mediterranean grasses represent the predominant species within this community. Typical species include soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), Italian ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*), and Mediterranean barley (*Hordeum marinum*). Other non-native herbaceous species that occur in this community include yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), Italian thistle (*Carduus pychocephalus*), filaree (*Erodium botrys*), Fitch's spikeweed (*Hemizonia fitchii*), sticky tarweed (*Holocarpha virgata*), and common vetch (*Vicia sativa*).

Ruderal/Disturbed. Site has been previously graded or modified and is dominated by weedy herbaceous species including yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis* L.), Italian thistle (*Carduus pychocephalus*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and a variety of annual non-native grasses.

Common Wildlife Observed

The following common wildlife species were observed during the field visit: western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), Red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), barn swallow (*Hirundo rustica*), and wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*).

Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring and Observed

The lands immediately adjacent to Site 5D provides potential foraging and nesting habitat for songbirds and raptors currently exists to the south, east, and west of the site. Suitable perching and nesting habitat occurs adjacent to the boundary of the site in foothill pine-oak woodland, willow scrub, and annual grassland vegetative communities. These bird species and their nests are protected from take pursuant to the California Department of Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5 and the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

SITE 7D

The soils, topography, land use, drainage patterns, vegetative communities, common wildlife observed, and sensitive wildlife species potentially occurring or observed at Site 7D are described below.

Soils

Urban Land. This map unit consists of areas covered by impervious surfaces or structures, such as roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and drainage canals. In most places, 90 percent or more of the area is covered by impervious surfaces. The soil material in these areas is similar to adjacent natural soils, only that they were moved and disturbed during construction activities.

Topography, Land Use, and Drainage Patterns

Site 7D is a concrete-lined drainage ditch constructed by Aerojet. The drainage ditch runs down the center of an asphalt-paved parking lot. Drainage occurs in an east to west direction, and water from the Site 7D ditch drains into the Site 5D ditch. The elevation of the land adjacent to the drainage ditch is flat with very little elevation change.

Water accumulating in Site 7D flows through the existing Aerojet drainage system in a general southerly direction till it reaches an intermediate storage area at the intersections of Alabama and Arizona Streets. From this point, water travels to the Westlake storm water retention cells.

The site and adjacent parcels are currently vegetated by three vegetative types: annual grassland, ruderal/disturbed, and emergent marsh. The

site is bounded by parking lots on the north and south and by an open undeveloped field on the eastern portion of the ditch. Aerojet building and office facilities are located approximately 100 feet from the ditch to the south.

Vegetative Communities

Annual Grassland. Non-native, naturalized Mediterranean grasses represent the predominant species within this community. Typical species include soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), Italian ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*), and Mediterranean barley (*Hordeum marinum*). Other non-native herbaceous species that occur in this community include yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), Italian thistle (*Carduus pychocephalus*), filaree (*Erodium botrys*), Fitch's spikeweed (*Hemizonia fitchii*), sticky tarweed (*Holocarpha virgata*), and common vetch (*Vicia sativa*).

Ruderal/Disturbed. The area around Site 7D has been previously graded, paved, or modified and is dominated by weedy herbaceous species including yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis* L.), Italian thistle (*Carduus pychocephalus*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and a variety of annual non-native grasses.

Common Wildlife Observed

The following common wildlife species were observed during the field visit: western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*) and black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*).

Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring

None.

SITE C10

The soils, topography, land use, drainage patterns, vegetative communities, common wildlife observed, and sensitive wildlife species potentially occurring or observed at Site C10 are described below.

Soils

Urban Land-Natomas Complex, 0 to 2 percent slopes. This map unit is in high areas on low terraces. Slopes have been shaped for urban uses. This unit is about 45 percent urban land and 40 percent Natomas soil. 15 percent of this map unit is made up of small areas of Americanos, Kimball, and San Joaquin soils and Xerarents.

Urban land consists of areas covered by impervious surfaces or structures, such as roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and drainage canals. The soil material under the impervious surfaces is similar to that of the Natomas soil, although it may have been truncated or otherwise altered.

The Natomas soil is very deep and well drained. It formed in alluvium derived from mixed rock sources. Permeability is moderately slow in this soil, and available water capacity is very high. Runoff is slow, and water erosion hazard is slight.

Topography, Land Use, and Drainage Patterns

Site C10 is a section of a concrete-lined ditch west of Schnitzer Steel and Beck's Furniture. The ditch is approximately 10 feet deep and below grade. The ditch was constructed prior to 1953 and prior to Aerojet's ownership of the property. The ditch was used to transfer water from Alder Creek to areas west of Aerojet for irrigation and dredging operations. Topography in the area is generally flat with areas in the vicinity that have been dredged during placer gold mining activities. Drainage direction in the ditch is north to south. Water does not accumulate in the feature and generally infiltrates into adjacent site soils.

Vegetative Communities

Annual Grassland. Non-native, naturalized Mediterranean grasses represent the predominant species within this community. Typical species include soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), Italian ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*), and Mediterranean barley (*Hordeum marinum*). Other non-native herbaceous species that occur in this community include yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), filaree (*Erodium botrys*), Fitch's spikeweed (*Hemizonia fitchii*), sticky tarweed (*Holocarpha virgata*), and common vetch (*Vicia sativa*).

Ruderal/Disturbed. Area has been previously graded or modified and is dominated by weedy herbaceous species including yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis* L.), Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and a variety of annual non-native grasses.

Fremont Cottonwood - Oak Woodland: Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) and oaks (*Quercus* spp.), primarily blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), serve as the dominant overstory species. In general, the cottonwood and oak occur in relatively similar densities, each accounting for approximately 50 percent of the basal area. Species commonly observed in the understory include annual grasses, coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), and willow (*Salix* spp.).

Common Wildlife Observed

The following common wildlife species were observed during the field visit: western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*) and black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*).

Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring and Observed

Potential foraging and nesting habitat for songbirds and raptors currently exists to the south, east, and west of the site. Suitable perching and nesting habitat occurs adjacent to the boundary of Site C10 in Fremont Cottonwood-Oak woodland and annual grassland vegetative communities. These bird species and their nests are protected from take pursuant to the California Department of Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5 and the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

SITE C4

The soils, topography, land use, drainage patterns, vegetative communities, common wildlife observed, and sensitive wildlife species potentially occurring or observed at Site C4 are described below.

Soils

Natomas-Xerorthents, dredge tailings complex, 0 to 50 percent slopes. This map unit is in high areas on low terraces that have been disturbed during mining activities. This unit is about 45 percent Natomas soil and 40 percent Xerorthents.

The Natomas soil is very deep and well drained. It formed in alluvium derived from mixed rock sources. Permeability is moderately slow in this soil, and available water capacity is very high. Runoff is slow, and water erosion hazard is slight.

The Xerorthents are very deep and are somewhat excessively to excessively drained. They formed in material that has a high content of gravel and cobbles derived from mixed rock sources. The material was deposited as tailings after most of the fine earth material was washed from it and removed during gold dredging activities. Permeability is rapid or very rapid and available water capacity is very low or low. Runoff is slow to very slow, and water erosion is a slight hazard to not a hazard at all.

Topography, Land Use, and Drainage Patterns

Site C4 is a former debris site in the southwestern portion of the Aerojet facility, just west of the junction of a primary dirt road and the railroad tracks. The site was the former location of a dumpsite for inert materials such as tires, wheels and other trash littering the site and appears to predate Aerojet's use of the property. The majority of the trash and debris at Site C4 was removed in 1998. Site C4 lies within an area of highly disturbed soils and habitats. This disturbance occurred during placer gold mining activities at the site. The topography of the area consists of areas of dredge tailings with small valleys in between. Remnants of pre-existing native vegetative communities exist in patches among these dredge tailings. Water drainage patterns consist of infiltration into the site soils and ponding of water at the surface with the formation of wetlands. No wetlands or streams were observed at Site C4. The land is currently vacant, and is reverting back to more native vegetative communities.

Vegetative Communities

Annual Grassland. Non-native, naturalized Mediterranean grasses represent the predominant species within this community. Typical species include soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), Italian ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*), and Mediterranean barley (*Hordeum marinum*). Other non-native herbaceous species that occur in this community include yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), Italian thistle (*Carduus psychocephalus*), filaree (*Erodium botrys*), Fitch's spikeweed (*Hemizonia fitchii*), sticky tarweed (*Holocarpha virgata*), and common vetch (*Vicia sativa*).

Ruderal/Disturbed. Area has been previously graded or modified and is dominated by weedy herbaceous species including yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis* L.), Italian thistle (*Carduus pychocephalus*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and a variety of annual non-native grasses.

Fremont Cottonwood - Oak Woodland: Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) and oaks (*Quercus* spp.), primarily blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), serve as the dominant overstory species. In general, the cottonwood and oak occur in relatively similar densities, each accounting for approximately 50 percent of the basal area. Species commonly observed in the understory include annual grasses, coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), and willow (*Salix* spp.).

Common Wildlife Observed

The following common wildlife species were observed during the field visit: western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), Red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), and wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*).

Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring and Observed

Potential foraging and nesting habitat for songbirds and raptors currently exists along the entire boundary of the site. Suitable perching and nesting habitat occurs adjacent to the site boundaries of the site in Fremont Cottonwood-Oak woodland and annual grassland vegetative communities. These bird species and their nests are protected from take pursuant to the California Department of Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5 and the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

SITE 4D

The soils, topography, land use, drainage patterns, vegetative communities, common wildlife observed, and sensitive wildlife species potentially occurring or observed at Site 4D are described below.

Soils

Urban Land. This map unit consists of areas covered by impervious surfaces or structures, such as roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and drainage canals. In most places, 90 percent or more of

the area is covered by impervious surfaces. The soil material in these areas is similar to adjacent natural soils, only that they were moved and disturbed during construction activities.

Topography, Land Use, and Drainage Patterns

Site 4D consists of a drainage ditch that runs along Alabama Avenue and east of Building 20004. This section of ditch potentially receives drainage from the ditch east of Building 20022 (Site 11D) and surface water runoff from the parking area, vacant land south of Building 20022, and from the vicinity of Building 20034. Water drainage occurs in a north to northeast pattern within the ditch system. Topography of the site is generally flat.

Water accumulating in Site 4D flows through the existing Aerojet drainage system in a general southerly direction till it reaches an intermediate storage area at the intersections of Alabama and Arizona Streets. From this point, water travels into the Westlake storm water retention cells.

Vegetative Communities

Annual Grassland. Non-native, naturalized Mediterranean grasses represent the predominant species within this community. Typical species include soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), Italian ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*), and Mediterranean barley (*Hordeum marinum*). Other non-native herbaceous species that occur in this community include yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), Italian thistle (*Carduus pychocephalus*), filaree (*Erodium botrys*), Fitch's spikeweed (*Hemizonia fitchii*), sticky tarweed (*Holocarpha virgata*), and common vetch (*Vicia sativa*).

Ruderal/Disturbed. Area has been previously graded or modified and is dominated by weedy herbaceous species including yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis* L.), Italian thistle (*Carduus pychocephalus*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and a variety of annual non-native grasses.

Emergent Marsh: The emergent marsh community found at Site 4D appears to be manmade, and receives drainage from both natural rain events and runoff from adjacent facilities. Plants commonly encountered within this community include cattail (*Typha* spp.), bulrush (*Scirpus* spp.), tall flatsedge (*Cyperus eragrostis*), soft rush (*Juncus effusus*), rabbit-foot grass (*Polypogon monspeliensis*), curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), and willow (*Salix* spp.).

Aquatic habitat occurs within Site 4D. Water is ponded for sufficient period to promote the development of vegetation types adapted to aquatic habitats, and it is likely that aquatic invertebrate species inhabit the area. Aquatic habitat does not support vertebrate aquatic species.

Common Wildlife Observed

None.

Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring and Observed

None.

SITE 11D

The soils, topography, land use, drainage patterns, vegetative communities, common wildlife observed, and sensitive wildlife species potentially occurring or observed at Site 11D are described below.

Soils

Urban Land. This map unit consists of areas covered by impervious surfaces or structures, such as roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and drainage canals. In most places, 90 percent or more of the area is covered by impervious surfaces. The soil material in these areas is similar to adjacent natural soils, only that they were moved and disturbed during construction activities.

Topography, Land Use, and Drainage Patterns

Site 11D includes the ditch system surrounding Building 20022. This system includes the ditches north and east of Building 20022, a 170-foot section of ditch north of Building 20B73, and an underground culvert between Sites 11D and 10D.

Building 20022 may have been used as a warehouse in the late 1950s to mid 1960s, but was later used for dye-penetrating operations and degreasing operations. A concrete collection pit was formerly located on the west side of Building 20022, and an underground acid storage tank and TCE degreaser were formerly located on the east side of the building. The concrete collection pit was possibly backfilled in the early 1980s; the former location of the pit could not be determined during prior

investigations. The underground acid storage tank was removed in September 1992.

With the exception of the man-made ditches, the topography of the site is generally flat.

The ditch north of Building 20022 potentially received discharges from Building 20022 via an underground drainpipe, and surface water runoff from Atlanta Street and paved areas north of Building 20022.

The ditch east of Building 20022 received surface water runoff from Building 20022 and paved and unpaved parking and storage areas surrounding the building.

The 170-foot section of ditch north of the former location of Building 20B73 received surface water runoff from Atlanta Street and paved parking and storage areas north of Building 20B73.

The underground culvert between Sites 11D and 10D received surface water runoff from the 170-foot section of ditch north of Building 20B73, and drainage and surface water runoff from buildings and paved/unpaved parking and storage areas west of Building 20022.

Water accumulating in Site 11D flows through the existing Aerojet drainage system in a general southerly direction till it reaches an intermediate storage area at the intersections of Alabama and Arizona Streets. From this point, water travels to the Westlake storm water retention cells.

Vegetative Communities

Ruderal/Disturbed. Area has been previously graded or modified and is dominated by weedy herbaceous species including yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis* L.), Italian thistle (*Carduus pychocephalus*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and a variety of annual non-native grasses.

Common Wildlife Observed

None.

Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring and Observed

None.

SITE FCS

The soils, topography, land use, drainage patterns, vegetative communities, common wildlife observed, and sensitive wildlife species potentially occurring or observed at the site of the Former Company Store (FCS) are described below.

Soils

Urban Land. This map unit consists of areas covered by impervious surfaces or structures, such as roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and drainage canals. In most places, 90 percent or more of the area is covered by impervious surfaces. The soil material in these areas is similar to adjacent natural soils, only that they were moved and disturbed during construction activities.

Topography, Land Use, and Drainage Patterns

Site FCS is the location of the former company store (Building 20014) in the north-central portion of Area 20, approximately 10 feet north of the underground drainage culvert at Site 10D. The FCS was demolished in 1989. A vehicle and refrigeration unit repair and maintenance facility was located on the west side of the FCS. Large refrigeration units for the store were located along the south side of the building. The topography of the site is generally flat. Drainage on the site occurs through sheet flow across the surface and through infiltration into site soils.

Vegetative Communities

Ruderal/Disturbed. Area has been previously graded or modified and is dominated by weedy herbaceous species including yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis* L.), Italian thistle (*Carduus psychocephalus*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and a variety of annual non-native grasses.

Fremont Cottonwood - Oak Woodland: Remnants of this habitat type exist on this site. Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) and oaks (*Quercus* spp.), primarily blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), serve as the dominant overstory species. In general, the cottonwood and oak occur in relatively similar densities, each accounting for approximately 50 percent of the basal area. Species commonly observed in the understory include annual grasses, coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), and willow (*Salix* spp.).

Common Wildlife Observed

The following common wildlife species were observed during the field visit: western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*) and black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*).

Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring and Observed

Potential foraging and nesting habitat for songbirds and raptors currently exists at the site. Suitable perching and nesting habitat occurs along the boundary of the site in remnant Fremont Cottonwood-Oak woodland and annual grassland vegetative communities. These bird species and their nests are protected from take pursuant to the California Department of Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5 and the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

SITE 10D

The soils, topography, land use, drainage patterns, vegetative communities, common wildlife observed, and sensitive wildlife species potentially occurring or observed at Site 10D are described below.

Soils

Urban Land. This map unit consists of areas covered by impervious surfaces or structures, such as roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and drainage canals. In most places, 90 percent or more of the area is covered by impervious surfaces. The soil material in these areas is similar to adjacent natural soils, only that they were moved and disturbed during construction activities.

Topography, Land Use, and Drainage Patterns

Site 10D is the principal drainage ditch in Area 20 and parallels Folsom Boulevard. Between the beginning of the ditch directly north of Area 19 to the entrance of an underground culvert approximately 75 feet east of Aerojet Road, the ditch is unlined. The underground culvert extends from the entrance point east of Aerojet Road to the beginning of the lined ditch designated as Site 7D. With the exception of the ditch, topography of the area is flat.

Site 10D receives drainage from the Site 11D ditch system and surface water runoff from Atlanta and Baltimore Streets, Aerojet Road, Alabama Avenue parking areas, Buildings 20001, 20002, 20004, 20006, 20014, 20015, 20019, 20026, 20034, and 20037, and the FCS site.

Two 12- to 14-inch underground corrugated steel culverts and two 6-inch steel drainpipes are located along the drainage ditch east of Aerojet Road. The easternmost underground culvert conveys surface water runoff from the Site 11D ditch system to the Site 10D ditch. The westernmost corrugated steel storm drain channels storm water runoff from the roofs of the building and surface streets in Area 20 to the drainage ditch.

Two 6-inch steel drainpipes appear to originate from Building 20002, but the origin or purpose of these drainpipes has never been fully documented. The easternmost 6-inch drainpipe passes along the western end of a former chemical laboratory sump north of Building 20002, but it is unknown whether the line is associated with the sump. Both 6-inch drainpipes are capped and have not discharged to the ditch for at least 15 years.

Water accumulating in Site 10D flows through the existing Aerojet drainage system in a general southerly direction till it reaches an intermediate storage area at the intersections of Alabama and Arizona Streets. From this point, water travels into the Westlake storm water retention cells.

Vegetative Communities

Ruderal/Disturbed. Area has been previously graded or modified and is dominated by weedy herbaceous species including yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis* L.), Italian thistle (*Carduus pychocephalus*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and a variety of annual non-native grasses.

Common Wildlife Observed

None.

Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring and Observed

None.

SITE 36D

The soils, topography, land use, drainage patterns, vegetative communities, common wildlife observed, and sensitive wildlife species potentially occurring or observed at Site 36D are described below.

Soils

Urban Land. This map unit consists of areas covered by impervious surfaces or structures, such as roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and drainage canals. In most places, 90 percent or more of the area is covered by impervious surfaces. The soil material in these areas is similar to adjacent natural soils, only that they were moved and disturbed during construction activities.

Topography, Land Use, and Drainage Patterns

Site 36D consists of an abandoned underground chemical waste tank approximately 40 feet north of Building 49015 and a degreaser sump located within Building 49015. Building 49015 was formerly a tactical process facility and an inert chamber processing and storage facility. In addition, chlorinated solvents were used to clean equipment. A drainage ditch running in between and parallel to the building and the adjacent street is also included as part of this area. All facilities still exist at the site, but are not currently in use. The topography of the site is generally flat. No water accumulates at the site. All water infiltrates into site soils.

Vegetative Communities

Ruderal/Disturbed. Area has been previously graded or modified and is dominated by weedy herbaceous species including yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis* L.), Italian thistle (*Carduus pychocephalus*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and a variety of annual non-native grasses.

Common Wildlife Observed

The following common wildlife species were observed during the field visit: western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*) and black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*).

Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring and Observed

None.

SITE 37D

The soils, topography, land use, drainage patterns, vegetative communities, common wildlife observed, and sensitive wildlife species potentially occurring or observed at Site 37D are described below.

Soils

Urban Land. This map unit consists of areas covered by impervious surfaces or structures, such as roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and drainage canals. In most places, 90 percent or more of the area is covered by impervious surfaces. The soil material in these areas is similar to adjacent natural soils, only that they were moved and disturbed during construction activities.

Topography, Land Use, and Drainage Patterns

Site 37D consists of an inactive waste tank, sump, and septic tank at the western end of Building 49016. Building 49016 served as a receiving, inspection, calibration, and repair lab and a receiving, inspection, and non-destructive testing facility. The waste tank may have received solvents, oil, emulsifier, oil, and other chemical wastes. The topography of the site is generally flat, and drainage on the site occurs as sheet flow and infiltration into site soils. No water accumulates at the site. All water infiltrates into site soils.

Vegetative Communities

Ruderal/Disturbed. Area has been previously graded or modified and is dominated by weedy herbaceous species including yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis* L.), Italian thistle (*Carduus pychocephalus*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and a variety of annual non-native grasses.

Common Wildlife Observed

The following common wildlife species were observed during the field visit: western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), Red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*), and wild turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*).

Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring and Observed

Potential foraging and nesting habitat for songbirds and raptors currently exists to the south of the site. Suitable perching and nesting habitat occurs adjacent to the boundaries of the site in Fremont Cottonwood-Oak woodland and annual grassland vegetative communities. These bird species and their nests are protected from take pursuant to the California Department of Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5 and the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

SITE 39D

The soils, topography, land use, drainage patterns, vegetative communities, common wildlife observed, and sensitive wildlife species potentially occurring or observed at Site 39D are described below.

Soils

Urban Land. This map unit consists of areas covered by impervious surfaces or structures, such as roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and drainage canals. In most places, 90 percent or more of the area is covered by impervious surfaces. The soil material in these areas is similar to adjacent natural soils, only that they were moved and disturbed during construction activities.

Topography, Land Use, and Drainage Patterns

Site 39D is a former drum storage area south of Building 49007. The storage area is currently a 30-by-40 foot asphalt pad surrounded by a chain link fence. A un-vegetated drainage swale exists between the storage area and the asphalt surfaces to the north and west. Building 49007, located directly north of the storage area, is a warehouse historically used for the storage of bulk chemicals, possibly including propellant and liner materials. Operations included the temporary storage of incoming drums of chemicals and the segregation of incompatible compounds. The topography of the site is generally flat, and drainage on the site occurs as sheet flow to the drainage swale mentioned above. No water accumulates at the site. All water infiltrates into site soils.

Vegetative Communities

Ruderal/Disturbed. Area has been previously graded or modified and is dominated by weedy herbaceous species including yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis* L.), Italian thistle (*Carduus pychocephalus*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and a variety of annual non-native grasses.

