Public Health Assessment

Final Release

ALAMO CONTAMINATED GROUND WATER

ALAMO, CROCKETT COUNTY, TENNESSEE

EPA FACILITY ID: TNN000410203

Prepared by
Tennessee Department of Health

JANUARY 29, 2016

Prepared under a Cooperative Agreement with the
U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
Division of Community Health Investigations
Atlanta, Georgia 30333

THE ATSDR PUBLIC HEALTH ASSESSMENT: A NOTE OF EXPLANATION

This Public Health Assessment was prepared by ATSDR's Cooperative Agreement Partner pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA or Superfund) section 104 (i)(6) (42 U.S.C. 9604 (i)(6)), and in accordance with our implementing regulations (42 C.F.R. Part 90). In preparing this document, ATSDR's Cooperative Agreement Partner has collected relevant health data, environmental data, and community health concerns from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), state and local health and environmental agencies, the community, and potentially responsible parties, where appropriate.

In addition, this document has previously been provided to EPA and the affected states in an initial release, as required by CERCLA section 104 (i)(6)(H) for their information and review. The revised document was released for a 45-day public comment period. Subsequent to the public comment period, ATSDR's Cooperative Agreement Partner addressed all public comments and revised or appended the document as appropriate. The public health assessment has now been reissued. This concludes the public health assessment process for this site, unless additional information is obtained by ATSDR's Cooperative Agreement Partner which, in the agency's opinion, indicates a need to revise or append the conclusions previously issued.

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Foreword

This document summarizes an environmental public health investigation performed by the State of Tennessee Department of Health's Environmental Epidemiology Program. Our work is conducted under a Cooperative Agreement with the federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. In order for the Health Department to answer an environmental public health question, several actions are performed:

Evaluate Exposure: Tennessee health assessors begin by reviewing available information about environmental conditions at a site. We interpret environmental data, review site reports, and talk with environmental officials. Usually, we do not collect our own environmental sampling data. We rely on information provided by the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, and other government agencies, businesses, or the general public. We work to understand how much contamination may be present, where it is located on a site, and how people might be exposed to it. We look for evidence that people may have been exposed to, are being exposed to, or in the future could be exposed to harmful substances.

Evaluate Health Effects: If people could be exposed to contamination, then health assessors take steps to determine if it could be harmful to human health. We base our health conclusions on exposure pathways, risk assessment, toxicology, cleanup actions, and the scientific literature.

Make Recommendations: Based on our conclusions, we will recommend that any potential health hazard posed by a site be reduced or eliminated. These actions will prevent possible harmful health effects. The role of Environmental Epidemiology in dealing with hazardous waste sites is to be an advisor. Often, our recommendations will be action items for other agencies. However, if there is an urgent public health hazard, the Tennessee Department of Health can issue a public health advisory warning people of the danger, and will work with other agencies to resolve the problem.

If you have questions or comments about this report, we encourage you to contact us.

Please write to: Environmental Epidemiology
Tennessee Department of Health
4th Floor Andrew Jackson Tower
710 James Robertson Parkway
Nashville TN 37243

Or call us at: 615-741-7247 or toll-free 1-800-404-3006 during normal business hours
email: *eep.health@tn.gov*

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SUMMARY

Introduction

The Tennessee Department of Health's Environmental Epidemiology Program (EEP) conducted this Public Health Assessment under a Cooperative Agreement with the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR).

The purpose of this Public Health Assessment (PHA) is to determine whether the community is exposed to and harmed by chemicals at the Alamo Contaminated Ground Water (ACGW) Superfund Site located in Alamo, Crockett County, Tennessee. In September 2011, the ACGW Site was added to the Environmental Protection Agency's National Priorities List (NPL). This PHA is being completed as part of the NPL process.

Conclusions

EEP has reached six conclusions about the Superfund Site located in Alamo, Crockett County, Tennessee.

Conclusion 1

EEP concludes that drinking water supplied by the City of Alamo is not expected to harm people's health.

Basis for Conclusion

While the concentrations of volatile organic concentrations (VOCs) in untreated groundwater (which no one is exposed to) are above levels that could potentially harm people's health, the levels of VOCs in treated water are well below levels that would harm human health. Water from the individual municipal wells is mixed in a water storage area inside the water treatment plant known as the Clearwell before being distributed to the public. This mixing reduces the concentration of VOCs in the water. In addition, on July 2, 1991, the City installed an air stripper to treat the groundwater before it enters the public water distribution system. Concentrations of the VOCs, tetrachloroethylene and trichloroethylene were below detection limits in the latest post-treatment sampling and analysis conducted in February 2011.

Next Steps

Data for finished drinking water being distributed to the public are limited and dated. Sampling frequency is once every three years. The most recent data provided to EEP are from February 2011. In order to assure the continued proper operation of the air stripper, it is recommended that the City of Alamo increase the frequency of monitoring of finished water being provided to the public as long as the air stripper is used to treat water from municipal wells or until concentrations of contaminants are below levels of concern in pre-treated water.

Conclusion 2	**EEP cannot conclude whether site-related chemicals are present in groundwater at concentrations that could harm the health of people who are using private wells.**
Basis for Conclusion	The concentrations of site-related chemicals in untreated groundwater near the ACGW Site are above levels that could potentially harm people's health. Records reviewed show that there are at least 37 private wells within a 2-mile radius of the ACGW Site. In addition, the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) identified several other sites within a 2-mile radius with potential releases of tetrachloroethylene and trichloroethylene over the past 20 years. Sampling has not been done to determine if site-related chemicals have impacted the area's private wells.
Next Steps	It is recommended that the EPA Superfund investigation include a study to determine potential impact to private wells closest to the ACGW Site be initiated as part of the Superfund investigative process.
Conclusion 3	The potential risk of vapor intrusion may have resulted in exposures to citizens breathing indoor air in homes or businesses near the ACGW Site in 1989 or prior to 1989 could not be determined.
Basis for Conclusion	EEP does not have data after 1989 to conclude whether or not that potential continued beyond 1989, nor data to conclude how long prior to 1989 vapor intrusion may have occurred.
Next Steps	Indoor air samples would provide information needed to verify whether or not vapor intrusion is occurring in homes and businesses surrounding the ACGW Site. EEP recommends that indoor air sampling be initiated as part of the Superfund investigative process in areas near municipal wells #1 and #2, and also near the former Volunteer Circuits building.
Conclusion 4	**EEP concludes that exposure to surface soil near The Crockett Times, Volunteer Circuits, the city garage and near the Alamo municipal wells is not expected to harm people's health.**
Basis for Conclusion	VOCs were not found in surface soil samples collected between 0 and 6 inches below land surface in 2004 at The Crockett Times, Volunteer Circuits, the city garage and near the Alamo municipal wells.
Next Steps	No additional efforts are needed for surface soil. As limited data is available, should the subsurface soil be disturbed in any of the

	investigated areas, further investigation would be needed to determine if any potential health effects exist.
Conclusion 5	**EEP cannot conclude whether drinking water supplied by the City of Alamo before July 1988, could have harmed people's health.**
Basis for Conclusion	The drinking water was not sampled for VOC contamination before July 1988. There were no data available to assess exposure to VOCs from drinking municipal water before the investigation that was initiated in July 1988 following a report of an oily film on city water.
Next Steps	None.
Conclusion 6	**EEP cannot evaluate past exposures to contaminated water in a nearby drainage ditch from mid-1989 to mid-1991.**
Basis for Conclusion	Data is not available to evaluate the levels of contaminants present or the likelihood that individuals may have accessed this drainage ditch in the past.
Next Steps	None.
For More Information	If you have any questions or concerns about your health, you should contact your healthcare provider. For more information on this environmental site call TDEC toll free at 1-888-891-8332. For more information on this health report, please call TDH EEP at 615-741-7247 or 1-800-404-3006 during normal business hours. You can also email TDH EEP at eep.health@tn.gov.

STATEMENT OF ISSUES AND BACKGROUND

Statement of Issues

The Tennessee Department of Health's Environmental Epidemiology Program (EEP) conducted an evaluation of possible environmental exposures in relation to the Alamo Contaminated Ground Water (ACGW) Superfund Site. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed to add the ACGW Site to its National Priorities List (NPL) of hazardous waste sites in March 2011. The ACGW Site was officially listed on the NPL in September 2011. The NPL is part of the EPA Superfund cleanup process and is primarily intended to guide EPA in determining the hazardous waste sites that warrant further investigation and possible clean-up. EEP has become involved with the ACGW Site because Congress mandates that the U.S. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) conduct public health activities at Superfund sites that EPA proposes adding to its NPL. This project was conducted under a cooperative agreement between ATSDR and EEP to conduct public health assessments at NPL sites and other sites with environmental contamination in Tennessee.

Background

The ACGW Site is located near the intersection of West Park Street and South Bell Street in Alamo, Crockett County, Tennessee (Figure 1). Alamo is located in west Tennessee. The site consists of a VOC-contaminated groundwater plume that extends approximately ⅓-mile northeast to southwest in the area of the Alamo municipal well field. The well field will be used as the geographic location of the ACGW Site. The well field consists of four municipal wells near the water treatment plant. Two of the wells are about 125 feet deep while the others are more than 200 feet deep [TDEC-DOR 2010]. Logs of monitoring wells installed in May 2010 indicate groundwater flows in a westerly direction. The City of Alamo Water Department (AWD) estimates that 300,000 gallons of water is pumped from the four municipal wells per day [USGS 1992].

Volatile organic compounds (VOC) were first discovered in the groundwater supplying the Alamo public water supply in 1988 when an oily film was reported by people using city water. It was determined that the oily film was a result of a hydraulic oil leak in association with the water treatment operation [TDHE 1988a]; however, the hydraulic oil leak was not the source of the VOC contamination. VOCs present in water samples collected in July 1988 were 1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA) and trichloroethylene (TCE) in municipal well # 1; methylene chloride, 1,1,1-TCA, and TCE in municipal well # 2; and 1,1-dichloroethane, methylene chloride, 1,1,1-TCA and TCE in municipal well # 3. Tetrachloroethylene (PCE) was not detected in water samples from the Alamo City wells in 1988 [TDHE-lab 1988]. PCE was first detected in September 1989 [USGS 1992]. It was detected again in February 1992 during sampling conducted at the Alamo Water Treatment Plant [TDEC-DWS 2011a]. PCE has been detected consistently in water samples from municipal wells since 1992.

