

**Brandywine River Dams  
Analysis of Chemical Contaminants in Sediments**



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## Executive Summary

DNREC's Watershed Approach to Toxics Assessment and Restoration (WATAR) team evaluated physical and chemical data from sediment samples collected along 22 transects behind 8 dams in the Delaware portion of the Brandywine River during the summer of 2020. The purpose of the evaluation was to assess existing conditions and to predict potential ecological and/or human health risks associated with dam modification, removal or failure. There is increasing interest in removing barriers to anadromous fish species that have historically used the non-tidal Brandywine River for spawning. In addition, the City of Wilmington utilizes the Brandywine River as a source of public drinking water.

Dam modification, removal and/or failure, in general, raises several issues of potential environmental concern, including fundamental changes to the local environment. Sediment that has collected behind dams, potentially over hundreds of years, may contain persistent, bioaccumulative, and toxic compounds such as metals, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), dioxins and furans, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), pesticides, and per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). Removal of these contaminated sediments can be extremely expensive, yet their resuspension as a result of dam removal or failure has the potential to damage downstream water quality and threatens the health of fish and wildlife and water users (American Rivers, 2020). As the steepest river in Delaware, the Brandywine River was heavily utilized as a source of waterpower for mills during the last 300 years. It is estimated that there were as many as 100 mills on the Brandywine River at its industrial peak (Brandywine Conservancy, 2005). This report aims to characterize potential impacts to aquatic organisms and to human health as a result of the release of stored sediment behind several Brandywine River dams.

Results of assessment activities and subsequent data evaluation indicate that there are less sediments by volume behind the dams in the Brandywine River than originally expected. In addition, based upon the evaluations conducted, risk associated with dam modification, removal and/or failure is not likely to increase the risk of toxicity as compared to its current state (with dams in place). Generalized results of the toxicity assessments of particular contaminant classes are highlighted below.

- Metals were detected in all of the sediment samples analyzed as part of this study. Despite the presence of metals in the sediments, acute toxicity to aquatic life is not expected. Data suggest that there is slight potential for chronic toxicity due to divalent metals at nine out of 22 sample locations. The distribution of calculated toxicity values due to metals is relatively consistent between dams. Finally, human health risk due to the presence of metals in the sediment is not expected.
- Mercury was detected in all of the sediment samples collected during this study. Concentrations at Dam #8 appear to be greater than the other dams sampled. Neither acute nor chronic toxicity to aquatic life is expected, however. Further,

human health risk due to the presence of mercury in the sediment is not expected.

- PCBs were detected (above the analytical method detection limit) in one sediment sample associated with this study (Dam #4) and are not expected to cause toxicity to aquatic life. There appears to be potential, however, for PCBs to bioaccumulate in fish. This potential is confirmed by the presence of PCB driven fish consumption advisories in the non-tidal Brandywine River. It is concluded that low concentrations of dissolved PCBs in sediment porewater and surface water collectively contribute to some level of bioaccumulation. Therefore, any removal of PCBs from sediments would represent a net benefit to the Brandywine River ecosystem.
- Dioxins and furans were detected in all samples collected as part of this study. In relation to each other, increased concentrations of dioxin and furan toxicity equivalency quotients (TEQs) exist in samples collected from Dam #2, Dam #4, Dam #7 and Dam #8. Even so, impacts to aquatic life are not expected. Slightly elevated bioaccumulation risk is predicted from these compounds, which is verified by the presence of fish consumption advisories due in part to dioxins and furans in the non-tidal Brandywine River. Therefore, any removal of dioxins/furans from sediments would represent a net benefit to the Brandywine River ecosystem.
- Total PAHs were detected in all sediment samples collected behind the Brandywine River dams. In general, concentrations are higher at transect samples collected from Dam #4, Dam #8 and Dam #10. Toxicity to aquatic life is not expected, however. Further, impacts to human health due to PAHs in the sediment are not expected.
- Pesticides were not frequently detected in the Brandywine River sediments. In the two locations where pesticides were detected during this study (at Dam #2 and Dam #8), potential chronic toxicity to aquatic life was predicted. Acute toxicity was not predicted. Last, human health risk due to the presence of pesticides in the sediment is not expected.
- PFAS compounds were detected in all of the sediment samples for which they were analyzed. Due to the fact that Delaware/USEPA have not yet developed surface water criteria for protection of aquatic life that are exposed to this class of chemicals, no conclusions can be made about potential aquatic life toxicity. Human health risk due to the presence of PFAS compounds in the sediment is not expected.

Conclusions presented in this report only account for potential toxicity to benthic aquatic life and human health due to the presence of toxic compounds in the sediment. Assessment or consideration should be further given to impacts to aquatic life habitat that might be expected from the volume of sediment or from the geophysical characteristics of sediment released during dam modification, removal or failure. As highlighted above, data collected in this study indicate that there are areas of greater relative concentration of toxic compounds. Although increased risk of toxicity due to sediment release may not be

predicted, evaluation should be made at the time of specific project planning/implementation to determine if a benefit to the ecosystem as a whole could be accomplished as a result of sediment removal activities.

## 1 Introduction

Dam modification, removal and/or failure, in general, raises several issues of environmental concern, including fundamental changes to the local environment. The reservoir created by the dam will be eliminated, and with it the flat-water habitat that had been created. Sediment that collects behind a dam, sometimes over hundreds of years, may contain toxic compounds such as PCBs, dioxins, and heavy metals. Removal of these contaminated materials is often extremely expensive, and the threat of re-suspending these toxic-laden sediments in the process of dam removal has the potential to damage downstream water quality and threaten the health of fish and wildlife and water users (American Rivers, 2020).

The Delaware portion of the Brandywine River contains a number of dams (Figure 1), which are not regulated under Delaware's Dam Safety Program. The Brandywine River is also a source of drinking water to the City of Wilmington, who has an intake upstream of Dam #2. To evaluate the potential environmental risks that currently exist and that may be created by removal, modification, or failure of dams in the Delaware portion of the Brandywine River, DNREC's Watershed Approach to Toxics Assessment and Restoration (WATAR) team has evaluated chemical data from sediment samples collected from 22 transects behind 8 dams during the summer of 2020. The results of the assessment are summarized in this report.

WATAR is a cooperative approach/project team that draws on the expertise of staff primarily within, but not limited to, the Division of Watershed Stewardship (Watershed Assessment & Management Section, or WAMS) and the Division of Waste and Hazardous Substances (Remediation Section, or RS). WATAR creates a framework for assessing potential toxic impacts and implementing remediation and restoration projects in Delaware watersheds that are impacted by toxic pollutants. The long-term goals of WATAR are to return watersheds to a fishable, swimmable and potable status as quickly as possible by identifying and controlling releases of contaminants from remaining land-based sources and creating innovative strategies to mitigate legacy contamination in sediment.

This project was initiated by the desire [of Brandywine Shad 2020, a nonprofit led by the Brandywine Conservancy, the Hagley Museum & Library, and the University of Delaware] for all dams in the Brandywine River to be removed or appropriately modified to promote passage of American Shad (*Alosa sapidissima*) and other fish species to "pre-dam" historic spawning grounds. DNREC-WATAR's role in evaluating the potential for adverse human health or ecological effects from release of sediments during dam modification, removal or failure is critical to protecting downstream drinking water sources and existing fish habitat. Last, and given the increasing frequency of major storm and flow events in our region, characterizing potential impacts that might result from the release of sediments during a catastrophic failure of any dam in the Brandywine River is critical. This characterization will allow for proactive measures to be taken (as opposed to reactive measures) to reduce risk to aquatic life and humans, if necessary.



## **1.1 Brandywine River Watershed Characteristics**

The Brandywine River is the steepest river in Delaware. From its sources in the Welsh Mountains of the Piedmont Province in northern Chester and Lancaster Counties, it flows south through central Chester County, Pennsylvania, and enters New Castle County, Delaware, at an elevation of about 138 feet above sea level. It continues about 12 more miles before crossing the “fall line” where the Piedmont meets the flat Atlantic Coastal Plain in the City of Wilmington (Brandywine Conservancy, 2005). The Brandywine winds through Wilmington for approximately two more river miles as a tidally influenced river before reaching its confluence with the Christina River, approximately one mile short of the Delaware River. The entire watershed measures approximately 325 square miles (208,000 acres) (Brandywine Conservancy et.al., 2018).

As the steepest river in Delaware, the Brandywine River was heavily utilized as a source of waterpower for mills in the colonial period and early America. It is estimated that there were as many as 100 mills on the Brandywine during this period (Brandywine Conservancy, 2005). Many of the mill buildings, mill races, and dams have survived. There are eleven dams and eight mill races still in existence along the Delaware portion of the Brandywine River.

### **1.1.1 Delaware’s Brandywine River Dams**

Early dams and mills date back to the late 1600s. For example, in 1682 Jacob Vandever was given permission to build a gristmill along the Brandywine in present-day Wilmington (Brandywine Conservancy, 2005). In an age of water-powered industry, Wilmington soon rose to become an important industrial force. Led by Quaker businessmen, Wilmington became a flour-milling center in the decades prior to the American Revolution, and a paper-making center afterwards. Industry along the Brandywine diversified, and by 1797, some “60-80 mills, almost all of different descriptions, such as paper, powder, tobacco, sawing, fulling, and flour” were operating along the small but powerful river, according to a French visitor (Hagley Museum, 1957). In 1802, new techniques were imported to improve the existing industry of gunpowder making, as the DuPont Company was organized in America.

There are currently nine functional dams (out of 11 total) on the Brandywine River in Delaware. Dam owner-partners include the City of Wilmington (former Dam #1 and Dam #2); the State of Delaware (Dam #3, Dam #4, Dam #5 and Dam #11); the Hagley Museum and Library (Dam #7, Dam #8, Dam #9, and Dam #10), and the DuPont Company (Dam #6). The Lower Brandywine River contains five historic districts on the National Register, one of which is also a National Historic Landmark. Five of the dams on the Lower Brandywine (Dam #7, Dam #8, Dam #9, Dam #10 and Dam #11) are considered historic. All dams are concentrated on the river between river miles 2.1 and 7.2 and are located in Delaware. The following is a brief description of the dam heights and construction:

- Former Dam 1: West Street Dam -The West Street Dam was a combination of parged stone and concrete that was approximately 2 to 4 feet high. The City of Wilmington removed the dam in 2019.
- Dam 2: Broom Street Dam -The Broom Street Dam appears to be concrete and is approximately 6 to 8 feet high. It is used to maintain a sufficient water level in the River to support raw water intake by the City of Wilmington along the eastern side of the River. In addition, a mill race on the western side of the river channels water to the City water filtration plant. This dam supports the main drinking water intakes for the City of Wilmington.
- Former Dam 3: Augustine Mill Dam - The dam is currently breached.
- Dam 4: Alapocas Run Park Dam -The Alapocas Dam appears to be double-step concrete and is approximately 7 to 9 feet high. The dam has concrete wing walls and Alapocas Run enters Brandywine River just downstream of the dam on the eastern side.
- Dam 5: Brandywine Falls Dam -The Brandywine Falls Dam appears to be a combination of stone and concrete and is approximately 6 to 8 feet high. There is a private community and millrace on the western side of the dam.
- Dam 6: DuPont Dam - The DuPont Dam, based on the general characteristics of the other dams observed, is most likely constructed of a combination of stone and concrete.
- Dam 7: Brecks Mill Dam -Brecks Mill Dam appears to be approximately 3 to 5 feet high and constructed of a combination of stone and concrete. Buildings are constructed immediately adjacent to the dam on both sides of the River.
- Dam 8: Lower Hagley Dam -The Lower Hagley Dam appears to be approximately 5 to 7 feet high and constructed of a combination of stone and concrete.
- Dam 9: Upper Hagley Dam -The Upper Hagley Dam appears to be approximately 5 to 7 feet high and constructed of a combination of stone and concrete. This dam is unusual as the western portion of the dam extends on an approximate 45-degree angle to the course of the river and then turns at the approximate midpoint to extend at a more conventional 90-degree angle to the course of the river to the eastern side. The 90-degree portion of the dam appears to be in disrepair as compared to the rest of the dam.
- Dam 10: Eluetherian Dam- The Eluetherian Dam is a unique, historic dam that is constructed with a timber spillway and was reconstructed within the past 15 years by the Hagley Museum. There is a millrace on the western side of the River and a channel on the eastern side. Flow through these structures is supported by the dam.
- Dam 11: Rockland Mills Dam- Rockland Mills Dam is located within Brandywine State Park and appears to be 4 to 5 feet high. The dam is in disrepair and is partially breached on the western side.