Common Wildlife Observed

The following common wildlife species were observed during the field visit: western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentslis*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*) and black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*).

Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring and Observed

None.

SITE 33D

The soils, topography, land use, drainage patterns, vegetative communities, common wildlife observed, and sensitive wildlife species potentially occurring or observed at Site 33D are described below.

Soils

Urban Land. This map unit consists of areas covered by impervious surfaces or structures, such as roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and drainage canals. In most places, 90 percent or more of the area is covered by impervious surfaces. The soil material in these areas is similar to adjacent natural soils, only that they were moved and disturbed during construction activities.

Topography, Land Use, and Drainage Patterns

Site 33D consists of a small sump at the northeast corner of Building 49010. Building 49010 was formerly a chemical sampling facility used for temporary storage and quality assurance sampling of incoming chemicals. Fluids generated during the cleaning of sampling equipment were discharged to the sump.

Building 49010 currently still exists and is used by Aerojet. The area around the building consists of open land with ruderal and disturbed area

vegetative communities. The topography of the site is flat, and drainage on the site occurs as sheet flow and infiltration. No streams or wetlands were observed on or near Site 33D.

Vegetative Communities

Ruderal/Disturbed. Area has been previously graded or modified and is dominated by weedy herbaceous species including yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis* L.), Italian thistle (*Carduus psychocephalus*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and a variety of annual non-native grasses.

Common Wildlife Observed

The following common wildlife species were observed during the field visit: western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*) and black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*).

Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring and Observed

None.

SITE C14

The soils, topography, land use, drainage patterns, vegetative communities, common wildlife observed, and sensitive wildlife species potentially occurring or observed at Site C14 are described below.

Soils

Urban Land. This map unit consists of areas covered by impervious surfaces or structures, such as roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and drainage canals. In most places, 90 percent or more of the area is covered by impervious surfaces. The soil material in these areas is similar to adjacent natural soils, only that they were moved and disturbed during construction activities.

Topography, Land Use, and Drainage Patterns

Site C14 is an east-west trending ditch along the northern border of the Aerojet property, north of Building 49001, and west of Building 49011. The ditch appears to be a remnant of historical dredging operations and not associated with Aerojet activities. Topography in the area is generally

flat, and drainage occurs via sheet flow into Site C14, or by infiltration into site soils.

Vegetative Communities

Annual Grassland. Non-native, naturalized Mediterranean grasses represent the predominant species within this community. Typical species include soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), Italian ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*), and Mediterranean barley (*Hordeum marinum*). Other non-native herbaceous species that occur in this community include yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), Italian thistle (*Carduus pychocephalus*), filaree (*Erodium botrys*), Fitch's spikeweed (*Hemizonia fitchii*), sticky tarweed (*Holocarpha virgata*), and common vetch (*Vicia sativa*).

Ruderal/Disturbed. Area has been previously graded or modified and is dominated by weedy herbaceous species including yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis* L.), Italian thistle (*Carduus pychocephalus*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and a variety of annual non-native grasses.

Fremont Cottonwood - Oak Woodland: Remnants of this habitat type exist on this site. Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) and oaks (*Quercus* spp.), primarily blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), serve as the dominant overstory species. In general, the cottonwood and oak occur in relatively similar densities, each accounting for approximately fifty (50) percent of the basal area. Species commonly observed in the understory include annual grasses, coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), and willow (*Salix* spp.).

Common Wildlife Potentially Occurring and Observed

None.

Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring and Observed

Potential foraging and nesting habitat for songbirds and raptors currently exists to the south of the site. Suitable perching and nesting habitat occurs adjacent to the site boundaries of the site in Fremont Cottonwood-Oak woodland and annual grassland vegetative communities. These bird species and their nests are protected from take pursuant to the California Department of Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5 and the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

SITE C15

The soils, topography, land use, drainage patterns, vegetative communities, common wildlife observed, and sensitive wildlife species potentially occurring or observed at Site C15 are described below.

Soils

Urban Land. This map unit consists of areas covered by impervious surfaces or structures, such as roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and drainage canals. In most places, 90 percent or more of the area is covered by impervious surfaces. The soil material in these areas is similar to adjacent natural soils, only that they were moved and disturbed during construction activities.

Topography, Land Use, and Drainage Patterns

Topography at Site C15 and the general vicinity is generally flat. The site is currently reverting back to native vegetative communities. Drainage in the area occurs through the following methods: infiltration into site soils, sheet flow, and ponding in areas where clay soils are present (thus creating wetlands). Wetland was observed within the boundaries of Site C15.

Vegetative Communities

Annual Grassland. Non-native, naturalized Mediterranean grasses represent the predominant species within this community. Typical species include soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), Italian ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*), and Mediterranean barley (*Hordeum marinum*). Other non-native herbaceous species that occur in this community include yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), Italian thistle (*Carduus pychocephalus*), filaree (*Erodium botrys*), Fitch's spikeweed (*Hemizonia fitchii*), sticky tarweed (*Holocarpha virgata*), and common vetch (*Vicia sativa*).

Ruderal/Disturbed. Area has been previously graded or modified and is dominated by weedy herbaceous species including yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis* L.), Italian thistle (*Carduus pychocephalus*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and a variety of annual non-native grasses.

Fremont Cottonwood - Oak Woodland: Remnants of this habitat type exist on this site. Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) and oaks

(*Quercus* spp.), primarily blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), serve as the dominant overstory species. In general, the cottonwood and oak occur in relatively similar densities, each accounting for approximately fifty (50) percent of the basal area. Species commonly observed in the understory include annual grasses, coyote brush (*Baccharis pilularis*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), and willow (*Salix* spp.).

Emergent Marsh: The emergent marsh community found on Site C15 appears to naturally occur, and receives drainage from natural rain events and runoff from adjacent areas. Plants commonly encountered within this community include cattail (*Typha* spp.), bulrush (*Scirpus* spp.), tall flatsedge (*Cyperus eragrostis*), soft rush (*Juncus effusus*), rabbit-foot grass (*Polypogon monspeliensis*), curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), and willow (*Salix* spp.).

Coyote Brush Scrub: This community is dominated by coyote brush and other shrubs, and lacks a developed tree canopy layer. Other shrub species occasionally observed in this community include blue elderberry (*Sambucus cerulea*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), willow (*Salix* spp.), and hoary coffeeberry (*Rhamnus tomentella*). A sparse herbaceous layer occurs in the openings between the shrubs.

Common Wildlife Observed

The following common wildlife species were observed during the field visit: western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*) and black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*).

Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring and Observed

Site C15 provides potential foraging and nesting habitat for songbirds and raptors, and appropriate habitat currently exists to the north, south, east, and west of the site. Suitable perching and nesting habitat occurs adjacent to the site boundaries of the site in Fremont cottonwood-oak woodland, coyote brush scrub, emergent marsh, and annual grassland vegetative communities. These bird species and their nests are protected from take pursuant to the California Department of Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5 and the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act.

In addition, blue elderberry (*Sambucus cerulea*) shrubs are present near and on the site. The blue elderberry is a host plant of the valley elderberry longhorn beetle, a federally threatened species protected by the Federal Endangered Species Act.

SITE 34D

The soils, topography, land use, drainage patterns, vegetative communities, common wildlife observed, and sensitive wildlife species potentially occurring or observed at Site 34D are described below.

Soils

Urban Land. This map unit consists of areas covered by impervious surfaces or structures, such as roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and drainage canals. In most places, 90 percent or more of the area is covered by impervious surfaces. The soil material in these areas is similar to adjacent natural soils, only that they were moved and disturbed during construction activities.

Topography, Land Use, and Drainage Patterns

Site 34D consists of the northern section of an unlined ditch that formally drained into a culvert under Folsom Boulevard and the septic tank for Building 49011. This section of the ditch may have received drainage from Building 49011. Building 49011, a chemical storage and receiving facility, is located approximately 300 feet southwest of the ditch. Drainage in the ditch occurs in a northwest to southeast direction. The elevation of the land adjacent to the drainage ditch is flat with very little elevation change. The site and adjacent parcels are currently vegetated by ruderal/disturbed community. No water accumulates at the site. All water infiltrates into site soils.

Vegetative Communities

Ruderal/Disturbed. Area has been previously graded or modified and is dominated by weedy herbaceous species including yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis* L.), Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and a variety of annual non-native grasses.

Common Wildlife Observed

The following common wildlife species were observed during the field visit: western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*) and black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*).

Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring and Observed

None.

SITE 32D

The soils, topography, land use, drainage patterns, vegetative communities, common wildlife observed, and sensitive wildlife species potentially occurring or observed at Site 32D are described below.

Soils

Urban Land. This map unit consists of areas covered by impervious surfaces or structures, such as roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and drainage canals. In most places, 90 percent or more of the area is covered by impervious surfaces. The soil material in these areas is similar to adjacent natural soils, only that they were moved and disturbed during construction activities.

Topography, Land Use, and Drainage Patterns

Site 32D consists of an area of unlined drainage ditch approximately 40 feet west of the former location of Buildings 49005, 49008, and 49009. Drainage from the buildings was discharged to the ditch via a metal pipe. In addition to the ditch, other features in the vicinity of Site 32D included two sumps and a underground storage tank (UST) associated with Building 49008, as well as a storage tank area formerly located north of Buildings 49005, 49008, and 49009. Drainage in the ditch occurs in a northwest to southeast direction. The elevation of the land adjacent to the drainage ditch is flat with very little elevation change. The site and adjacent parcels are currently vegetated by ruderal/disturbed community. No water accumulates at the site. All water infiltrates into site soils.

Vegetative Communities

Ruderal/Disturbed. Area has been previously graded or modified and is dominated by weedy herbaceous species including yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis* L.), Italian thistle (*Carduus pychocephalus*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and a variety of annual non-native grasses.

Common Wildlife Observed

The following common wildlife species were observed during the field visit: western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*) and black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*).

Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring and Observed

None.

SITE 38D

The soils, topography, land use, drainage patterns, vegetative communities, common wildlife observed, and sensitive wildlife species potentially occurring or observed at Site 38D are described below.

Soils

Urban Land. This map unit consists of areas covered by impervious surfaces or structures, such as roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and drainage canals. In most places, 90 percent or more of the area is covered by impervious surfaces. The soil material in these areas is similar to adjacent natural soils, only that they were moved and disturbed during construction activities.

Topography, Land Use, and Drainage Patterns

Site 38D consists of an area of unlined drainage ditch southwest of the former location of Building 49018. Drainage occurs in a northwest to southeast direction. The elevation of the land adjacent to the drainage ditch is flat with very little elevation change. The site and adjacent parcels are currently vegetated by ruderal/disturbed community. No water accumulates at the site. All water infiltrates into site soils.

Vegetative Communities

Ruderal/Disturbed. Area has been previously graded or modified and is dominated by weedy herbaceous species including yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis* L.), Italian thistle (*Carduus psychocephalus*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and a variety of annual non-native grasses.

Common Wildlife Observed

The following common wildlife species were observed during the field visit: western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*) and black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*).

Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring and Observed

None.

SITE 35D

The soils, topography, land use, drainage patterns, vegetative communities, common wildlife observed, and sensitive wildlife species potentially occurring or observed at Site 35D are described below.

Soils

Urban Land. This map unit consists of areas covered by impervious surfaces or structures, such as roads, driveways, sidewalks, buildings, parking lots, and drainage canals. In most places, 90 percent or more of the area is covered by impervious surfaces. The soil material in these areas is similar to adjacent natural soils, only that they were moved and disturbed during construction activities.

Topography, Land Use, and Drainage Patterns

Site 35D consisted of two sumps and a septic tank at former Building 49014. Building 49014 was formerly an inert chamber processing facility. The building and associated sumps and septic tanks were demolished and removed in September through October 2001.

Site 35D currently exists as an open area of land with ruderal and disturbed area vegetative communities. The topography of the site is flat, and drainage on the site occurs as sheet flow towards a channelized drainage ditch that conveys water to the north. No water accumulates at the site. All water infiltrates into site soils.

Vegetative Communities

Ruderal/Disturbed. Area has been previously graded or modified and is dominated by weedy herbaceous species including yellow star thistle

(*Centaurea solstitialis* L.), Italian thistle (*Carduus psychocephalus*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and a variety of annual non-native grasses.

Common Wildlife Observed

The following common wildlife species were observed during the field visit: western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*) and black-tailed jackrabbit (*Lepus californicus*).

Sensitive Wildlife Species Potentially Occurring and Observed

None.

Photographs

Aerojet Site-Specific Habitat Characterization Photographs



Photo A of Area C-32



Photo B of Area C-32



Photo A of Area D(e)



Photo B of Area D(e)



Photo C of Area D(e)



Photo D of Area D(e)



Photo E of Area D(e)



Photo F of Area D(e)



Photo A of Area 4D



Photo B of Area 4D



Photo A of Area 11D



Photo B of Area 11D



Photo C of Area 11D



Photo D of Area 11D



Photo A of Area 10D



Photo B of Area 10D



Photo C of Area 10D



Photo A of Area C29



Photo B of Area C29



Photo C of Area C29



Photo A of Area FCS



Photo B of Area FCS



Photo A of Area 5D



Photo B of Area 5D



Photo C of Area 5D



Photo D of Area 5D



Photo of Area 7D



Photo A of Area GET-D



Photo B of Area GET-D



Photo C of Area GET-D



Photo D of Area GET-D



Photo A of Areas 32D, 34D, and 38D



Photo B of Areas 32D, 34D, and 38D



Photo C of Areas 32D, 34D, and 38D



Photo of Area 33D



Photo of Area 35D



Photo of Area 36D



Photo of Area 37D



Photo A of Area 39D



Photo B of Area 39D



Photo A of Area C14



Photo B of Area C14



Photo A of Area C4



Photo B of Area C4



Photo C of Area C4



Photo D of Area C4



Photo E of Area C4



Photo F of Area C4



Photo A of Area C10



Photo B of Area C10



Photo C of Area C10



Photo A of Area C15



Photo B of Area C15



Photo C of Area C15



Photo D of Area C15

Attachment F
Biological Resource Assessment
of Site C41

September 20, 2006

Bruce A. Lewis, P.G.
ERM-West, Inc.
2525 Natomas Park Drive, Suite 350
Sacramento, California 95833

RE: Site C41 - Preliminary Site Assessment

Dear Mr. Lewis:

On behalf of ERM-West, Inc. (ERM) and Aerojet General Corporation (Aerojet), ECORP Consulting, Inc. (ECORP) conducted a preliminary site assessment of the 1.7±-acre Site C41 (Figure 1 – *Project Site and Vicinity*). The site corresponds to an unsectioned portion of Township 9 North, Range 7 East (MDBM) of the "Folsom, California" 7.5-minute quadrangle (U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey 1980). The approximate center of the site is located at 38° 37' 33" North and 121° 11' 40" West within the Lower American River Watershed (#18020111, U.S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey 1978). The purpose of this site reconnaissance was to identify vegetation communities and potential waters of the U.S. present within the site.

Site C41 is contained within the Easton project area. As such, data previously collected for the Easton project area was used to the extent possible for the purposes of consistency while preparing this preliminary site assessment. Prior vegetation community mapping and plant and wildlife survey efforts were reviewed in an effort to incorporate biological information previously collected within Site C41 and its immediate vicinity (e.g., Matus 1981, Bowcutt 1982, Whitacre et al. 1989, ECORP 2005a and 2005b). For the purposes of this document, "study area" refers to Site C41 and a 250-foot radius surrounding it. A site visit was conducted on June 15, 2006 by Bruce Lewis (ERM) and Adam Ballard (ECORP) to ground truth information obtained from the references mentioned above.

VEGETATION COMMUNITIES

Vegetation community boundaries were determined based on vegetative characteristics (e.g., species composition, structure, etc.). During vegetation community mapping, boundaries were delineated on color aerial photographs (1"=150', flown in 2002) and subsequently digitized into a geographic information system (GIS) format.

The approximate location and extent of vegetation communities within the study area are depicted in Figure 2 – *Vegetation Communities*. A description of each community is provided below. Each description includes a general list of plant and wildlife species commonly encountered in that community. The vegetation community types are based on classifications presented in a *Preliminary Descriptions of the Terrestrial Natural Communities of California*

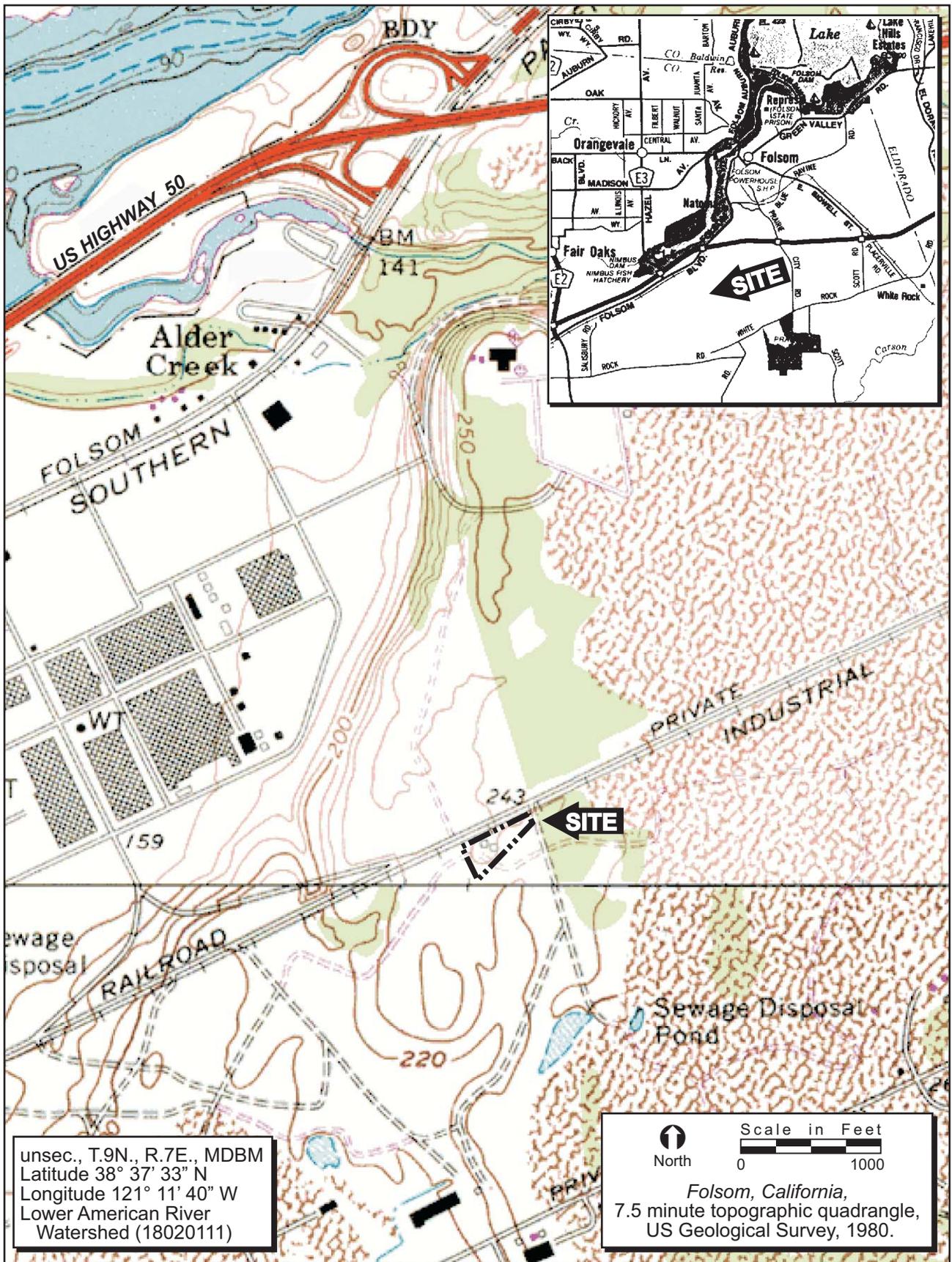
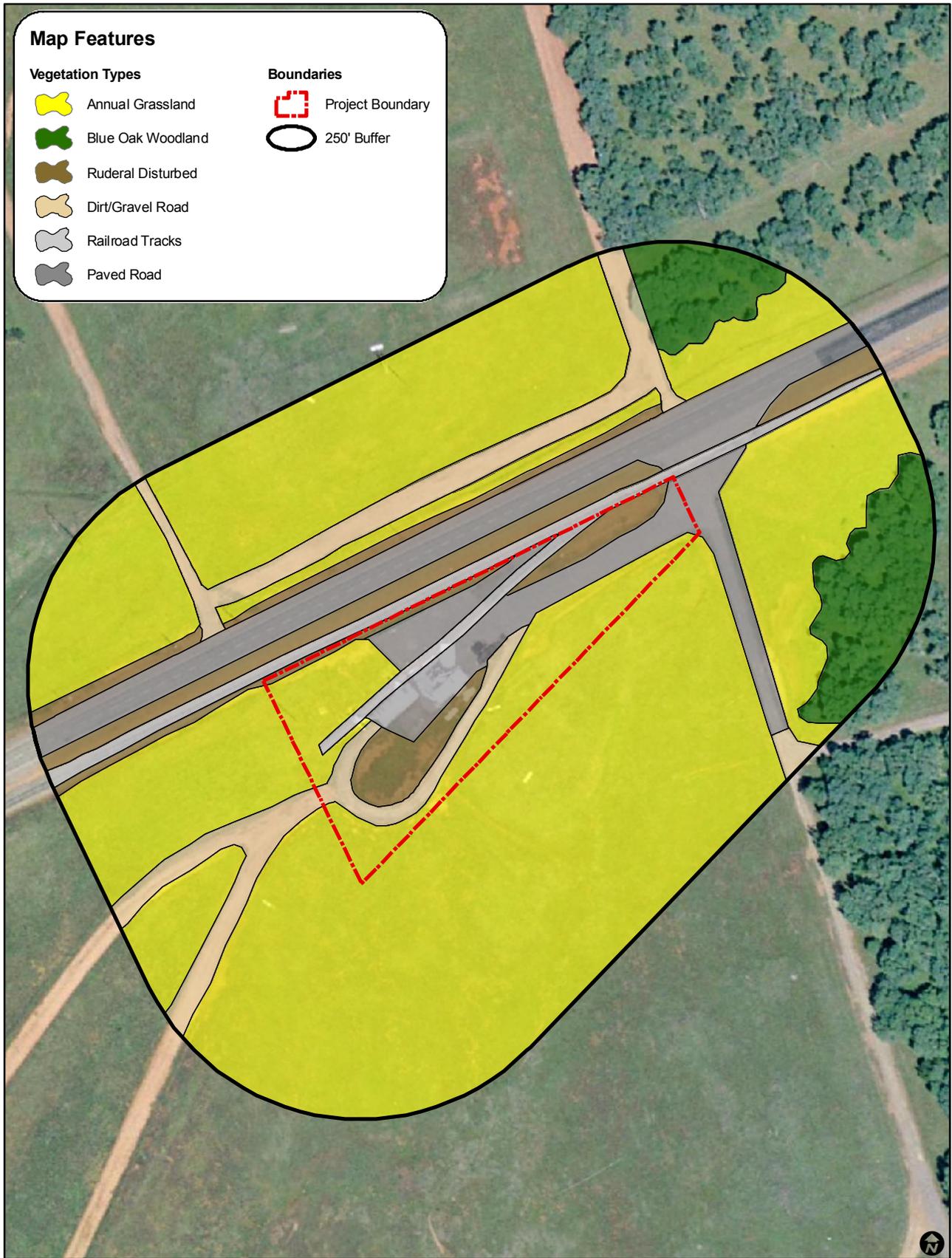


FIGURE 1. Project Site and Vicinity



Location: J:\GIS_Maps\2004-231_ERM\C41\Vege_Map.mxd

FIGURE 2. Vegetation Communities

1 inch equals 150 feet

2004-231 ERM: SITE C41



(Holland 1986) and *A Guide to Wildlife Habitats of California* (Mayer and Laudenslayer Jr. 1988). They have been modified to fit the specific landscape of the study area.