Various studies have found multiple possible sources of VOCs in the vicinity of the plume, including Volunteer Circuits, The Crockett Times, various dry cleaners, and businesses that used VOCs as degreasers (Figure 2). Due to likely co-mingling of possible multiple releases over

Figure 1: Contaminated Groundwater Plume Map. Alamo, Crockett County, Tennessee.
Source: EPA Hazard Ranking System Documentation Record, March 2011, Tetra Tech

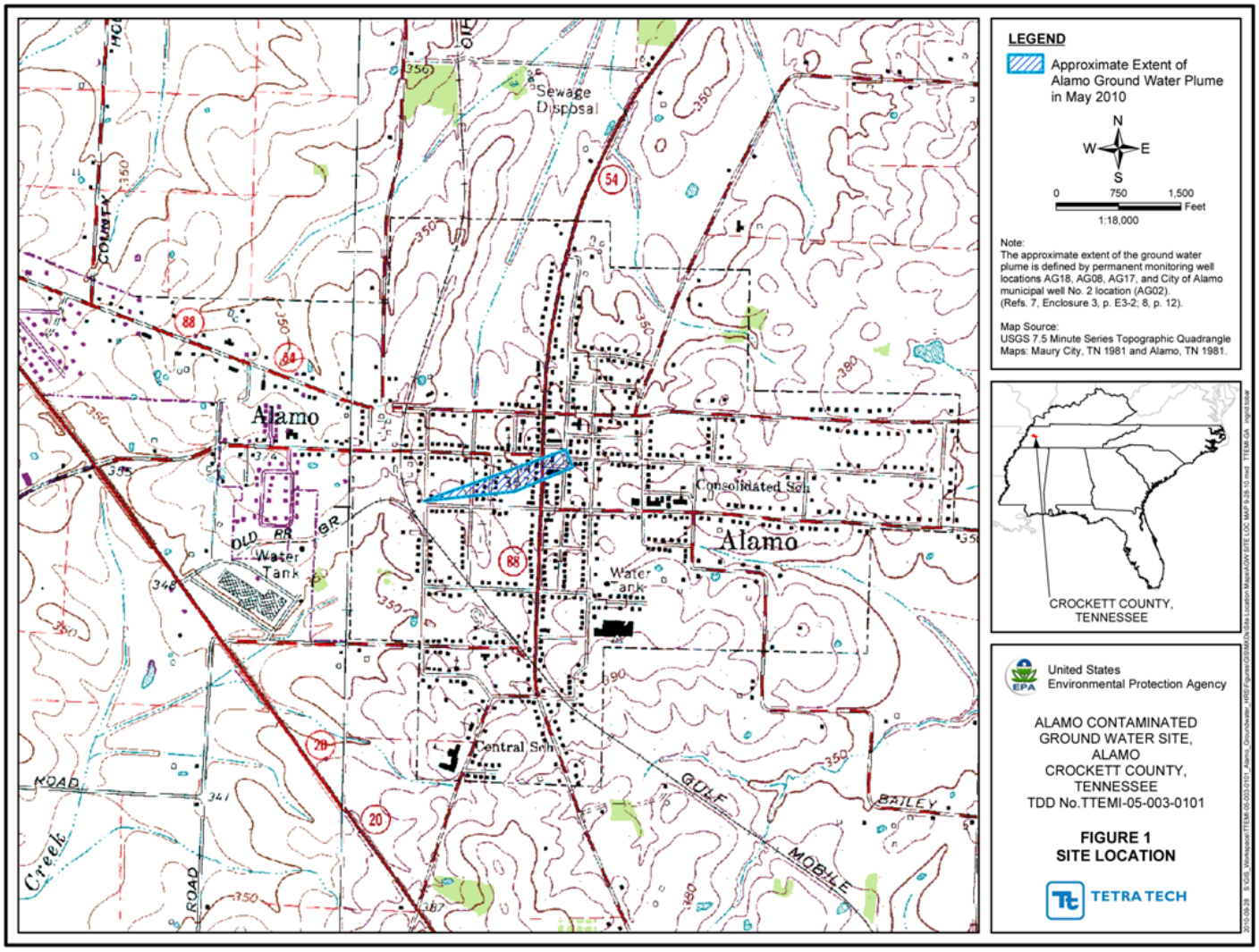
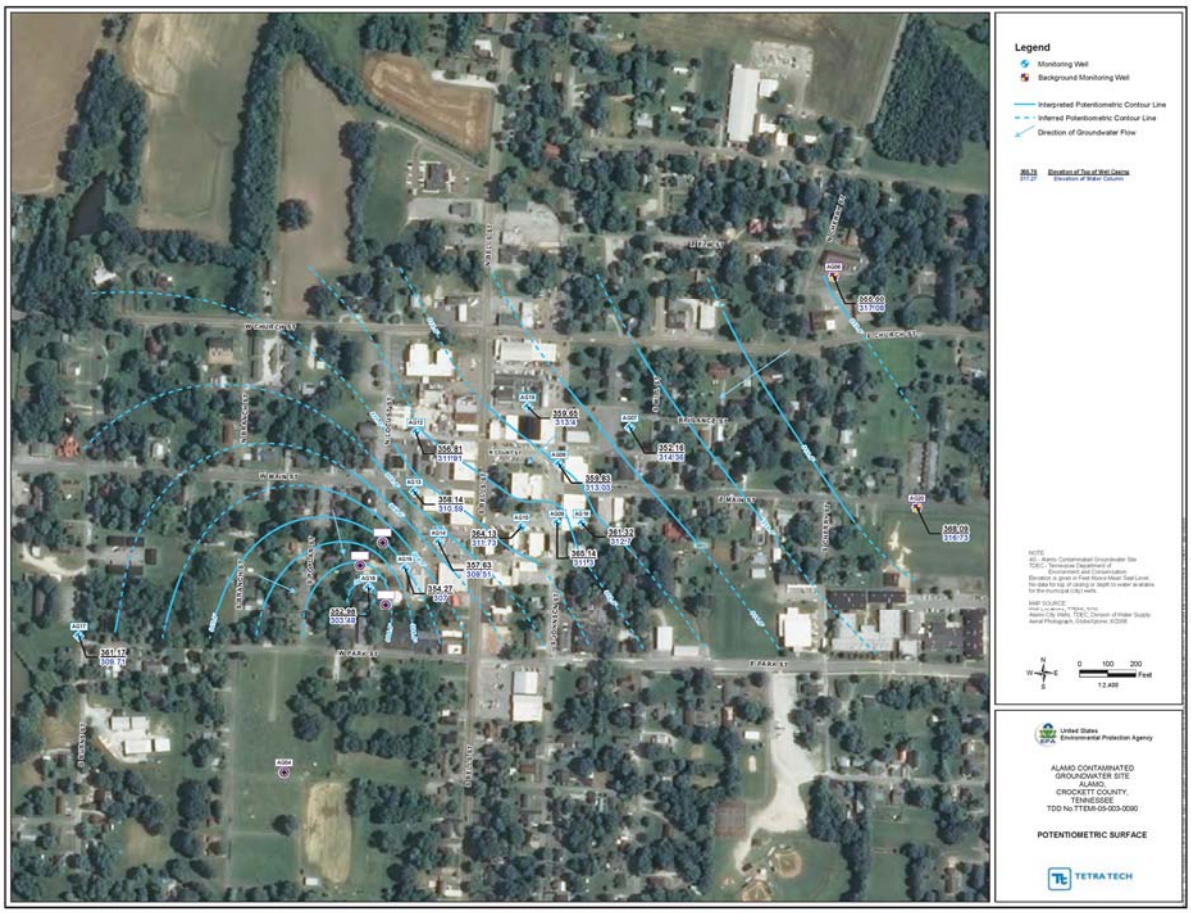


Figure 2: Potential Sources of Contamination at the Alamo Contaminated Drinking Water Site
Alamo, Crockett County, Tennessee.
Source: EPA Hazard Ranking System Documentation Record. March 2011

time, the contamination in the groundwater plume cannot be attributed to any particular source. Logs of monitoring wells installed during May 2010 display water levels indicating that ground water flows in a westerly direction toward the City of Alamo well field (Figure 3) [EPA 2011].

Figure 3: Potentiometric Map of the Alamo Contaminated Drinking Water Site Alamo, Crockett County, Tennessee.
Source: EPA Hazard Ranking System Documentation Record. March 2011



Volunteer Circuits manufactured printed circuit boards for the electronics industry from 1973 to 1975. Printed circuit board manufacturing involves use of various cleaners including 1,1,1-TCA and TCE [EPA 2011]. A parking lot exists in the location of the former Volunteer Circuits building.

The Crockett Times is a local newspaper located at 46 West Main Street. The newspaper was printed weekly from 1933 until the 1960s at the Alamo office. PCE, 1,1,1-TCA, and TCE are associated with newspaper printing. Waste storage and disposal practices employed by *The Crockett Times* during the years the newspaper was printed are unknown [EPA 2011]. The building formerly housing *The Crockett Times* is now being used as the newspaper office and a cable television office.

PCE was also used as a dry cleaning solvent and degreaser at various nearby businesses over the years. Through spills and improper handling, PCE could have been released to the environment by these businesses [TDEC-DOR 2010].

On July 2, 1991, the City of Alamo installed an air stripper to treat water being provided to the public. Water is combined from each of the municipal wells and then flows into the air stripper. The air stripper is turned on automatically when the pumps start [TDOH 2011a]. PCE and TCE had become the main chemicals of concern at this site. In reviewing the sampling data from the municipal water plant, it appears that the sampling frequency of the treated water decreased from quarterly in the early years using the air stripper to approximately once per year around 2002 and to a three-year interval in 2005. The air stripper continues to operate and effectively remove the VOCs, including PCE, TCE, and 1,1,-TCA, from the water.

Land Use and Demographics

2010 Census figures report that Crockett County has a population of 14,586 with approximately 55 people per square mile. The majority of the population in the county is White (79%), with 13% African-American and 9% Hispanic or Latino [Census 2010].

According to the 2005-2009 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates [Census 2009], there were 2,397 people, 867 households, and 590 families residing in Alamo. There were 576 owner-occupied housing units and 291 renter-occupied housing units. The average size of a household in Alamo was 2.6 people.

According to 2010 Census data, approximately 2,758 people live within 1-mile of the ACGW Site. Approximately 4,808 people live within a 4-mile radius.

History of Environmental Investigation Activities (1988 – Present)

In 1988 and 1989, groundwater samples were collected from the City of Alamo's municipal wells. As a result of the 1,1,1-TCA and TCE found in well #1 in July 1988, the City discontinued use of that well as a municipal water source. The City pumped an unknown volume of water from well #1 and discharged it to a drainage ditch from mid-1988 until July 1991. On July 2, 1991, the City installed an air stripper and well #1 was put back into service as part of the municipal water source. VOCs were still present in two of the City's four municipal wells at that time. Water from all four wells is combined and processed through the air stripper. All City of Alamo municipal wells were monitored for VOC concentrations on a quarterly basis. Monitoring of finished water has continued over the years at various sampling intervals.

In 1989, the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) conducted a soil-gas investigation. Soil-gas was sampled at a former industrial site and near all four Alamo municipal wells. The industrial site was the former location of Volunteer Circuits, a circuit board manufacturing facility, where organic solvents had been used in the cleaning of electronic components. Groundwater samples were also collected from the 4 municipal wells.

A preliminary assessment (PA) was completed for Volunteer Circuits in April 1992 by TDEC's Division of Superfund. This assessment concluded that Volunteer Circuits posed a potential threat to the public and environment and recommended further investigation. Between July and November 1992, the TDEC Division of Superfund conducted sampling activities as part of a

site inspection (SI) at the Volunteer Circuits property. The SI included collection of soil samples at and in the vicinity of Volunteer Circuits and groundwater samples from the City of Alamo's municipal wells. Soil samples were collected from two areas, a former TCE drum storage area and a film developer equipment area where spent TCE had been dumped. The areas of VOC soil contamination identified during the TDEC SI corresponded to the areas identified during the previous USGS soil-gas investigation.

In November and December 1999, ATC Associates, Inc. (ATC), on behalf of TDEC, conducted a soil and groundwater investigation at the Volunteer Circuits property. Four of a total of ten soil samples contained detectable concentrations of VOCs and ranged in depth from 5 to 25 feet below land surface (bls). Groundwater samples were collected from each of 10 borings at depths ranging from 42 to 48 feet below ground surface (bgs). VOCs were detected in groundwater collected from 9 of the 10 locations [ATC 1999].

In June 2000, ATC conducted a second investigation of the area surrounding the Volunteer Circuits property. As part of the investigation, 10 additional borings were advanced to depths ranging from 48 to 64 feet bls. Only groundwater was sampled and analyzed for VOCs during this investigation.

In September 2000, ATC conducted a third investigation of the area surrounding the Volunteer Circuits property at locations identified as potential areas of concern. ATC personnel advanced eight borings at depths ranging from 46 to 60 feet bls where groundwater was sampled and analyzed for VOCs.