### **1.1.2 Topography**

Topographically, the Brandywine River watershed is characterized by a transition from high rolling hills in the north to very flat Coastal Plain topography in the south (Brandywine Conservancy et.al., 2018). The Brandywine River defines the largest watershed within the Brandywine-Christina watershed, arising nearly sixty miles from its mouth, in the rolling farmland of northern Chester County, through the east-west limestone valley of the central Brandywine River watershed (the so-called Great Valley or Chester Valley), to the steep rocky outcrops of the fall zone in northern Delaware (Brandywine Conservancy et.al., 2018). The narrow stream valley in the lower reaches of the Brandywine provided ample hydraulic power for the mills of the early industrial period in the region (Brandywine Conservancy 2005).

### **1.1.3 Geology**

Several significant geologic formations affect the hydrology of the Brandywine River watershed. The upper basin is underlain by metamorphic bedrock (diabase, gneiss, and marble), while the Great Valley, cutting across the central Brandywine River watershed is characterized by limestone (Brandywine Conservancy et.al., 2018). Farther downstream are hard, metamorphic formations such as Wissahickon Schists and Brandywine Blue Gneiss (also known as Wilmington Blue Rock), while throughout the basin critical aquifer recharge areas, such as the Cockeysville formation, are characterized by limestone marble bedrock (Brandywine Conservancy et.al., 2018). The Columbia and Potomac sediments of the Coastal Plain form the base for the tidal, navigable portion of the Brandywine River watershed, below former Dam #1.

### **1.1.4 Precipitation**

Annual precipitation measured by the National Weather Service at Wilmington Airport in Delaware ranged from 24.9 inches in 1965 to 56.7 inches in 2004. Annual precipitation measured by the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) and Chester County Water Resources Authority (CCWRA) at Brandywine River at the Chadds Ford stream gage in Pennsylvania ranged from 34.5 inches in 1965 to 69.7 inches in 1996. Precipitation tends to be higher up in the Piedmont plateau of Chester County, PA due to the orographic effect where the weather stations are situated at higher elevations than the stations in New Castle County, DE.

### **1.1.5 Surface Water Discharge and Peak Discharge Events**

There are 11 USGS continuous stream gage stations in the Brandywine River watershed. The highest storms of record at the gage stations were Hurricane Floyd and Agnes. The Brandywine at Chadds Ford, PA station, based on 44 years of record, recorded Hurricane Floyd as the highest storm of record in September 1999 at 26,900 cubic feet per second (cfs). For the same period of record, 44 years, the Brandywine River at Wilmington, DE station recorded Hurricane Agnes (June 1972) as the highest peak discharge at 29,000 cfs.

### **1.1.6 Land Use Type and Population**

The Brandywine River watershed is characterized by a diverse mix of land uses and cover types. The Brandywine watershed extends from the City of Wilmington in the south to the agricultural region in northern Chester County, Pennsylvania. Streams in the watershed pass through a wide mix of agricultural lands, industrialized areas, and urban and suburbanized areas, until they meet the Christina River near the Delaware River.

The Brandywine watershed is composed of roughly equal portions of three land cover types: urbanized, agricultural and natural lands (i.e. forest and wetlands). The more populous, urbanized areas surrounding the Brandywine River watershed are concentrated in Delaware, as well as the US Route 30 corridor in the Pennsylvania portion of the Brandywine River watershed (Brandywine Conservancy et.al., 2018). While most of the land area of the basin lies in Pennsylvania, Delaware has more population based on 2015 totals. Reportedly, approximately 56% of the basin's inhabitants live in Delaware, while approximately 43% reside in Pennsylvania (Brandywine Conservancy et.al., 2018).

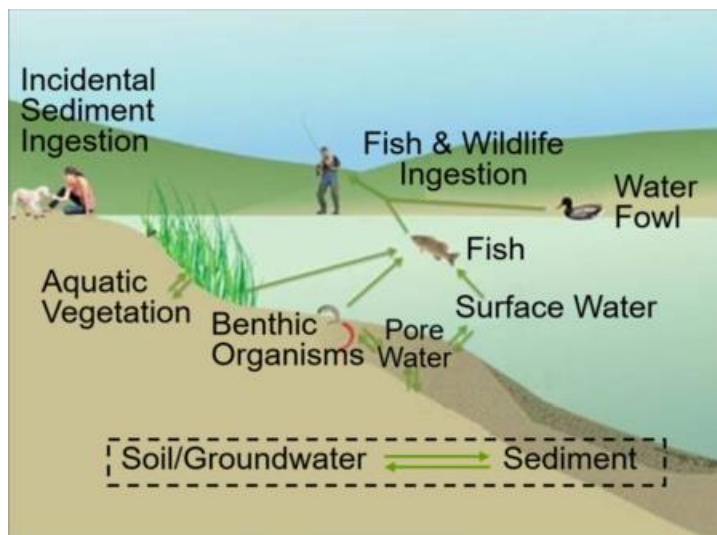
### **1.1.7 Cultural and Recreational Resources**

The Brandywine River watershed provides numerous ecological and natural functions while also serving as a recreation destination. The watershed has a robust and growing ecotourism industry and is an important attraction for a variety of popular tourism and recreational activities in the mid-Atlantic region (such as fishing, hiking, cycling and bird watching) while the streams of the watershed provide a variety of primary and secondary recreational opportunities. The First State National Historical Park is a 1,100-acre property along the banks of the Brandywine River. The Brandywine River is truly a unique stream from an angling perspective with three distinct fisheries and over 14 target species available along its 60-mile length (Brandywine Conservancy 2005). The upper reaches of the Brandywine, particularly along the east branch, is a cold water fishery providing good habitat and conditions for freshwater trout; the middle and largest section is a warm water fishery with smallmouth bass being the most targeted species; the lower portion from the City of Wilmington to its confluence with the Christina is a tidal fishery offering anglers opportunities to catch American shad, hickory shad and striped bass. The watershed also functions as protected-species habitat for the bald eagle, brook trout (the state fish of Pennsylvania), cerulean warbler and bog turtle.

## **1.2 Conceptual Exposure Model**

In order to understand why certain data assessment methods were applied in this evaluation, it is necessary to understand the basic pathways by which benthic aquatic life, fish, and humans, in this case, can be exposed to toxic compounds in the sediment. The figure below (ITRC, 2011) is a simple conceptual exposure model that depicts contaminant transport pathways between environmental media (soil, groundwater, sediment, porewater, and surface water) and receptors in a freshwater system like the non-tidal Brandywine River. Calculations were conducted during this evaluation to assess:

- Exposure of benthic aquatic organisms to contaminants in sediments. Specifically, exposure to the dissolved (bioavailable) portion of the contaminant in sediment porewater and/or its potential to bioaccumulate through the aquatic food chain to fish;
- Exposure of humans to contaminants through drinking surface water and eating fish from the Brandywine River; and
- Exposure of humans to contaminants through incidental sediment ingestion or inhalation under specific exposure scenarios (excavation work, recreation, and residential).



For most aquatic risk assessments, contaminant movement/transport is either directly measured, estimated using models, and/or measured as tissue concentrations within a target organism, like fish (ITRC, 2011). Although the sediment and aquatic systems are complex, reasonable estimates of potential for toxic impacts to receptors can be made.

### 1.3 Bioavailability

As defined by the National Research Council (NRC, 2003), “bioavailability processes” are the “...individual physical, chemical, and biological interactions that determine the exposure of plants and animals to chemicals associated with soils and sediments” More specifically, “bioavailability addresses the fact that only a fraction of a contaminant present in the environment may be taken up and subsequently result in an effect on an organism” (ITRC, 2011). Where possible, bioavailability was considered during this assessment in an attempt to model environmental conditions more accurately, and in a way that is more representative of actual conditions. This also allows for more appropriate comparisons between modeled and measured results.

## **2 Methods**

The overall objective of the sediment sampling and analysis associated with the Brandywine River dams is to better characterize toxic contaminant levels in the sediments that are “trapped” or stored behind the dams, and to assess the potential for adverse impacts to human and ecological health should the sediment be released and/or relocated through dam modification, removal, or failure.

### **2.1 Field Methods**

DNREC-WATAR team members conducted all field sampling alongside AquaSurvey, Inc. (ASI, contractor to Brandywine Shad 2020) in March 2020 and June 2020. ASI conducted all sediment sampling activities, while DNREC conducted all sediment sample processing for laboratory analysis by TestAmerica, Inc. (under State contract). DNREC-WATAR conducted subsequent data analysis and reporting, as well. Brandywine Dam #2, #4, #7, #8 and #11 were sampled between March 3 and 12, 2020. All sampling activities were suspended on March 13, 2020 due to initial COVID-19 restrictions. Brandywine Dam #6, #9 and #10 were sampled on June 9 and 10, 2020 while exercising all appropriate health and safety protocols related to the continued COVID-19 pandemic. Sampling behind Brandywine Dam #1 was not conducted as part of this study because the dam was successfully removed by the City of Wilmington in the fall of 2019. Sampling behind dam #3 was not conducted because it had been previously breached, and any stored sediments had already been redistributed downstream. Dam #9 and Dam #10 were only sampled on the Hagley Museum (west side) of the river due to denial of access to the east side of the river by the property owner. Although not ideal, for this assessment DNREC assumed that data received/assessed was be representative of the entire sediment wedge behind those dams. Last, sampling behind Brandywine Dam #5 was not completed due to access related issues and COVID-19 communication complications.

Sediment core samples were collected, where possible, along several transects behind each dam. If push-core sampling was not possible based upon initial probing surveys and lack of sediment thickness, then surface sediment grab samples were collected instead using a petite ponar, or by hand. After individual cores/samples from each transect were described/logged in the field, they were composited into one representative sample for each transect. As shown on referenced figures, between 2 and 5 transects were sampled at each location based upon the apparent lateral extent of the sediment wedge behind each individual dam. The probe survey conducted prior to sampling also enabled a more precise evaluation of sediment volume behind each dam.

Homogenization of samples was conducted using disposable aluminum trays and disposable plastic scoops to create a sample representative of the entire thickness of sediment stored behind each dam (as opposed to sampling discrete layers). After homogenization, sediment was transferred to laboratory supplied glass or plastic containers appropriate for desired analysis. Standard DNREC sampling protocols and procedures, including collection and analysis of field and equipment blanks, were utilized to minimize/assess the potential for cross contamination between samples.

The locations of the transects and individual samples are shown on Figures 2 through 9. Probing survey results and core depth information is summarized in ASI logs presented in Appendix A.

## 2.2 Laboratory Methods

The chemical parameters for the bulk sediment analysis of each sample included inorganics (metals) including mercury, polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) homologs, chlorinated pesticides, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) including alkylated homologs, dioxins and furans, grain size, and total organic carbon (TOC). One composited transect sample per dam was also analyzed for per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS). Table 2-1 contains a list of individual analytes and associated analytical methods. All sediment contamination results were expressed on a dry weight basis. Sample-specific detection limits varied due to matrix interferences and when non-detects were converted from wet to dry weight. Method detection limits for sediment analyses were generally less than or equal to DNREC guidelines. Grain-size analysis on the sediment samples was performed using sieves and a hydrometer. All analyses were conducted by TestAmerica, Inc. in Edison, New Jersey under the State of Delaware contract for analytical services. Laboratory analytical results for all samples are included in Appendix B.

Table 2-1. Laboratory methods for analysis of bulk sediment samples collected from behind the Brandywine River dams in March/June 2020.