Annual Grassland

Non-native, naturalized Mediterranean grasses represent the predominant species within the annual grassland community. These include soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*), ripgut brome (*Bromus diandrus*), red brome (*Bromus madritensis* ssp. *rubens*), wild oat (*Avena* species), medusahead grass (*Taeniatherum caput-medusae*), barbed goatgrass (*Aegilops triuncialis*), hairgrass (*Aira caryophyllaea*), ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*), and little quaking grass (*Briza minor*). Other non-native herbaceous species that occur in this community include yellow star-thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis*), rose clover (*Trifolium hirtum*), filaree (*Erodium botrys*), Fitch's spikeweed (*Hemizonia fitchii*), sticky tarweed (*Holocarpha virgata*), and vetch (*Vicia* species).

Wildlife species typically associated with annual grasslands include western fence lizard (*Sceloporus occidentalis*), Gilbert's skink (*Eumeces gilberti*), Pacific gopher snake (*Pituophis catenifer*), racer (*Coluber constrictor*), common kingsnake (*Lampropeltis getula*), white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), American kestrel (*Falco sparverius*), western kingbird (*Tyrannus verticalis*), savannah sparrow (*Passerculus sandwichensis*), western meadowlark (*Sturnella neglecta*), deer mouse (*Peromyscus maniculatus*), California vole (*Microtus californicus*), and coyote (*Canis latrans*).

Ruderal/Disturbed

The ruderal/disturbed community type refers to those areas that have been previously graded or modified. This community includes a mixture of relatively barren areas and vegetated areas. Vegetated portions are dominated by weedy herbaceous species such as yellow star-thistle, Italian thistle (*Carduus pychocephalus*), rose clover, and a variety of annual grasses. The ruderal/disturbed community occurs around the periphery of the paved portion of the site and adjacent to Aerojet Road.

Wildlife species associated with highly disturbed vegetation communities, such as ruderal/disturbed, are likely to be either habitat generalists [e.g., western fence lizard, rock pigeon (*Columba livia*), mourning dove (*Zenaida macroura*), European starling (*Sturnus vulgaris*), house mouse (*Mus musculus*), and deer mouse] or species that have ventured in from adjacent vegetation communities.

Blue Oak Woodland

Blue oaks (*Quercus douglasii*) represent the dominant tree species; however, interior live oak (*Quercus wislizenii*) occurs as a sub-dominant species. This community generally consists of mature trees with an herbaceous understory. Plant species commonly observed in the understory include wild oat, ripgut brome, hedgehog dog-tail grass (*Cynosurus echinatus*), bedstraw (*Galium* species), soap plant (*Chlorogalum pomeridianum*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), and Italian thistle.

Wildlife species typically encountered in oak woodlands include Gilbert's skink, western fence lizard, southern alligator lizard (*Elgaria multicarinata*), sharp-tailed snake (*Crotalia tenuis*), common kingsnake (*Lampropeltis getulá*), red-tailed hawk, Lewis' woodpecker (*Melanerpes lewis*), Acorn woodpecker (*Melanerpes formicivorus*), Nuttall's woodpecker (*Picooides nuttallii*), western scrub-jay (*Aphelocoma californica*), yellow-billed magpie (*Pica nuttalli*), oak titmouse (*Baeolophus inornatus*), white-breasted nuthatch (*Sitta carolinensis*), western bluebird (*Sialia mexicana*), American robin (*Turdus migratorius*), lark sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*), deer mouse, California vole, Botta pocket gopher (*Thomomys bottae*), western gray squirrel (*Sciurus griseus*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), and black-tailed deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*).

WATERS OF THE U.S.

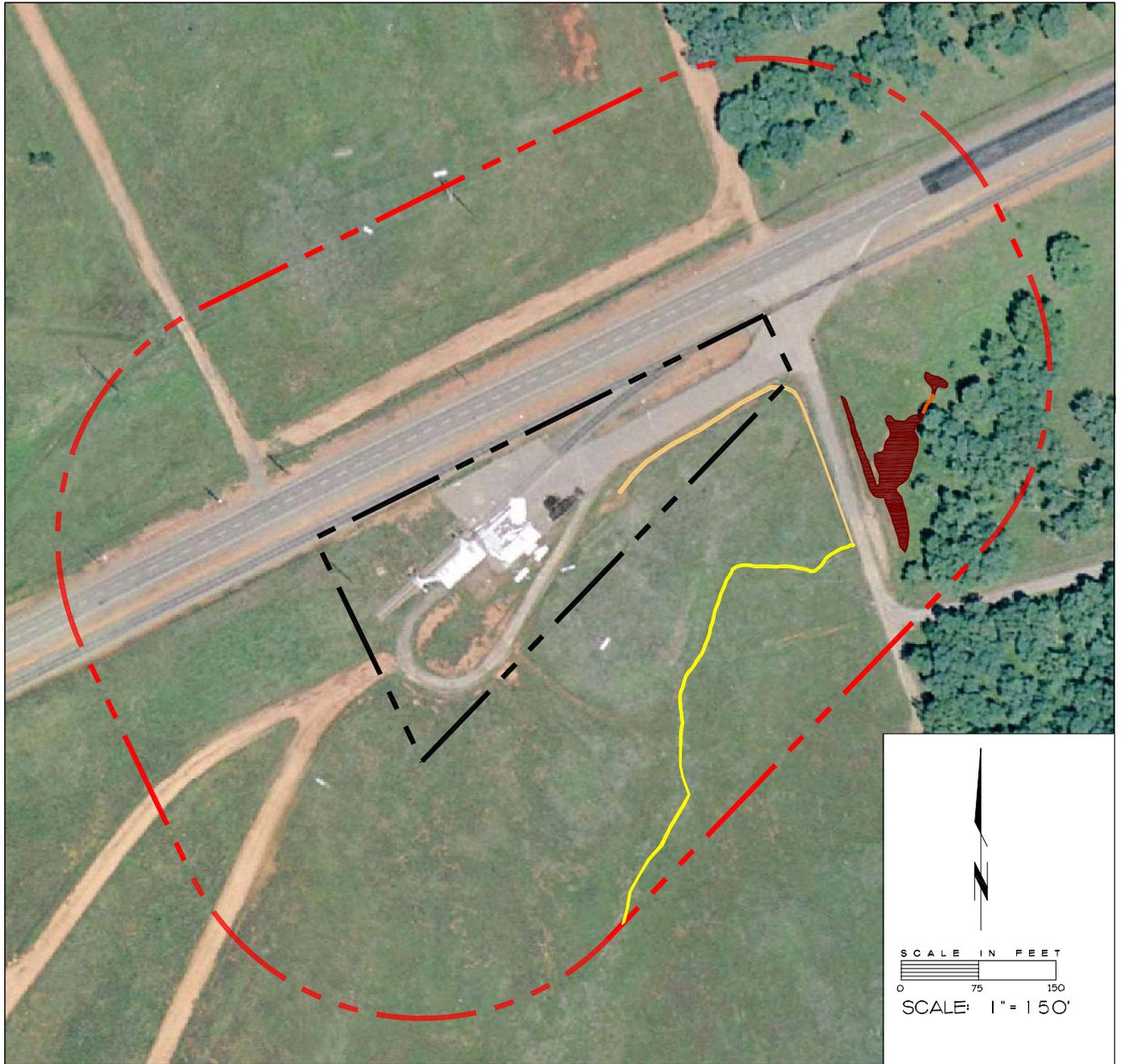
ECORP submitted a wetland delineation for the Easton project area to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps) for verification on June 23, 2005. This wetland delineation conformed to the *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual* (Environmental Laboratory 1987) and the *Minimum Standards for Acceptance of Preliminary Wetland Delineations* (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 2001). The Corps has not verified the Easton wetland delineation and as such, the waters of the U.S. acreages represent approximate values.

Preliminary wetland assessment data was collected during the June 15, 2006 site visit for a small portion of the study area, located outside of Site C41 within the 250-foot buffer. The preliminary wetland assessment was based on visual observation of obvious hydrologic and vegetative characteristics and was not conducted in accordance with the *Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual* (Environmental Laboratory 1987) or the *Minimum Standards for Acceptance of Preliminary Wetland Delineations* (U.S. Army Corps of Engineers 2001). Therefore, the potential waters of the U.S. acreages represent approximate values.

The approximate location and extent of potential waters of the U.S. identified within the study area are depicted in Figure 3 – *Wetland Assessment*. Waters of the U.S. information shown on this graphic represent a combination of wetland delineation and preliminary wetland assessment data. A total of approximately 0.13 acre of potential waters of the U.S. was mapped within the study area (Table 1). A single drainage ditch was identified within Site C41. Potential waters of the U.S. identified within 250 feet of Site C41 include seasonal wetlands, a seasonal wetland swale, an ephemeral drainage, and a drainage ditch.

Seasonal Wetland / Seasonal Wetland Swale

Seasonal wetlands are ephemerally wet areas where runoff accumulates within low-lying areas and/or adjacent to watercourses. These may occur as basins or linear features. Linear features are typically referred to as seasonal wetland swales. Plant species observed in seasonal wetlands within the study area included Vasey's coyote-thistle (*Eryngium vaseyi*), dense-flower spike-primrose (*Epilobium densiflorum*), ryegrass, and hyssop loosestrife (*Lythrum hyssopifolia*).



APPROXIMATE WATERS OF THE U.S. ACREAGE ¹

CLASSIFICATION		APPROXIMATE ACREAGE	
 Project Boundary  250' Buffer	WETLANDS:	 0.08  <0.01	0.08 <0.01
	Seasonal Wetland		
OTHER WATERS:		 0.02  0.02	0.02 0.02
Ephemeral Drainage			
TOTAL:		0.13	

¹Potential Waters of the U.S. information depicted on this graphic represents a combination of the Easton Wetland Delineation and a wetland assessment conducted for portions of the study area located outside of the Easton project area. The wetland assessment data was not collected in accordance with the Corps of Engineers Wetlands Delineation Manual and Sacramento District minimum standards. The project boundaries, wetland boundaries, and acreage values are approximate.

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FIGURE 3. Wetland Assessment

Table 1 – Potential Waters of the U.S.

Type	Acreage¹
<i>Wetlands</i>	
Seasonal Wetland	0.08
Seasonal Wetland Swale	<0.01
<i>Other Waters</i>	
Ephemeral Drainage	0.02
Drainage Ditch	0.02
Total:	0.13

¹ Acreage values are approximate and are subject to verification by the Corps

Ephemeral Drainage

Ephemeral drainages are seasonal features that convey runoff for short periods of time, immediately following rain events and do not receive supplemental water from groundwater sources. These are typically erosion features, in which the primary channel is largely un-vegetated. Margin vegetation identified along the channel of the ephemeral drainage included non-native grasses such as ryegrass, medusahead grass, and soft chess.

Drainage Ditch

A drainage ditch with earthen bed and banks occurs within the site. This feature was likely constructed to facilitate transport of stormwater and runoff from the paved portion of the site. Plant species observed in this feature included ryegrass, annual rabbit-foot grass (*Polypogon monspeliensis*), and sticky tarweed.

Please feel free to give me a call at (916) 782-9100 should you have any questions regarding this document.

Sincerely,

Adam S. Ballard
Biologist

CC: David Hatch - GenCorp Realty Investments

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Attachment G
Supplemental Screening Level
Ecological Risk Assessment
(SLERA) for Site C15

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

BTAG	Biological Technical Assistance Group
CDFG	California Department of Fish and Game
COPC	Constituent of potential concern
Eco-SSL	Ecological Soil Screening Level
ERAGS	Ecological Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund
EVS	Environmental Visualization System
HQ	Hazard Quotient
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
mg/kg	Milligrams per kilogram
ORNL	Oak Ridge National Laboratory
PGOU	Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit
PRG	Preliminary Remediation Goal
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
SLERA	Screening-level ecological risk assessment
TRV	Toxicity reference value
UCL	Upper confidence limit
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

ERM performed a supplemental screening-level ecological risk assessment (SLERA) for soil at Site C15 following the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) *Ecological Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund* (ERAGS; USEPA, 1997). This evaluation was performed to supplement the *Screening-Level Ecological Risk Assessment*, or SLERA (Steps 1 and 2 of the 8-step Environmental Risk Assessment process) for Site C15 and other potential source sites presented in Section 4 of the *Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit Lands Baseline Risk Assessment*. This supplemental evaluation presents additional data and a more detailed assessment of Site C15 in support of addressing USEPA requirements for completion of the SLERA process and site closure.

The objectives of this supplemental SLERA for Site C15 are:

- Incorporate additional soil data collected in 2006 with previous data collected in 1999 and 2003 to address ecological risk at a spatial scale that more closely approximates the population home ranges of ecological receptors at Site C15;
- Tailor the assessment to a broader range of site-specific receptors and endpoints rather than simply the worst-case endpoints evaluated in the SLERA phase; and
- Provide a spatially explicit assessment of potential risk, with a more quantitative food-chain analysis, to better assess the extent and significance of potential ecological risk.

The primary components of this supplemental SLERA consist of Problem Formulation, Ecotoxicity Assessment, Exposure Assessment, and Risk Characterization. Each of these components is described below in greater detail.

2.0

PROBLEM FORMULATION

A full Problem Formulation for the Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit (PGOU) was described previously in the SLERA (Section 4 of the PGOU Lands Risk Assessment). Therefore, only Problem Formulation information as it relates specifically to Site C15 is included in this supplemental SLERA. For example, revised assessment and measurement endpoints are included to conduct a more site-specific evaluation.

2.1

ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Site C15 consists of an east-west drainage swale or shallow drainage ditch that received surface water runoff from warehouses and chemical handling facilities at the west end of Area 49. Site C15 also historically received surface water runoff from land adjacent to the Schnitzer Steel scrap metal recycling facility located directly west of Site C15. Upland habitats with vegetation typical of the area bordering this swale are described below.

2.1.1

Site C15 Habitat Types

A habitat survey for the entire PGOU, conducted in April 2004, is presented in Appendix E. The primary habitat types identified at Site C15 are discussed below. Additional information and photographs of Site C15 are also provided in Appendix E.

Site C15 is directly west of Area 49 and east of the Schnitzer Steel property. As shown in Figure 1, five habitats are present at Site C15, making it a relatively diverse site in the PGOU:

- Annual grassland;
- Ruderal/disturbed;
- Fremont cottonwood/oak woodland;
- Emergent marsh; and
- Coyote brush scrub.

Site C15 is the only site surveyed during the site-specific habitat characterization with coyote brush scrub habitat. The emergent marsh appears to be naturally occurring. Common wildlife observed during the April 2004 habitat characterization included the western fence lizard, white-tailed deer, wild turkey, turkey vulture, and black-tailed jackrabbit.

Site C15 and surrounding land provide potential foraging and nesting habitat for protected songbirds and raptors, and suitable perching and nesting habitat currently exists north, south, east, and west of the site.

The total area (in acres) of each of the five habitats is as follows:

- Grassland: 24.81 acres;
- Ruderal: 8.21 acres;
- Woodland: 2.55 acres;
- Coyote Brush Scrub: 1.4 acres; and
- Emergent Marsh: 0.85 acre.

Out of a total of 37.82 acres, over 50 percent of the area is grassland, followed by ruderal/disturbed areas, with a small component of woodland. Coyote brush scrub and emergent marsh occupy less than 1 acre each. Each of the five habitats is described below in greater detail, based on observations made during the April 2004 habitat survey.

2.1.1.1 *Ruderal/Disturbed*

This habitat generally occurs in an area that has been previously graded or modified and is dominated by weedy herbaceous species including yellow star thistle (*Centaurea solstitialis* L.), Italian thistle (*Carduus pycnocephalus*), Russian thistle (*Salsola tragus*), and a variety of annual non-native grasses.

2.1.1.2 *Annual Grassland*

In this habitat, non-native, naturalized Mediterranean grasses represent the predominant species within this community. Typical species include soft brome (*Bromus hordeaceus*), wild oat (*Avena fatua*), Italian ryegrass (*Lolium multiflorum*), and Mediterranean barley (*Hordeum marinum*). Other non-native herbaceous species that occur in this community include yellow star thistle, Italian thistle, filaree (*Erodium botrys*), Fitch's spikeweed (*Hemizonia fitchii*), sticky tarweed (*Holocarpha virgata*), and common vetch (*Vicia sativa*).

2.1.1.3 *Emergent Marsh*

This habitat typically receives drainage from natural rain events and runoff from adjacent areas. Plants commonly encountered within this community include cattail (*Typha* spp.), bulrush (*Scirpus* spp.), tall flatsedge (*Cyperus eragrostis*), soft rush (*Juncus effusus*), rabbit-foot grass (*Polypogon monspeliensis*), curly dock (*Rumex crispus*), and willow (*Salix* spp.).

2.1.1.4 *Fremont Cottonwood/Oak Woodland*

Remnants of this habitat type exist throughout the Aerojet site. Fremont cottonwood (*Populus fremontii*) and oaks (*Quercus* spp.), primarily blue oak (*Quercus douglasii*), serve as the dominant overstory species. In general, the cottonwood and oak occur in relatively similar densities, each accounting for approximately 50 percent of the basal area.

2.1.1.5 *Coyote Brush Scrub*

This habitat is dominated by coyote brush and other shrubs and lacks a developed tree canopy layer. Other shrub species occasionally observed in this community include blue elderberry (*Sambucus cerulea*), poison oak (*Toxicodendron diversilobum*), willow (*Salix* spp.), and hoary coffeeberry (*Rhamnus tomentella*). A sparse herbaceous layer occurs in the openings between the shrubs.

2.2 **PATHWAYS AND CONTAMINANTS OF CONCERN**

The SLERA conducted for the PGOU evaluated 11 surficial soil samples that were collected in 1999 and 2003 within four of the five habitats at Site C15. No soil samples were collected within the Fremont cottonwood/oak woodland habitat. Three of the 11 samples were analyzed solely for chromium and hexavalent chromium. Constituents of potential concern (COPCs) at Site C15 identified based on comparison with conservative screening benchmarks are arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, selenium, thallium, vanadium, and zinc.

Based on the results of the SLERA conducted for the PGOU, including Site C15 soils, the primary constituents of concern in soil are inorganic compounds.

2.2.1 ***Contaminant Fate and Transport Mechanisms and Migration Pathways***

In general, the primary mechanisms of transport for metals in soil at Site C15 are the entrainment of metal particles or soil with attached metals in storm water flow and windblown dust. Surficial soils may be subject to erosion and transport via storm water runoff. The ditches and drainages under consideration are man-made and serve as storm water conveyances from surrounding facility areas into Site C15. The ditches discharge to low-lying areas where storm water is allowed to infiltrate the soil and constituents of concern may accumulate. Persistent contaminants that remain or accumulate in the drainages and discharge areas could be

mobilized during storm events and thus serve as a continuing release of constituents to areas receiving storm water flow.

2.2.2 *Identification of Potential Ecological Receptors*

Based on information presented in the SLERA for the PGOU, the potential exists for the occurrence of threatened or endangered songbirds, raptors, and herbaceous insects within the vicinity of Site C15. The two threatened and endangered songbird species that may occur are the lark sparrow (*Chondestes grammacus*) and tricolored blackbird (*Agelaius tricolor*). The lark sparrow could potentially nest in oak woodland and/or scrub habitats, while the tricolored blackbird could nest as a colony in marsh and/or grassland habitats. Raptors include white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus*), northern harrier, cooper's hawk (*Accipiter cooperii*), swainson's hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), ferruginous hawk (*Buteo regalis*), golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), merlin (*Falco columbarius*), burrowing owl (*Athene cunicularia*), and loggerhead shrike (*Lanius ludovicianus*). The northern harrier may also nest in marsh habitats. These songbirds, raptors, and their nests are protected from take pursuant to the California Department of Fish and Game Code Section 3503.5, and the Federal Migratory Bird Treaty Act. The northern harrier is also listed under the California Endangered Species Act.

In addition to songbirds and raptors, the valley elderberry longhorn beetle, an herbaceous insect, is listed as a threatened and endangered species. The blue elderberry shrubs are the host plant to the valley elderberry longhorn beetle. Blue elderberry shrubs were documented on and near Site C15.

As indicated previously, threatened and endangered species were not directly observed during the site-specific habitat characterization. However, habitat suitable for use by these species was observed. The receptors with the greatest potential to be exposed to soil in Site C15 are the common wildlife species and the threatened and endangered species discussed above.

2.2.3 *Identification of Complete Exposure Pathways*

Direct ingestion and/or adsorption of contaminants from soil is a potential exposure pathway. Terrestrial plants may be exposed to constituents in soil via root uptake and animals may be exposed via incidental ingestion of soil. Therefore, direct ingestion and/or adsorption is a complete exposure pathway and is the primary pathway considered in this supplemental SLERA for Site C15.