Between January and February 2001, TDEC completed a PA for *The Crockett Times,* a local newspaper located at 46 West Main Street. In January 2004, T N & Associates, Inc. (TN&A), on behalf of the EPA, conducted an SI at *The Crockett Times* in Alamo, Tennessee. During the SI, 14 surface soil samples, five temporary monitoring well groundwater samples, and three municipal well groundwater samples were collected [TDEC-DSF 2004].

In May 2010, TDEC, on behalf of EPA, conducted an expanded site inspection (ESI) at the ACGW Site. During the ESI, 14 permanent monitoring wells were installed and sampled in the City of Alamo. A total of 20 soil samples were collected from borings advanced between the land surface and 23 feet bls. Groundwater samples were also collected from the City of Alamo's four municipal wells. [EPA 2011]

In September 2011, the ACGW Site was added to the National Priorities List (NPL).

Data And Comparison Values Considered

An evaluation of site-related environmental contamination consists of a two-tiered approach: 1) a screening analysis; and 2) a more in-depth analysis to determine public health implications of site-specific exposures (ATSDR 2005). First, maximum concentrations of detected substances are compared to media-specific environmental guideline comparison values (CVs). If concentrations exceed the environmental guideline CVs, these substances, referred to as Contaminants of Potential Concern (COPCs), are selected for further evaluation. If contaminant

levels are found above environmental guideline CVs, it does not mean that adverse health effects are likely, but that a health guideline comparison is necessary to evaluate site-specific exposures. Once exposure doses are estimated, they are compared with health guideline CVs to determine the likelihood of adverse health effects.

Environmental Guideline Comparison

There are a number of CVs available for screening environmental contaminants to identify COPCs. These include ATSDR Environmental Media Evaluation Guides (EMEGs) and Reference Media Evaluation Guides (RMEGs). EMEGs are estimated contaminant concentrations that are not expected to result in adverse noncarcinogenic health effects. RMEGs represent the concentration in water or soil at which daily human exposure is unlikely to result in adverse noncarcinogenic effects. If the substance is a known or a probable carcinogen, ATSDR's Cancer Risk Evaluation Guides (CREGs) were considered as CVs. CREGs are estimated contaminant concentrations that would be expected to cause no more than one excess cancer in a million persons exposed during their lifetimes (78 years).

In the absence of an ATSDR CV, CVs from other sources may be used to evaluate contaminant levels in environmental media. These include EPA MCLs for drinking water and EPA Regional Screening Levels (RSLs). RSLs are contaminant concentrations corresponding to a fixed level of risk (i.e., a Hazard Quotient of 1, or lifetime excess cancer risk of one in one million, or 10^{-6}, whichever results in a lower contaminant concentration) in water, air, biota, and soil (EPA 2015).

Substances exceeding applicable environmental guideline CVs were identified as COPCs and evaluated further to determine whether these contaminants pose a health threat to exposed or potentially exposed receptor populations. In instances where an environmental guideline CV or toxicologic information is unavailable, the substance may be retained for further evaluation.

EPA has identified certain chemicals that have a mutagenic mode of action (MOA) for carcinogenesis. Age-dependent adjustment factors (ADAFs) address the potential for differential potency associated with exposure during early life (less than 16 years of age) from chemicals with a mutagenic MOA. (EPA 2005) The only chemical at the site identified to have a mutagenic MOA is benzene and the following ADAFs were applied when calculating cancer risk for children:

- a 10-fold adjustment for ages 0 - <2 years;
- a 3-fold adjustment for ages 2 - <16 years;
- no adjustment for ages 16 years and older.

Pathway Analysis

To determine whether persons have been or are likely to be exposed to chemicals, TDH EEP evaluates mechanisms that could lead to human exposure. An exposure pathway contains five parts:

- a source of contamination,
- contaminant transport through an environmental medium,
- a point of exposure,
- a route of human exposure, and
- a receptor population.

An exposure pathway is considered complete if there is evidence that all five of these elements have been, are, or will be present at the ACGW Site. An exposure pathway is considered incomplete if one of the five elements is missing. For this site, exposure pathways for ingestion, inhalation, and dermal contact were complete in the past.

Physical contact alone with a potentially harmful chemical in the environment by itself does not necessarily mean that a person will develop adverse health effects. A chemical's ability to affect public health is controlled by a number of factors, including:

- the amount of the chemical that a person is exposed to (dose),
- the length of time that a person is exposed to the chemical (duration),
- the number of times a person is exposed to the chemical (frequency),
- the person's age and health status, and
- the person's diet and nutritional habits.

This Public Health Assessment evaluated the ACGW Site in regard to human exposures to hazardous substances. To evaluate exposure at this site, EEP used health comparison values. If the chemical concentrations are below the comparison value, then health assessors can be reasonably certain that no adverse health effects will occur in people who might be exposed. If concentrations are above the comparison values for a particular chemical, then further evaluation of that chemical is in order.

Groundwater Exposure Pathway

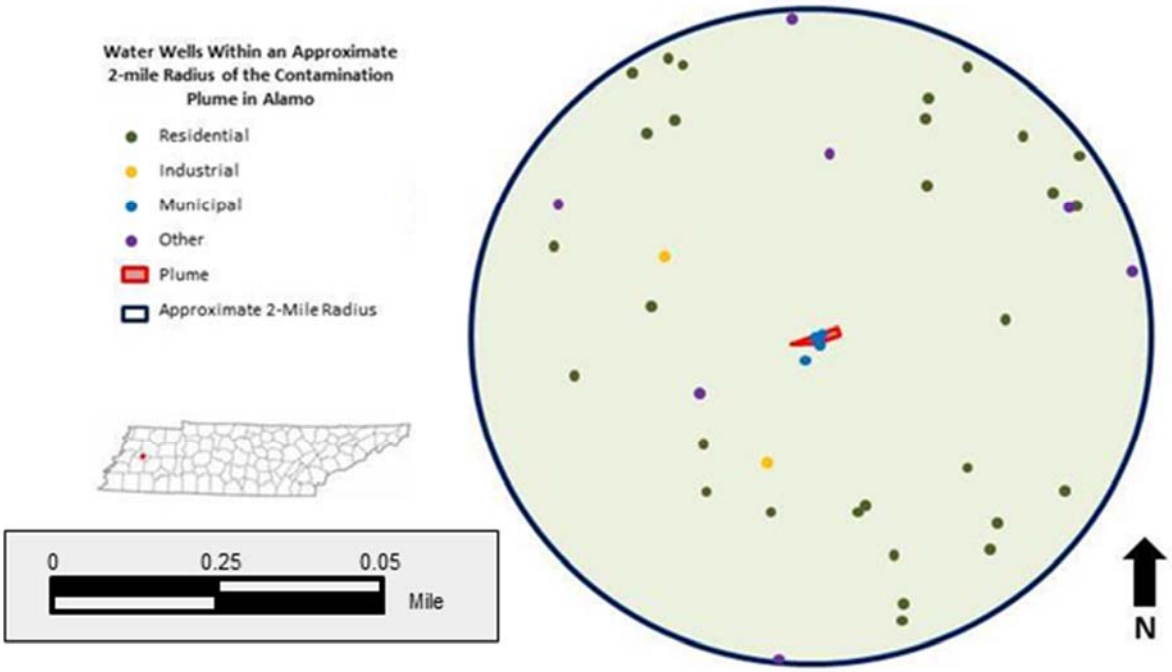
At this site, finished drinking water quality is a better indicator of actual exposure (a completed exposure pathway) than groundwater data. Initially, finished water was sampled quarterly for VOC content. Because the VOC content in finished water was consistently below detection limits, sampling frequency was modified and samples are now collected once every three years [TDEC-DWS 2008]. The most recent data used in this evaluation are from February 2011.

Two public water supply systems, the AWD and County Wide Utility District (CWUD), are within the 2-mile radius of the ACGW Site. The AWD serves 3028 customers and the CWUD serves 8328 customers [EPA 2013]. A majority of the population within the 2-mile radius are served by the AWD. All four Alamo municipal wells are located within the ACGW Site. Water samples collected from the CWUD wells have not detected VOCs [TDEC-DOR 2012]. Water levels at the City of Alamo public supply wells range from 39 to 49 feet bls [EPA 2011].

An estimated 37 private wells are present within 2 miles of the ACGW Site [TDEC-DWS 2011b]. (Figure 4) Direct exposure to contaminants in the groundwater could be possible for

the citizens using private wells as their household drinking water source. Because of the irregular shape of the defined contamination plume, it does not extend to all areas within the 2-mile radius. Also, private wells may be at different depths than the plume and thus less likely to be influenced by the plume contamination. Therefore, it is not expected that all 37 private wells are impacted. Incidental contact with groundwater is not likely due to the depth of area groundwater.

Figure 4: Water Wells within an Approximate Two-Mile Radius of the Contamination Plume in Alamo
Source: Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation-Division of Water Supply Well Drillers Log Database-March 2011



It is more likely that private wells within the 1-mile radius of the ACGW Site might be impacted by the contaminated groundwater. Without well data, it is not possible to determine if the exposure is occurring.

There was a potential for exposure to groundwater during a period of time between mid-1988 until mid-1991 when the groundwater from well # 1 was being pumped and discharged to a nearby drainage ditch [TDEC-DSF 1991]. A newspaper article from *The Crockett Times*, believed to have been published in 1989, refers to dissipating the chemicals by mixing them with air as they are being discharged into the ditch. It is not known to what extent the levels of the chemicals may have been lessened by this process.

Past potential exposure to VOCs in the groundwater via the municipal drinking water distribution system prior to July 1988, cannot be determined with the data available.