Parameter	Analytical Method
	Solid Samples
<b>Inorganics (Metals)</b>	
Aluminum	6020B
Antimony	6020B
Arsenic	6020B
Barium	6020B
Beryllium	6020B
Cadmium	6020B
Calcium	6020B
Chromium	6020B
Cobalt	6020B
Copper	6020B
Iron	6020B
Lead	6020B
Magnesium	6020B
Manganese	6020B
Nickel	6020B
Potassium	6020B
Selenium	6020B
Silver	6020B
Sodium	6020B

Thallium	6020B
Vanadium	6020B
Zinc	6020B
Mercury	7471B
<b>PCBs Homologs</b>	
PCB Homologs	680
<b>Organochlorine Pesticides</b>	
Aldrin	8081A
Alpha BHC	8081A
Beta BHC	8081A
Delta BHC	8081A
Cis-Chlordane	8081A
Trans-Chlordane	8081A
Gamma BHC (Lindane)	8081A
4,4'-DDD	8081A
4,4'-DDE	8081A
4,4'-DDT	8081A
Dieldrin	8081A
Endosulfan I	8081A
Endosulfan II	8081A
Endosulfan Sulfate	8081A
Endrin and compounds	8081A
Heptachlor	8081A
Heptachlor Epoxide	8081A
Methoxychlor	8081A
Toxaphane	8081A
<b>Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) + Alkylated Homologs</b>	
1-Methylnaphthalene	8270D SIM
2-Methylnaphthalene	8270D SIM
Acenaphthene	8270D SIM
Acenaphthylene	8270D SIM
Anthracene	8270D SIM
Benzo(a)anthracene	8270D SIM
Benzo(a)pyrene	8270D SIM
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	8270D SIM
Benzo(e)pyrene	8270D SIM
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	8270D SIM
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	8270D SIM
Chrysene	8270D SIM
C1-Chrysenes	8270D SIM
C2-Chrysenes	8270D SIM
C3-Chrysenes	8270D SIM
C4-Chrysenes	8270D SIM
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	8270D SIM
Fluoranthene	8270D SIM



C1-Fluoranthenes/pyrene	8270D SIM
Fluorene	8270D SIM
C1-Fluorenes	8270D SIM
C2-Fluorenes	8270D SIM
C3-Fluorenes	8270D SIM
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	8270D SIM
Naphthalene	8270D SIM
C2-Naphthalenes	8270D SIM
C3-Naphthalenes	8270D SIM
C4-Naphthalenes	8270D SIM
Perylene	8270D SIM
Phenanthrene	8270D SIM
C1-Phenanthrenes/Anthracenes	8270D SIM
C2-Phenanthrenes/Anthracenes	8270D SIM
C3-Phenanthrenes/Anthracenes	8270D SIM
C4-Phenanthrenes/Anthracenes	8270D SIM
Pyrene	8270D SIM
<b>Dioxins and Furans</b>	
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	1613B
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	1613B
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF	1613B
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	1613B
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	1613B
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	1613B
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	1613B
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	1613B
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	1613B
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	1613B
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	1613B
2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	1613B
2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	1613B
2,3,7,8-TCDD	1613B
2,3,7,8-TCDF	1613B
OCDD	1613B
OCDF	1613B
<b>Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS)</b>	
1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorodecanesulfonic acid (8:2)	537 (Modified)
1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (6:2)	537 (Modified)
N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	537 (Modified)
N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	537 (Modified)
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	537 (Modified)
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	537 (Modified)
Perfluorodecanesulfonic acid (PFDS)	537 (Modified)

Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	537 (Modified)
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	537 (Modified)
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS)	537 (Modified)
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	537 (Modified)
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	537 (Modified)
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	537 (Modified)
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	537 (Modified)
Perfluorooctanesulfonamide (PFOSA)	537 (Modified)
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	537 (Modified)
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	537 (Modified)
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	537 (Modified)
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTeA)	537 (Modified)
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTriA)	537 (Modified)
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	537 (Modified)
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
Grain Size	D422
Total Organic Carbon	EPA Lloyd Kahn

### 2.3 Sediment Volume Assessment Methods

Three different methods were used to estimate the volume of sediment stored behind the Brandywine River dams. A more detailed description of each method is described below.

#### 2.3.1 Method 1-Wedge Estimate

Prior to conducting sampling, estimates of stored sediment were needed to determine an appropriate number of sample locations necessary to adequately characterize the volume. Method 1 used aerial imagery and manual measurement from Google Earth combined with reported dam heights. Due to the shallow depth of bedrock along the majority of Delaware's portion of the Brandywine River, rock outcrops within the river are visible through the aerial imagery. The location of each of these outcrops along the length of the Brandywine as well as the reported elevations above sea level were tracked in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. Those data were used to approximate the riverbed. The location of each dam along the length of the Brandywine as well as its reported height were also noted. By conservatively assuming that sediment filled the height of the dam and extended back in a flat plane to the intercepting interpreted river bottom, an estimate of sediment volume was calculated. This method was assumed to be overly conservative for use beyond that of establishing an upper limit.

#### 2.3.2 Method 2-Transect Estimate

Method 2 utilized the data collected during sampling efforts to provide a more realistic calculation of volume. During sampling, it became apparent that the initial estimate of sediment volume did not reflect actual site conditions, likely due to the high

velocity of the river and its drastic change in elevation. This is precisely the same reasons that made the installation of the dams so beneficial originally. For most of the transects sampled during this assessment, very little sediment was found in the middle of the river channel. Most of the accumulated sediment was located along the banks of the river. In fact, several composited transect samples were comprised of *only* bank sediment, as no sediment could be recovered from the central portions of the river. After plotting the locations of each probe point, the distance between each transect and the transect closest downstream was measured manually. In the case of transect one for each dam, the distance between the transect and dam was measured. The distance between transects or the transect and the dam were multiplied by the width of the river to provide an area. To be conservative, each calculated area was multiplied by only the thickest probe depth to provide a volume from each transect. The summation of each transect volume yields the estimate for the sediment volume between each dam.

### **2.3.3 Method 3-Thiessen Polygons, Point Estimate**

Thiessen polygons break a larger area of interest into smaller polygons around individual points. The polygons identify the area that is closest to a point than the other points within the larger framework. Thiessen polygons are not uniform in size but are driven by the number and location of points within an area of interest. Utilizing the probe data collected during the sediment sampling effort, polygons were digitally generated (using ArcGIS) around each point within a defined area of interest. The Thiessen polygon method calculated an area for each probe location, which was subsequently multiplied by the sediment thickness to generate a volume of sediment for each point associated with each dam. The volume calculated at each point was then summed to obtain a further revised total volume of sediment located behind each dam. This calculated total, as well as a total with an additional 15% margin of error added, is shown in Table 3-2.

Because only half of the river could be sampled at Dam #9 and Dam #10, additional manual adjustments were necessary. The polygons generated for the mid-river sample were assigned the area between the single bank sample and the other bank. In short, too much weight was assigned for the mid-point sample. An assumption that the banks were relatively symmetrical was made. In these cases, the area of the single bank sample was doubled, while an equal area was subtracted from the falsely generous mid-point sample.

## **2.4 Chemical Data Assessment Methods**

Results of bulk chemical analyses of sediment were used to evaluate the risk to benthic aquatic life and human health associated with potential release and redistribution of accumulated sediment from behind each dam. This was accomplished in several ways.

In general, risk to benthic aquatic life was evaluated by conducting equilibrium partitioning theory (EqP) calculations and dividing a resulting predicted porewater concentration by compound specific freshwater acute and chronic toxicity values published in the State of Delaware Surface Water Quality Standards (DNREC, 2011). In other words, results from sediment analyses were converted to an estimated dissolved concentration in

the water that fills the pore space in the sediment (called sediment porewater). By assuming that the concentrations predicted in sediment porewater are in equilibrium with overlying surface water, then comparison of the estimated values to applicable water quality criteria (that were developed to protect organisms living in and on the sediment) can be made. Acute criteria are protective of short-term effects (days), and chronic criteria are protective of long-term effects (months to years, depending upon the lifespan of the organism). Therefore, the acute results are most relevant when considering sediments that will be removed (excavated) and that will have potential associated resuspension of sediments during removal activities. In addition, the acute results are relevant to evaluating initial benthic aquatic life response from dam breaching or full removal of dams and the resulting instantaneous release of sediments/porewater (i.e. increased short term exposure). Chronic results represent longer term effects and are most relevant to assessing sediments as they currently exist (in place), or after sediments have re-deposited after an initial release (via dam modification, removal or failure). Due to the lack of appreciable sediment thickness in most areas of the non-tidal Brandywine River, there are not distinct “layers” that may cause differing levels of potential risk from contaminants. As a result, the assessment of potential risk to benthic aquatic life from this assessment effectively represents both the current risk (meaning risk with sediments in place – no change), and the risk that would occur if sediment were released as a result of dam modification, removal or failure.

Another way to assess toxicity to benthic aquatic life involves determination/calculation of an organic carbon normalized concentration in the sediments that is in equilibrium with a porewater concentration equal to an aquatic life criterion. Fuchsman (2006) refers to such an organic carbon normalized sediment concentration as a Sediment Quality Benchmark (SQB). By calculating the SQB, and then calculating a carbon normalized sediment concentration for samples collected during this assessment (sediment concentration divided by the fraction of organic carbon in the sample) a direct comparison can be made between laboratory analytical results, and the calculated criterion.

Risk to human health was also evaluated using multiple approaches. First, and where applicable, bioaccumulation risk was evaluated by calculating an estimated fish tissue concentration from the estimated porewater concentration, with subsequent comparison to fish tissue screening levels. Conversely, one can use an acceptable fish tissue concentration to back calculate an equivalent porewater concentration that can be compared to porewater estimates. Another way is to calculate a bioaccumulation-based sediment quality criterion (BBSQC). Similar to an SQB for aquatic life protection, a BBSQC represents a bulk sediment concentration that equates to an acceptable fish tissue concentration for protection of human health from adverse health effects (Greene, 1997). Each of these methods were used at different times during this assessment.

Another approach used to evaluate potential human health impacts was to compare the estimated sediment porewater concentrations to criteria published in the State of Delaware Surface Water Quality Standards (DNREC, 2011) associated with drinking water and eating fish from a body of water. This evaluation is relevant here because the Brandywine River provides a source of drinking water to the City of Wilmington. This approach was used as a screening technique, and with caution. Effective comparison of

sediment porewater values to surface water quality standards assumes that concentrations of contaminants in the sediment porewater are equal to concentrations in the surface water. This is not always the case, and therefore does account for the potential for dilution from overlying surface water. Therefore, if estimated porewater concentrations are less than established criteria, one can conservatively conclude that there is no potential risk via this pathway. However, if estimated concentrations exceed the established criteria, it should not be automatically assumed that unacceptable risk exists. Instead, closer scrutiny of data and additional lines of evidence were evaluated before making any conclusions about increased risk from exposure through drinking water and eating fish from the Brandywine River.

Finally, laboratory analytical results were used to evaluate whether the sediment contains contaminant concentrations that would pose an unacceptable risk to human health if it were excavated/removed during dam removal or modification and subsequently placed into an upland (outside of the river) setting. This was accomplished by comparing analytical results to the DNREC-RS Hazardous Substance Cleanup Act (HSCA) Screening Level Table (DNREC 2013, updated February 2020), and conducting additional risk assessment with data from samples that exceeded applicable screening values.

An important concept to understand before reviewing results of this assessment is that different criteria used in this assessment were developed to protect human health to differing degrees. Specifically, criteria published in Table 2 of the DNREC Surface Water Quality Standards were developed to protect humans from carcinogenic risk at a level of “one excess cancer in a population of 1 million over a 70-year lifetime” (expressed as  $1 \times 10^{-6}$ ). Criteria published in the DNREC HSCA Screening Level Table were developed based upon the same level of protection, however they are meant to be used for screening levels only, not cleanup standards. The Delaware Regulations Governing Hazardous Substance Cleanup (7 Del.C. Ch. 91) state that “acceptable risk” means “a probability of one additional lifetime incidence of cancer in 100,000 or less for carcinogens (expressed as  $1 \times 10^{-5}$ ), and a hazard index of one (1) or less for non-carcinogens”. Therefore, data that exceeds HSCA Screening Levels simply represent contaminants of potential concern which are further evaluated against a cumulative regulatory risk threshold (i.e. combined risk from all contaminants) equal to  $1 \times 10^{-5}$ . Each set of criteria used are enforceable under the regulation(s) through which they were created. Furthermore, none are necessarily “right” or “wrong” to utilize for comparing field data. What is critical, as noted, is that one understands what each set of criteria represent, and how they were intended to be applied.

Summarization of the methodologies and results of the Brandywine River sediment toxicity evaluations are included in Section 3. Spreadsheets containing calculations and more detailed assessment information are included in Appendix C.

### 3 Results and Discussion

#### 3.1 Sediment Evaluation

Physical and chemical data from sediment samples collected and analyzed during this assessment were compared to appropriate guideline concentrations to determine the potential aquatic life and/or human health impacts of dam modification, removal or failure in the Brandywine River. DNREC Surface Water Quality Standards (DNREC, 2011) and DNREC-RS Screening Level Values for soil were used for data and modeled concentration estimate comparison because the assessment area is located in the State of Delaware.