The uptake of contaminants by plants and animals, and subsequent transfer and bioaccumulation of these constituents through the food chain is a potential exposure pathway for inorganic constituents. Because most inorganic constituents are not biomagnified from one trophic level to the next in terrestrial food chains, the literature indicates that bioaccumulation of these constituents is primarily observed for lower trophic level organisms at the bottom of the food chain. Assessing this pathway requires the development of a conceptual model of the site-specific food web and identification of target receptors for evaluation. The site-specific survey of habitats and receptors conducted for Site C15 serves as the basis for identifying the appropriate receptors for evaluation of food-chain effects.

2.3 *DEFINITION OF ECOLOGICAL ENDPOINTS*

Ecological endpoints are defined as measurable or estimable biological or ecological attributes associated with one or more levels of biological organization that serve as the focus of the risk assessment (USEPA, 1997). Levels of biological organization can span and encompass the biochemical and cellular levels through individuals, populations, communities, and ecosystems.

2.3.1 *Assessment Endpoints*

Assessment endpoints are explicit expressions of the unique or critical ecosystem characteristics or features that are to be protected. Assessment endpoints developed for this supplemental SLERA are based on the characteristics of the ecosystem potentially at risk and the contaminant pathways within that ecosystem.

The assessment endpoints for this evaluation are the terrestrial communities (primarily wildlife, plants, and invertebrates) potentially utilizing and/or inhabiting areas within Site C15 with impacted soil. Potential adverse effects to these plant and animal populations and communities that may potentially be related to past site activities will be assessed.

2.3.2 *Measurement Endpoints*

Measurement endpoints are biological or ecological variables that can be measured or observed and are related to the valued characteristic of the ecosystem as described by the selected assessment endpoints. Because assessment endpoints often cannot be measured directly, measurement

endpoints are developed that can be related, either qualitatively or quantitatively, to the selected assessment endpoint(s).

The terrestrial ecosystem measurement endpoints for this supplemental SLERA are a combination of published ecotoxicity benchmarks and calculated site-specific thresholds for metals in soil. Representative species of birds and mammals were selected from three distinct trophic levels: herbivore, insectivore/invertivore, and carnivore. These benchmarks have been derived based on field and laboratory studies of a range of species, and a variety of screening benchmarks have been developed for this purpose, as discussed below.

COPCs were initially identified based on a comparison of the analytical data for soils to ecological screening benchmarks. Screening benchmarks for plants and invertebrates were based on USEPA Ecological Soil Screening Levels (Eco-SSLs) or Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) screening benchmarks. For terrestrial birds and mammals, site-specific Eco-SSLs for species expected to occur on the site were calculated using USEPA methodology and incorporating USEPA Eco-SSL toxicity reference values (TRVs) or USEPA Region 9 Biological Technical Assistance Group (BTAG) TRVs. Where information needed to calculate site-specific Eco-SSLs was not available, Preliminary Remediation Goals (PRGs) for ecological endpoints published by ORNL were used as screening benchmarks for terrestrial birds and mammals.

These benchmarks were conservatively utilized to represent exposure concentrations that are protective of ecological receptors. It should be emphasized that the benchmarks used in this evaluation are highly conservative, and exceedances of these levels do not necessarily demonstrate an actual risk to ecological receptors.

3.1

TERRESTRIAL PLANT AND SOIL INVERTEBRATE BENCHMARKS

The benchmarks used for evaluation of terrestrial plant or soil invertebrate toxicity include Eco-SSLs and ORNL screening benchmarks. The ORNL screening benchmarks were used where Eco-SSLs were not available.

The Eco-SSLs reports were obtained from the USEPA website at <http://www.epa.gov/ecotox/ecossl/>. Each report is titled *Ecological Soil Screening Levels, Interim Final*, USEPA (USEPA, 2008). The individual Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response Directives are as follows:

- Antimony (9285.7-61), February 2005;
- Arsenic (9285.7-62), March 2005;
- Barium (9285.7-63) , February 2005;
- Beryllium (9285.7-64) , February 2005;
- Cadmium (9285.7-65) , March 2005;
- Chromium (9285.7-66), Revised April 2008;
- Cobalt (9285.7-67) , March 2005;
- Copper (9285.7-68), Revised February 2007;

- Lead (9285.7-70) , March 2005;
- Manganese (9285.7-71), April 2007;
- Nickel (9285.7-76), March 2007;
- Selenium (9285.7-72), July 2007;
- Vanadium (9285.7-75), April 2005; and
- Zinc (9285.7-73), June 2007.

For constituents without Eco-SSLs, screening benchmark values reported by Efroymsen, et al. (1997a and 1997b) were used. Screening benchmark values were obtained from the ORNL website at <http://www.esd.ornl.gov/programs/ecorisk/tools.html>.

3.2 MAMMALIAN AND AVIAN BENCHMARKS

Site-specific Eco-SSLs and default ORNL PRGs were the benchmarks utilized for mammalian and avian toxicity screening. Default ORNL PRGs were used where required input information to calculate a site-specific Eco-SSL was not available. The source of the PRGs is *Preliminary Remediation Goals for Ecological Endpoints* (Efroymsen, et al., 1997c), and is available from the ORNL website listed above.

The screening Eco-SSL is the soil concentration that produces an exposure dose equal to the no-effect level, or low TRV. Site-specific Eco-SSLs are based on an indicator, or surrogate, wildlife species within one of three trophic level groups for birds and mammals (herbivore, invertivore, or carnivore). An assumption is made that the surrogate species' diet consists of 100 percent of a single food type (i.e., plants, invertebrates, or animals). For this SLERA, screening benchmarks were calculated based on the Eco-SSL methodology using site-specific receptor species instead of surrogate species utilized by USEPA in developing default Eco-SSLs. For example, the default USEPA Eco-SSL for an avian ground insectivore is based on the American woodcock, which is not a species that lives in the Western United States and would not be present on the Aerojet site. The site-specific receptor species used to generate screening benchmarks, following the default USEPA Eco-SSL methodology, are listed below. Life history information for each of the selected site-specific receptor species is presented in Attachment G1.

Feeding Guild	Site-Specific Receptor Species
Mammalian Herbivore	California Vole
Mammalian Ground Insectivore	Deer Mouse

Mammalian Carnivore	American Badger
Avian Granivore	Mourning Dove
Avian Ground Insectivore	Killdeer
Avian Carnivore	Red-Tailed Hawk

Where available, Eco-SSL TRVs from the *Ecological Soil Screening Level Reports* (USEPA, 2008) were utilized to develop the site-specific Eco-SSLs for the species listed above. Where Eco-SSL TRVs were not available, USEPA Region 9 BTAG TRVs, based on no effect levels (low TRVs), were used to calculate site-specific Eco-SSLs for conservative screening purposes. Although not used for screening, benchmarks based on USEPA Region 9 BTAG high TRVs (mid-range effect levels) or Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Levels (LOAELs) were also used to calculate upper bound screening benchmarks using the USEPA Eco-SSL methodology to ascertain the range of soil concentrations potentially associated with adverse ecological effects. All Eco-SSL calculations assumed 100 percent ingestion of a single food type by the selected indicator receptors.

Equations and input parameters used in calculating the site-specific Eco-SSLs are presented in Attachment G2.

This section provides information used to estimate exposure for each of the endpoint species described in Section 3. A summary of the field investigation conducted for the supplemental SLERA is provided, along with analysis of the data. The soils data collected in 2006 were combined with the earlier (1999 and 2003) Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) data to perform the exposure analysis, as described below.

4.1

SUPPLEMENTAL SLERA INVESTIGATION

Soil samples collected from Site C15 in 1999 and 2003, and evaluated in the SLERA, were biased toward a low-lying swale running east to west through the site. Supplemental sampling was conducted in 2006 according to a grid pattern across all habitat types in Site C15 to produce an unbiased dataset, more representative of the average potential ecological exposure across the site. All previous and supplemental soil sampling locations are shown in Figure 2.

Surface soil in the eastern portion of the low-lying swale (ditch) are within a former slickens valley, with native material consisting of firm plastic clay and little to no organic matter. Surface soil in the western portion of the swale contained a higher organic matter and silt content in the upper 1- to 2-inch horizon, and was underlain by native material consisting of firm plastic clay.

Surface soils collected in 2006 from areas within Site C15, but outside of the swale, consist primarily of low plastic clay, with a higher silt and loam content than observed in soils along the swale. Several earthworms were observed at location C15-SS12.

Wildlife observed during the 2006 soil sampling event included raptors, deer, wild turkey, bobcat, and jackrabbits.

Supplemental soil samples were collected according to the methods described in Aerojet's *Standard Operating Procedures*. Soil samples were analyzed for Target Analyte List metals, including titanium. Analytical results from the previous and supplemental soil sampling events are presented on Table 1. The combined dataset includes soil samples collected from each of the five habitats in and surrounding Site C15.

The first step in the exposure assessment consisted of a statistical analysis of outliers and data distributions to evaluate whether the data collected in 2006 and the previous sampling events represent a single homogenous population. Comparative and descriptive statistics were generated for the previously collected data (1999 through 2004) and the 2006 data for each constituent. The data comparisons for each constituent are presented in Attachment G3.

It is evident from the comparison that the previous data (1999 through 2004) were collected from a soil type that differs from that represented by the 2006 data. This difference is illustrated by a plot depicting the relationship between aluminum and iron concentrations in soils collected between 1999 and 2004 (RI/FS data) and in soils collected in 2006 (Figure 3). High concentrations of aluminum and iron are characteristic of soils with high silt and clay content that would be expected to be found in low-lying drainage ditch systems. While soils from both sampling events were visually described as predominantly silt and clay, soils collected between 1999 and 2004 were biased toward sampling the ditch system at Site C15. The supplemental sampling in 2006 was conducted according to a grid pattern across all habitat types in Site C15 to produce an unbiased dataset, and included soils with greater loam and gravel content. The supplemental sampling was done to generate more realistic ecological exposure concentrations, since wildlife usage of Site C15 would not be confined to the drainage ditch system.

The data from the 2006 unbiased sampling were compared statistically with the previous data for each constituent (Attachment G3). These comparisons show that, in general, the mean constituent concentrations in the 2006 data were significantly lower than concentrations measured in the previous data. The difference in mean concentrations is likely the result of the biased sampling conducted between 1999 and 2004 versus the unbiased sampling conducted in 2006. In addition, soil samples collected from the low-lying ditch system at Site C15 would be expected to have higher metal concentrations than surrounding areas due to surface water runoff and deposition into the low-lying areas. This is evidenced by the fact that essential mineral nutrients, such as calcium, magnesium, and sodium, were also higher in the previous data than the 2006 data. As shown graphically in Figure 3, the mineral composition of the soils clearly differs depending on topographic conditions. Thus, the differences in constituent concentrations do not solely reflect differences in contaminant levels, but also differences in soil compositions.

Despite the differences in concentration levels for the COPCs, pooling the data for purposes of exposure analysis is considered appropriate, given the likelihood that common wildlife receptor species could occur in any of the habitat types in and around Site C15. Therefore, Site C15 is considered to be a single exposure unit for the purposes of the food chain and exposure modeling performed in the supplemental SLERA.

4.3 *EXPOSURE ANALYSIS*

To develop exposure estimates and risk calculations consistent with the methodology presented in USEPA (1997), the soil concentrations were used as a surrogate for exposure estimates. This is a highly conservative approach, since organisms are assumed to be exposed throughout their critical life stage to the entire measured concentration of a constituent in a single sample, and that the constituent is 100 percent bioavailable, consistent with USEPA (1997). Actual exposure and bioavailability can vary with field conditions and may differ from the conditions for which the ecotoxicity benchmarks are derived.

Initially, maximum concentrations of constituents positively detected in soils were compared to conservative screening benchmarks (Eco-SSLs based on low TRVs or default PRGs) to identify COPCs. For those constituents with maximum concentration exceeding one or more of the benchmarks for plants, invertebrates, and wildlife, the 95 percent upper confidence limits (UCLs) on the mean concentrations were also calculated as an estimate of exposure for receptor populations. The site data were also qualitatively compared to available background data by comparing the site maximum to the 90 percent UCL of background for each constituent. The 1994 and 2006 background metals datasets for the Aerojet site and comparisons to the PGOU site metals datasets are presented in Appendices F and G, Part 2 of the PGOU RI/FS.

The soil screening to identify COPCs at Site C15 is presented on Table 2. Those constituents with maximum concentrations exceeding one or more screening benchmark and the 90% UCL background concentration were identified as COPCs. Based on the results of the soil screening, COPCs at Site C15 include antimony, boron, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, selenium, and zinc. An evaluation of the COPCs identified on Table 2 is presented in the following section.

The risk characterization presents an evaluation of the potential risks for wildlife, plants, and invertebrates, based on comparisons of exposure estimates to benchmarks derived in earlier sections. In addition, this section provides a comparison of zinc concentrations in the low-lying soils at Site C15 to other low-lying areas included in the PGOU. A spatial analysis of the potential risk is also conducted to provide an estimate of the potentially affected area and its relationship to the habitats at the site.

WILDLIFE RISK CHARACTERIZATION

A comparison of the maximum and 95 percent UCL concentrations directly to Eco-SSLs based on high TRVs is shown on Table 3. This comparison shows that chromium III is the only COPC with a maximum concentration that exceeds an Eco-SSL based on high (LOAEL-based) TRVs for two receptor species: the avian granivore and the avian insectivore. None of the 95 percent UCLs for any COPCs exceed the Eco-SSLs based on high TRVs. Because the Eco-SSLs based on high TRVs represent a “mid-range effect level,” or a LOAEL, only concentrations above these levels would be expected to pose a relatively high likelihood of potential risk. Based on the comparison, only chromium III at a single location where the concentration was above the Eco-SSLs based on high TRVs for two receptors, represents a potential food chain concern at Site C15. Given that most receptors obtain food items over an area much larger than the area represented by this single sample location, the 95 percent UCL is a more realistic estimate of food-chain exposure. As previously stated, none of the 95 percent UCLs exceeded wildlife benchmarks, indicating that the potential risks at Site C15 are generally expected to be less than the threshold for lowest observable effects.

To characterize the ecological risk at levels between the low-TRV and the high-TRV, the exposure estimates (95 percent UCLs) were compared to values that represent a midpoint of the two benchmarks. Accordingly, the benchmark selected for each COPC and receptor combination for the risk characterization is the geometric mean of the Eco-SSLs based on the low TRV and high TRV. Where the maximum COPC concentration exceeded the geometric mean Eco-SSL, a Hazard Quotient (HQ) was calculated for each COPC and receptor combination by dividing the exposure estimate (95 percent UCL) by the lowest toxicity benchmark (geometric mean Eco-SSL). A value of HQ greater than 1 indicates that the potential for ecological risk can not be eliminated based on the assumed conditions of

the assessment. However, an HQ less than 1 indicates that the absence of risk can be assumed.

Comparison of the Site C15 soil data to the geometric mean Eco-SSL benchmarks is presented on Table 4. As indicated on Table 4, chromium III was the only constituent with an HQ greater than 1 for the most sensitive receptor (HQ = 2.0). An HQ of 2.0 indicates a very low magnitude of exceedance.

5.2 *PLANT AND SOIL INVERTEBRATE RISK CHARACTERIZATION*

Constituents with 95 percent UCLs greater than plant or invertebrate benchmarks include boron, cobalt, manganese, nickel, and zinc. However, the following points should be noted with respect to these results:

- The screening level for boron in plants is 0.5 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) and the maximum on-site concentration is 9.8 mg/kg. A site-specific background concentration for boron is not available, but according to Dragun (1998), native soil concentrations of boron range from 2.0 to 130 mg/kg. The United States Geological Survey (Shacklette and Boerngen, 1984) reports the mean boron concentration in native soils of the Western United States as 23 mg/kg. Confidence in the benchmark was considered low because it is based on fewer than 10 values (Efroymsen et al., 1997b). Therefore, the level of boron is considered consistent with background and is not expected to result in unacceptable risk to plants at Site C15.
- The 95 percent UCL concentration of cobalt is less than the 90 percent UCL for background and is only slightly greater than the benchmark for plants (95 percent UCL = 23.3 mg/kg, benchmark = 13 mg/kg). Therefore, the level of cobalt is considered consistent with background and is not expected to result in unacceptable risk to plants at Site C15.
- The 95 percent UCL concentration of manganese is less than the 90 percent UCL for background. Therefore, the level of manganese is considered consistent with background and is not expected to result in unacceptable risk to plants or soil invertebrates at Site C15.
- The 95 percent UCL concentration of nickel is less than the 90 percent UCL for background and is less than 2 times greater than the benchmark for plants (95 percent UCL = 45.4 mg/kg, benchmarks = 38 mg/kg). Therefore, the level of nickel is considered consistent with background and is not expected to result in unacceptable risk to plants at Site C15.
- The 95 percent UCL concentration of zinc is 1.2 times greater than the benchmark for plants (95 percent UCL = 194.6 mg/kg, benchmark =

160 mg/kg), and 1.6 times greater than the benchmark for soil invertebrates (95 percent UCL = 194.6 mg/kg, benchmark = 120 mg/kg). These exceedances are very low in magnitude, and because soil samples with zinc concentrations above benchmarks were collected from the drainage swale, they indicate an association with general site runoff conditions rather than a condition of contamination. The results of an overall evaluation of zinc concentrations in soils from low-lying areas within the PGOU to confirm this assertion is presented in the following subsection.

5.3 *EVALUATION OF ZINC IN LOW-LYING AREAS*

ERM performed an evaluation of zinc concentrations in soils from low-lying areas (ditches and swales) within the PGOU, but outside of Site C15, to determine whether elevated zinc concentrations were associated with general runoff conditions, rather than a condition of site-specific contamination. The analysis of zinc concentrations in these low-lying areas is presented on Table 5. Zinc concentrations in PGOU drainage ditches and swales other than Site C15 range from 32.5 to 2,960 mg/kg, with a mean concentration of 681.5 mg/kg. When compared to the concentration of zinc in soils from the low-lying area at Site C15, it is evident that the zinc concentrations in soil at Site C15 are consistent with those detected ubiquitously in low-lying areas across the PGOU. In fact, mean concentrations of zinc are significantly lower at Site C15 than in other portions of the PGOU.

The overall result of the evaluation demonstrates that there is no site-specific source of zinc contamination at Site C15; rather, concentrations of zinc above screening levels occur in depositional areas throughout the PGOU as a result of storm water runoff. Sources of zinc in storm water runoff include roads, parking lots, and facility buildings and infrastructure constructed with galvanized roofing materials (sheet metal) and pipes.

5.4 *SPATIAL ANALYSIS*

To gain an understanding of the spatial distribution of chromium III concentrations greater than benchmarks at Site C15, the sampling data were examined using Environmental Visualization System (EVS) software. EVS was used to perform a spatial interpolation of the chromium data using an accurate mathematical and geostatistically defensible process called Kriging. Kriging is recognized by the USEPA as the best standard means for spatial interpolation and extrapolation of

measured data. Kriging weights the surrounding measured values to derive a spatial prediction of concentrations extending around each sampling location. Weights are based not only on the distance between the sample points, but also on the overall spatial arrangement among the sample points. The predicted area representing constituent concentrations in exceedance of the benchmark value was combined and the maximum area of contamination for chromium is shown in Figure 4.

As shown in Figure 4, the corresponding habitat associated with the exceedances of chromium benchmarks constitutes only a small portion of Site C15 along the drainage swale. Elevated chromium levels in soil are isolated and represent only a very small fraction of the overall exposure area at Site C15. Based on the kriging analysis, approximately 0.07 acre is potentially affected with chromium above 106 mg/kg the benchmark for the most sensitive receptor (avian ground insectivore).

5.5 *UNCERTAINTY ANALYSIS*

In general, there are a number of difficulties involved in the prediction of ecological risk resulting in uncertainty associated with risk assessment results. A major source of uncertainty is the extrapolation of laboratory-derived data to the natural environment. For example, in the absence of data to assess bioavailability, it is assumed that all constituents in the soil are bioavailable to biota. Based on the major fate processes, these constituents strongly adsorb to organic matter, sulfides, and clay particles, and therefore may not be 100 percent bioavailable to biota. In addition, the metabolic degradation rates and many other physiological processes may differ greatly between species. Therefore, most benchmarks default to the most conservative values available. This assumption is overly conservative, and if used solely, would result in the over-estimation of potential ecological risk.

Major uncertainties specific to this supplemental SLERA for Site C15 include the following:

- For this assessment, 100 percent site use was assumed to represent a worst case and likely overestimates the risk to wildlife with large home ranges. The exposure of wide-ranging receptors, in particular higher-trophic level wildlife, is likely to occur at multiple sites and off-site areas and not just Site C15. As discussed in Section 8, however, other sites in the PGOU were judged to have either minimal habitat quality or acceptable levels of contamination compared with the relevant benchmarks. Therefore, exposure to other sites in the PGOU is not likely to contribute to the risk estimated for Site C15, and use of off-site

or background locations may actually decrease the risk for these receptors.

- Conservative assumptions were used to estimate uptake and trophic transfer of metals at Site C15. Mobilization of soil metals in terrestrial ecosystems varies depending on a wide variety of conditions such as soil types, climate, and the underlying geology. In addition, the majority of the PGOU soils are disturbed and affected by historical dredging and other activities. The uptake factors used in the SLERA are based on literature studies from ecosystems that are for the most part dissimilar from those in the PGOU and Site C15. To account for these differences, high estimates of metal uptake into plants and invertebrates were used to conservatively evaluate site-specific risk.
- The metal concentrations measured in this study are assumed to be representative of both current and future baseline conditions at Site C15. As there are no known historical or ongoing sources of metals other than deposition from runoff, metal concentrations in soil at Site C15 in the future are anticipated to be affected primarily by storm water management practices. Since metals are persistent and do not appreciably degrade in soils, the steady-state assumption used in the SLERA appears to provide a realistic basis for evaluating both current and future ecological risk.

In summary, the assumptions used in this supplemental SLERA for Site C15 are considered to be reasonable, and are more likely to overestimate rather than to underestimate ecological risk.

As discussed in Section 4 of the *PGOU Lands Baseline Risk Assessment*, the SLERA conducted for source sites in the PGOU identified several metals in soil that slightly exceed conservative screening benchmarks for terrestrial ecological receptors, including plants, invertebrates, mammals, and birds. Because Site C15 has a relatively diverse habitat compared to other potential source sites within the PGOU, this supplemental SLERA was prepared to evaluate the potential ecological risks at that site in greater detail. Because the data collected between 1999 and 2004 were restricted to a small number of samples along a drainage swale within Site C15, the development of this supplemental SLERA included the collection of additional soil samples to provide a metals data set more representative of the upland communities present at Site C15.