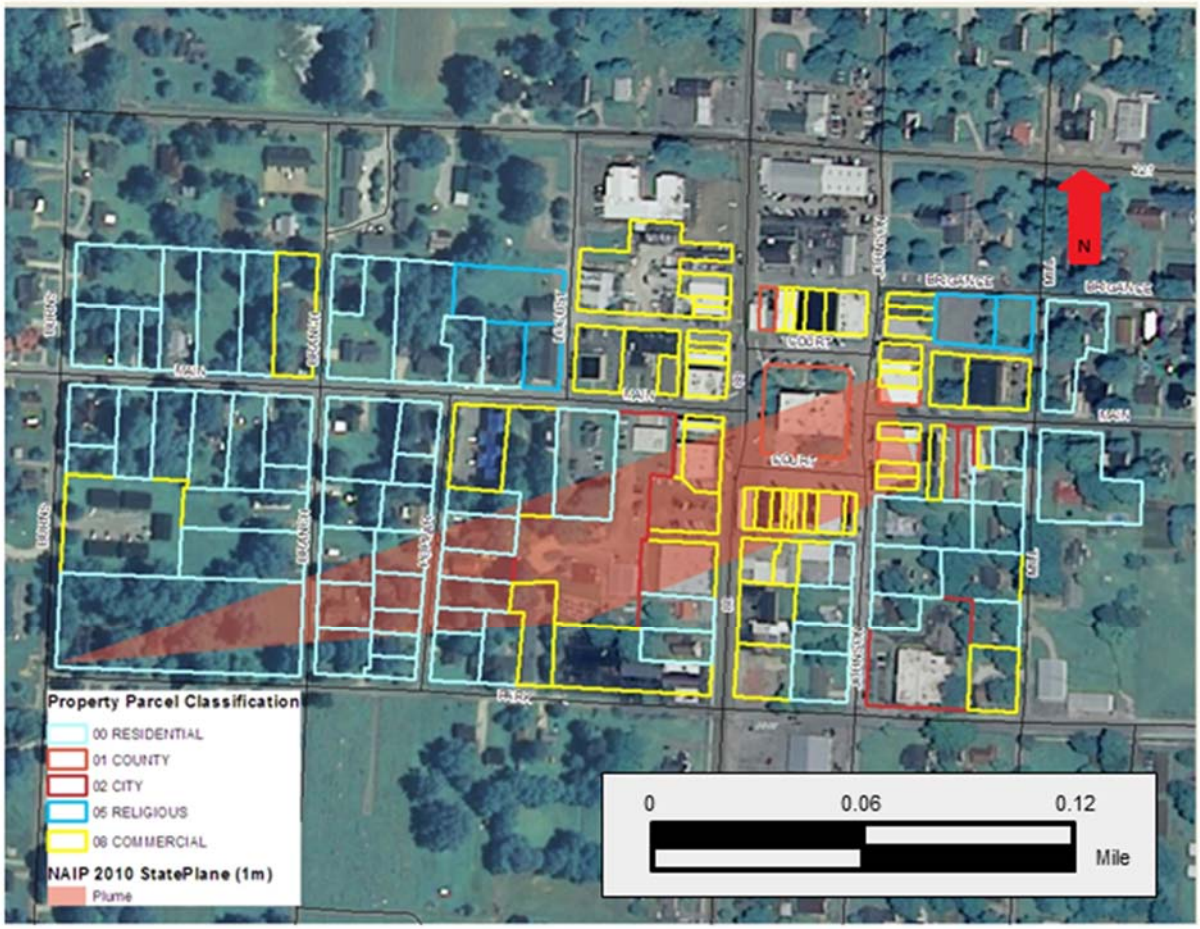
Soil Exposure Pathway

The former Volunteer Circuits location (Figure 2) was identified in 1992 as a potential source for contamination because of chemical handling practices in the past [EPA 2011]. This location is currently paved over as a parking lot(?) with no soil exposed, thus current exposure pathway does not exist. Concentrations of contaminants measured in surface soil in May 2010 were below comparison values. VOCs present in soil exist at depths not likely to result in incidental contact unless disturbed by excavation activities such as construction.

Vapor Intrusion Inhalation Pathway

Vapor intrusion was considered as a potential source for an inhalation pathway. Residential, commercial, city and county buildings are currently present over the plume of contamination (Figure 5). EEP does not have data to conclude whether vapor intrusion has been or is an issue. Indoor air testing in adjacent commercial buildings and homes surrounding the ACGW Site is needed in order to assess whether vapor intrusion is occurring.

Figure 5: Property Parcel Classification over the Alamo Contaminated Drinking Water Site Plume



DISCUSSION

The specific objectives of this Public Health Assessment were as follows:

- To evaluate the extent to which contamination in drinking water and soil associated with the ACGW Site could result in exposure to people in the area and whether adverse health effects would be possible if exposure occurred.

- To evaluate opportunities for environmental contaminant exposure(s) of current and former nearby residents to contaminants identified at the ACGW Site.

- To discuss possible exposure pathways related to the ACGW Site.

Below is a brief discussion of the investigations that have been conducted in Alamo from 1988 to the present. This discussion details the chemicals found and provides a brief evaluation of the concentrations measured and the potential health effects. The data used in this public health assessment are all of known quality.

Municipal Well Water

In 1988, as a result of reports of an oily film submitted by a citizen using city water, the City of Alamo began sampling the municipal wells for volatile organic compounds (VOCs). The results of samples collected from municipal wells from 1988 until 2011 are provided in Appendix A. Concentrations in bold font indicate an exceedance of at least one comparison value. A list of CVs used for each contaminant is in the left column under the contaminant name. All three municipal wells exhibited a level of contamination in 1988 that exceeded at least one comparison value. Well #1 contained the highest concentrations; and, in July 1988 Well # 1 was discontinued as source for public drinking water until July 1991 when the air stripper was installed [EPA 2001c]. All water provided to the public was treated with an air stripper beginning in July 1991.

On July 2, 1991, the City installed an air stripper and well #1 was put back into service as a municipal water source. VOCs were still present in two of the City's four municipal wells at that time. All City of Alamo raw municipal well water was initially monitored for VOC concentrations on a quarterly basis. In 2008, after repeated results indicated concentrations of VOCs below detection limits in finished water, the frequency of testing was reduced from quarterly to every three years.

The Clearwell contains a mixture of water from all municipal water wells. Of 39 municipal water samples collected from the Clearwell following the installation of the air stripper in 1991 until February 2001, TCE was detected in five samples. The five samples with concentrations above detection limits were collected between February 1992 and August 1996. See Table 1. Concentrations ranged from 0.5 ppb in August 1996 to 1.1 ppb in May 1996 [TDEC-DWS 2011b]. Except for the post-treatment water sample from May 1996 which contained TCE at a concentration of 1.1 ppb, concentrations were below ATSDR's CREG of 0.76 ppb [ATSDR 2012]. PCE in treated water has been consistently below its ATSDR CREG. Carbon

tetrachloride in treated water has also been consistently below ATSDR's CREG. Levels of all chemicals discussed in this report were below detection limits in the most recent municipal water samples collected in February 2008 [TDEC-DWS 2011a].

Between July and November 1992, TDEC Division of Superfund, conducted sampling activities for a Site Inspection (SI) at the Volunteer Circuits property. VOCs detected in the City of Alamo's municipal wells #1, #2, and #3 before treatment included 1,1-DCE at levels up to 35 ppb; PCE at levels up to 0.7 ppb; 1,1,1-TCA at levels up to 31 ppb; and TCE at levels up to 45 ppb. Carbon tetrachloride was below the ATSDR CREG of 0.5 ppb. It was concluded by TDEC that the VOC contamination in the municipal wells, excluding PCE, was likely partially attributable to Volunteer Circuits. The concentration of TCE in the untreated water exceeded both cancer and non-cancer health comparison values for drinking water. After treatment with the air stripper, concentrations in finished water were negligible.

In January 2004, 3 untreated municipal well water samples were collected. VOCs found in the 3 municipal well water samples included 1,1-DCE at an average concentration of 14 ppb; PCE up to an average of 13 ppb; 1,1,1-TCA up to an average of 3.4 ppb; and TCE up to an average of 4.4 ppb [EPA 2011].

In May 2010, untreated water samples were collected from the City of Alamo's four municipal wells. Water samples collected from the City's municipal wells contained 1,1-DCE at a maximum level of 3.9 ppb; PCE at a maximum level of 18 ppb; 1,1,1-TCA estimated at a maximum level of 0.55 ppb; and TCE at a maximum level of 1.8 ppb. PCE was detected above its EPA MCL of 5 ppb in municipal groundwater well samples AG01-0510-MS at 16 ppb, AG01-0510-MSD at 16 ppb, AG02-0510-MS at 18 ppb, and AG03-0510-MS at 9.9 ppb [EPA 2011].

Data Evaluation

All water provided to the public by the AWD is a mixture of the four municipal water wells that is treated using an air stripper before entering a water storage area inside the water treatment plant known as the Clearwell where it undergoes standard water treatment. The treated water is also tested to make sure the treatment process eliminates the chemicals. Upon the discovery of VOCs in municipal well # 1, use of that well was halted. In September, 1988, the city of Alamo agreed to begin monthly sampling for VOCs [TDHE 1988b]. With the installation of the air stripper in 1991, Alamo began sampling finished municipal water drinking water from the Clearwell quarterly for VOCs. After repeated results indicated concentrations of VOCs below detection limits in finished water, the frequency of testing was reduced from quarterly to every three years in 2008. The finished water is currently required to be tested every three years for VOC content. A summary of the Clearwell sampling results can be found in Table 1.

While the concentration of various VOCs found in individual municipal wells over the years have exceeded comparison values, the combining of water from the four municipal wells and the use of an air stripper reduced the VOC concentrations in the Clearwell to below detection limits with relatively few exceptions since 1991.

Table 1: Alamo Clearwell Volatile Organic Compound Sample Results (ppb) 1988-2011

	trichloroethylene (TCE)	1,1-dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE)	1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA)	tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	1,2-dichloroethane (1,2-DCA)	carbon tetrachloride
ATSDR EMEG *	5	90 (chronic)	200,000 (int)	80	2,000 (int)	70 (int)
ATSDR EMEG **	18	320 (chronic)	700,000 (int)	280	7,000 (int)	250 (int)
EPA MCL	5	7	200	5	5	5
ATSDR CREG	0.76	ngv	ngv	17	0.38	0.5
ATSDR RMEG *	5	500	20,000	60	ngv	40
ATSDR RMEG **	18	1,800	70,000	210	ngv	140
8/15/88	**2.04**	Not Reported	2.72	Not Reported	ND	ND
9/8/88	**10.7**	ND	6.61	Not Reported	Not Reported	ND
9/20/88	**2.1**	ND	2.0	Not Reported	ND	ND
9/20/88	**2.8**	ND	2.1	Not Reported	ND	ND
10/27/88	0.6	<0.5	0.6	<0.5	*<0.5*	<0.5
2/11/92	0.7	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	*<0.5*	<0.5
2/2/93	0.6	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	*<0.5*	<0.5
5/10/93	0.7	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	*<0.5*	<0.5
5/21/96	**1.1**	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	*<0.5*	<0.5
8/5/96	0.5	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	*<0.5*	<0.5

Bolded values indicate an exceedance of the Health-Based Comparison Value (CV)
EMEG=Environmental Media Evaluation Guidelines MCL=Maximum Contaminant Level
RMEG=Reference Dose Media Evaluation Guidelines CREG=Cancer Risk Evaluation Guidelines
Units = parts per billion (ppb) Bold = concentration is greater than the ATSDR CREG Italics = Reporting Limit/Detection Limit is greater than the ATSDR CREG
ngv = No guidance value available ND = Concentrations below detection limit. Detection limit not specified int = Intermediate
* Child Drinking water CV (ATSDR August 2012) ** Adult Drinking water CV (ATSDR August 2012)

Note: All water provided to the public was treated with an air stripper beginning in July 1991. The Clearwell contains a mixture of water from all municipal water wells after treatment with the air stripper. In July 1988 Well # 1 was discontinued as source for public drinking water until July 1991 when an air stripper was installed [EPA 2001c].

The only VOC concentration to exceed its ATSDR comparison value in the Clearwell was TCE. The Concentration of TCE exceeded the ATSDR CREG during the months of August and September 1988 before the installation of the air stripper. A lifetime exposure to a chemical at a concentration equal to its CREG comparison value could possibly result in a one in a million risk of developing cancer in addition to the background risk of developing cancer. The highest concentration of TCE measured in the Clearwell was 10.7 ppb on September 8, 1988. The average TCE concentration based on 5 samples collected in 1988 was 3.7 ppb.

The municipal water at Alamo was not evaluated for TCE prior to August 1988; therefore, an exposure duration can only be estimated. EEP chose an exposure duration of 33 years, a default residential scenario, to account for the possibility of a TCE release early during the period when TCE may have been used at Alamo.

The measured concentrations just prior to and following the measurement on September 8, 1988 were 2.04 ppb and 2.8 ppb respectively. With one exception on May 21, 1996, the measured concentrations of TCE in the Clearwell have been below the ATSDR CREG for TCE following the installation of the air stripper in 1991.

Most exposure would result from ingestion of a hazardous substance in water at this site. However, inhalation and dermal exposures can make a measurable contribution to the total amount of a contaminant to which a person is exposed. While it is difficult to determine an exact amount of this total exposure, to account for additional exposure from inhalation and dermal exposures, EEP estimated additional exposure by doubling the ingestion exposure doses estimated using measured water VOC concentrations and default assumptions for the amount of water consumed per day and other exposure parameters.