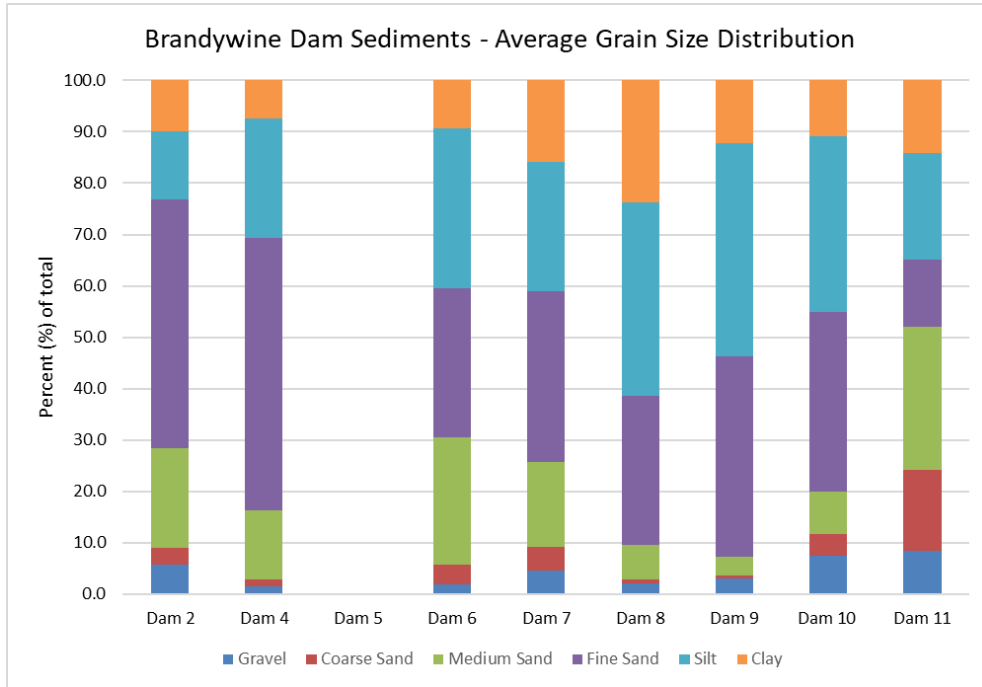
##### 3.1.1 Grain Size Distribution & Total Organic Carbon

The grain size compositions of the Brandywine River dam composited sediment transect samples ranged from 0.3 to 14.8 percent gravel, 27.0 to 78.4 percent sand, 10.0 to 47.3 percent silt, and 6.4 to 24.2 percent clay (Table 3-1). Total organic carbon content ranged from 3,920 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) (0.39%) to 34,600 mg/kg (3.46%).

Table 3-1. Grain size distribution and total organic carbon content for composite sediment samples collected from the Brandywine River dams in March/June 2020.					
Composite Sample	Percent Gravel	Percent Sand	Percent Silt	Percent Clay	TOC (mg/kg)
Dam 1	Dam Removed in 2019				
Dam 2 Transect 1	0.3	75.5	14.9	9.3	12,800
Dam 2 Transect 2	6.3	67.6	15.3	10.8	15,100
Dam 2 Transect 3	10.5	70.0	10.0	9.5	12,200
Dam 3	Dam Previously Failed/Breached				
Dam 4 Transect 1	1.4	59.7	32.5	6.4	16,300
Dam 4 Transect 2	0.3	52.5	30.2	17.0	25,900
Dam 4 Transect 3	3.2	71.6	19.7	5.5	19,800
Dam 4 Transect 4	1.8	78.4	15.6	4.2	11,800
Dam 4 Transect 5	0.7	77.5	18.0	3.8	12,100
Dam 5	Not Sampled	Not Sampled	Not Sampled	Not Sampled	Not Sampled
Dam 6 Transect 1	2.2	50.0	37.4	10.4	21,200
Dam 6 Transect 2	2.6	66.4	23.9	7.1	17,800
Dam 6 Transect 3	1.1	56.6	32.0	10.3	23,400
Dam 7 Transect 1	9.4	58.0	20.9	11.7	16,100
Dam 7 Transect 2	1.6	43.4	31.8	23.2	21,100
Dam 7 Transect 3	2.5	61.7	23.2	12.6	4,330
Dam 8 Transect 1	1.5	27.0	47.3	24.2	24,300
Dam 8 Transect 2	2.7	45.9	28.1	23.3	22,200
Dam 9 Transect 1	0.9	58.1	29.9	11.1	28,500
Dam 9 Transect 2	5.1	28.6	52.9	13.4	34,600
Dam 10 Transect 1	0	43.0	44.4	12.6	24,200
Dam 10 Transect 2	14.8	52.1	23.8	9.3	3,920
Dam 11 Transect 1	3.5	55.6	26.2	14.7	19,600
Dam 11 Transect 2	13.5	57.8	15.0	13.7	18,700

To look at grain size distribution a different way, average distributions of gravel, coarse sand, medium sand, fine sand, silt and clay were calculated for each dam. Those

data are plotted below. Complete sieve-hydrometer results and calculations are included in the BWR\_2020\_Grain Size\_Final spreadsheet included in Appendix C.



Higher contributions of fine-grained material (fine sand, silt and clay) are indicative of lower energy environments, where these finer/lighter particles can drop out of suspension in the surface water. On the contrary, dominance of more coarse particles (medium sand, coarse sand and gravel) generally indicates relatively higher energy environments that transport finer grained particles downstream. By comparison, the data presented shows that sediments behind Dam #4, Dam #8, Dam #9 and Dam #10 contain more fine-grained material than the other dams.

### 3.1.2 Sediment Volume Estimates

As described in Section 2, three methods were used to estimate the volume of sediment stored behind the Brandywine River dams. Results of each method of estimation are shown on Table 3-2. Method 1 (DNREC, 2019) was a highly conservative estimate that was used initially to determine an appropriate number of sampling locations/transects. Method 1 assumes that sediment has accumulated to the height of the dam and extends horizontally to the natural river bottom, forming a wedge. Method 2 used data collected during sample collection (probe data) but was still conservative in that it used the maximum thickness along each transect. Method 3 used sediment thickness at each probe point to provide a refined volume of sediment around each point of each transect.

Sediment Volume Estimates and Refinements				
Dam #	Method 1-Wedge (yd <sup>3</sup> )	Method 2-Transect (yd <sup>3</sup> )	Method 3-Theissen (yd <sup>3</sup> )	Theissen Estimate* (yd <sup>3</sup> )
2	23,300	16,200	8,500	9,800
4	19,300	4,800	2,300	2,600
5	32,600	Not Sampled	Not Sampled	Not Sampled
6	16,600	4,600	1,100	1,200
7	52,200	5,500	2,600	3,000
8	28,500	16,300	7,200	8,300
9	1,900	5,300	6,500	7,500
10	7,100	2,800	1,400	1,600
11	126,000	6,300	6,500	7,500

Note: All values were rounded to the nearest 100 yd<sup>3</sup>  
\* A 15% margin of safety was added to the Theissen Estimate

### 3.2 Sediment Contamination Evaluation

Results of the chemical analyses performed on the composited sediment samples are summarized in Table 3-3 (Inorganics), Table 3-4 (PCBs and Dioxins/Furans), Table 3-5 (SVOCs), Table 3-6 (Pesticides) and Table 3-7 (PFAS). A separate discussion about the contaminant concentrations and their associated potential toxicity to aquatic life and human health are summarized below. Additional detail regarding sediment data assessment methods and associated results are included in the assessment spreadsheets for each contaminant class that are included as Appendix C.

#### 3.2.1 Inorganic (Metals) Assessment

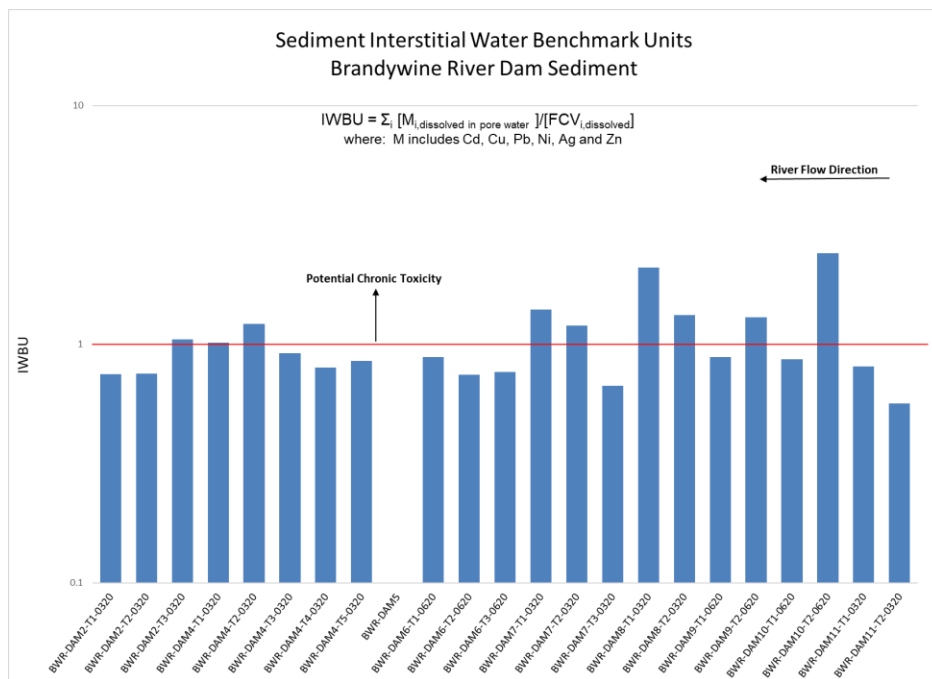
Various metals were detected in all samples collected from the Brandywine River at concentrations exceeding method detection limits.

To evaluate toxicity of metals to benthic aquatic life, the total dissolved concentration of each metal in the sediment porewater was estimated by dividing the bulk metal concentration by the sediment to porewater metal partition coefficient published by the EPA (USEPA, 2005a). This concentration was further partitioned between dissolved organic carbon (DOC)-bound metal and total inorganic metal species in porewater solution, again using the mean partition coefficients published by the EPA (USEPA, 2005a). The resulting estimated dissolved total inorganic metal concentration in the porewater was then compared to freshwater acute and chronic water quality criteria for the protection of aquatic life, and criteria developed to protect human health via fish and water ingestion (DNREC, 2011). In all cases, the ratio of the estimated inorganic metal concentration in the sediment porewater to the applicable criterion was expressed as toxic units, where ratios greater than 1 suggest exposure concentrations in excess of the criterion. Finally, to evaluate the additive effect of specific divalent metals on benthic aquatic life, the chronic toxic units for cadmium, copper, lead, nickel, silver and zinc were summed to produce a so-called interstitial water benchmark unit (IWBU) as fully described in USEPA, 2005b. This same approach was also used to calculate acute toxic units for each sample. Again, the combined



effect of the divalent metals cadmium, copper, lead, nickel, silver and zinc were considered. IWBU values greater than 1 indicate an increased risk of impact to benthic aquatic life. Sediments with IWBU values less than 1 are not likely to be toxic to benthic aquatic life due to the collective presence of divalent metals.

Each of the 22 composite samples from Brandywine River dam sediments had IWBU values for acute toxicity less than 1. A total of 9 composite samples collected from Brandywine River Dam sediments had a chronic IWBU value slightly greater than 1. Toxic unit results greater than 1 ranged from 1.01 at Dam 4 Transect 1 to 2.41 at Dam 10 Transect 2. As can be seen in the graph below, the potential for chronic toxicity to benthic aquatic life from metals exists at several locations. Upon closer examination of the data, IWBU exceedances are dominated by copper, cadmium and lead in all cases (Dam #2, Dam #4, Dam #7, Dam #8, Dam #9 and Dam #10).



A review of the freshwater chronic aquatic life criterion for cadmium reveals that it is very conservative and may overstate ecological risk (Greene, 2010). Assuming this is true and considering the marginal overall calculated exceedances, it becomes less likely that divalent metals are causing or will cause significant chronic toxicity, currently or if sediments were released through dam modification, removal, or failure.

Because several of the metals detected in the sediment samples were not included in the IWBU summation, a separate comparison was made of predicted dissolved inorganic concentrations of arsenic, chromium and selenium in the porewater to applicable aquatic life and human health criteria. Further, a separate comparison was made of predicted dissolved inorganic barium, beryllium, antimony and thallium to human health criteria only, as no aquatic life criteria exist for these metals. Only two sample locations had

chronic toxic unit values greater than 1 for any metal (cadmium at Dam 8 Transect 1 (T.U.<sub>c</sub> = 1.23), and lead at Dam 10 Transect 2 (T.U.<sub>c</sub> = 1.60)). None of the individually assessed metals had acute aquatic toxic unit values in excess of 1.