These supplemental data indicate that the elevated metals levels in low-lying areas within Site C15 are not representative of wider conditions throughout the upland habitats. In fact, average metals concentrations are significantly lower in upland soils than in low-lying soils. This variation is judged to be largely the result of differences in the composition of the soils, with the areas in the drainage ditch having a higher percentage of fine particles that typically contain higher concentrations of metals associated with clay mineralogy. Deposition of fine soil particles in the ditch from surface runoff is a likely cause of the observed difference in soil characteristics.

The supplemental data were combined with the previous (1999 through 2004) data to estimate exposure point concentrations for ecological receptors at Site C15. Conservative assumptions were used to estimate both direct exposure and uptake into the food chain. Site-specific ecological risks were evaluated for both birds and mammals likely to utilize habitats at the site, including herbivores, insectivores, and carnivores. Ecological risks were estimated by comparing the exposure estimates with conservative toxicity reference values derived from USEPA guidance. HQs (exposure concentration divided by the toxicity reference value) for each contaminant of concern were calculated for each receptor. HQs less than 1 indicate a negligible risk.

With respect to plants and soil invertebrates, 95 percent UCL concentrations of boron, cobalt, manganese, nickel, and zinc exceeded benchmarks for plants or soil invertebrates, but only marginally (less than two times benchmarks). However, with the possible exception of zinc, average levels of all metals were generally consistent with background.

Ecological risk due to zinc was further evaluated with respect to wildlife, as discussed below.

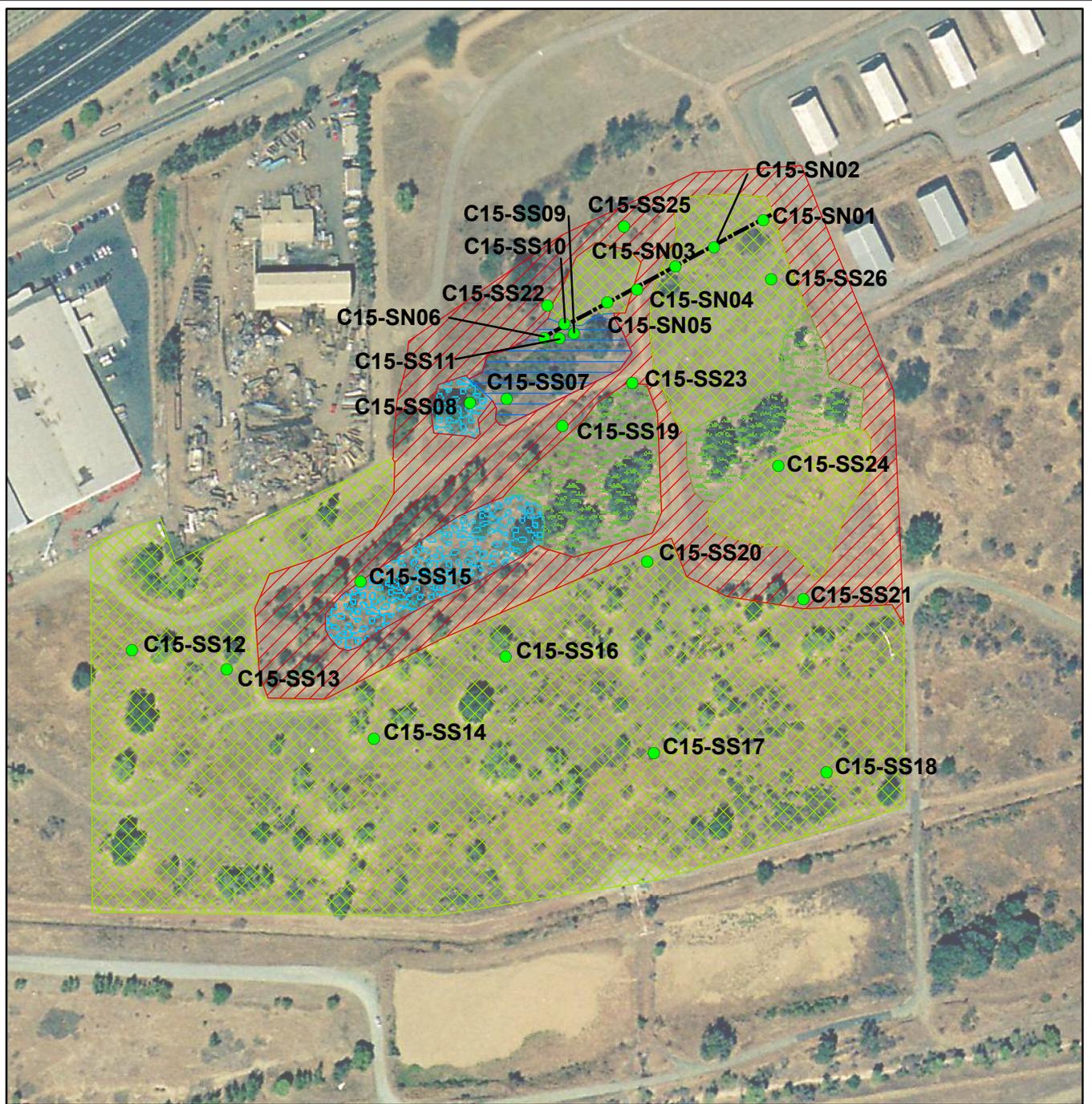
With respect to wildlife, chromium was the only constituent with concentrations exceeding background and with any receptor having HQs greater than 1 (maximum chromium HQ = 2.0), which indicate that the potential for ecological risk cannot be eliminated. The highest HQ for any wildlife receptor was two, indicating a low magnitude of potential risk.

Furthermore, spatial analysis indicated that chromium concentrations elevated above the wildlife benchmarks are limited to the drainage swale, and are likely due to the different soil conditions and depositional characteristics of the swale. Chromium risk in the drainage swale is the result of a single elevated sample concentration, and therefore is not a concern throughout the entire ditch, but rather is isolated to a very small area within the swale. Zinc levels in the swale are consistent with commonly occurring conditions in low-lying areas across the PGOU.

As a result of these minimal risk levels, and the limited spatial extent of the metal concentrations exceeding benchmarks, no further investigation of ecological risk is recommended for Site C15 soils.

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Figures

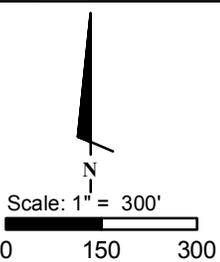


Legend

- Locations
- Drainage Swale

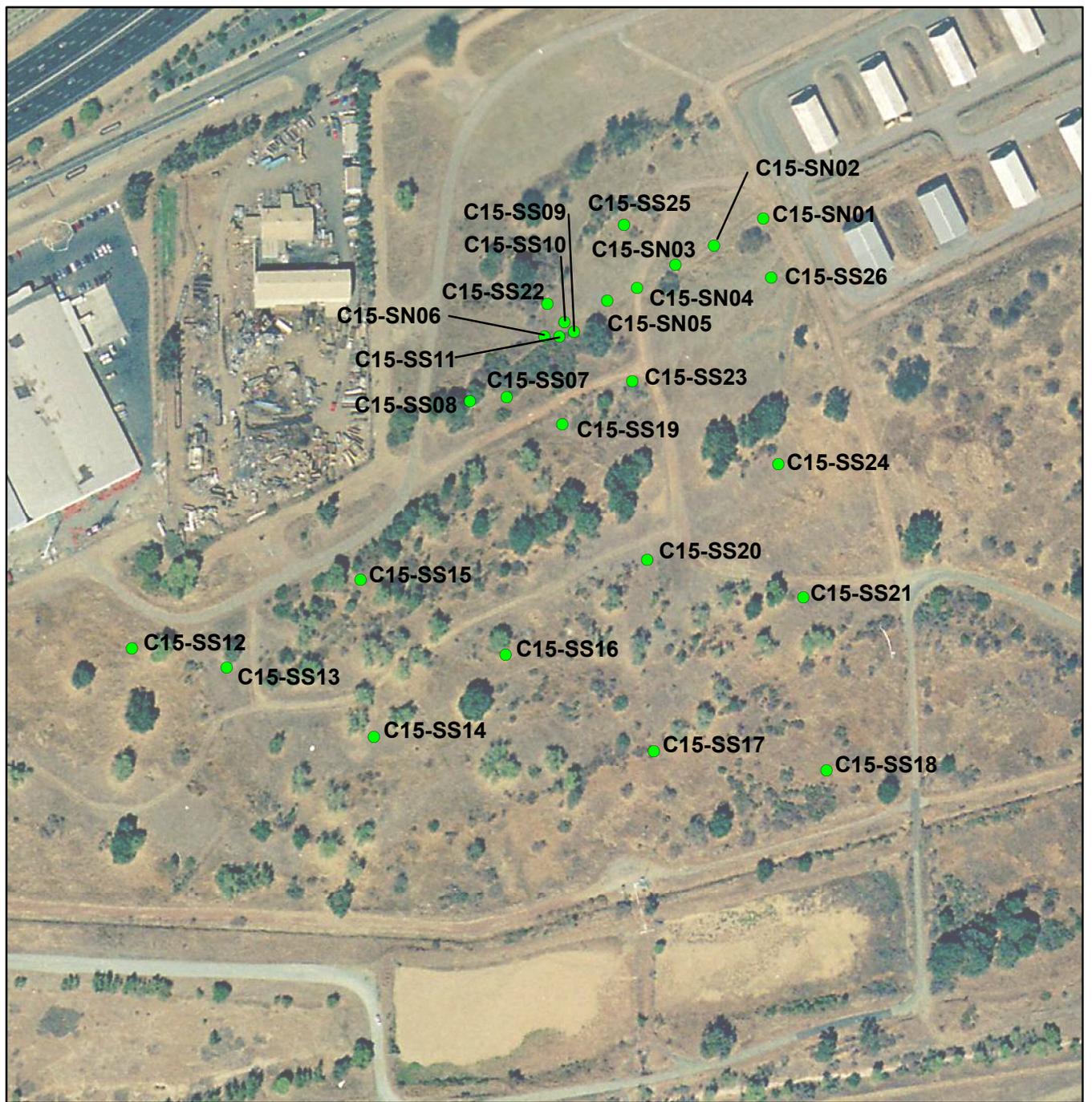
Habitat

- HABITAT TYPE (37.82 acres)
- Fremont Cottonwood-Oak Woodland (2.55 acres)
 - Coyote Brush Scrub (1.40 acres)
 - Emergent Marsh (0.85 acres)
 - Ruderal / Disturbed (8.21 acres)
 - Annual Grassland (24.81 acres)



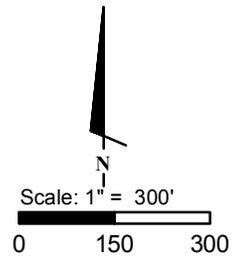
AEROJET
Environmental Remediation

Figure 1
Site C15 and Associated Habitats
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento, California



Legend

● Locations



AEROJET
Environmental Remediation

Figure 2
Site C15 Sample Location map
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento, California

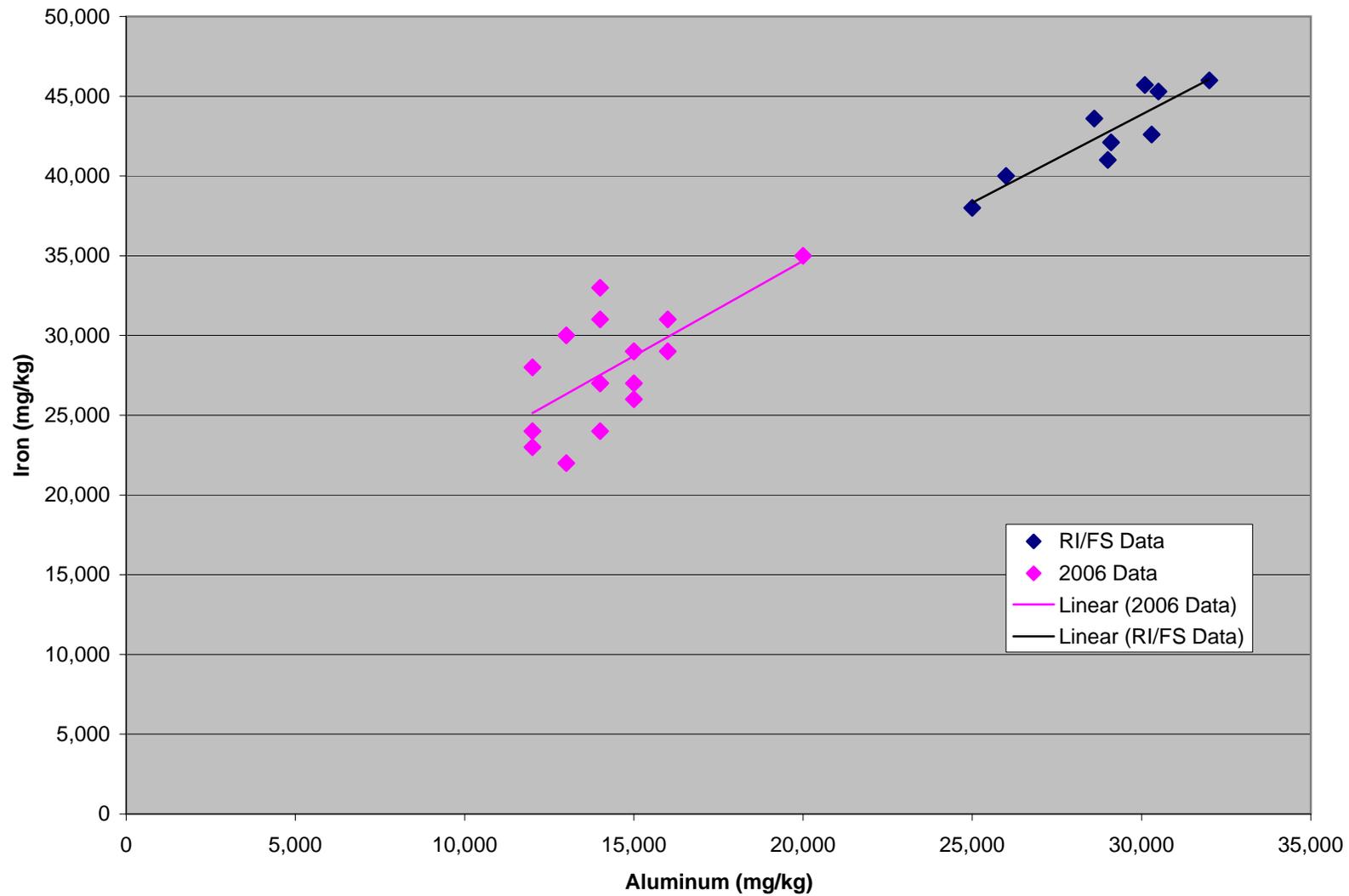
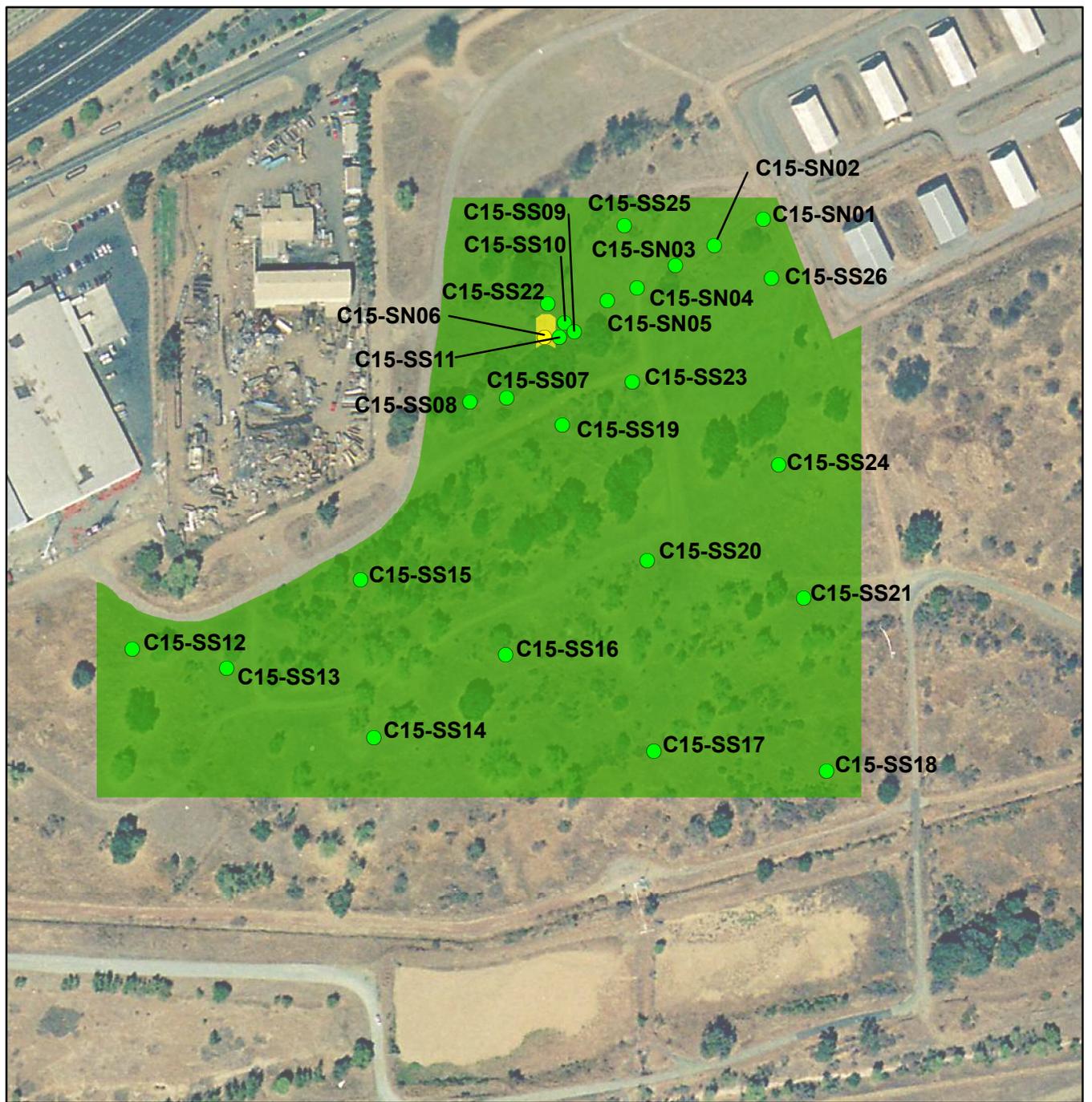


Figure 3
Iron Concentrations in Soil Correlated with Aluminum Concentrations in Soil at Site C15
Site C15 Supplemental SLERA
Aerojet Superfund Site - Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit
Sacramento County, California



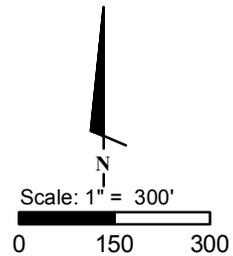
Legend

Chromium Concentrations at Sample Locations

- Less than 106 ppm (HQ < 1)
- Between 106 and 1062 ppm (HQ 1-10)
- Greater than 1062 ppm (HQ > 10)

Chromium Concentrations of Kriged Plume

- Less than 106 (HQ < 1)
- Between 106 and 1062 (HQ 1-10)
- Greater than 1062 (HQ > 10)



AEROJET
Environmental Remediation

Figure 4
Site C15 Kriging Analysis of Chromium Concentrations
Compare to Site-Specific Eco-SSLs
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento, California

Tables

**Table G1 Upper Confidence Limits (UCLs) and Data Distributions for Metals 1999 - 2006
Site C15 Supplemental SLERA
Aerojet Perimeter Operable Unit
Sacramento County, California**