- Table 2 provides a summary of the calculated doses for each age group. When compared to the total exposure dose for each age group (children and adults) with the oral minimal risk level (MRL) and oral reference dose (RfD) of 0.0005 mg/kg/day, the doses for the age group birth to <1 year and the age group 1 to <2 exceeded this value. To further evaluate non-cancer health effects, EEP compared doses to effect levels for the three primary studies and two supporting studies that are the basis of the RfD and MRL. (Johnson, 2003) Human equivalent benchmark dose of 0.0051 mg/kg/day for fetal health malformation in rats → Pregnant women exposed to TCE in their drinking water during the first trimester of pregnancy may be at risk for having a baby with heart problems.
- (Keil, 2009) Human equivalent LOAEL of 0.048 mg/kg/day for adult immunological effects in mice → Adults and children exposed to TCE in their drinking water (over several months or longer) may be at risk for immune effects, specifically decreased thymus weight.
- (Peden-Adams, 2006) LOAEL of 0.37 mg/kg/day for developmental immunotoxicity in mice → Children exposed to TCE or born to women exposed to TCE during pregnancy may be at risk for immune effects including a decreased immune response.

Supporting studies: (NTP, 1988) Human equivalency benchmark dose of 0.0034 mg/kg/day for toxic nephropathy in rats. (Woolhiser, 2006) Human equivalency benchmark dose of 0.0079 mg/kg/day for increased kidney weights in rats.

None for the calculated doses exceeded the doses referenced above or approached levels that would be considered a health concern.

Table 2. Summary of TCE Calculated Doses for Each Age Group

Age Group	95% Ingestion Rate (L/day)	Body Weight (kg)	Calculated Dose (Ingestion and Inhalation Exposures) (mg/kg/day)
Birth to <1 year	1.113	7.8	**0.001**
1 to <2 year	0.893	11.4	**0.0006**
2 to <6 year	0.977	17.4	0.0004
6 to <11 year	1.404	31.8	0.0003
11 to <16 year	1.976	56.8	0.0003
16 to <21 year	2.444	71.6	0.0003.
≥21 year	3.092	80	0.0003

Bolded values indicate and exceedance of the EPA Reference Dose (RfD) and ATSDR minimal risk level (MRL) for TCE = 0.0005 mg/kg/day
Human equivalent benchmark dose for fetal health malformation in rats = 0.0051 mg/kg/day
Human equivalent lowest observed adverse effect level (LOAEL) for adult immunological effects in mice = 0.048 mg/kg/day
LOAEL for developmental immunotoxicity in mice = 0.37 mg/kg/day

Appendix B provides a summary of the estimated increased risk of cancer from past exposure to TCE in the drinking water provided by the AWD. Without historical data or knowledge of the origin of the contamination, it is impossible to determine exactly when exposures began and what past TCE contamination levels were. At a 33-year default residential exposure duration to account for exposures occurring during childhood and adulthood to 3.7 ppb TCE, the total calculated cancer risk was 9.3×10^{-6}. This would equate to approximately 9 excess cancers in 1,000,000 exposed people, considered to be a low cancer risk.

Exposure to water from individual wells or without treatment by the air stripper would be a potential concern. However, because the water is a mixture of the four municipal wells and has been treated with the air stripper since 1991, drinking municipal water will not cause harm to human health as long as the air stripper is operating correctly.

Discharge of Water from Well #1 to the Surface Drainage Ditch

Water from well #1 was discharged to a nearby drainage ditch for an unspecified period of time ending in July 1991 [EPA 2011]. A newspaper article from the Crockett Times, believed to have been published in 1989, refers to dissipating the chemicals by mixing them with air as they are being discharged into the ditch. The drainage ditch is believed to have run between homes adjacent to the City of Alamo water treatment facility. It is not known if any incidental

ingestion, dermal, or inhalation exposure may have occurred by children who may have been playing in the area.

Data Evaluation

It is not known to what extent the levels of chemicals in groundwater that discharged to the surface may have been lessened by mixing the water with air; therefore, the potential impact to human health cannot be determined.

Groundwater Investigations

Between November 1999 and September 2000, three separate groundwater investigations were conducted to try to identify the source of the ongoing groundwater contamination at the former Volunteer Circuits property. The third investigation was carried out off-site from the former Volunteer Circuits property. Various chemicals were found in the groundwater samples collected. The results are shown in Table 3 below. The groundwater samples were collected from borings drilled to depths of 42 to 64 feet below land surface (bls).

The levels of chemicals found in groundwater during these investigations were all above at least one of their respective EPA drinking water MCLs or ATSDR CREGs, RMEGs or EMEGs. Even though 1,2-DCA and carbon tetrachloride were not reported in the groundwater samples from these investigations, their detection limits were set at their EPA drinking water MCLs and therefore, if present, they would have exceeded the ATSDR CREGs.

Additional groundwater investigations were carried out in January 2004 and in May 2010.

In January 2004 VOCs were found in 3 temporary monitoring wells which ranged from 55 to 74 feet deep. The VOCs found and their levels include: 1,2-DCA at an estimated level of 13 ppb; 1,1-DCE at a maximum estimated level of 6 ppb; PCE, up to 240 ppb; and TCE at an estimated level of 4 ppb [EPA 2011].

In May 2010, fourteen permanent monitoring wells were installed and sampled in the City of Alamo. Groundwater samples contained 1,2-DCA at 4.0 ppb and PCE at a maximum level of 1.2 ppb. The depth to groundwater in these wells were 51.46 feet and 43.11 feet respectively [EPA 2011]. The wells are located in the commercial and residential district of downtown Alamo within a half mile of the AWD near the suspected source at the former Volunteer Circuits operation.

Table 3: Summary of Alamo Groundwater Monitoring Well Volatile Organic Compound Sample Results (ppb) 1999 – 2010

Source	Sample Date	trichloroethylene (TCE)	1,1-dichloro-ethylene (1,1-DCE)	1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA)	tetra-chloroethylene (PCE)	1,2-dichloroethane (1,2-DCA)	carbon tetrachloride
Monitoring wells	November December 1999	**187 (MW-B6)**	233	231	<5	*<5*	Not Reported
	June 2000	**31 (MW-B14)**	159	125	**45 (MW-B19)**	*<5*	Not Reported
	September 2000	**6 (MW-B24)**	87	25	**98 (MW-B23)**	*<5*	*<5*
	January 2004	**4 (estimated) (CT-07-GP)**	6	Not Reported	**240 (CT-07-GP)**	**13 (CT-03-GP)**	Not Reported
	May 2010	<0.5	<0.5	<0.5	1.2	**4 (AG17)**	0.05 (estimated)

EMEG=Environmental Media Evaluation Guidelines MCL=Maximum Contaminant Level
RMEG=Reference Dose Media Evaluation Guidelines CREG=Cancer Risk Evaluation Guidelines
Bold = concentration is greater than the ATSDR CREG Italics = Reporting Limit/Detection Limit is greater than the ATSDR CREG
ngv = No guidance value available ND = Concentrations below detection limit. Detection limit not specified int = Intermediate
* Child Drinking water CV (ATSDR August 2012) ** Adult Drinking water CV (ATSDR August 2012) ppb = parts per billion

Note: Results provided are the maximum values obtained during monitoring well sampling event.

Data Evaluation

Groundwater samples collected from monitoring wells in 1999 and 2000 contained high concentrations of VOCs. Table 3, above, includes monitoring well locations for samples that contained concentrations that exceeded the ATSDR CREG. Likewise, the highest concentration of PCE in the temporary monitoring wells sampled in 2004 was greater than the concentration allowable to achieve a hazard quotient that is less than or equal to 1. Further evaluation is needed to determine if there was a health concern for those who drank untreated water with these concentrations over a lifetime. However, there were no known municipal or private drinking water sources which would have delivered untreated water. No known drinking water sources other than the municipal wells were within a ½-mile radius of these samples. There are private wells outside the ½-mile radius that have not been sampled. In addition, groundwater occurred at depths equal to or greater than 42 feet, and it is not likely that direct contact would be made with this water.

Soil Investigation

In September 1992, the TDEC Division of Superfund collected eight soil samples from a former TCE drum storage area and a film developer equipment area where spent TCE had been dumped at the Volunteer Circuits property. Soil samples were collected at a depth of 6 to 7 feet. Although some VOCs were present in the soil samples, the concentrations were not above ATSDR soil comparison values.

Four of a total of ten soil samples taken as part of an investigation into the Volunteer Circuits site during November and December 1999 contained detectable concentrations of VOCs. The depths of these samples ranged from 5 to 25 feet bls. The VOCs identified included 1,1-DCE measured in concentrations up to 111 ppb at a depth of 20 feet; cis-1,2-DCE, measured at 14 ppb at a depth of 15 feet; PCE, measured at 6 ppb at a depth of 5 feet; 1,1,1-TCA, measured at concentrations of up to 174 ppb at a depth of 20 feet; and TCE which was measured at concentrations of up to 73 ppb at a depth of 25 feet [ATC 1999].

In January 2004, fourteen surface soil samples were collected between 0 and 6 inches below land surface at The Crockett Times, Volunteer Circuits, the city garage and near the Alamo municipal wells. No VOCs were detected in these surface soil samples [TDEC-DSF 2004].

In May 2010, a total of twenty soil samples were collected from the borings between 0 and 23 feet bls. No site-related VOCs were measured above detection limits in these borings. [EPA 2011].

Data Evaluation

No VOCs were detected in surface soil samples collected in 2004 at The Crockett Times, Volunteer Circuits, the city garage and near the Alamo municipal wells. The only soil contamination found from VOCs was in subsurface soil samples collected in 1992 and 1999. Except for TCE, contaminant concentrations were well below ATSDR soil comparison values

(Table 4). Due to the depth of soil contamination, it is not expected that the general public would come into contact with soils containing these chemicals.

Table 4: Cancer and Non-Cancer Comparison Values for Soil
Alamo Contaminated Ground Water Site, Crockett County, Tennessee

	ATSDR Non-cancer Environmental Media Guide (EMEG)	ATSDR Cancer Risk Evaluation Guide (CREG)
ATSDR Soil Comparison Values (March 2013) [micrograms per kilogram (µg/kg) or parts per billion (ppb)]		
trichloroethylene (TCE)	25,000 chronic/intermediate EMEG/RMEG for child	15,000
1,1-dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE)	450,000 chronic EMEG for child	ngv
1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA)	1,000,000,000 Intermediate EMEG for child	ngv
tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	400,000 chronic/intermediate/acute EMEG for child	330,000
1,2-dichloroethane (1,2-DCA)	10,000,000 (intermediate EMEG for child	8,000
dichloroethylene, 1,2-cis- (cis-1,2-DCE)	15,000,000 (intermediate) EMEG for child	ngv

Notes: ngv = No guidance value available

Soil Gas/Vapor Intrusion

Soil gas samples collected in 1989 during a USGS investigation were collected at a depth of 3.5 feet below land surface (bls) and were analyzed for VOCs. Analyses by gas chromatography indicated the presence of TCE in soils about 230 feet east of well #1 in the area of the former location of Volunteer Circuits [USGS 1992]. Volunteer Circuits discontinued operation in, or around, 1975 [TDEC-DSF 1992]. TCE concentrations in the soil-gas of this area ranged from 0.2 to 30 µg/L. TCE was not detected in soil-gas near any of the municipal wells during this investigation. The small areal distribution of sites where TCE was detected indicates that this area was probably a source area where organic solvents containing TCE percolated into the ground [USGS 1992]. The building which housed the former Volunteer Circuits operation has been demolished and a paved parking area is there today.