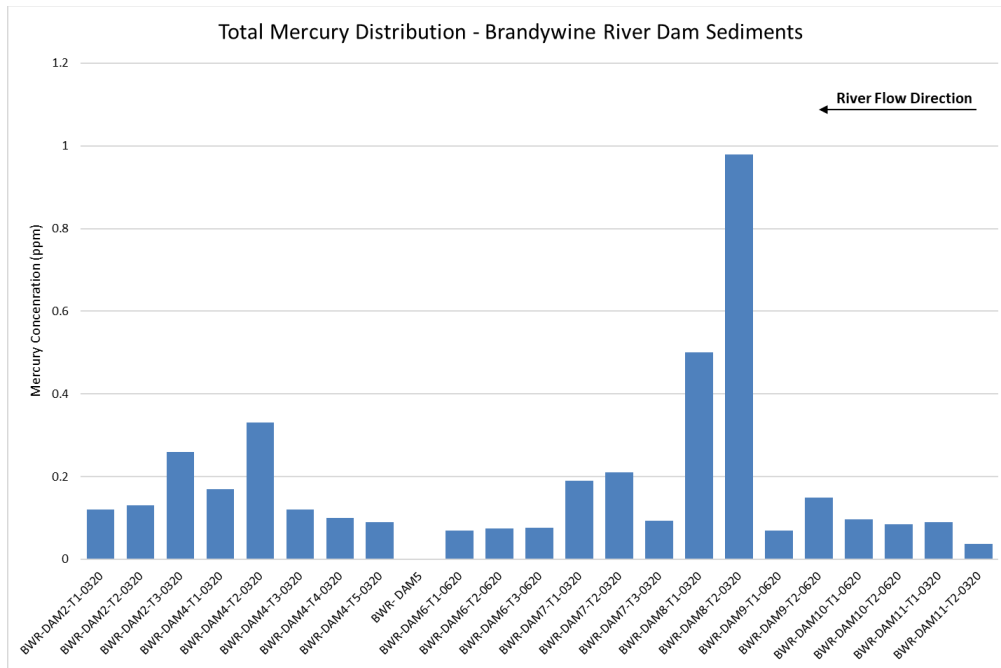
The estimated porewater concentration of arsenic exceeded the applicable human health water quality criterion (fish and water ingestion) in 15 of the 22 composite sediment samples collected during this study (T.U.<sub>hh</sub> values ranged from 1.07 to 2.15). The calculated porewater concentration of thallium exceeded the human health criterion in all 22 composite samples collected during this study (T.U.<sub>hh</sub> values ranged from 1.50 to 7.26). Median predicted porewater concentrations for arsenic and thallium across all sampling sites were 12.12 micrograms per liter (µg/L) and 5.13 µg/L, respectively. Each of these predicted concentrations slightly exceeds the human health criteria (set at the EPA Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL)) for drinking water and eating fish (10 µg/L for arsenic and 2 µg/L for thallium), and, as cautioned earlier, needs to be assessed more closely. The major assumption in this particular evaluation is that concentrations of metals in sediment porewater and overlying surface waters are equal. It is highly unlikely that this is truly the case, and dilution from surface water likely mitigates any potential risk. To evaluate this hypothesis, the most recent City of Wilmington Surface Water Quality Report (2019) was reviewed. The report indicates that "primary parameters," or "contaminants that are regulated by an MCL," are assessed at entry points to the municipal distribution system. This includes sampling and analysis of metals at the filter plant on the Brandywine River, just upstream of Dam #2. The most recently published data indicates that neither arsenic nor thallium were detected in the river water at detectable concentrations. As such, it is concluded that dilution is occurring, and that there is no increase in human health risk associated with arsenic or thallium.

Finally, a comparison of metals concentrations in the sediment samples to DNREC-RS Soil Screening Levels (DNREC, 2013) was conducted to evaluate whether concentrations of metals in sediment would pose a risk to human health if sediment were excavated/removed, dewatered, and deposited in an upland setting (as soil). Here, human exposure is based primarily upon incidental ingestion and inhalation. As shown in Table 3-3, thallium exceeded the RS human health soil screening level in each of the 22 composite samples. Estimated concentrations of thallium were reported for 6 of the 22 composite samples. The remainder were reported as "not detected" but at a detection limit that's higher than the regulatory standard. Antimony exceeded its human health soil screening level in one of 22 composite samples. As discussed previously, an exceedance of soil screening levels does not indicate risk. However, it focuses the assessment of risk under specific use scenarios (and therefore specific exposure parameters) through the use of the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) supported Risk Assessment Information System (RAIS) online risk calculator. Maximum detected concentrations, and therefore the most conservative values (worst case scenario) for antimony and/or thallium, were used in the RAIS online risk calculator. Results indicated that human health risk from these compounds are not expected under the "recreator use scenario," "excavation worker scenario" or "residential use" scenario.

More detailed information regarding the approach used for this assessment and its results is included in the BWR\_2020\_Metals\_Final spreadsheet included in Appendix C. RAIS output is included in Appendix D.

### 3.2.2 Mercury Assessment

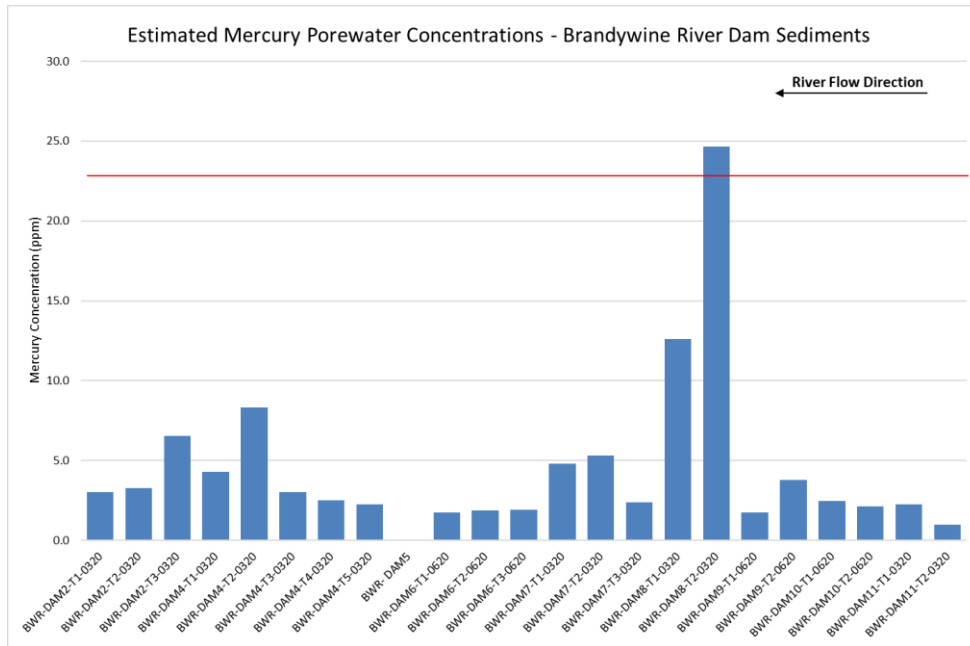
Total mercury was detected in all of the sediment samples collected from the Brandywine River at concentrations exceeding method detection limits. Concentrations ranged from 0.038 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) at Dam 11 Transect 2 to 0.98 mg/kg at Dam 8 Transect 2. The plot below shows total mercury concentration in sediments at each sample location.



To evaluate potential toxicity of mercury to benthic aquatic life, the total dissolved concentration of mercury in the sediment porewater was estimated by dividing the bulk sediment concentration by the sediment to porewater metal partition coefficient published by the USEPA (USEPA, 2005a). The resulting dissolved total inorganic metal concentration in the pore water was then compared to applicable freshwater acute and chronic water quality criteria for the protection of aquatic life. The ratio of the estimated mercury concentration in the porewater to the applicable criterion was expressed as toxic units, where ratios greater than 1 suggest exposure concentrations in excess of the criterion. Predicted mercury concentrations in porewater did not exceed the freshwater acute or chronic criteria for protection of aquatic life. All toxic unit values were less than 1.

To assess the potential for bioaccumulation of mercury and associated human health risk at each sample location, an acceptable mercury fish tissue concentration was utilized. Delaware Surface Water Quality Standards (DNREC, 2011), Table 2, lists a methyl-mercury concentration in fish tissue of 0.3 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) as the

safety threshold for safe human consumption (from fish and water ingestion). In order to determine whether the total mercury concentration estimated in sediment porewater could cause human health impacts through bioaccumulation, the 0.3 mg/kg fish tissue threshold concentration for methylmercury was used to back calculate a comparable total mercury porewater concentration. The conservative assumption that porewater concentrations are equal to overlying surface water concentrations was used again here. The resulting water quality target was calculated to be 23.1 nanograms per liter (ng/L), or 0.0231  $\mu\text{g/L}$ , total mercury in porewater. As shown in the diagram below, the highest resulting estimated porewater concentration was 24.7 ng/L at Dam 8 Transect 2, just over the calculated criterion. All other results ranged from 0.9 ng/l to 12.5 ng/l, which is 1.8 to 25 times lower than the calculated water quality target of 23.1 ng/L for protection of human health from eating fish. As a result, and considering the conservative model assumptions, overall toxicity due to bioaccumulation of mercury is not expected. To a more direct line of evidence, the most recent fish tissue data collected (2015) indicates that mercury did not exceed regulatory thresholds in any of the 4 composite fish tissue samples collected from the non-tidal Brandywine River (Greene, 2016a).



Finally, a comparison of mercury concentrations in the sediment samples to DNREC-RS Soil Screening Levels (DNREC, 2013) was conducted to evaluate whether concentrations of mercury in sediment would pose a risk to human health if sediment were excavated/removed, dewatered, and deposited in an upland setting. Here, human exposure is based primarily upon incidental ingestion and inhalation. As shown in Table 3-3, none of the sample results for total mercury exceeded the applicable soil screening level.

More detailed information regarding the approach used for this assessment and its results is included in the BWR\_2020\_Mercury\_Final spreadsheet included in Appendix C.

### 3.2.3 Polychlorinated Biphenyl (PCB) Assessment

PCBs were detected in the sediment sample at Dam 4 Transect 1 at a concentration of 69.0 micrograms per kilogram ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$ ), or parts per billion (ppb). PCBs were not detected at concentrations exceeding the method detection limit at any other samples analyzed during this study.

The approach used to evaluate potential toxicity of PCBs in sediments to benthic aquatic organisms follows that of Fuchsman et. al. (2006), with minor modification. The aim of the approach is to determine an organic carbon normalized concentration in the sediments that is in equilibrium with a porewater concentration equal to the chronic aquatic life criterion ( $0.014 \mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ ). Fuchsman (2006) refers to such an organic carbon normalized sediment concentration as a Sediment Quality Benchmark (SQB). If the ratio of the measured organic carbon normalized concentration in the sediment to the SQB is less than 1, then chronic aquatic life toxicity in the sediments is unlikely. Ratios greater than 1 indicate that the porewater exposure may be high enough to cause toxicity to benthic aquatic life. Utilizing the sample result at Dam 4 Transect 1, the ratio was 0.15, which is below 1, thereby indicating that benthic aquatic life toxicity due to PCBs is not expected.

Because the Brandywine River is used as a drinking water source for the City of Wilmington, the calculated dissolved porewater concentration at each location was next compared to Delaware's Water Quality Criteria for Protection of Human Health (from fish and water ingestion) (DNERC, 2011). Under the assumption that the porewater concentration is the same as the surface water concentration, the estimated porewater concentration of  $0.00212 \mu\text{g}/\text{L}$  at Dam 4 Transect 1 is approximately 30 times greater than the referenced surface water quality criterion of  $0.000064 \mu\text{g}/\text{L}$ . This indicates the potential for human health impact from fish and water ingestion. For additional context, the drinking water MCL for PCBs is  $0.5 \mu\text{g}/\text{L}$  (DNREC, 2011), which is more than 200 times greater than the estimated concentration of  $0.00212 \mu\text{g}/\text{L}$  at Dam 4 Transect 1. Therefore, the identified risk seems to be dominated by the potential for consumption of fish that have bioaccumulated PCBs.

To further assess the potential for PCBs in the sediments to contribute to bioaccumulation, the total PCB concentrations in the samples were compared to a calculated bioaccumulation-based sediment quality criterion (BBSQC) (Greene, 1997). The BBSQC represents a bulk sediment concentration that equates to an acceptable fish tissue concentration for protection of human health from adverse health effects. The sample collected from Dam 4 Transect 1 exceeds the BBSQC of 33.2 ppb by a factor of 2.08. Because PCBs were not detected at concentrations above the method detection limit in any of the other samples, none exceeded the BBSQC.