Sample Identification	Sample Depth (feet bgs)	Sample Date	Aluminum	Antimony	Arsenic	Barium	Beryllium	Boron	Cadmium	Calcium	Chromium	Hexavalent Chromium	Cobalt	Copper
C15-SS01	0.5	1999	30,500	<1.2	10.3	277	0.84	<46.4	<0.58	3450	83.9	NA	33.8	62.1
C15-SS02	0.5	1999	30,100	<1.2	10.8	285	0.88	<49.3	<0.62	3280	82.2	NA	37.5	58.8
C15-SS03	0.5	1999	29,100	<1.2	9.9	239	0.82	<46.5	<0.58	3180	74	NA	30	54.2
C15-SS03 (dup)	0.5	1999	30,300	<1.2	9.6	237	0.80	<23.1	<0.58	3450	71.1	NA	30.3	53.6
C15-SS04	0.5	1999	28,600	<1.2	9.3	218	0.76	<47.4	<0.59	3530	74.1	NA	27.1	51.7
C15-SS05	0.5	07/15/03	25,000	<0.46 UJ	5.9 J	250 J	0.76	<9.3	1.1	3,900	100 J	<1.0 r UJ	18	62
C15-SS06	0.5	07/15/03	26,000	0.66 J	6 J	270 J	0.89	<8.6	0.67 j	2,800	880 J	<0.21 UJ	13	240
C15-SS07	0.5	07/15/03	29,000	0.43 J	7.5 J	250 J	0.92	<8.6	0.32 j	3,300	81 J	<0.21 UJ	24	58
C15-SS08	0.5	07/15/03	32,000	0.46 J	6.5 J	230 J	0.99	<7.9	0.72 j	3,500	78 J	<0.21 UJ	24	57
C15-SS09	0.0	11/18/04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	40 J	NA	NA	NA
C15-SS10	0.0	11/18/04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	45 J	NA	NA	NA
C15-SS11	0.0	11/18/04	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	45 J	NA	NA	NA
C15-SS12	0.0	01/05/06	15,000	<10 UJ	6.2	150 J	0.72	6.9	0.19 j	2,400	54	<0.20	17	41
C15-SS13	0.0	01/05/06	12,000	<10 UJ	6.9	150 J	0.74	8.3	0.24 j	2,400	50	0.058 j	14	37
C15-SS14	0.0	01/05/06	13,000	0.88 j J	7.4	150 J	0.77	9.8	0.17 j	2,100	54	0.069 j	15	40
C15-SS15	0.0	01/05/06	16,000	0.97 j J	7.7	160 J	0.79	8.7	0.61	2,500	58	<0.20	20	44
C15-SS16	0.0	01/05/06	14,000	0.87 j J	7.0	160 J	0.79	8.0	0.31 j	2,800	52	<0.20	18	52
C15-SS17	0.0	01/05/06	20,000	1.6 j J	6.7	200 J	0.80 j	9.0 j	0.12 j	2,100	74	<0.20	19	46
C15-SS17 (dup)	0.0	01/05/06	14,000	0.90 j J	6.0	160 J	0.70	6.9	0.23 j	2,300	55	<0.20	18	39
C15-SS18	0.0	01/05/06	16,000	0.87 j J	6.7	140 J	0.73	7.8	0.36 j	2,200	55	<0.20	20	41
C15-SS19	0.0	01/05/06	12,000	<10 UJ	6.4	180 J	0.63	6.0	0.22 j	2,600	48	<0.20	19	36
C15-SS20	0.0	01/05/06	12,000	<10 UJ	6.4	140 J	0.61	5.9	0.30 j	2,400	46	<0.20	16	41
C15-SS21	0.0	01/05/06	15,000	<10 UJ	6.1	170 J	0.69	6.7	0.15 j	2,600	53	<0.20	20	41
C15-SS22	0.0	01/05/06	14,000	<10 UJ	7.1	170 J	0.74	9.0	0.22 j	2,400	56	<0.20	17	39
C15-SS22 (dup)	0.0	01/05/06	14,000	<10 UJ	7.2	170 J	0.70	8.0	0.18 j	2,300	58	0.022 j	19	42
C15-SS23	0.0	01/05/06	15,000	1.1 j J	7.9	170 J	0.79	7.5	0.19 j	2,200	56	<0.20	20	39
C15-SS24	0.0	01/05/06	14,000	<10 UJ	6.4	190 J	0.64	7.0	0.18 j	2,500	52	<0.20	21	40
C15-SS25	0.0	01/05/06	15,000	1.3 j J	6.1	200 J	0.61	8.0	0.27 j	2,200	60	0.079 j	23	46
C15-SS26	0.0	01/05/06	13,000	<10 UJ	5.9	160 J	0.52	7.2	0.18 j	2,300	44	<0.20	18	39
95% UCL for 1999 to 2004 data results			30,329	1	9.6	264.6	0.9	ND	0.9	3,561.3	432.8	nd	31.2	118.7
Distribution:			Normal	Nonparametric Mod t-UCL	Normal	Normal	Normal		Nonparametric 95% Chebyshev (mean,SD) UCL	Normal	Nonparametric 95% Chebyshev (mean,SD) UCL		Normal	Nonparametric Mod t-UCL
UCL type:			Student's-t UCL	(adjusted for skewness)	Student's-t UCL	Student's-t UCL	Student's-t UCL			Student's-t UCL			Student's-t UCL	(adjusted for skewness)
95% UCL for 2006 data results			15,181	1.6 (max)	7.0	173.7	0.7	8.1	0.3	2,450.9	57.2	0.1	19.4	43.0
Distribution:			Gamma	Nonparametric Recommended UCL exceeds maximum	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Gamma	Normal	Gamma	Nonparametric Mod t-UCL	Normal	Gamma
UCL type:			Approximate gamma UCL		Student's-t UCL	Student's-t UCL	Student's-t UCL	Student's-t UCL	Approximate gamma UCL	Student's-t UCL	Approximate gamma UCL	(adjusted for skewness)	Student's-t UCL	Approximate gamma UCL
95% UCL for all data results			21,904	1.6 (max)	7.8	210.7	0.8	9.8 (max)	0.5	2,901.7	212.7	0.08 (max)	23.3	68.1
Distribution:			Nonparametric Mod t-UCL	Nonparametric Recommended UCL exceeds maximum	Gamma Approximate gamma UCL	Nonparametric Mod t-UCL	Normal	Nonparametric Recommended UCL exceeds maximum	Nonparametric 95% Chebyshev (mean,SD) UCL	Nonparametric Mod t-UCL	Nonparametric 95% Chebyshev (mean,SD) UCL	Nonparametric Recommended UCL exceeds maximum	Lognormal	Nonparametric Mod t-UCL
UCL type:			(adjusted for skewness)		gamma UCL	(adjusted for skewness)	Student's-t UCL			(adjusted for skewness)			H-UCL	(adjusted for skewness)
90% UCL for Mean Background			90,200		6.3	655	<0.70	NE	<0.20		138	NA	27	41
Maximum Background			124,100		14.4	1,020	2.5	NE	0.9		241	NA	47	68
Minimum Background			53,500		0.6	440	0.5	NE	0.1		45	NA	10	14

Notes and Key:

Concentrations reported in milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg).
 < = Less than; not detected above the noted Laboratory Reporting Limit.
 bgs = Below ground surface
 (dup) = Duplicate sample
 nd = Not Detected
 NA = Not analyzed
 NE = Not established
 UCL = Upper confidence limit

Laboratory Qualifiers:

j = Reported concentration is an estimate. Concentration between reporting limit and method detection limit.
 r = Reporting limit for analyte was raised to account for matrix interference.

Data Validation Qualifiers:

J = Indicates an estimated value.
 UJ = Indicates the compound or analyte was analyzed for but not detected. The sample detection limit is an estimated value.

Table G1 Upper Confidence Limits (UCLs) and Data Distributions for Metals 1999 - 2006
Site C15 Supplemental SLERA
Aerojet Perimeter Operable Unit
Sacramento County, California

Sample Identification	Iron	Lead	Magnesium	Manganese	Mercury	Molybdenum	Nickel	Selenium	Silver	Sodium	Thallium	Titanium	Vanadium	Zinc
C15-SS01	45,300	26.9	8,510	1,260	0.063	<4.6	63.9	<0.58	<0.58	<1,160	0.29	1,150	111	249
C15-SS02	45,700	26.7	7,580	1,590	0.072	<4.9	62.9	<0.62	<0.62	<1,230	0.28	1,080	113	232
C15-SS03	42,100	20.4	6,890	1,170	0.068	<4.7	59.5	<0.58	<0.58	<1,160	0.23	1,000	102	225
C15-SS03 (dup)	42,600	19	7,350	1,150	0.065	<4.6	57.1	<0.58	<0.58	<578	<0.23	1,160	99.4	237
C15-SS04	43,600	14.8	6,750	1,030	0.05	<4.7	59.9	<0.59	<0.59	<1,190	<0.24	943	96.7	358
C15-SS05	38,000	41	6,100	770	0.077 J	<1.9	51 J	0.072 j J	<0.65 UJ	220	<0.19	980	88	240 J
C15-SS06	40,000	39	6,100	450	0.062 J	2.4	53 J	0.49 j	<0.60 UJ	190	0.18	960	100	270 J
C15-SS07	41,000	20	6,800	1,000	0.079 J	<1.7	60 J	0.3 j J	<0.60 UJ	180	0.20	970	110	82 J
C15-SS08	46,000	26	6,700	990	0.088 J	1.6	57 J	0.14 j J	<0.56	180	<0.16	950	110	97 J
C15-SS09	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C15-SS10	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C15-SS11	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
C15-SS12	29,000	13	4,100	630	0.12	0.41 j J	31	0.36 j J	<1.0	45 j	0.13 j	560	95 J	44
C15-SS13	28,000	21	3,900	570	0.14	0.41 j J	21	0.29 j J	<1.0	39 j	0.14 j	650	98 J	54
C15-SS14	30,000	13	4,000	580	0.090	0.47 j J	26	0.30 j J	<1.0	50	0.21 j	650	110 J	43
C15-SS15	31,000	35	4,000	740	0.15	0.52 j J	33	0.53 j J	<1.0	59	0.15 j	660	100 J	93
C15-SS16	33,000	18	4,300	710	0.11	0.37 j J	31	0.37 j J	<1.0	48 j	0.14 j	590	98 J	68
C15-SS17	35,000	11	6,100	570	0.093	<4.0 UJ	37	0.32 j J	<2.0	46 j	0.20 j	890	110 J	47
C15-SS17 (dup)	27,000	13	4,900	700	0.093	0.34 j J	29	0.26 j J	<1.0	45 j	0.16 j	680	98 J	47
C15-SS18	29,000	14	4,400	790	0.14	0.36 j J	32	0.41 j J	<1.0	52	0.15 j	660	99	50 J
C15-SS19	23,000	15	4,100	800	0.081	0.30 j J	33	0.29 j J	<1.0	45 j	0.13 j	550	82 J	47
C15-SS20	24,000	23	4,100	610	0.079	0.37 j J	25	0.44 j J	<1.0	50	0.13 j	540	80 J	61
C15-SS21	27,000	12	5,500	770	0.058	0.36 j J	33	0.2 j J	<1.0	65	0.15 j	630	86	50 J
C15-SS22	31,000	15	4,300	790	0.095	0.46 j J	32	0.39 j J	<1.0	47 j	0.16 j	630	94 J	46
C15-SS22 (dup)	27,000	15	4,500	700	0.092	0.40 j J	31	0.21 j J	<1.0	57	0.15 j	690	94 J	49
C15-SS23	29,000	14	4,300	960	0.078	0.38 j J	36	0.34 j J	<1.0	46 j	0.14 j	630	99	44 J
C15-SS24	24,000	13	5,600	890	0.048	0.30 j J	40	0.34 j J	<1.0	60	0.16 j	690	80 J	61
C15-SS25	26,000	14	6,200	920	0.049	0.49 j J	36	0.26 j J	<1.0	72	0.18 j	790	85 J	120
C15-SS26	22,000	15	4,600	830	0.062	0.47 j J	31	0.25 j J	<1.0	58	0.14 j	650	69	52 J
95% UCL for 1999 to 2004 data results	44,398.9	31.5	7,443.4	1,242.2	0.080	2.3	60.9	0.35	nd	220 (max)	0.23	1,077.1	108.5	273.6
Distribution:	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Normal	Nonparametric Mod t-UCL	Normal	Normal	nd	Nonparametric Recommended UCL	Normal	Gamma	Normal	Normal
UCL type:	Student's-t UCL	Student's-t UCL	Student's-t UCL	Student's-t UCL	Student's-t UCL	(adjusted for skewness)	Student's-t UCL	Student's-t UCL		exceeds maximum	Student's-t UCL	Approximate gamma UCL	Student's-t UCL	Student's-t UCL
95% UCL for 2006 data results	29,434.3	18.7	4,958.1	790.4	0.110	0.68	33.5	0.36	nd	55.6	0.16	691.8	97.4	66.0
Distribution:	Normal	Nonparametric Mod t-UCL	Nonparametric Mod t-UCL	Normal	Normal	Nonparametric Mod t-UCL	Normal	Normal	nd	Normal	Gamma	Gamma	Normal	Nonparametric Mod t-UCL
UCL type:	Student's-t UCL	(adjusted for skewness)	(adjusted for skewness)	Student's-t UCL	Student's-t UCL	(adjusted for skewness)	Student's-t UCL	Student's-t UCL		Student's-t UCL	Approximate gamma UCL	Approximate gamma UCL	Student's-t UCL	(adjusted for skewness)
95% UCL for all data results	35,827.9	22.4	5,906.4	929.6	0.095	1.7	45.4	0.34	nd	220 (max)	0.18	848.6	100.2	194.6
Distribution:	Gamma	Nonparametric Mod t-UCL	Nonparametric Mod t-UCL	Normal	Gamma	Nonparametric 95% Chebyshev (mean,SD) UCL	Nonparametric Mod t-UCL	Normal	nd	Nonparametric Recommended UCL	Gamma	Nonparametric Mod t-UCL	Normal	Nonparametric 95% Chebyshev (mean,SD) UCL
UCL type:	Approximate gamma UCL	(adjusted for skewness)	(adjusted for skewness)	Student's-t UCL	Approximate gamma UCL	UCL	(adjusted for skewness)	Student's-t UCL		exceeds maximum	Approximate gamma UCL	(adjusted for skewness)	Student's-t UCL	
90% UCL for Mean Background		12.1		968	0.09		73.4	NE	0.08		<0.3		162	66.1
Maximum Background		63.5		1,900	0.99		137	NE	1.64		0.5		207	129
Minimum Background		4.5		265	0.01		29	NE	0.01		0.1		110	26

Notes and Key:

Concentrations reported in milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg).
 < = Less than; not detected above the noted Laboratory Reporting Limit.
 bgs = Below ground surface
 (dup) = Duplicate sample
 nd = Not Detected
 NA = Not analyzed
 NE = Not established
 UCL = Upper confidence limit

Laboratory Qualifiers:

j = Reported concentration is an estimate. Concentration between reporting limit and method detection limit.
 r = Reporting limit for analyte was raised to account for matrix interference.

Data Validation Qualifiers:

J = Indicates an estimated value.
 UJ = Indicates the compound or analyte was analyzed for but not detected. The sample detection limit is an estimated value.

**Table G2 Soil Screening Table - Comparison of Soil Concentrations to Ecological Screening Levels (Eco-SSLs)
Site C15 Supplemental SLERA
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit RI/FS
Sacramento County, California**

Chemical	Units	Soil Concentrations in Site C15		Default Eco-SSLs		Site-Specific Screening Eco-SSLs						Background Soil	
		Maximum	95% UCL	Plants	Soil Invertebrates	Avian Granivore	Avian Ground Insectivore	Avian Carnivore	Mammalian Herbivore	Mammalian Ground Insectivore	Mammalian Carnivore	90% UCL	COPC?
Aluminum	%	3.20%		identified as a COPC only if pH < 5.5								9.02%	no
Antimony	mg/kg	1.6 j	max	NA	78	NA	NA	NA	7.5	0.42	13.5	NA	yes
Arsenic	mg/kg	10.8		18	NA	66.8	74.8	1,071.6	127.6	79.1	485.8	6.3	no
Barium	mg/kg	285		NA	330	NA	NA	NA	2,349.5	3,152.4	25,238.0	655	no
Beryllium	mg/kg	0.99		NA	40	NA	NA	NA	14.1	52.2	250	0.72	no
Boron*	mg/kg	9.8	max	0.50	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	yes
Cadmium	mg/kg	1.1	0.51	32	140	28.1	1.5	626.4	46.7	0.62	285.5	0.18	yes
Chromium III	mg/kg	880 J	212.7	NA	NA	77.8	43.8	781.4	280.3	52.6	598.5	138	yes
Chromium VI	mg/kg	0.079 j		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	1079.3	202.5	2,762.8	NA	no
Cobalt	mg/kg	37.5	23.3	13	NA	273.4	206.0	1,334.1	1,582.4	355.1	1,100.9	27	yes
Copper^	mg/kg	240	68.1	70	80	76.0	46.2	1620.9	691.1	75.7	2226.2	41	yes
Lead	mg/kg	41	22.4	120	1,700	45.5	20.6	511.6	880.8	95.1	1,659.9	12.1	yes
Manganese^	mg/kg	1,590	929.6	220	450	4,321.6	7,279.4	65,430.0	3,956.3	6,639.3	17,261.0	968	yes
Mercury*	mg/kg	0.15	0.095	0.349	0.10	NA	0.00051	12.3	7.1	0.146	0.83	0.09	yes
Molybdenum*	mg/kg	2.4	1.7	2.0	NA	NA	44	165,000	36.5	4.75	64	NA	yes
Nickel^	mg/kg	63.9	45.4	38	280	211.5	42.5	2786.0	245.5	11.50	509.4	73	no [#]
Selenium^	mg/kg	0.53 j	0.34	0.52	4.1	2.2	2.5	83.1	2.1	1.14	21.8	NA	yes
Thallium*	mg/kg	0.29		1.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	48.5	2.1	3.56	0.26	no
Titanium*	mg/kg	1,160		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	no
Vanadium	mg/kg	113	100.2	NA	NA	12.6	12.9	140.6	962.6	425.5	1,601	162	no [#]
Zinc^	mg/kg	358	194.6	160	120	950.9	192.2	29,999.5	4380.2	285.7	33,481.8	66	yes

Notes:

Screening level exceeded by maximum soil concentration 1.194736842

Screening level exceeded by maximum and 95% UCL soil concentration

Note: Ecological Soil Screening Levels are either USEPA default or USEPA site-specific Eco-SSLs, unless otherwise noted

* Site-specific Eco-SSLs have not been derived for these metals; screening levels are from ORNL

^ Site-specific Eco-SSLs were calculated for avian and/or mammalian receptors; plant and/or soil invertebrates screening levels are from ORNL

Maximum site concentration does not exceed the Background 90% UCL

95% UCL for Soil Concentrations in Site C15 calculated using ProUCL. Considered COPC if maximum concentration exceeds the screening benchmark and the 90% UCL background concentration.

**Table G3 Comparison of Soil Concentrations to Ecological Screening Levels (Eco-SSLs) Based on Mid-Range Effect Levels
Site C15 Supplemental SLERA
Aerojet Superfund Site - Perimeter Operable Unit
Sacramento County, California**

Chemical	Units	Soil Concentrations in Area C15		Site-Specific Upper-Bound Eco-SSLs						Background Soil	
		Maximum	95% UCL	Avian			Mammalian			90% UCL	
				Avian Granivore	Avian Insectivore	Avian Carnivore	Mammalian Herbivore	Mammalian Insectivore	Mammalian Carnivore		
Aluminum	%	3.20%									9.02%
Antimony	mg/kg	1.6		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Arsenic	mg/kg	10.8		656	864	10,655.6	576.5	503.1	2,225.7		6.3
Barium	mg/kg	285		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	655
Beryllium	mg/kg	0.99		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.72
Boron*	mg/kg	9.8		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cadmium	mg/kg	1.1		294.1	16.7	4,891.4	280.8	2.9	1,124.1		0.18
Chromium III	mg/kg	880	212.7	456.9	257.3	5499.3	6795.2	1274.9	20822.3		138
Chromium VI	mg/kg	0		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Cobalt	mg/kg	37.5		NA	NA	NA	4,317.6	968.9	2,505.4		27
Copper	mg/kg	240		1,715.8	596.2	25,401.2	161,539	8,539.3	311,697.3		41
Lead	mg/kg	41		285.8	143.3	3,637.3	60,242.6	10,830.9	114,945		12.1
Manganese	mg/kg	1,590		18,734.9	33,325.6	283,651.6	12,214.6	24,434.2	53,291.3		968
Mercury*	mg/kg	0.15		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.09
Molybdenum*	mg/kg	2.4		NA	44	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Nickel#	mg/kg	63.9		1,910	356.3	26,389.3	6,119.7	213.7	14,084.1		73
Selenium	mg/kg	0.53		6.4	11	356.4	14.5	19.9	446.4		NA
Thallium*	mg/kg	0.29		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.26
Titanium*	mg/kg	1,160		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Vanadium#	mg/kg	113		62.2	63.9	694.9	2,175.2	961.4	3,617.7		162
Zinc	mg/kg	358		3,379.5	1,904.3	82,420	49,386.4	23,490.8	199,105.1		66

Key:

Screening level exceeded by maximum soil concentration, but not the 95% UCL concentration.

* Either site-specific Eco-SSLs have not been derived for these metals, or could not be derived for mid-range effect levels.

Maximum site concentration does not exceed the Background 90% UCL

95% UCL for Soil Concentrations in Area C15 calculated using ProUCL.

% = Percent

COPC = Constituent of potential concern

Eco = Ecological

mg/kg = Milligrams per kilogram

NA = Not Available

SSL = Soil screening level

UCL = Upper confidence limit

**Table G4 Hazard Quotients (HQs) Based on Geometric Mean of Ecological Screening Levels (Eco-SSLs)
Site C15 Supplemental SLERA
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit RI/FS
Sacramento County, California**

Soil Concentrations in Site											Hazard Quotient (95% UCL conc min Eco-SSL)
C15				Site-Specific Geometric Mean of Eco-SSLs						Background Soil	
Chemical	Units	Maximum	95% UCL	Avian Granivore	Avian Ground Insectivore	Avian Carnivore	Mammalian Herbivore	Mammalian Ground Insectivore	Mammalian Carnivore	90% UCL	
Aluminum	%	3.20%								9.02%	
Antimony*	mg/kg	1.6 j		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Arsenic	mg/kg	10.8		209	254	3,379	271	200	1,040	6.3	
Barium*	mg/kg	285		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	655	
Beryllium*	mg/kg	0.99		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.72	
Boron*	mg/kg	9.8		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Cadmium	mg/kg	1.1		91	4.9	1,750	115	1.3	567	0.18	
Chromium III	mg/kg	880 J	212.7	189	106	2073	1380	259	3530	138	2.0
Chromium VI*	mg/kg	0.079 j		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Cobalt	mg/kg	37.5	23.3	NA	NA	NA	2,614	587	1,661	27	
Copper	mg/kg	240	68.1	361	166	6,417	10,566	804	26,340	41	0.4
Lead	mg/kg	41		114	54.3	1,364	7,285	1,015	13,813	12.1	
Manganese	mg/kg	1,590		8,998	15,575	136,233	6,952	12,732	30,329	968	
Mercury*	mg/kg	0.15		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.09	
Molybdenum*	mg/kg	2.4		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Nickel#	mg/kg	63.9	45.4	636	123.0	8,577.4	1225.6	50	2679	73	0.9
Selenium	mg/kg	0.53 j		3.8	5.3	172.1	5.5	4.8	98.7	NA	
Thallium*	mg/kg	0.29		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	0.26	
Titanium*	mg/kg	1,160		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Vanadium#	mg/kg	113		28.0	28.7	312.6	1447.0	640	2407	162	
Zinc	mg/kg	358	194.6	1793	605.1	49,724.9	14,707	2590	81,634	66	

Screening level exceeded by maximum soil concentration

Screening level exceeded by maximum and 95% UCL soil concentration

Note: Ecological Soil Screening Levels are the geometric mean of site-specific Eco-SSLs based on no effect levels and Eco-SSLs based on mid-range (or lowest observed) effect levels.

* Either site-specific Eco-SSLs have not been derived for these metals, or could not be derived for mid-range effect levels.

Maximum site concentration does not exceed the Background 90% UCL

95% UCL for Soil Concentrations in Area C15 calculated using ProUCL.