While VOCs were present in soil in 1999, concentrations of VOCs in soil in 1999 cannot be directly correlated with soil-gas. Indoor air testing in adjacent commercial buildings and homes surrounding the ACGW Site is needed in order to assess whether vapor intrusion is occurring.

PUBLIC HEALTH IMPLICATIONS

Concentrations of PCE, TCE and 1,2-DCA in the individual municipal and monitoring water wells near the ACGW Site since (and possibly before) 1988 have been at levels that raise concerns about the health of those people drinking the water if it is not treated, and if consumed over a period of time. Water from the individual municipal wells was mixed in the Clearwell before being distributed to the public. The contaminant volatilization during mixing reduced the concentration of VOCs in the water. Treatment of water using an air stripper did not begin until July 1991. The concentration of TCE exceeded the ATSDR CREG during the months of August and September 1988. While, it is not known how long the municipal water wells were contaminated with VOCs and to what extent, a total calculated cancer risk for ingestion of water was $2.4x10^{-5}$using the highest sampled concentration of TCE in the Clearwell and a conservative 40-year exposure duration. The assumption is that this exposure period ended by 1991. This would equate to to approximately 2.4 excess cancers in 100,000 exposed people, or within EPA's target cancer risk range which is between 1 in 10,000 and 1 in a million [EPA 1991- See Table 3].

While there are an estimated thirty-seven private wells within 2 miles of the ACGW Site, no known private water sources other than the Alamo municipal wells have been identified with in a ½-mile radius of the known groundwater contamination plume. An ordinance against drilling drinking water wells in the City of Alamo is now in place. The mixing of water from the four municipal wells and the implementation of treatment practices using an air stripper has reduced the concentrations of VOCs in finished water to levels that are either negligible or within an acceptable range to ensure that human health is not harmed.

Groundwater is present at depths equal to or greater than 35 feet, and it is not likely that direct contact would be made with this water. Therefore, the chemical concentrations do not present a concern for human health. Impact to human health through exposure to groundwater during the unspecified period of time ending in July 1991 when water from municipal well #1 was being discharged to the surface drainage ditch was possible but cannot be evaluated. The number of occasions and duration during which exposure would have taken place was likely minimal. Minimal exposure would not lead to adverse health effects.

Chemical concentrations of VOCs in subsurface soil samples collected in 1992 and 1999 were below ATSDR comparison values. VOCs were not found in surface soil samples collected in 2004 or the 2010 subsurface soil investigation. Exposure through direct contact with subsurface soil is not a concern to human health unless soil is disturbed as during construction. Should the soil be disturbed in any of the investigated areas, further investigation would be needed to determine if any potential health effects exist. Exposure to surface soil near The Crockett Times, Volunteer Circuits, the city garage and near the Alamo municipal wells is not a concern to human health because no VOCs were measured in samples in 2004.

EEP's Involvement with the Community

A major goal of EEP's work is to encourage communication with the public throughout each phase of the public health assessment process. Community input helps EEP create public health documents that reflect how people in this community may have come into contact with chemicals from the ACGW Site. Community feedback can also help EEP understand individual health concerns related to the ACGW Site. EEP's partnership with the community begins as site-related community health concerns are gathered and continues throughout the public comment period on public health assessment documents. Even upon completion of a public health assessment, members of the community may contact EEP to discuss any on-going concerns regarding the ACGW Site or to inquire about other site-related activities. The manner in which EEP invites the community to share their health concerns related to the ACGW Site and input on the public health assessment are discussed in the next section.

EEP's Process for Gathering Community Health Concerns

EEP carefully considers community members' health concerns as part of its public health assessment process. The issue of the contaminated groundwater in the City of Alamo is not new. The public has not shown concern over the need for treatment of the contaminated groundwater. EPA conducted a public meeting on March 15, 2011, prior to the listing of the ACGW Site as a Superfund Site, with limited attendance. No concerns were raised at this meeting. All indications are that Alamo residents are confident that the treatment being conducted by the City is sufficient to protect the water supply and their health. On June 28, 2011, EEP staff met with community leaders to discuss the public health assessment process and to determine whether there were additional community concerns that needed to be addressed.

Child Health Considerations

In communities faced with air, water, or food contamination, the many physical differences between children and adults demand special emphasis. Children could be at greater risk than adults from certain kinds of exposures to hazardous substances. Children play outdoors and typically engage in hand-to-mouth behaviors that increase their exposure potential. Children are shorter than adults; this means they breathe dust, soil, and vapors close to the ground. A child's lower body weight and higher intake rate results in a greater dose of hazardous substance per unit of body weight. If toxic exposure levels are high enough during critical growth stages, the developing body systems of children can sustain permanent damage. Finally, children are dependent on adults for access to housing, for access to medical care, and for risk identification. Thus, adults need as much information as possible to make informed decisions regarding their children's health. According to ATSDR, there is indication that TCE or PCE affects children differently than adults [ATSDR 1997a, 1997b].

EEP has determined that children are not likely to come in contact with chemicals at the ACGW Site at levels of health concern. The contaminated groundwater is at a depth that is not easily accessible. Unless there was exposure via a private water well, children would not be able to access the groundwater on their own. The water is treated such that the VOCs are taken out of

the water before it is delivered to municipal water customers. Children should not be harmed by drinking the water from the City of Alamo's water system. EEP cannot determine whether children would be harmed by breathing indoor air in homes near municipal wells #1 and #2 and near the former Volunteer Circuits building without the recommended indoor air sampling. EEP also cannot determine whether children would have been harmed by dermal exposure or ingestion from playing in or near the drainage ditch to which water from well # 1was discharged between 1988 and 1991.

HEALTH OUTCOME DATA ANALYSIS

No health outcome data/information are available for the geographic area/population potentially exposed/impacted by this site.

CONCLUSIONS

EEP has reached six conclusions about the Superfund Site located in Alamo, Crockett County, Tennessee. EEP has also made recommendations for additional information needed to make public health conclusions that cannot be made at this time, based on the available information.

Conclusion 1

EEP concludes that drinking water supplied by the City of Alamo is not expected to harm people's health.

Basis for Conclusion 1

While the concentrations of volatile organic concentrations (VOCs) in untreated groundwater (which no one is exposed to) are above levels that could potentially harm people's health, the levels of VOCs in treated water are well below levels that would harm human health. Water from the individual municipal wells is mixed in a water storage area inside the water treatment plant known as the Clearwell before being distributed to the public. This mixing reduces the concentration of VOCs in the water. In addition, on July 2, 1991, the City installed an air stripper to treat the groundwater before it enters the public water distribution system. Concentrations of the VOCs, tetrachloroethylene and trichloroethylene were below detection limits in the latest post-treatment sampling and analysis conducted in February 2011.

Recommendation 1

Data for finished drinking water being distributed to the public are limited and dated. Sampling frequency is once every three years. The most recent data provided to EEP are from February 2011. In order to assure the continued proper operation of the air stripper, it is recommended that the City of Alamo increase the frequency of monitoring of finished water being provided to the public as long as the air stripper is used to treat the water from municipal wells or until concentrations of contaminants are below levels of concern in pre-treated water.

Conclusion 2

EEP cannot conclude whether site-related chemicals are present in groundwater that could harm the health of people who are using private wells.

Basis for Conclusion 2

The concentrations of site-related chemicals in untreated groundwater near the ACGW Site are above levels that could potentially harm people's health. Records reviewed show that there are at least 37 private wells within a 2-mile radius of the ACGW Site. In addition, the Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) identified several other sites within a 2-mile radius with potential releases of tetrachloroethylene and trichloroethylene over the past 20 years. Sampling has not been done to determine if site-related chemicals have impacted the area's private wells.

Recommendation 2

It is recommended that the EPA Superfund investigation include a study to determine potential impact to private wells closest to the ACGW Site be initiated as part of the Superfund investigative process.

Conclusion 3

The potential risk of vapor intrusion may have resulted in exposures to citizens breathing indoor air in homes or businesses near the ACGW Site in 1989 or prior to 1989 could not be determined.

Basis for Conclusion 3

EEP does not have data after 1989 to conclude whether or not that potential continued beyond 1989, nor data to conclude how long prior to 1989 vapor intrusion may have occurred.

Recommendation 3

Indoor air samples would provide information needed to verify whether or not vapor intrusion is occurring in buildings and homes surrounding the ACGW Site. EEP recommends indoor air sampling be initiated as part of the Superfund investigative process in areas near municipal wells #1 and #2, and also near the former Volunteer Circuits building to determine whether an inhalation exposure pathway exists.

Conclusion 4

EEP concludes that exposure to surface soil near The Crockett Times, Volunteer Circuits, the city garage and near the Alamo municipal wells is not expected to harm people's health.

Basis for Conclusion 4

VOCs were not found in surface soil samples collected between 0 and 6 inches below land surface in 2004 at The Crockett Times, Volunteer Circuits, the city garage and near the Alamo municipal wells.

Recommendation 4

No additional efforts are needed for surface soil. As limited data is available, should the subsurface soil be disturbed in any of the investigated areas, further investigation would be needed to determine if any potential health effects exist.

Conclusion 5

EEP cannot conclude whether drinking water supplied by the City of Alamo before July 1988, could have harmed people's health.

Basis for Conclusion 5

The drinking water was not sampled for VOC contamination before July 1988. There were no data available to assess exposure to VOCs from drinking municipal water before the investigation that was initiated in July 1988 following a report of an oily film on city water.

Recommendation 5

None.

Conclusion 6

EEP cannot evaluate past exposures to contaminated water to a drainage ditch from mid-1989 to mid-1991.

Basis for Conclusion 6

Data is not available to evaluate the levels of contaminants present or the likelihood that individuals may have accessed this drainage ditch in the past.

Recommendation 6

None.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTION PLAN

This public health action plan for the ACGW Site contains a list of actions that have been or will be done by TDH/ATSDR, TDEC, and EPA. The purpose of the public health action plan is to ensure that public health hazards are identified, with a plan of action designed to mitigate and prevent harmful health effects that result from breathing site-related chemicals.

Public health actions that have been taken by TDH's EEP included:

- Site visit and review of site files and data prepared by TDEC and EPA,
- Preparation of this Public Health Assessment.

Public health actions that will be taken include:

- EPA will continue their Superfund NPL groundwater investigation at the ACGW Site.
- TDEC will review remedial investigation plans, reports and decision making documents with the ultimate goal of providing safe drinking water to Alamo residents and determining options for groundwater remedial action.
- TDH EEP will continue to assist TDEC as requested by reviewing future sampling results, future investigation data, or plans related to the ACGW Site.
- TDH EEP will provide copies of this Public Health Assessment to state, federal, and local government, community groups, and others interested in the ACGW Site.
- TDH EEP will conduct public meetings as needed communicate our environmental public health message and to respond to any community concerns there may be about the ACGW Site.