PCBs are the primary risk driver for fish consumption advisories in Delaware (including in the non-tidal Brandywine River), and to provide additional context as to the source of PCB impacts to fish, the same calculations described above to assess potential PCB risk to aquatic life and human health were conducted utilizing laboratory results for non-detected (or 'U' qualified) data set equal to  $\frac{1}{2}$  the laboratory method detection limit,

and equal to the method detection limit (MDL). Further, assessment data (sediment and surface water) measured in 2015 from the non-tidal Brandywine River were reviewed for comparison to estimated values. The 2015 samples were analyzed for PCBs by a more sensitive, high resolution method (USEPA Method 1668). Sediment and surface water analytical data from two non-tidal locations, Smith Bridge and the “City Dam” (Dam #2), indicated that total PCB concentrations in sediment were 9.13 and 7.21 µg/kg (ppb), respectively. By comparison, concentrations of PCBs derived in this assessment from using ½ the MDL ranged from approximately 10 µg/kg to 15 µg/kg at all locations. In addition, predicted porewater PCB concentrations utilizing ½ the MDL (mean concentration from 22 sites of 0.000506 µg/L) are similar to dissolved PCBs measured in surface water at the same two locations in 2015 (0.000734 µg/L and 0.000509 µg/L). From this, it can be concluded that results from the current (2020) assessment of PCBs utilizing ½ the MDL more closely represents actual conditions. Based upon review of the assessment, all conclusions stated above regarding potential toxicity to benthic aquatic life and comparison of data to the BBSQC are unchanged. However, instead of only one exceedance of the criterion developed to protect humans from drinking water and eating fish containing PCBs, each of the 22 estimated porewater concentrations exceeded the criterion. Further, since measured concentrations of dissolved phase PCBs in surface water in 2015 are very similar to estimated porewater concentrations calculated from this study, the assumption that porewater concentrations of PCBs are the same (generally) as surface water concentrations is verified. Finally, and as a result of all of the lines of evidence presented, it appears that relatively low concentrations of PCBs in sediment porewater are likely contributing to surface water concentrations (or vice versa) that contribute to bioaccumulation in fish. At the time of this assessment a consumption advisory was in place that recommended eating no more than six 8oz servings of fish per year from the non-tidal Brandywine River.

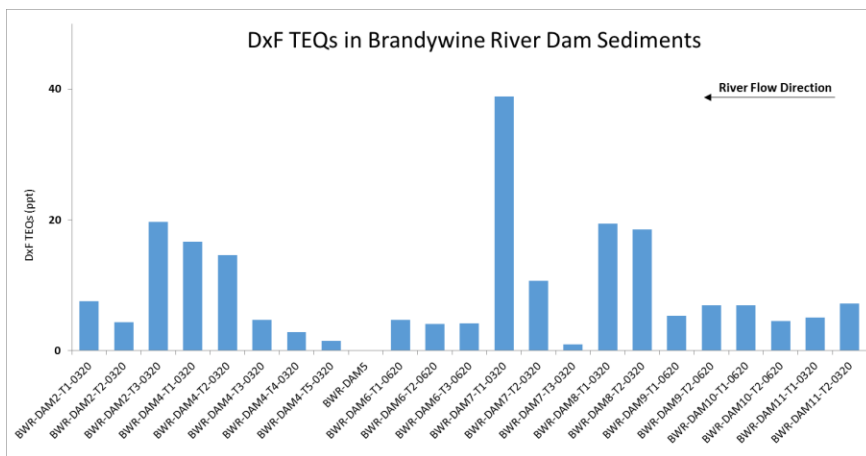
Finally, a comparison of PCB concentrations in the sediment samples to DNREC-RS Soil Screening Levels (DNREC, 2013) was conducted to evaluate whether concentrations of PCBs in sediment would pose a risk to human health if sediment were excavated/removed, dewatered, and deposited in an upland setting. Here, human exposure is based primarily upon incidental ingestion and inhalation. As shown in Table 3-4, none of the sample PCB results exceeded the applicable soil screening level (even if ½ MDL is assumed).

More detailed information regarding the approach used for this assessment and its results is included in the BWR\_2020\_PCB\_Final spreadsheet included in Appendix C.

### **3.2.4 Dioxins and Furans Assessment**

Dioxins and Furans were detected in all of the Brandywine River samples at concentrations exceeding method detection limits. Of the dioxin and furan compounds present, OCDD (1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-octachlorodibenzodioxin) dominates on a weight percentage basis, a finding which is consistent with sediments throughout the region and the country (Hites, 1990; Wenning et.al., 1993; Bonn, 1998).

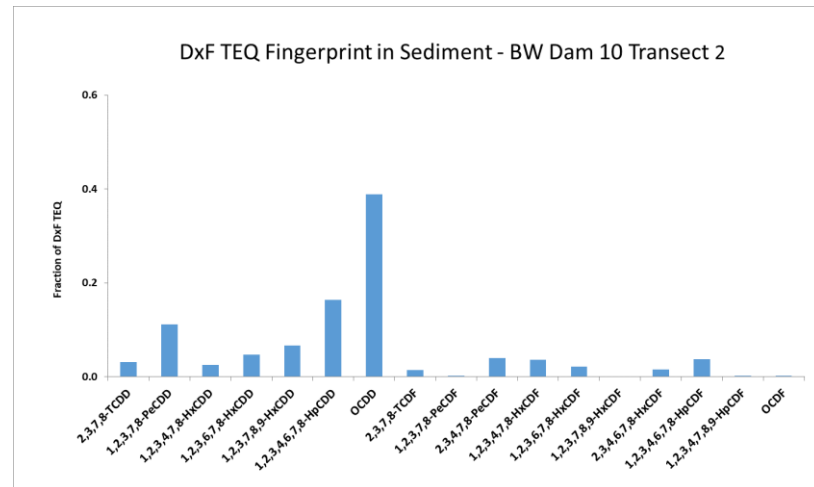
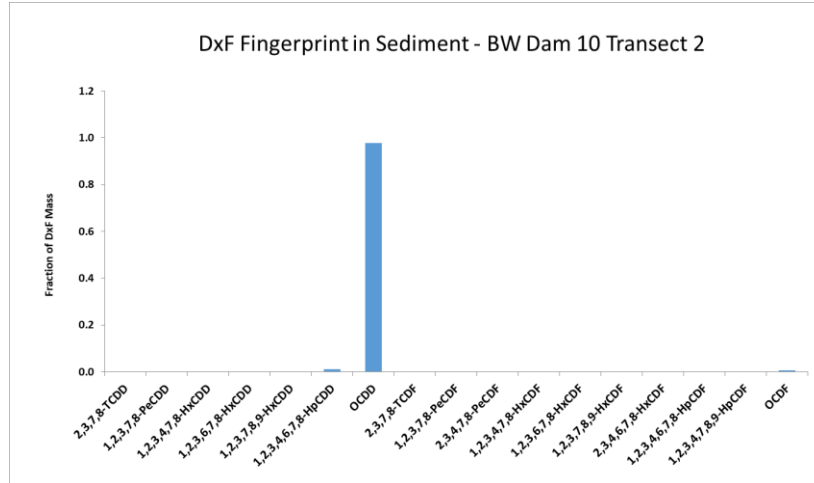
The approach used to assess potential toxicity to benthic aquatic life was to first calculate dioxin-like (2,3,7,8-TCDD) Toxicity Equivalency Quotients (TEQs) for each sample by multiplying the concentration of each dioxin and furan compound detected by its associated toxicity equivalence factor, or TEF (Van den Berg, et.al., 2006). The sum of individual TEFs for each sample is its TEQ. The diagram below shows the distribution of total dioxin and furan TEQ values across the study area.



Insight into the nature and source of the dioxins and furans in each sample was deduced by calculating the weight percent contribution of each dioxin and furan compound to the total. Knowing the relative contribution of each compound in a sample is important because it provides a type of chemical fingerprint. This, in concert with other information, may in turn provide clues regarding potential sources, especially when the fingerprint is unusual or unique in some way. This fingerprinting technique was also extended to TEQs, where the fractional contribution of each dioxin and furan compound to the total TEQ in each sample was calculated and plotted.

Chemical fingerprinting indicates a highly similar profile at all 22 sediment sampling sites in the Brandywine River, with OCDD dominating the dioxin and furan mass present in the samples (contributing between 78.3% and 97.7% of the dioxin and furan mass). A similar compound, 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD, was second most abundant, contributing between 1.2% to 2.8% of the dioxin and furan mass. The results for Brandywine River sediment samples are quite similar to the broader Christina Basin and Shellpot Creek where OCDD has been found to contribute an average of 94% of the dioxin and furan mass in surface sediments and 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD contributed an average of 2.9% of the mass (Greene, 2009). As an aside, OCDD also dominates the dioxin and furan mass in surface water, and to a lesser degree, biota samples collected from the Christina Basin and Shellpot Creek (Greene, 2009). This common fingerprint across a fairly large area indicates a similar pathway through which OCDD enters the aquatic environment, including the Brandywine River. It is suggested here that air deposition may be the primary source. We can take some comfort in knowing that the overall emissions of dioxins and furans (including OCDD) appear to be declining over time in the U.S. (USEPA, 2006). This trend also appears to be occurring in the Christina Basin based upon dated sediment cores which show higher dioxin and furan concentrations in the past (Velinsky et.al, 2010).

We can also take comfort in knowing that the most abundant dioxin and furan compound in the sediments, OCDD, is the least toxic among this class. Consequently, OCDD's contribution to dioxin-like TEQs is much less than its mass contribution to total dioxins and furans. This is demonstrated below for the sample collected from Dam 10 Transect 2. The maximum contribution of OCDD on a mass basis was 97.71%, while on a TEQ basis, OCDD contributed a more modest 38.8% in this same sample.

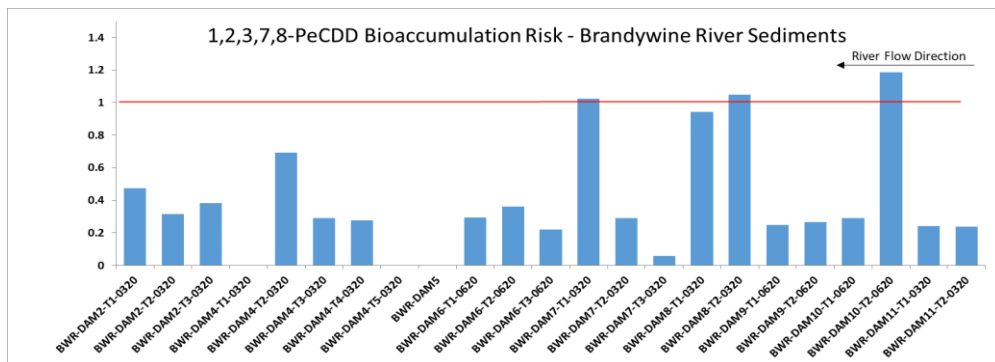


Equilibrium partitioning calculations were again performed to assess potential toxicity of dioxin and furan compound to benthic aquatic life. The overall approach mirrors the method described above for PCBs (Fuchsman et al., 2006) but was adapted here for dioxins and furans. The idea is to predict an organic carbon normalized sediment concentration in equilibrium with a porewater concentration set equal to the applicable aquatic life protection criterion. The resulting SQB is then compared to actual organic normalized field data for the contaminant of interest. The comparison is expressed as the ratio of the field data to the criterion, where the ratio for acute effects is referred to as acute toxic units (T.U.<sub>a</sub>) and the ratio for chronic effects is referred to as chronic toxic units (T.U.<sub>c</sub>). T.U.<sub>a</sub> and T.U.<sub>c</sub> values greater than 1 indicate that the predicted exposure



concentration exceeds the acute and chronic criteria, respectively. In usual circumstances, acute and chronic aquatic life criteria would be taken from Delaware's Surface Water Quality Standards (DNREC, 2011) or from EPA's recommended water quality criteria (USEPA, 2002). Aquatic life criteria for dioxins and furans do not exist in either of those documents. However, a close examination of EPA's Ambient Water Quality Criteria for 2,3,7,8-tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin (EPA, 1984) indicates that acute values for some freshwater aquatic species are  $>1.0 \mu\text{g/L}$ ; some chronic values are  $<0.01 \mu\text{g/L}$ ; and the chronic value for rainbow trout is  $<0.001 \mu\text{g/L}$ . Although this information was insufficient to allow USEPA to develop national criteria, it does provide a rough estimate of the aquatic toxicity of the specific compound 2,3,7,8-TCDD. To that end, this analysis assumes that the acute toxicity of 2,3,7,8-TCDD to aquatic life may occur at exposure concentrations of  $1 \mu\text{g/L}$ , while chronic toxicity may occur at an exposure concentration of  $0.001 \mu\text{g/L}$ . Results of the assessment indicate that T.U.<sub>a</sub> and T.U.<sub>c</sub> values are orders of magnitude less than 1, and therefore the presence of 2,3,7,8-TCDD specifically is not expected to cause acute or chronic aquatic life toxicity to benthic organisms living in and on the Brandywine River sediments.