Table G5 *Zinc Concentrations in Low-Lying Areas Outside Site C15,
but within the Perimeter Operable Unit
Site C15 Supplemental SLERA
Aerojet Superfund Site - Perimeter Operable Unit
Sacramento County, California*

Constituent	Minimum Detected	Maximum Detected	Mean	95% UCL
Zinc	32.5	2,960	681.5	886.9

Key:

Concentrations are in milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg)

% = Percent

UCL = Upper confidence limit

*Attachment G1
Site-Specific Species Life
History Information*

ATTACHMENT G1 SITE-SPECIFIC SPECIES LIFE HISTORY INFORMATION

The following species were observed at the Aerojet site, and were therefore considered appropriate species for the site-specific Ecological Soil Screening Level (Eco-SSL) calculations: California vole (mammalian herbivore), deer mouse (mammalian ground insectivore), American badger (mammalian carnivore), mourning dove (avian granivore), killdeer (avian ground insectivore), and red-tailed hawk (avian carnivore).

These species' habitat, food source and home range, as found on the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) website under the California Interagency Wildlife Task Group at the following address (<http://www.dfg.ca.gov/whdab/index.html>) are outlined below.

G.1 *California Vole*

The California vole is a widespread, common herbivore in California and occurs in a wide variety of habitats, including meadows and grasslands with friable soils. This species feeds mainly on leafy parts of grasses, sedges and herbs and seeks cover in dense grass, brush piles, beneath plant residues, logs and constructs burrows in soft soil. Their average home range, as observed in Contra Costa County, is mainly within a 5 meter radius, but varies up to 15 meters or more.

(CDFG, <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/whdab/html/M134.html>)

G.2 *Deer Mouse*

The deer mouse is the most ubiquitous mammal in California and North America. It occurs in virtually all habitats with no specific pattern. The deer mouse typically seeks shelter in brush piles, litter, logs, rocks, or vegetative ground cover. The deer mouse feeds on a wide variety of foods including seeds, fruits, leaves, grains, insects and other animal material, foraging mainly on the ground, but occasionally climbing shrubs. The home range of a deer mouse averages a quarter to half an acre, but its home range has been reported as large as 4 to 10 acres.

(CDFG, <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/whdab/html/M117.html>).

G.3 *American Badger*

The American badger is a carnivore, feeding mainly on rodents (rats, mice, chipmunks), especially ground squirrels and pocket gophers. This mammal also feeds on some reptiles, insects, earthworms, eggs, birds and

carrion. This diet is dependent on availability and may change yearly. The home range for this mammal varies geographically and seasonally. Home ranges of 1,327 to 1,549 acres were observed for males in Utah, whereas home ranges of 400 acres for females and 600 acres for males were observed in Idaho. This mammal is most abundant in drier open stages of most shrub, forest and herbaceous habitats with friable soils.

(CDFG, <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/whdab/html/M160.html>)

G.4 *Mourning Dove*

Open woodlands, grasslands, croplands, and deserts all provide adequate habitat for this avian granivore. This bird feeds mainly on seeds of cereal grains, forbs and grasses, occasionally on snails in spring, and less often on insects. It forages on the ground by pecking. It seeks shelter in trees, shrubs, woodland, and forest stands. In Missouri, the mourning dove was reported doing most feeding within 1 mile of nest and having a home range no more than 4 square miles.

(CDFG, <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/whdab/html/M255.html>)

G.5 *Killdeer*

The killdeer is a widespread, year-round resident of California. It can typically be found year-round in open habitats with low or sparse vegetation, often close to water. This avian ground insectivore feeds on a wide variety of invertebrates, especially insects; beetles and grasshoppers are prominent in their diet. This bird forages in open fields, muddy shores, and on lawns. It has been reported that this bird may travel up to 0.9 mile from the nest to feed.

(CDFG, <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/whdab/html/M158.html>)

G.6 *Red-tailed Hawk*

The red-tailed hawk is a common, permanent resident of California. This carnivorous bird is highly adaptable; it uses grasslands, open brush habitats, and open stands of deciduous and conifer forests. It also frequents croplands, fields, and pastures. It tends to roost in trees where it can search for its prey. The red-tailed hawk eats small mammals up to the size of hares, small birds, reptiles, amphibians, and some carrion. In winter, this bird is largely dependent upon mice, but will take medium to fairly large birds on the ground.

(CDFG, <http://www.dfg.ca.gov/whdab/html/M123.html>)

Attachment G2
Site-Specific Eco-SSL
Equations and Input Parameters

Table G2-1 *Input Factors for Food Ingestion Rate (FIR) and Soil Ingestion (Ps)
Site C15 Supplemental SLERA
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California*

	Food Ingestion Rate (FIR)	Source	Soil Ingestion (P _s) *	Source	Body	Source
	[g food DW / g bw WW / day]		[percent]		Weight [g]	
Mammalian Herbivore - California Vole	0.117272	a	0.032	c	44	d
Mammalian Ground Insectivore - Deer Mouse	0.1357996	a	0.03	c	19.3	e
Mammalian Carnivore - American Badger	0.046986	a	0.043	c	7500	f
Avian Granivore - Mourning Dove	0.19	c	0.139	c	-	
Avian Ground Insectivore - Killdeer	0.129194	b	0.164	c	98	g
Avian Carnivore - Red-Tailed Hawk	0.0353	c	0.057	c	-	

Notes:

a. Derived from allometric FIR Calculation for mammals:

$$\text{FIR (g food dry weight / g body weight WW / day)} = (0.23 \cdot \text{body weight (g)}^{0.822}) / \text{body weight (g)} \text{ (Sample, 1996)}$$

b. Derived from allometric FIR Calculation for birds:

$$\text{FIR (g food dry weight / g body weight WW / day)} = (0.64 \cdot \text{body weight (g)}^{0.651}) / \text{body weight (g)} \text{ (Sample, 1996)}$$

c. From USEPA Eco-SSL Guidance (Attachment 4-1)

d. Sample, 1996.

e. USEPA, 1993.

f. Average of male and female adult body weights (Rible, 2001;Schirtzinger, 2000)

g. Canadian Wildlife Service, Project Wildspace™

* Assumes incidental ingestion of soil is the same for species within the same feeding niche.

**Table G2-2 Toxicity Reference Values (TRVs)
Site C15 Supplemental SLERA
Perimeter Groundwater Operable Unit
Aerojet Superfund Site
Sacramento County, California**

	TRVs based on No Effect Levels				TRVs based on Mid-Range Effect or Lowest Effect Levels			
	Mammalian	Source	Avian	Source	Mammalian	Source	Avian	Source
Antimony	0.059	a	NA		NA		NA	
Arsenic	1.04	a	2.24	a	4.7	b	22	b
Barium	51.8	a	NA		NA		NA	
Beryllium	0.532	a	NA		NA		NA	
Cadmium	0.77	a	1.47	a	2.64	b	10.4	b
Chromium (III)	2.4	a	2.66	a	58.2	c	15.6	c
Chromium (VI)	9.24	a	NA		NA		NA	
Cobalt	7.33	a	7.61	a	20	b	NA	
Copper	5.6	a	4.05	a	632	b	52.3	b
Lead	4.7	a	1.63	a	241	b	8.75	b
Manganese	51.5	a	179	a	159	b	776	b
Nickel	1.7	a	6.71	a	31.6	b	56.3	b
Selenium	0.143	a	0.29	a	1.21	b	0.93	b
Vanadium	4.16	a	0.344	a	9.4	c	1.7	c
Zinc	75.4	a	66.1	a	411	b	172	b

Notes:

All TRVs presented in mg / kg body weight / day

NA = Not Available

Source:

a. USEPA Eco-SSL Documentation

b. USEPA Region 9 High TRV

c. Calculated as the geometric mean of the Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Levels (LOAELs) for growth and reproduction as presented in the chemical-specific USEPA Eco-SSL Documentation

mg/kg = Milligrams per kilogram

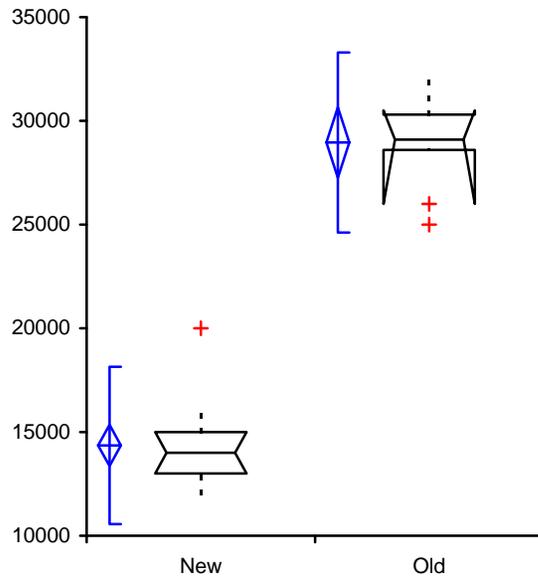
Attachment G3
Comparative Descriptives

Test | **Comparative descriptives**

Variables | Aluminum by Type

Performed by | ERM User

Date | 6 February 2006



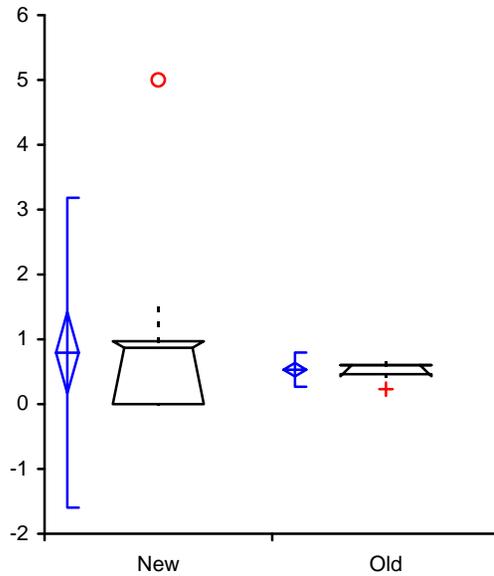
Aluminum by Type	n	Mean	SD	SE	95% CI of Mean	Median	IQR	95% CI of Median
New	17	14,352.9	1,934.59	469.21	13,358.3 to 15,347.6	14,000.0	2,000.0	13,000.0 to 15,000.0
Old	9	28,955.6	2,216.48	738.83	27,251.8 to 30,659.3	29,100.0	1,700.0	26,000.0 to 30,500.0

Test | **Comparative descriptives**

Variables | Antimony by Type

Performed by | ERM User

Date | 6 February 2006



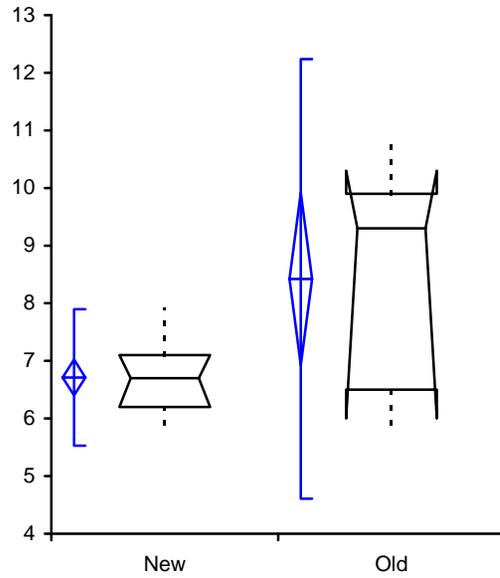
Antimony by Type	n	Mean	SD	SE	95% CI of Mean	Median	IQR	95% CI of Median
New	17	0.8	1.22	0.30	0.2 to 1.4	0.9	1.0	0.0 to 1.0
Old	9	0.5	0.14	0.05	0.4 to 0.6	0.6	0.1	0.4 to 0.6

Test | **Comparative descriptives**

Variables | Arsenic by Type

Performed by | ERM User

Date | 6 February 2006



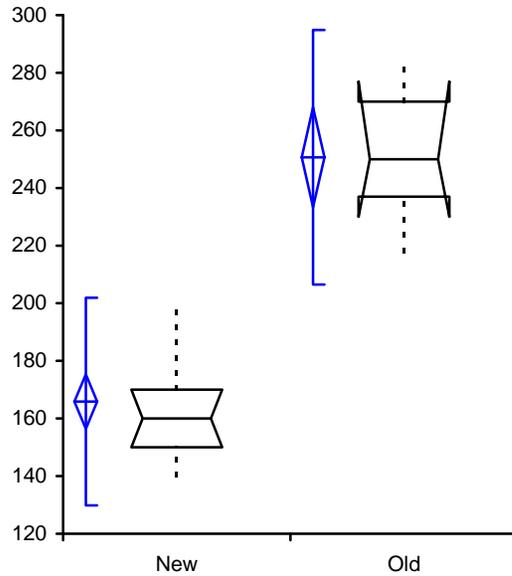
Arsenic by Type	n	Mean	SD	SE	95% CI of Mean	Median	IQR	95% CI of Median
New	17	6.71	0.604	0.146	6.40 to 7.02	6.70	0.90	6.20 to 7.10
Old	9	8.42	1.946	0.649	6.93 to 9.92	9.30	3.40	6.00 to 10.30

Test | **Comparative descriptives**

Variables | Barium by Type

Performed by | ERM User

Date | 6 February 2006



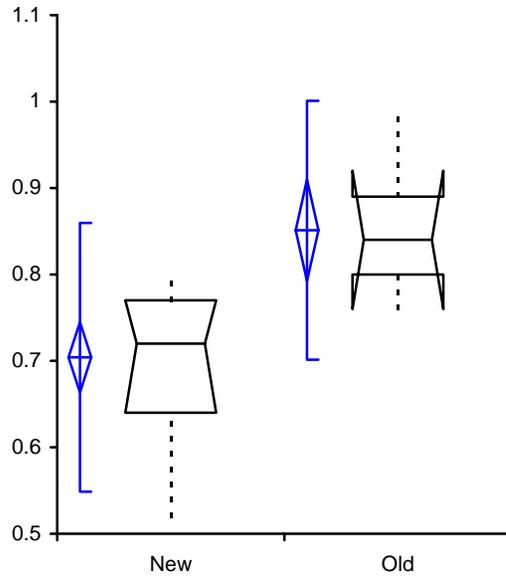
Barium by Type	n	Mean	SD	SE	95% CI of Mean	Median	IQR	95% CI of Median
New	17	165.9	18.39	4.46	156.4 to 175.3	160.0	20.0	150.0 to 170.0
Old	9	250.7	22.54	7.51	233.3 to 268.0	250.0	33.0	230.0 to 277.0

Test | **Comparative descriptives**

Variables | Beryllium by Type

Performed by | ERM User

Date | 6 February 2006



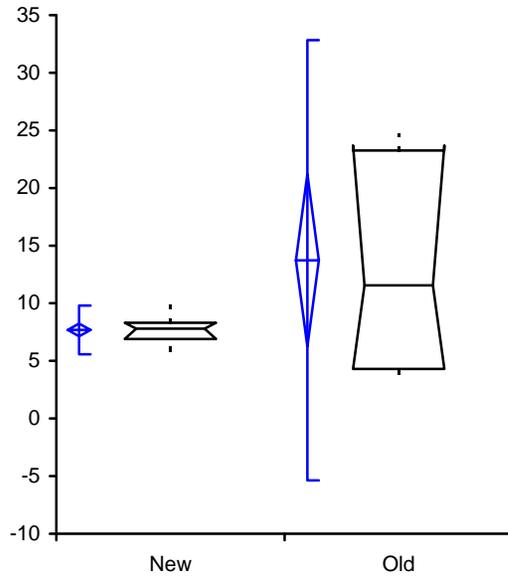
Beryllium by Type	n	Mean	SD	SE	95% CI of Mean	Median	IQR	95% CI of Median
New	17	0.704	0.0793	0.0192	0.663 to 0.745	0.720	0.130	0.640 to 0.770
Old	9	0.851	0.0764	0.0255	0.792 to 0.910	0.840	0.090	0.760 to 0.920

Test | **Comparative descriptives**

Variables | Boron by Type

Performed by | ERM User

Date | 6 February 2006



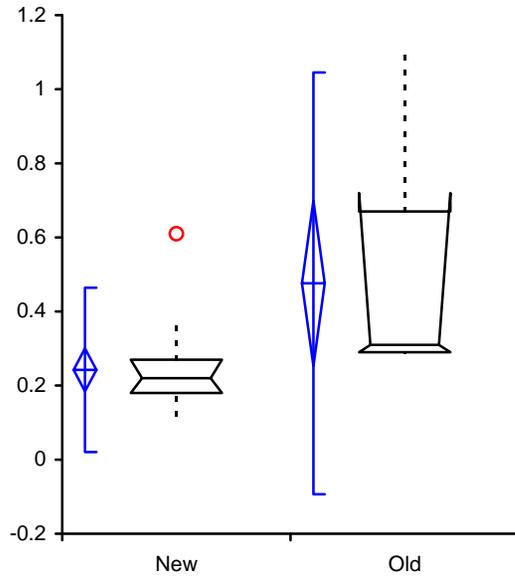
Boron by Type	n	Mean	SD	SE	95% CI of Mean	Median	IQR	95% CI of Median
New	17	7.69	1.079	0.262	7.13 to 8.24	7.80	1.40	6.90 to 8.30
Old	9	13.73	9.745	3.248	6.24 to 21.22	11.55	18.95	4.30 to 23.70

Test | **Comparative descriptives**

Variables | Cadmium by Type

Performed by | ERM User

Date | 6 February 2006



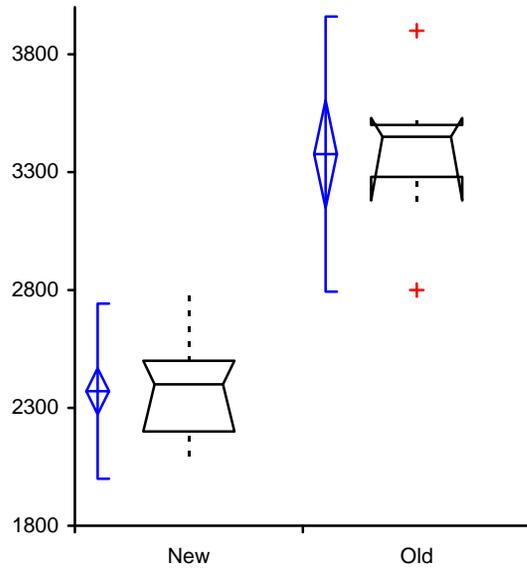
Cadmium by Type	n	Mean	SD	SE	95% CI of Mean	Median	IQR	95% CI of Median
New	17	0.242	0.1131	0.0274	0.184 to 0.301	0.220	0.090	0.180 to 0.270
Old	9	0.476	0.2905	0.0968	0.253 to 0.699	0.310	0.380	0.290 to 0.720

Test | **Comparative descriptives**

Variables | Calcium by Type

Performed by | ERM User

Date | 6 February 2006



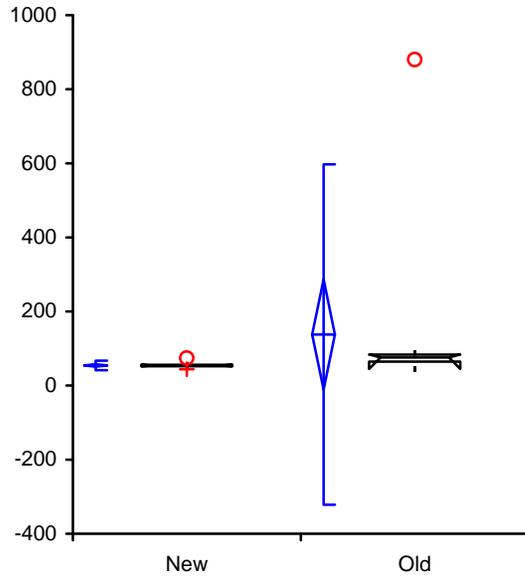
Calcium by Type	n	Mean	SD	SE	95% CI of Mean	Median	IQR	95% CI of Median
New	17	2,370.6	189.62	45.99	2,273.1 to 2,468.1	2,400.0	300.0	2,200.0 to 2,500.0
Old	9	3,376.7	297.87	99.29	3,147.7 to 3,605.6	3,450.0	220.0	3,180.0 to 3,530.0

Test | **Comparative descriptives**

Variables | Chromium by Type

Performed by | ERM User

Date | 6 February 2006



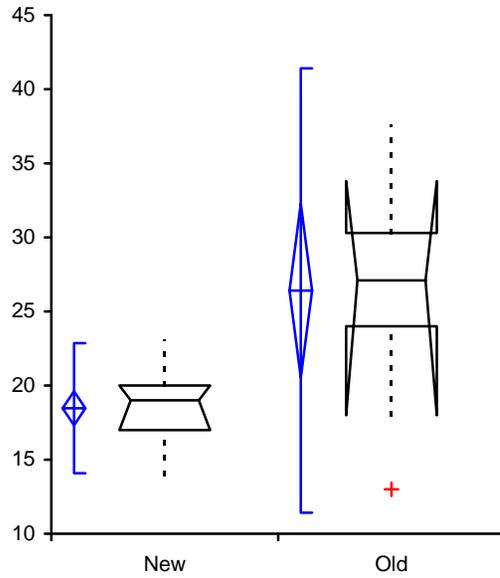
Chromium by Type	n	Mean	SD	SE	95% CI of Mean	Median	IQR	95% CI of Median
New	17	54.4	6.61	1.60	51.0 to 57.8	54.0	4.0	52.0 to 56.0
Old	12	137.9	234.41	67.67	-11.1 to 286.8	76.1	18.9	45.0 to 83.9

Test | **Comparative descriptives**

Variables | Cobalt by Type

Performed by | ERM User

Date | 6 February 2006



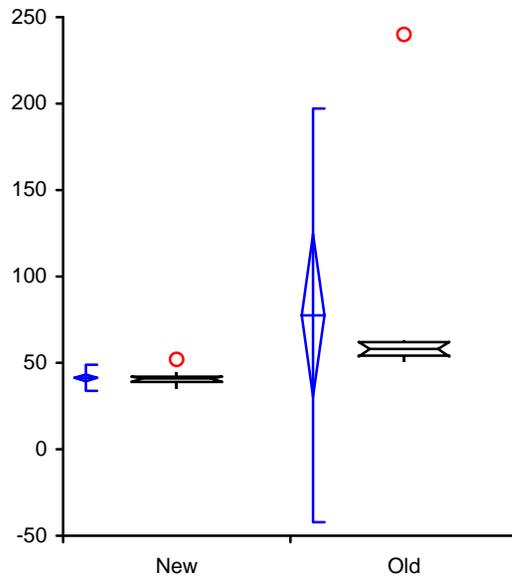
Cobalt by Type	n	Mean	SD	SE	95% CI of Mean	Median	IQR	95% CI of Median
New	17	18.5	2.24	0.54	17.3 to 19.6	19.0	3.0	17.0 to 20.0
Old	9	26.4	7.65	2.55	20.5 to 32.3	27.1	6.3	18.0 to 33.8