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Glossary and Acronyms

acute
Occurring over a short time [compare with chronic].

acute exposure
Contact with a substance that occurs once or for only a short time (up to 14 days) [compare with intermediate duration exposure and chronic exposure].

adverse health effect
A change in body function or cell structure that might lead to disease or health problems.

cancer
Any one of a group of diseases that occur when cells in the body become abnormal and grow or multiply out of control.

chronic
Occurring over a long time [compare with acute].

chronic exposure
Contact with a substance that occurs over a long time (more than 1 year) [compare with acute exposure and intermediate duration exposure]

concentration
The amount of a substance present in a certain amount of soil, water, air, food, blood, hair, urine, breath, or any other media.

contaminant
A substance that is either present in an environment where it does not belong or is present at levels that might cause harmful (adverse) health effects.

dermal contact
Contact with (touching) the skin [see route of exposure]. For example, dermal absorption means passing through the skin.

detection limit
The lowest concentration of a chemical that can reliably be distinguished from a zero concentration during laboratory analytical analysis.

dose (for chemicals that are not radioactive)
The amount of a substance to which a person is exposed over some time period. Dose is a measurement of exposure. Dose is often expressed as milligram (amount) per kilogram (a measure of body weight) per day (a measure of time) when people eat or drink contaminated water, food, or soil. In general, the greater the dose, the greater the likelihood of an effect. An "exposure dose" is how much of a substance is encountered in the environment. An "absorbed

dose" is the amount of a substance that actually got into the body through the eyes, skin, stomach, intestines, or lungs.

environmental media
Soil, water, air, biota (plants and animals), or any other parts of the environment that can contain contaminants.

environmental media and transport mechanism
Environmental media include water, air, soil, and biota (plants and animals). Transport mechanisms move contaminants from the source to points where human exposure can occur. The environmental media and transport mechanism is the second part of an exposure pathway.

epidemiology
The study of the distribution and determinants of disease or health status in a population; the study of the occurrence and causes of health effects in humans.

exposure
Contact with a substance by swallowing, breathing, or touching the skin or eyes. Exposure may be short-term [acute exposure], of intermediate duration, or long-term [chronic exposure].

exposure pathway
The route a substance takes from its source (where it began) to its end point (where it ends), and how people can come into contact with (or get exposed to) it. An exposure pathway has five parts: a source of contamination (such as an abandoned business); an environmental media and transport mechanism (such as movement through groundwater); a point of exposure (such as a private well); a route of exposure (eating, drinking, breathing, or touching), and a receptor population (people potentially or actually exposed). When all five parts are present, the exposure pathway is termed a completed exposure pathway.

ingestion
The act of swallowing something through eating, drinking, or mouthing objects. A hazardous substance can enter the body this way [see route of exposure].

intermediate duration exposure
Contact with a substance that occurs for more than 14 days and less than a year [compare with acute exposure and chronic exposure].

maximum contaminant level (MCL)
The maximum allowable concentration of some contaminants in surface or groundwater to be used in the drinking water supply under the Safe Drinking Water Act.

minimal risk level (MRL)
An ATSDR estimate of daily human exposure to a hazardous substance at or below which that substance is unlikely to pose a measurable risk of harmful (adverse), noncancerous effects. MRLs are calculated for a route of exposure (inhalation or oral) over a specified time period

(acute, intermediate, or chronic). MRLs should not be used as predictors of harmful (adverse) health effects [see reference dose].

monitoring
Periodic or continuous surveillance or testing to determine the level of compliance with statutory requirements and/or pollutant levels in various media or in humans, plants, and animals.

National Priorities List for uncontrolled hazardous waste sites (NPL)
EPA's list of the most serious uncontrolled or abandoned hazardous waste sites in the United States. The NPL is updated on a regular basis.

plume
A volume of a substance that moves from its source to places farther away from the source. Plumes can be described by the volume of air or water they occupy and the direction they move. For example, a plume can be smoke from a chimney or a substance moving with groundwater.

point of exposure
The place where someone can come into contact with a substance present in the environment [see exposure pathway].

population
A group or number of people living within a specified area or sharing similar characteristics (such as occupation or age).

ppb
parts per billion.

public comment period
An opportunity for the public to comment on agency findings or proposed activities contained in draft reports or documents. The public comment period is a limited time period during which comments will be accepted.

Public Health Assessment (PHA)
A document that examines hazardous substances, health outcomes, and community concerns at a hazardous waste site to determine whether people could be harmed from coming into contact with those substances. The PHA also lists actions needed to protect public health.

risk
The probability that something will cause injury or harm.

route of exposure
The way people come into contact with a hazardous substance. Three routes of exposure are breathing [inhalation], eating or drinking [ingestion], or contact with the skin [dermal contact].

sample
A portion or piece of a whole. A selected subset of a population or subset of whatever is being studied. For example, in a study of people the sample is a number of people chosen from a larger population [see population]. An environmental sample (for example, a small amount of soil or water) might be collected to measure contamination in the environment at a specific location.

Superfund
[see Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) and Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)

toxicology
The study of the harmful effects of substances on humans or animals.

volatile organic compounds (VOCs)
Organic compounds that evaporate readily into the air. VOCs include substances such as trichloroethylene, benzene, toluene, and methylene chloride.

REPORT PREPARATION

This Public Health Assessment for the Alamo Contaminated Ground Water Site was prepared by the Tennessee Environmental Epidemiology Program under a cooperative agreement with the federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). It is in accordance with the approved agency methods, policies, procedures existing at the date of publication. Editorial review was completed by the cooperative agreement partner. ATSDR has reviewed this document and concurs with its findings based on the information presented. ATSDR's approval of this document has been captured in an electronic database, and the approving agency reviewers are listed below.

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APPENDIX A - Municipal Well Pre-Treatment Sample Results 1988 - 2011 With Concentrations Above The Detection Limit***

Sources: The Alamo Water Treatment Plant Data [TDEC-DWS 2011a], Tennessee Department of Health and Environment Environmental Laboratories [TDHE-lab 1988] and Environmental Science and Engineering Corp. [ESE 1988]

Contaminant/LOD	Sample Date	Alamo Municipal Well	Concentration	Comparison Value(s) Exceeded
trichloroethylene (TCE) LOD	7/13/1988	Well # 1	0.75	None Exceeded
	7/13/1988	Well # 2	0.26	None Exceeded
	7/13/1988	Well # 3	1.93	ATSDR CREG
	8/15/1988	Well # 1	16.4	ATSDR CREG, ATSDR RMEG*, EPA MCL
	9/8/1988	Well # 1	63.1	ATSDR CREG, ATSDR RMEG* **, EPA MCL
	9/8/1988	Well # 2	1.43	ATSDR CREG
	9/8/1988	Well # 3	1.17	ATSDR CREG
trichloroethylene (TCE) continued	9/20/1988	Well # 1	97.9	ATSDR CREG, ATSDR RMEG* **, EPA MCL
	9/20/1988	Well # 2	3.3	ATSDR CREG
	Sept. 1988	Well # 1	112.6	ATSDR CREG, ATSDR RMEG* **, EPA MCL
	10/6/1988	Well # 1	72.6	ATSDR CREG, ATSDR RMEG* **, EPA MCL
	10/27/1988	Well # 1	75.7	ATSDR CREG, ATSDR RMEG* **, EPA MCL
	10/27/1988	Well # 2	5.1	ATSDR CREG, ATSDR RMEG*, EPA MCL
	11/3/1988	Well # 1	54.4	ATSDR CREG, ATSDR RMEG* **, EPA MCL
	11/19/1991	Well # 1	16.9	ATSDR CREG, ATSDR RMEG*, EPA MCL
	2/11/1992	Well # 1	55.3	ATSDR CREG, ATSDR RMEG* **, EPA MCL
	4/15/1992	Well # 1	2.3	ATSDR CREG
	7/15/1992	Well # 1	32.8	ATSDR CREG, ATSDR RMEG* **, EPA MCL
	11/4/1992	Well # 1	8.2	ATSDR CREG, ATSDR RMEG*, EPA MCL

Contaminant/LOD	Sample Date	Alamo Municipal Well	Concentration	Comparison Value(s) Exceeded
	2/2/1993	Well # 1	12	ATSDR CREG, ATSDR RMEG*, EPA MCL
	5/10/1993	Well # 1	40	ATSDR CREG, ATSDR RMEG* **, EPA MCL
	8/16/1993	Well # 1	24	ATSDR CREG, ATSDR RMEG* **, EPA MCL
	11/2/1993	Well # 1	18	ATSDR CREG, ATSDR RMEG*, EPA MCL
	2/8/1994	Well # 1	24	ATSDR CREG, ATSDR RMEG* **, EPA MCL
	5/31/1994	Well # 1	3.9	ATSDR CREG
	8/10/1994	Well # 1	30	ATSDR CREG, ATSDR RMEG* **, EPA MCL
	11/30/1994	Well # 1	2.8	ATSDR CREG
trichloroethylene (TCE) continued	1/18/1995	Well # 2	2.7	ATSDR CREG
	1/18/1995	Well # 1	2.9	ATSDR CREG
	2/22/1995	Well # 1	13	ATSDR CREG, ATSDR RMEG*, EPA MCL
	5/2/1995	Well # 1	9.4	ATSDR CREG, ATSDR RMEG*, EPA MCL
	9/5/1995	Well # 1	4.6	ATSDR CREG
	11/9/1995	Well # 1	28	ATSDR CREG, ATSDR RMEG* **, EPA MCL
	5/21/1996	Well # 1	55	ATSDR CREG, ATSDR RMEG* **, EPA MCL
	8/5/1996	Well # 1	29	ATSDR CREG, ATSDR RMEG* **, EPA MCL
	10/10/1996	Well # 1	7.5	ATSDR CREG, ATSDR RMEG*, EPA MCL
	2/25/1997	Well # 1	20	ATSDR CREG, ATSDR RMEG* **, EPA MCL
	5/5/1997	Well # 1	27	ATSDR CREG, ATSDR RMEG* **, EPA MCL
	8/13/1997	Well # 1	23	ATSDR CREG, ATSDR RMEG* **, EPA MCL

Contaminant/LOD	Sample Date	Alamo Municipal Well	Concentration	Comparison Value(s) Exceeded
	11/6/1997	Well # 1	13	ATSDR CREG, ATSDR RMEG*, EPA MCL
	2/11/1998	Well # 1	28	ATSDR CREG, ATSDR RMEG* **, EPA MCL
	4/13/1998	Well # 1	18	ATSDR CREG, ATSDR RMEG* **, EPA MCL
	8/10/1998	Well # 1	20	ATSDR CREG, ATSDR RMEG* **, EPA MCL
	10/26/1998	Well # 1	22	ATSDR CREG, ATSDR RMEG* **, EPA MCL
	8/8/2000	Well # 2	2.8	ATSDR CREG, ATSDR RMEG* **, EPA MCL
	8/8/2000	Well # 1	12	ATSDR CREG, ATSDR RMEG*, EPA MCL
	3/29/2004	Well # 1	4	ATSDR CREG
tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	2/11/1992	Well # 1	0.6	None Exceeded
	7/15/1992	Well # 1	0.7	None Exceeded
	5/10/1993	Well # 1	1.1	None Exceeded
	11/2/1993	Well # 1	1	None Exceeded
	2/8/1994	Well # 1	1.2	None Exceeded
	1/18/1995	Well # 2	1.6	None Exceeded
	9/5/1995	Well # 1	0.6	None Exceeded
	11/9/1995	Well # 1	1.2	None Exceeded
	5/21/1996	Well # 1	1.3	None Exceeded
	8/5/1996	Well # 1	1.6	None Exceeded
	2/25/1997	Well # 1	1.4	None Exceeded
	5/5/1997	Well # 1	1.8	None Exceeded
	8/13/1997	Well # 1	1.1	None Exceeded
	11/6/1997	Well # 1	0.7	None Exceeded
	2/11/1998	Well # 1	1.4	None Exceeded
	4/13/1998	Well # 1	0.9	None Exceeded
	8/10/1998	Well # 1	0.8	None Exceeded
	8/8/2000	Well # 1	1.4	None Exceeded
	8/8/2000	Well # 2	15	EPA MCL
	3/29/2004	Well # 1	5.3	EPA MCL
1,1-dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE)	7/13/1988	Well # 3	1.22	None Exceeded
	8/15/1988	Well # 1	12.2	EPA MCL
	9/8/1988	Well # 1	37.2	EPA MCL
	9/8/1988	Well # 2	2.09	None Exceeded
	9/20/1988	Well # 2	2.1	None Exceeded
	Sept. 1988	Well # 1	52.2	EPA MCL