Another part of the assessment involved evaluating the potential for certain dioxins in the sediments to bioaccumulate in the aquatic food chain & contribute to human health impacts related to fish consumption from the Brandywine River. As previously discussed, the approach involved comparing organic carbon normalized dioxin concentrations in the sediments to a BBSQC that was back calculated from an acceptable fish tissue concentration (Greene, 1997). Again, the results are expressed as a ratio of the field concentration to the criterion with ratios greater than 1 indicating an increased likelihood of bioaccumulation in fish along with an increased risk to consumers of those fish. This part of the assessment focused on 3 particular dioxin compounds, OCDD and 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD since they are the two most dominant dioxin and furan compounds in the Brandywine River sediments, and 1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD since it is generally the most prominent dioxin and furan compound in fish on a TEQ basis (Greene, 2008, 2009 and 2016a). The assessment for Brandywine River sediments indicates that OCDD and 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD risk from the sediments is low and not of major concern. Risk from 1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD, however, is predicted to be slightly greater. The organic carbon normalized concentration of 1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD in the sediment is near or slightly greater than BBSQC calculated to prevent health risk to people who may consume the fish (see toxic unit plot below) at several locations, specifically at Dam 7 Transect 1 (T.U.=1.02), Dam 8 Transects 1 (T.U.=0.94) and 2 (T.U.=1.05), and Dam 10 Transect 2 (T.U.=1.19).



This finding is tempered however by the fact that the reported concentration of 1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD at 20 of the 22 sampling sites was "J-qualified", meaning that the concentration fell between the MDL and the practical quantitation limit (PQL) and hence the concentration is only an estimate at those stations. Concentrations at the other two sites were "U-qualified," meaning that concentrations were not detected at all above the MDL. This aside, it is possible that 1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD is contributing to bioaccumulation risk and therefore human health risk related to fish consumption. Understanding that direct measurements are the best way to verify predictions, comparison of dioxin and furan results from this assessment to the most recent DNREC fish contaminant monitoring program data was performed. The most recent data, collected in 2015 for fish in the non-tidal Brandywine River, indicated that dioxins and furans (as TEQs) exceed regulatory thresholds for fish consumption in 2 of 4 composite samples (Greene, 2016a). As a result, there is a fish advisory in place, which includes dioxins and furans, to deter excessive fish consumption from the non-tidal Brandywine River.

As with other contaminants in this study, the human health assessment was expanded to include the potential risk from both consuming fish and drinking water from the Brandywine River. The assessment focused on OCDD, 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD and 1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD for the same reasons stated above. Results predicted that all 22 sample locations would exceed the surface water quality criterion of  $5.0 \text{ E}^{-9} \mu\text{g/L}$  (ppb) for 2,3,7,8-TCDD (as TEQs). Toxic units ranged from 4.5 at Dam 7 Transect 1 to 91.6 at Dam 4, Transect 1. The conservative assumptions that predicted porewater concentrations are in equilibrium with surface water applies, and that chemical concentrations are the same in sediment porewater and overlying surface water apply here. Again, the assumption is highly unlikely. Upon review of surface water data from samples collected in the Brandywine River in 2015, it appears that measured surface water concentrations of dioxins/furans were one to two orders of magnitude less than porewater concentrations predicted in this assessment. This indicates that diffusion from the sediments into the water column is most likely occurring, and therefore dilution from overlying surface water is also occurring. In addition, comparison of predicted porewater concentrations of the selected dioxins (as TEQs) to the USEPA established drinking water Maximum Contaminant Level for dioxin (2,3,7,8 TCDD) (USEPA, 2009) indicates no exceedances. In fact, predicted concentrations are orders of magnitude less than the drinking water MCL. Therefore, the majority of the risk associated with the applicable criterion appears to be based upon the potential accumulation of dioxins/furans into the bodies of fish that are subsequently consumed by humans.

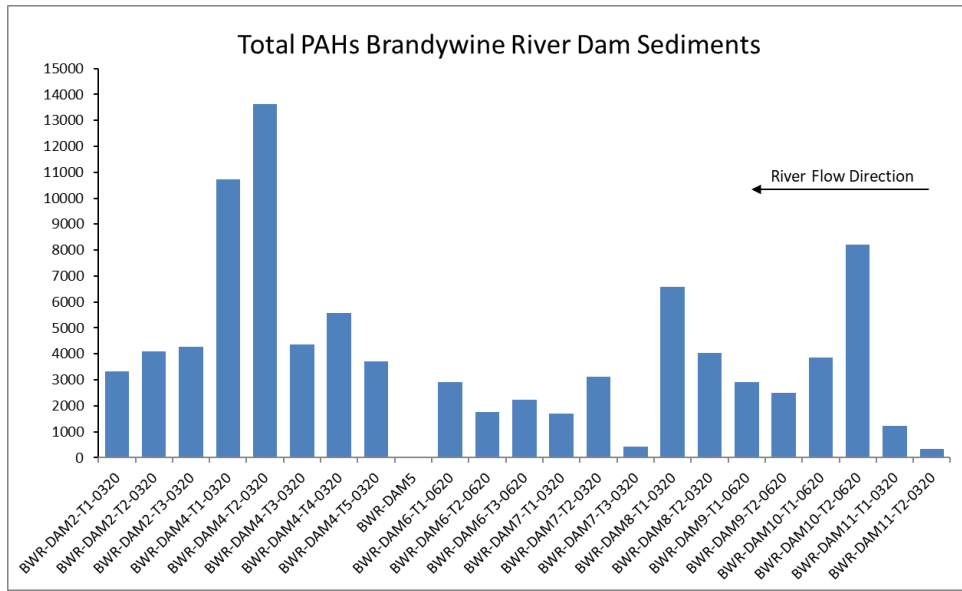
Finally, a comparison of total dioxin and furan TEQ concentrations in the sediment samples to DNREC-RS Soil Screening Levels (DNREC, 2013) was conducted to evaluate whether concentrations in sediment would pose a risk to human health if sediment were excavated/removed, dewatered, and deposited in an upland setting (data summarized in Table 3-4). Here, human exposure is based primarily upon incidental ingestion and inhalation. Total dioxin and furan TEQs ranged from 1.48 parts per trillion (ppt) at Dam 4 Transect 5, to 38.85 ppt at Dam 7 Transect 1. The screening value for 2,3,7,8-TCDD (as TEQs) is 4.8 ppt. Exceedances ranged from 5.05 ppt to 38.85 ppt and occurred at 13 of the

22 sample locations. Since the criteria used for this comparison were developed as screening levels, further evaluation is necessary to determine whether the concentrations represent a risk under HSCA regulations. Utilizing the maximum concentration detected in any sample, and therefore the most conservative value for assessment of risk, the RAIS online risk calculator indicated that an increase in human health risk from contact with sediments is not expected under the "recreator use scenario," "excavation worker scenario" or "residential use" scenario.

More detailed information regarding the approach used for this assessment and its results is included in the BWR\_2020\_DxF\_Final spreadsheet, included in Appendix C. RAIS calculations are included in Appendix D.

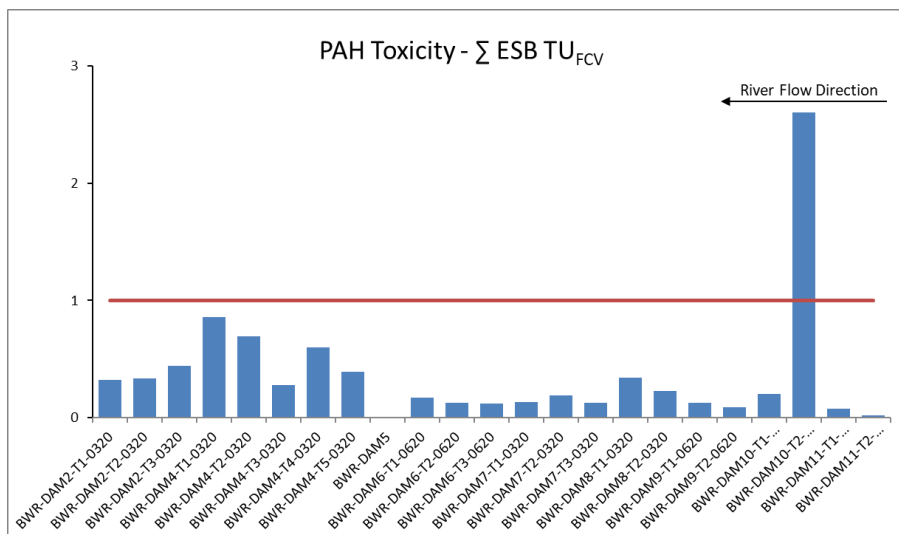
### 3.2.5 Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon (PAH) Assessment

Total PAHs were detected in each of the samples collected, at concentrations between 349.3 ppb and 13,628 ppb. The plot below shows the distribution of total PAHs across the study area.



The approach used to assess potential toxicity to benthic aquatic life from PAH mixtures in sediments was to compare organic carbon normalized field data for individual parent and alkylated PAH compounds to equilibrium partitioning sediment benchmarks (ESBs) (Burgess, et. al., 2013). ESBs for (PAHs) were derived based on EqP and are expressed on an organic carbon basis. ESBs for 34 parent and alkylated PAH compounds were taken directly from Burgess et.al. (2013). As with other compounds assessed in this report, the comparisons are expressed as the ratio of the organic carbon normalized field result for each parent and alkylated PAH compound to the associated ESB for those same compounds. Per Burgess et.al. (2013), the individual ratios are summed for each sample and expressed as toxic units ( $\sum$  ESB TU<sub>FCV</sub>). The "FCV" subscript is an abbreviation for

final chronic value, reflecting the intent of the ESB to protect benthic aquatic life against longer term chronic effects as opposed to shorter term acute effects. Toxicity units greater than 1 indicate that porewater exposure concentrations may be high enough to cause toxicity to benthic organisms. Results, shown below, indicated that the largest chronic toxicity unit value calculated was 2.60 at Dam 10 Transect 2, which is greater than 1, thereby indicating that chronic toxicity due to PAHs is possible at this location.



Porewater concentrations were estimated for additional individual PAHs for comparison to Delaware human health water quality criteria for fish and water ingestion (DNREC, 2011), since the Brandywine River is used as a drinking water source for the City of Wilmington. The method involved predicting the concentration of each PAH compound in the sediment porewater using EqP principles (Di Toro, 1991; Di Toro, 2000a; Di Toro, 2000b; USEPA, 2003). Three individual PAH compounds were estimated to be above referenced water quality criteria in Brandywine River sediments. Again, a toxic unit approach was used to determine the magnitude of any exceedance of criteria. A toxic unit greater than one indicates that toxic impacts are possible. Toxic units greater than 1 were calculated for benzo(a)anthracene at Dam #2, Dam #4 and Dam #10. Toxic unit values ranged from 1.36 at Dam 4 Transect 5 to 14.2 at Dam 2 Transect 3. In addition, toxic units greater than 1 were calculated for benzo(b)fluoranthene at Dam #2 and Dam #10. Toxic unit values ranged from 1.96 at Dam 10 Transect 2 to 2.03 at Dam 2 Transect 3. Finally, toxic units greater than 1 were calculated for benzo(a)pyrene at every dam samples except Dam #11, where the value was less than 1. Toxic unit values ranged from 1.04 at Dam 7 Transect 2 to 31.8 at Dam 2 Transect 3. The conservative assumption that predicted porewater concentrations are in equilibrium with surface water and that chemical concentrations are the same in sediment porewater and overlying surface water applies. That is highly unlikely in this case. Examining the data for benzo(a)pyrene specifically, none of the predicted porewater concentrations exceed the drinking water MCL for protection of human health (USEPA, 2009). Therefore, the majority of the risk associated with the applicable criterion (and therefore the number of exceedances of the criterion) appears more heavily based upon the potential accumulation of PAHs into the bodies of fish that are subsequently consumed by humans. Understanding that direct measurements

are the best way to verify predictions, a comparison of Brandywine River PAH data in fish tissue from the most recent DNREC fish contaminant monitoring program sampling was performed. The most recent data, collected in 2015 for fish in the non-tidal Brandywine River, indicates that PAHs (specifically benzo(a)pyrene TEQs) do not exceed regulatory thresholds for fish consumption (Greene, 2016a). Therefore, although potential impacts to human health are predicted based upon the conservative approach used, direct measurement of PAHs in fish tissue as compared to health based criteria demonstrate that they are not accumulating in Brandywine River fish at concentrations that would cause impact to humans.