Test | **Comparative descriptives**

Variables | Copper by Type

Performed by | ERM User

Date | 6 February 2006



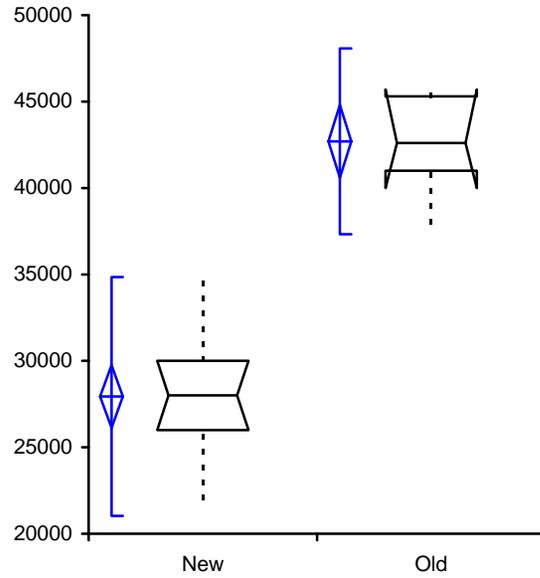
Copper by Type	n	Mean	SD	SE	95% CI of Mean	Median	IQR	95% CI of Median
New	17	41.4	3.86	0.94	39.4 to 43.3	41.0	3.0	39.0 to 42.0
Old	9	77.5	61.05	20.35	30.6 to 124.4	58.0	7.8	53.6 to 62.1

Test | **Comparative descriptives**

Variables | Iron by Type

Performed by | ERM User

Date | 6 February 2006



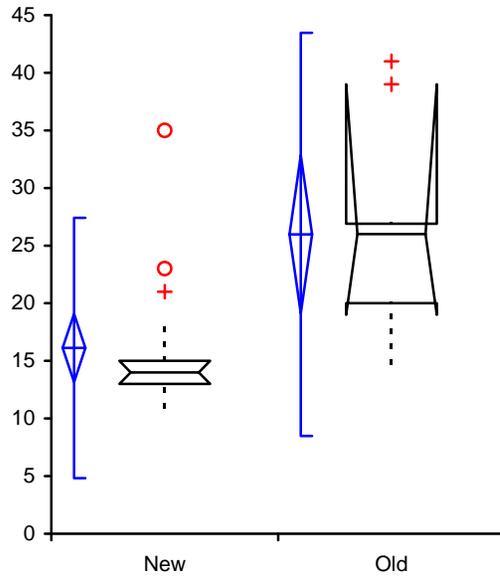
Iron by Type	n	Mean	SD	SE	95% CI of Mean	Median	IQR	95% CI of Median
New	17	27,941.2	3,526.16	855.22	26,128.2 to 29,754.2	28,000.0	4,000.0	26,000.0 to 30,000.0
Old	9	42,700.0	2,740.89	913.63	40,593.2 to 44,806.8	42,600.0	4,300.0	40,000.0 to 45,700.0

Test | **Comparative descriptives**

Variables | Lead by Type

Performed by | ERM User

Date | 6 February 2006



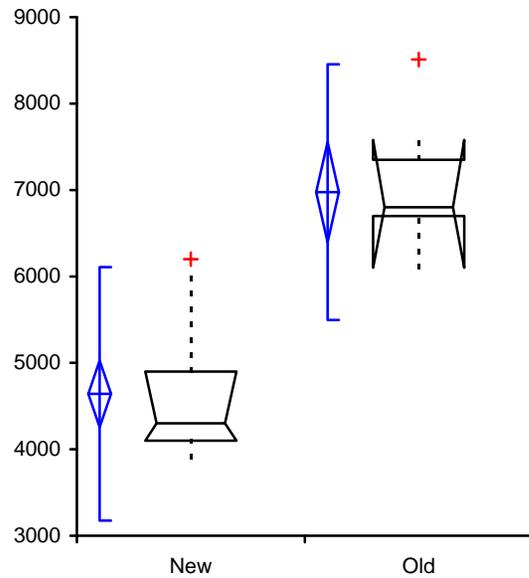
Lead by Type	n	Mean	SD	SE	95% CI of Mean	Median	IQR	95% CI of Median
New	17	16.1	5.77	1.40	13.2 to 19.1	14.0	2.0	13.0 to 15.0
Old	9	26.0	8.92	2.97	19.1 to 32.8	26.0	6.9	19.0 to 39.0

Test | **Comparative descriptives**

Variables | Magnesium by Type

Performed by | ERM User

Date | 6 February 2006



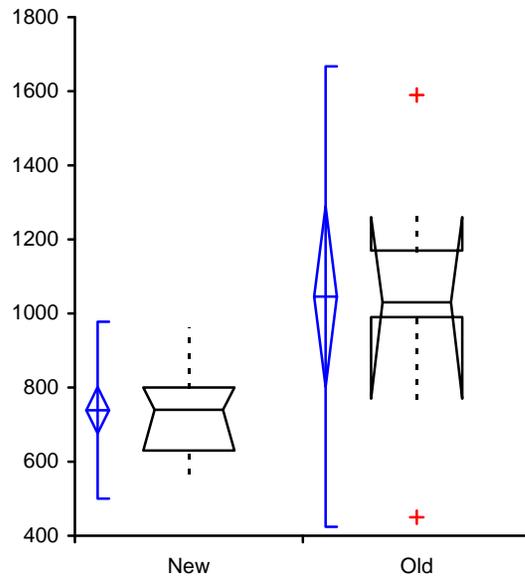
Magnesium by Type	n	Mean	SD	SE	95% CI of Mean	Median	IQR	95% CI of Median
New	17	4,641.2	748.38	181.51	4,256.4 to 5,026.0	4,300.0	800.0	4,100.0 to 4,900.0
Old	9	6,975.6	754.84	251.61	6,395.3 to 7,555.8	6,800.0	650.0	6,100.0 to 7,580.0

Test | **Comparative descriptives**

Variables | Manganese by Type

Performed by | ERM User

Date | 6 February 2006



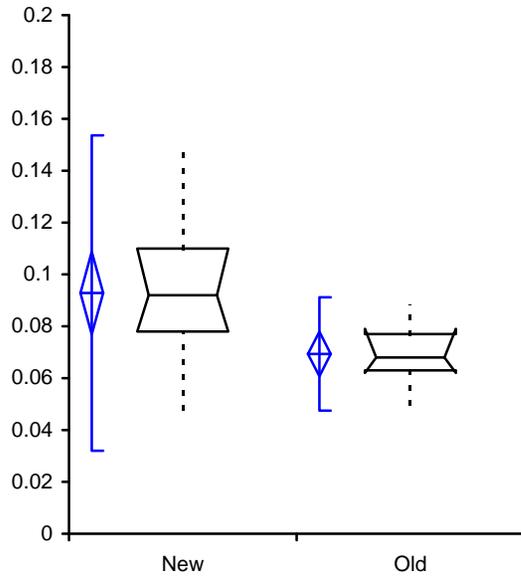
Manganese by Type	n	Mean	SD	SE	95% CI of Mean	Median	IQR	95% CI of Median
New	17	738.8	121.80	29.54	676.2 to 801.4	740.0	170.0	630.0 to 800.0
Old	9	1,045.6	317.18	105.73	801.7 to 1,289.4	1,030.0	180.0	770.0 to 1,260.0

Test | **Comparative descriptives**

Variables | Mercury by Type

Performed by | ERM User

Date | 6 February 2006



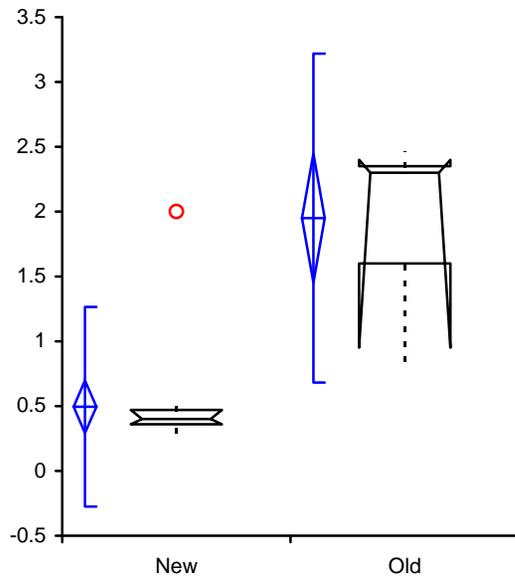
Mercury by Type	n	Mean	SD	SE	95% CI of Mean	Median	IQR	95% CI of Median
New	17	0.093	0.0310	0.0075	0.077 to 0.109	0.092	0.032	0.078 to 0.110
Old	9	0.069	0.0112	0.0037	0.061 to 0.078	0.068	0.014	0.062 to 0.079

Test | **Comparative descriptives**

Variables | Molybdenum by Type

Performed by | ERM User

Date | 6 February 2006



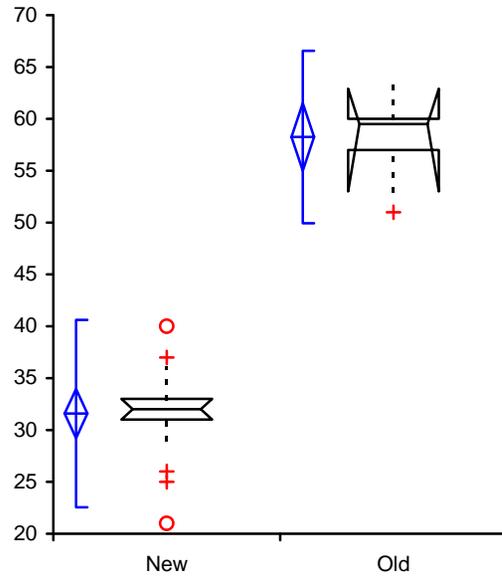
Molybdenum by Type	n	Mean	SD	SE	95% CI of Mean	Median	IQR	95% CI of Median
New	17	0.495	0.3931	0.0953	0.293 to 0.697	0.400	0.110	0.360 to 0.470
Old	9	1.950	0.6471	0.2157	1.453 to 2.447	2.300	0.750	0.950 to 2.400

Test | **Comparative descriptives**

Variables | Nickel by Type

Performed by | ERM User

Date | 6 February 2006



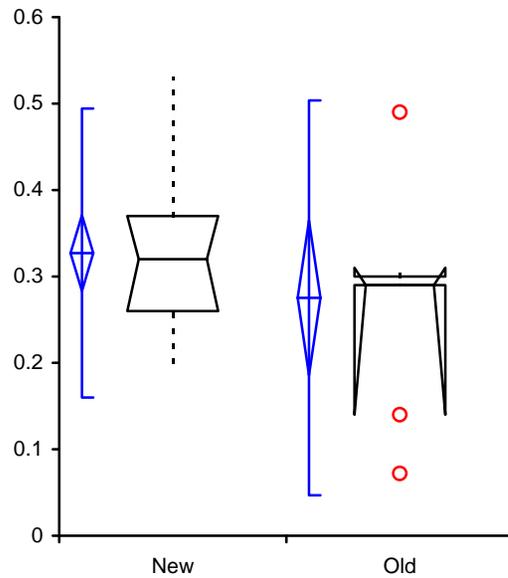
Nickel by Type	n	Mean	SD	SE	95% CI of Mean	Median	IQR	95% CI of Median
New	17	31.6	4.61	1.12	29.2 to 34.0	32.0	2.0	31.0 to 33.0
Old	9	58.3	4.24	1.41	55.0 to 61.5	59.5	3.0	53.0 to 62.9

Test | **Comparative descriptives**

Variables | Selenium by Type

Performed by | ERM User

Date | 6 February 2006



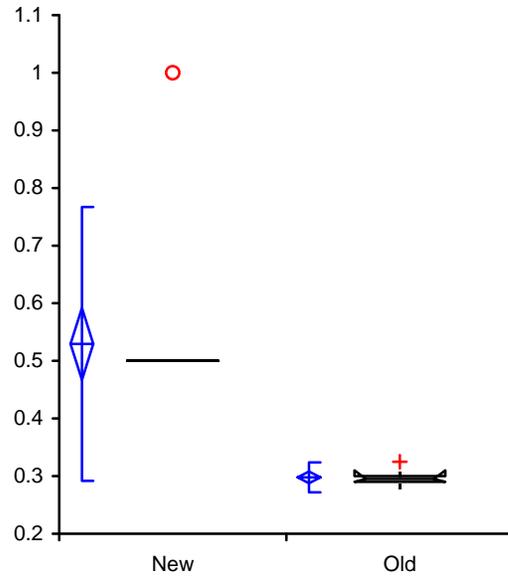
Selenium by Type	n	Mean	SD	SE	95% CI of Mean	Median	IQR	95% CI of Median
New	17	0.327	0.0853	0.0207	0.283 to 0.371	0.320	0.110	0.260 to 0.370
Old	9	0.275	0.1165	0.0388	0.186 to 0.365	0.290	0.010	0.140 to 0.310

Test | **Comparative descriptives**

Variables | Silver by Type

Performed by | ERM User

Date | 6 February 2006



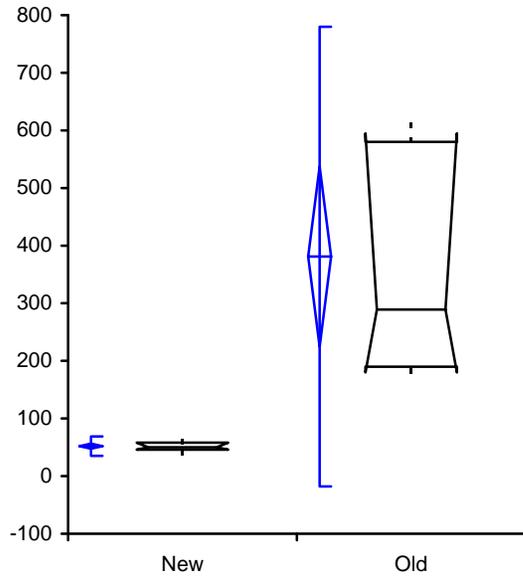
Silver by Type	n	Mean	SD	SE	95% CI of Mean	Median	IQR	95% CI of Median
New	17	0.53	0.121	0.029	0.47 to 0.59	0.50	0.00	0.50 to 0.50
Old	9	0.30	0.013	0.004	0.29 to 0.31	0.30	0.01	0.29 to 0.31

Test | **Comparative descriptives**

Variables | Sodium by Type

Performed by | ERM User

Date | 6 February 2006



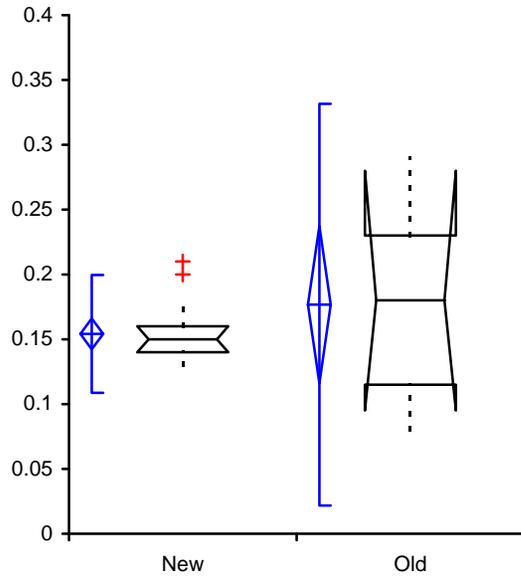
Sodium by Type	n	Mean	SD	SE	95% CI of Mean	Median	IQR	95% CI of Median
New	17	52.0	8.59	2.08	47.6 to 56.4	50.0	12.0	46.0 to 58.0
Old	9	381.0	203.54	67.85	224.5 to 537.5	289.0	390.0	180.0 to 595.0

Test | **Comparative descriptives**

Variables | Thallium by Type

Performed by | ERM User

Date | 6 February 2006



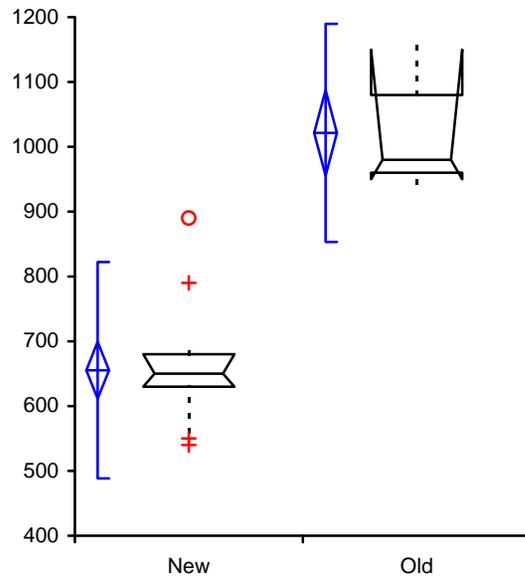
Thallium by Type	n	Mean	SD	SE	95% CI of Mean	Median	IQR	95% CI of Median
New	17	0.154	0.0232	0.0056	0.142 to 0.166	0.150	0.020	0.140 to 0.160
Old	9	0.177	0.0790	0.0263	0.116 to 0.237	0.180	0.115	0.095 to 0.280

Test | **Comparative descriptives**

Variables | Titanium by Type

Performed by | ERM User

Date | 6 February 2006



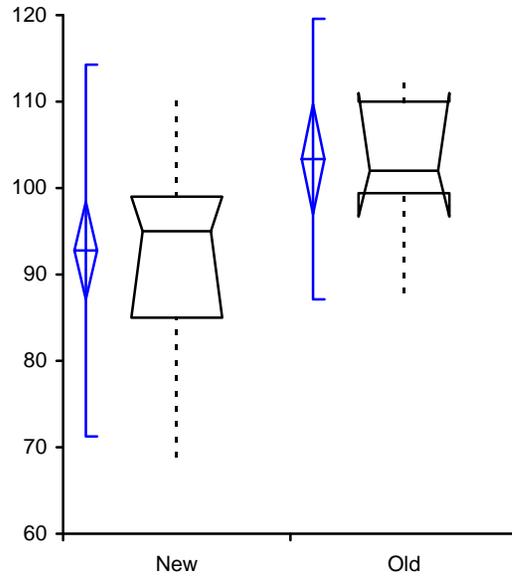
Titanium by Type	n	Mean	SD	SE	95% CI of Mean	Median	IQR	95% CI of Median
New	17	655.3	85.16	20.65	611.5 to 699.1	650.0	50.0	630.0 to 680.0
Old	9	1,021.4	85.89	28.63	955.4 to 1,087.5	980.0	120.0	950.0 to 1,150.0

Test | **Comparative descriptives**

Variables | Vanadium by Type

Performed by | ERM User

Date | 6 February 2006



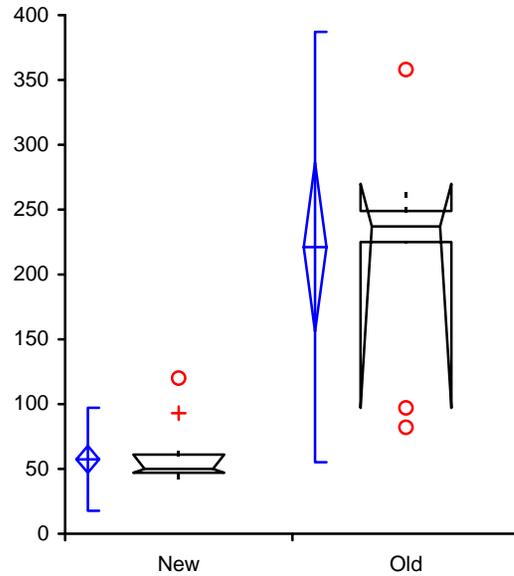
Vanadium by Type	n	Mean	SD	SE	95% CI of Mean	Median	IQR	95% CI of Median
New	17	92.8	10.97	2.66	87.1 to 98.4	95.0	14.0	85.0 to 99.0
Old	9	103.3	8.28	2.76	97.0 to 109.7	102.0	10.6	96.7 to 111.0

Test | **Comparative descriptives**

Variables | Zinc by Type

Performed by | ERM User

Date | 6 February 2006



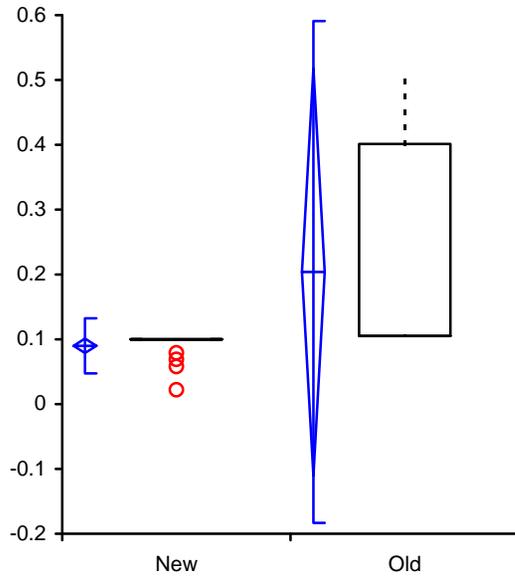
Zinc by Type	n	Mean	SD	SE	95% CI of Mean	Median	IQR	95% CI of Median
New	17	57.4	20.26	4.91	47.0 to 67.8	50.0	14.0	47.0 to 61.0
Old	9	221.1	84.71	28.24	156.0 to 286.2	237.0	24.0	97.0 to 270.0

Test | **Comparative descriptives**

Variables | Hexavalent Chromium by Type

Performed by | ERM User

Date | 6 February 2006



Hexavalent Chromium by Type	n	Mean	SD	SE	95% CI of Mean	Median	IQR	95% CI of Median
New	17	0.09	0.022	0.005	0.08 to 0.10	0.10	0.00	0.10 to 0.10
Old	4	0.20	0.198	0.099	-0.11 to 0.52	0.11	0.30	- to -