Contaminant/LOD	Sample Date	Alamo Municipal Well	Concentration	Comparison Value(s) Exceeded
	10/6/1988	Well # 1	47.0	EPA MCL
	10/27/1988	Well # 1	41.4	EPA MCL
	10/27/1988	Well # 2	3.7	None Exceeded
	11/3/1988	Well # 1	24.7	EPA MCL
	11/19/1991	Well # 1	12	EPA MCL
	2/11/1992	Well # 1	54.4	EPA MCL
	4/15/1992	Well # 1	1.8	None Exceeded
	7/15/1992	Well # 1	90.4	EPA MCL, ATSDR EMEG *
	11/4/1992	Well # 1	8.4	EPA MCL
	2/2/1993	Well # 1	13	EPA MCL
	5/10/1993	Well # 1	47	EPA MCL
	8/16/1993	Well # 1	32	EPA MCL
	11/2/1993	Well # 1	22	EPA MCL
	2/8/1994	Well # 1	40	EPA MCL
	8/10/1994	Well # 1	40	EPA MCL
	11/30/1994	Well # 1	3.5	None Exceeded
	1/18/1995	Well # 1	4.5	None Exceeded
	1/18/1995	Well # 2	6.2	None Exceeded
	2/22/1995	Well # 1	29	EPA MCL
1,1-dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE) continued	5/2/1995	Well # 1	14	EPA MCL
	11/9/1995	Well # 1	45	EPA MCL
	5/21/1996	Well # 1	75	EPA MCL
	8/5/1996	Well # 1	47	EPA MCL
	10/10/1996	Well # 1	7.5	EPA MCL
	2/25/1997	Well # 1	31	EPA MCL
	5/5/1997	Well # 1	35	EPA MCL
	8/13/1997	Well # 1	39	EPA MCL
	11/6/1997	Well # 1	17	EPA MCL
	2/11/1998	Well # 1	37	EPA MCL
	4/13/1998	Well # 1	23	EPA MCL
	8/10/1998	Well # 1	29	EPA MCL
	10/26/1998	Well # 1	19	EPA MCL
	8/8/2000	Well # 2	7.6	EPA MCL
	8/8/2000	Well # 1	27	EPA MCL
	3/29/2004	Well # 1	12	EPA MCL
carbon tetrachloride	8/15/1988	Well # 1	0.72	ATSDR CREG
	Sept. 1988	Well # 1	0.8	ATSDR CREG
	10/27/1988	Well # 1	0.9	ATSDR CREG
	11/2/1988	Well # 1	0.7	ATSDR CREG
	5/10/1993	Well # 1	0.7	ATSDR CREG
	11/2/1993	Well # 1	1.4	ATSDR CREG
	5/21/1996	Well # 1	1.3	ATSDR CREG
	5/5/1997	Well # 1	0.5	ATSDR CREG
	2/11/1998	Well # 1	0.6	ATSDR CREG
	7/13/1988	Well # 1	0.68	None Exceeded

Contaminant/LOD	Sample Date	Alamo Municipal Well	Concentration	Comparison Value(s) Exceeded
1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA)	7/13/1988	Well # 2	0.32	None Exceeded
	7/13/1988	Well # 3	1.98	None Exceeded
	8/15/1988	Well # 1	18	None Exceeded
	9/8/1988	Well # 1	55.6	None Exceeded
	9/8/1988	Well # 2	0.81	None Exceeded
	9/20/1988	Well # 1	87.9	None Exceeded
	9/20/1988	Well # 2	3.8	None Exceeded
	Sept. 1988	Well # 1	86.0	None Exceeded
	10/6/1988	Well # 1	64.4	None Exceeded
	10/27/1988	Well # 1	57.4	None Exceeded
	10/27/1988	Well # 2	4.6	None Exceeded
	11/3/1988	Well # 1	43.8	None Exceeded
	11/19/1991	Well # 1	13.5	None Exceeded
	2/11/1992	Well # 1	41.1	None Exceeded
	4/15/1992	Well # 1	1.3	None Exceeded
	7/15/1992	Well # 1	39.4	None Exceeded
	11/4/1992	Well # 1	6.8	None Exceeded
	2/2/1993	Well # 1	9.4	None Exceeded
	5/10/1993	Well # 1	29	None Exceeded
	8/16/1993	Well # 1	18	None Exceeded
1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA) continued	11/2/1993	Well # 1	12	None Exceeded
	8/10/1994	Well # 1	20	None Exceeded
	11/30/1994	Well # 1	1.9	None Exceeded
	1/18/1995	Well # 2	1.8	None Exceeded
	1/18/1995	Well # 1	1.9	None Exceeded
	2/22/1995	Well # 1	8.2	None Exceeded
	9/5/1995	Well # 1	3.8	None Exceeded
	5/21/1996	Well # 1	34	None Exceeded
	8/5/1996	Well # 1	27	None Exceeded
	10/10/1996	Well # 1	3.2	None Exceeded
	2/25/1997	Well # 1	16	None Exceeded
	5/5/1997	Well # 1	21	None Exceeded
	8/13/1997	Well # 1	19	None Exceeded
	11/6/1997	Well # 1	9.4	None Exceeded
	2/11/1998	Well # 1	24	None Exceeded
	4/13/1998	Well # 1	14	None Exceeded
	8/10/1998	Well # 1	15	None Exceeded
	10/26/1998	Well # 1	15	None Exceeded
	8/8/2000	Well # 2	2.6	None Exceeded
	8/8/2000	Well # 1	11	None Exceeded
	3/29/2004	Well # 1	3.4	None Exceeded

Comparison Values						
	ATSDR EMEG *	**ATSDR EMEG ****	**EPA MCL**	**ATSDR CREG**	**ATSDR RMEG ***	**ATSDR RMEG ****
trichloroethylene (TCE)	ngv	ngv	5	0.76	5	18

tetrachloroethylene (PCE)	ngv	ngv	5	17	60	210
1,1-dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE)	90 (chronic)	320 (chronic)	7	ngv	500	1,800
carbon tetrachloride	70 (int)	250 (int)	5	0.5	40	140
1,1,1-trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA)	200,000 (int)	700,000 (int)	200	ngv	20,000	70,000

EMEG=Environmental Media Evaluation Guidelines
MCL=Maximum Contaminant Level
ngv = No guidance value available
Units = parts per billion (ppb)
RMEG=Reference Dose Media Evaluation Guidelines
CREG=Cancer Risk Evaluation Guidelines
int = Intermediate

* Child Drinking water CV (ATSDR August 2012)
** Adult Drinking water CV (ATSDR August 2012)
*** Detection limits provided for municipal well samples listed as being below detection was 0.5 ppb or for all constituents listed in this table.

APPENDIX B – Estimated Increased Risk of Cancer from Past Exposure to TCE in Drinking Water from Clearwell, Alamo, Tennessee

Drinking water (using age-specific water ingestion rates)

Col A	Col B	Col C	Col D	Col E	Col F	Col G	Col H	Col I	Col J	Col K	Col L
	Exposure scenario parameters				Dose-response assessment calculations						
Units:	l water/ kg/d	mg/l water	yr	-	$(mg/kg/d)^{-1}$	-	-	$(mg/kg/d)^{-1}$	$(mg/kg/d)^{-1}$	-	-
Age group	Intake Rate	Exposure concentration	Age group duration	Duration adjustment (Col D / 78 yr)	Kidney unadjusted lifetime slope factor (p 5-144 [Table 5-40])	Kidney cancer default ADAF	**Kidney ADAF-adjusted partial risk (Col B x Col C x Col E x Col F x Col G)**	Kidney+NHL+ liver unadjusted lifetime slope factor (p 5-143 [5.2.2.3])	NHL+ liver lifetime slope factor (Col I − Col F)	**NHL and liver partial risk (Col B x Col C x Col E x Col J)**	**Total partial risk (Col H + Col K)**
Birth to <1 year	0.1427	0.007	1.000	0.0128	9.3E-03	10	**1.3E-06**	4.6E-02	3.7E-02	**5.0E-07**	**1.8E-06**
1 to <2 years	0.0783	0.007	1.000	0.0128	9.3E-03	10	**6.9E-07**	4.6E-02	3.7E-02	**2.7E-07**	**9.6E-07**
2 to <6 years	0.0561	0.007	4.000	0.0513	9.3E-03	3	**5.9E-07**	4.6E-02	3.7E-02	**7.8E-07**	**1.4E-06**
6 to <11 years	0.0442	0.007	5.000	0.0641	9.3E-03	3	**5.8E-07**	4.6E-02	3.7E-02	**7.7E-07**	**1.4E-06**
11 to <16 years	0.0348	0.007	5.000	0.0641	9.3E-03	3	**4.6E-07**	4.6E-02	3.7E-02	**6.1E-07**	**1.1E-06**
16 to <21 years	0.0341	0.007	5.000	0.0641	9.3E-03	1	**1.5E-07**	4.6E-02	3.7E-02	**5.9E-07**	**7.4E-07**
21 to <78 years	0.0387	0.007	12.000	0.1538	9.3E-03	1	**4.1E-07**	4.6E-02	3.7E-02	**1.6E-06**	**2.0E-06**
										Total unit risk:	**9.3E-06**

Calculations

NHL + Liver Lifetime Slope Factor = (Kidney + NHL + Liver unadjusted lifetime slope factor**) – (Kidney unadjusted lifetime slope factor*)
Kidney ADAF Adjusted Partial Risk = (Assumed Water Consumption) x (Exposure Concentration) x (Years of Exposure/Lifetime) x (Kidney unadjusted lifetime slope factor*) x (Kidney Cancer Default ADAF)
NHL and Liver Partial Risk = (Assumed Water Consumption) x (Exposure Concentration) x (Years of exposure/lifetime) x (NHL + Liver and Lifetime Slope Factor***)
Estimated Total Cancer Risk = (Kidney ADAF Adjusted Partial Risk) + (NHL and Liver Partial Risk)

ADAF = age dependent adjustment factor
µg/L = micrograms per liter
kg = kilograms
L/kg/day = liters per kilogram per day
NHL = Non-Hodgkin's Lymphoma

Slope Factors

*Kidney unadjusted lifetime slope factor = 9.3E-03
**Kidney + NHL + Liver unadjusted lifetime slope factor = 4.6E-02
***NHL + Liver unadjusted lifetime slope factor = 3.7E-02

APPENDIX C - Risk Calculation Formulas

The estimated ingestion exposure was doubled to account for additional exposure from inhalation and dermal exposure. The overall exposure dose is given by the following equation:

$$\text{Dose in mg/kg/day} = 2 \text{ x} \frac{\text{Concentration in } \mu\text{g/L x Ingestion in L/day}}{1000\ \mu g/mg \text{ x } Body\ weight\ in\ kg}$$

For example, the calculation of exposure of a child weighing 7.8 kg drinking 1.1 liter per day of water containing 10.7 ppb or µg/L TCE is estimated as:

$$2 \text{ x} \frac{10.7\ \mu\text{g/L x } 1.1\ \text{L/day}}{1000\ \mu g/mg \text{ x } 7.8\ kg} = 0.003$$

The calculation of exposure of a pregnant woman weighing 73 kg drinking 0.82 liters per day of water containing 10.7 ppb or µg/L TCE is estimated as:

$$2 \text{ x} \frac{10.7\ \mu\text{g/L x } 0.872\ \text{L/day}}{1000\ \mu g/mg \text{ x } 73\ kg} = 0.00026$$

[ATSDR 2005]