Finally, in order to evaluate the potential risk to humans if sediment were excavated/removed, dewatered, and deposited in an upland setting, concentrations of PAHs in sediment samples were compared to the DNREC-RS Soil Screening Value for protection of human health (DNREC, 2013). Here, human exposure is based primarily upon incidental ingestion and inhalation. As shown in Table 3-5, benzo(a)pyrene was the only compound detected at concentrations exceeding its screening level. Exceedances ranged from 260 ppb to 600 ppb (screening level is 240 ppb) and occurred at 8 of the 22 sample locations. Since the criteria used for this comparison were developed as screening levels, further evaluation is necessary to determine whether the concentrations represent a risk under HSCA regulations. Utilizing the maximum concentration detected in any sample, and therefore most conservative value for assessment of risk, the RAIS online risk calculator indicated that human health risk from contact with sediments is not expected under the "recreator use scenario," "excavation worker scenario" or "residential use" scenario.

More detailed information regarding the approach used for this assessment and its results is included in the BWR\_2020\_PAH\_Final spreadsheet, included in Appendix C. RAIS calculations are included in Appendix D.

### **3.2.6 Pesticide Assessment**

Two pesticides were detected in the Brandywine River dam sediment samples at concentrations that exceeded their associated laboratory method detection limit, including 4,4-DDE at Dam 8 Transect 1 (3.8 ppb) and 4,4-DDT at Dam 2 Transect 1 (4.1 ppb). Over 90% (20 out of 22 stations) of the results were 'non-detected' for all pesticides tested. And of those two stations with detections, only one individual pesticide had a reportable concentration in each sample.

The approach to assess potential toxicity to benthic aquatic life from organochlorine pesticides in sediments was to utilize EqP calculations to predict the concentration of the contaminant in the porewater. This is done by dividing the reported bulk sediment concentration of the contaminant by a calculated sediment-water partition coefficient. The resulting estimated porewater concentration is then compared to Delaware's acute and chronic aquatic life criteria (DNREC, 2011). Results of the comparisons are expressed as the ratio of the predicted exposure concentration in the sediment porewater to the applicable acute and chronic aquatic life criteria. The ratio using the acute criterion is

referred to as acute toxic units (T.U.<sub>a</sub>). The ratio using the chronic criterion is referred to as chronic toxic units (T.U.<sub>c</sub>). Toxic unit values greater than 1 indicate that the predicted exposure concentration exceeds the associated criterion and that there is an increased likelihood of impact to benthic aquatic life.

Results of the comparison indicate that acute toxicity is not predicted at either of the locations where pesticides were detected. Chronic toxicity is, however, predicted at both transect locations. T.U.<sub>c</sub> were calculated to be 3.8 for DDE at Dam 8 Transect 1 and 4.1 for DDT at Dam 2 Transect 1. It is important to recognize that the chronic aquatic life criterion of 0.001 µg/L used for DDT, DDD, and DDE is based on a methodology that USEPA no longer supports (the Tissue Residue Value approach). Although these criteria were used for this assessment, there is good reason to believe that they significantly overstate the risk of chronic toxicity to aquatic life by up to 100 times. This metric was derived by dividing the acute toxicity criterion for DDT, DDD and DDE (1.1 µg/L) by a conservative yet reasonable acute to chronic ratio of 10. This provides an alternative estimate of the chronic toxicity of DDT, DDD and DDE of 0.11 µg/L, which is 110 times greater than the outdated chronic criterion of 0.001 µg/L. Using the alternative chronic criterion, chronic toxic units fall to 0.04 at Dam 2 Transect 1 and 0.06 at Dam 8 Transect 1 (both less than 1).

Predicted porewater concentrations were also compared to Delaware human health water quality criteria for fish and water ingestion, since the Brandywine River is used as a drinking water source for the City of Wilmington (DNREC, 2011). Pesticide compounds in porewater were estimated to be above the referenced criteria. Again, a toxic unit approach was used to determine the magnitude of any exceedance of criteria. Toxic units greater than 1 were calculated for DDT at Dam 2 Transect 1 (T.U.=20.3) and for DDE at Dam 8 Transect 1 (T.U.=30.5). Note that the human health criterion for DDT and its metabolites (DDE and DDD) is the same for just fish ingestion as it is for ingestion of both fish and water. Therefore, the potential for the pesticides detected in the sediments to bioaccumulate in the aquatic food web and contribute to fish contamination in the Brandywine River was further assessed. As with some other compounds, the approach involved comparing organic carbon normalized concentrations in the sediments to a BBSQC that was back calculated from an acceptable fish tissue concentration (Greene, 1997). Again, the results are expressed as a ratio of the organic carbon normalized sediment concentration to the criterion with ratios greater than 1 indicating an increased likelihood of bioaccumulation in fish along with an increased risk to consumers of those fish. Organochlorine pesticide results from both samples were less than the calculated BBSQC (toxic units less than 1), indicating that the bioaccumulation risk is low.

Concerning the apparent potential for human health impacts from fish and water ingestion, this assessment conservatively assumes that predicted concentrations in sediment porewater are in equilibrium with surface water, and that concentrations in surface water and porewater are equal. Review of 2015 surface water data for chlorinated pesticides indicates that this assumption is unlikely. Upon review of surface water data from samples collected in the Brandywine River in 2015, it appears that measured surface water concentrations of DDT and DDE were approximately two orders of magnitude less

than porewater concentrations predicted in this assessment. This indicates that diffusion from the sediments into the water column is most likely occurring, and therefore dilution from overlying surface water is also occurring. There is not currently an MCL for DDT or DDE for comparison to drinking water standards.

To validate the predicted results, pesticide data from the most recent DNREC fish contaminant monitoring program were reviewed. The most recent data, collected in 2015 from fish in the non-tidal Brandywine River, indicated that organochlorine pesticides (specifically DDT and DDE) do not exceed regulatory thresholds for fish consumption. Therefore, although potential impacts to human health are predicted based upon the conservative approach and criteria used for comparison, direct measurement of pesticides in fish tissue demonstrate that they are not accumulating in Brandywine River fish at concentrations that would cause impact to humans.

Finally, a comparison of pesticide concentrations in the sediment samples to DNREC-RS Soil Screening Levels (DNREC, 2013) was conducted to evaluate whether concentrations of DDT and DDE in sediment would pose a risk to human health if sediment were excavated/removed, dewatered, and deposited in an upland setting. Here, human exposure is based primarily upon incidental ingestion and inhalation. As shown in Table 3-6, none of the pesticide results exceeded their applicable soil screening levels.

More detailed information regarding the approach used for this assessment and its results is included in the BWR\_2020\_Pesticide\_Final spreadsheet included in Appendix C.

### **3.2.7 Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Assessment**

PFAS are a large and complex class of anthropogenic compounds whose prevalence in the environment are an emerging, worldwide priority in environmental and human health (ITRC, 2020). Because of this, and because such little data exists regarding PFAS in Delaware, any information related to its magnitude and distribution in the environment is valuable. DNREC viewed the Brandywine River Dam Sediment Assessment as an opportunity to collect some information. Therefore, the Transect 1 composite sample at each dam location was analyzed for PFAS compounds in addition to the others evaluated above. PFAS compounds were detected using USEPA Method 537 (Modified) at each of the transect location sampled during this assessment.

Because the science is still advancing with regards to toxic effects of PFAS compounds to both human and ecological receptors, it is difficult to put detected concentrations into the context of risk. In fact, there are currently only a few states in the country that have any specific criteria related to PFAS compounds, and analytical methods and compound lists are continuously developing. In most cases, the focus has been on human health impacts from drinking water containing PFAS, and in some cases from consuming PFAS impacted fish (fish consumption advisory levels). Peer reviewed studies indicate that exposure to perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA) and perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS) over certain levels may result in adverse health effects (USEPA, 2020). Currently,

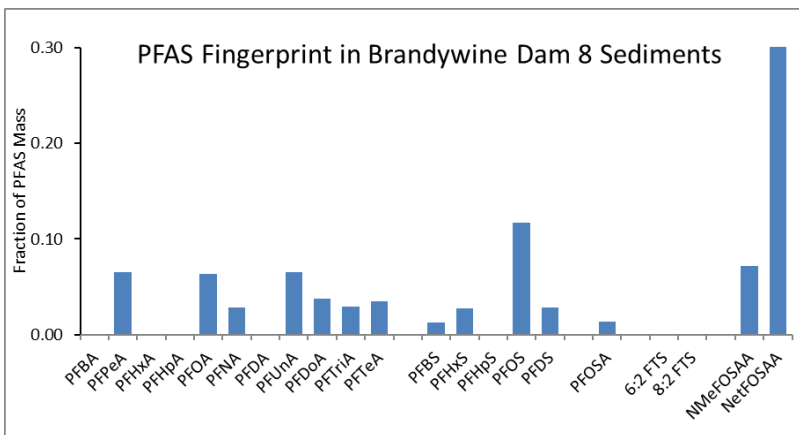
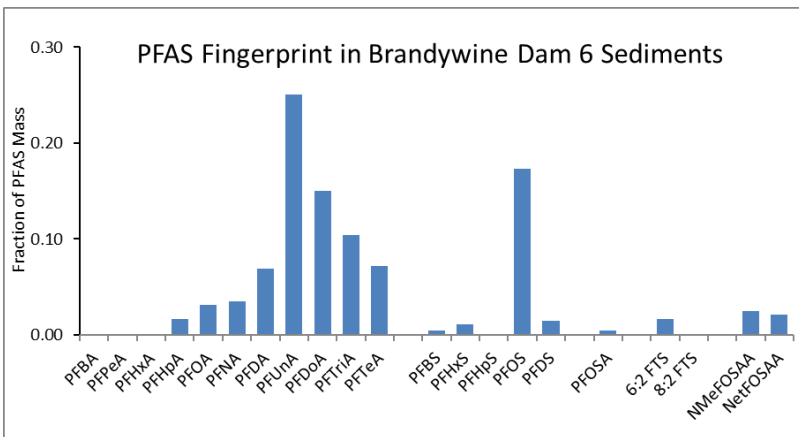
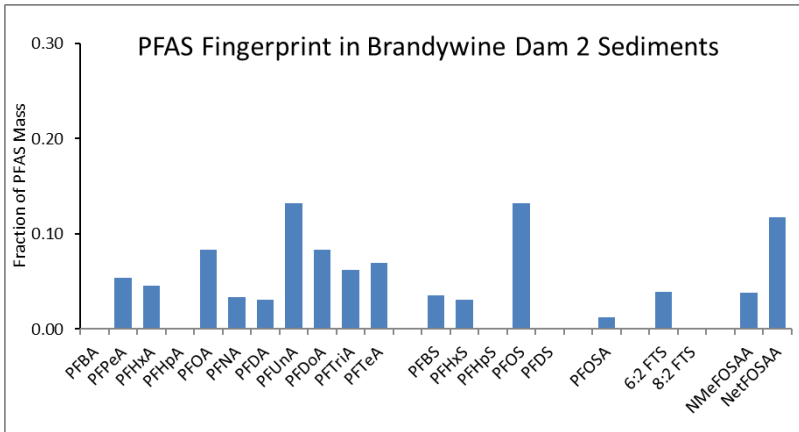
EPA has established a Drinking Water Health Advisory for two PFAS compounds, PFOA and PFOS, of 70 parts per trillion (ppt), separate or combined (USEPA, 2016a & 2016b).

To understand whether PFAS compounds present in Brandywine River sediment samples are elevated enough to cause an impact to drinking water, data from the City of Wilmington's most recent (2019) Water Quality Report was reviewed. According to Table 3 of the report, PFBS, PFHpA, PFHxA, PFNA, PFOS and PFOA were detected at the intake upstream of Dam #2 at concentrations ranging from 2.3 parts per trillion (ppt)(PFBS) to 8.15 ppt (PFOA). PFOS was detected in the water sample at a concentration of 3.35 ppt. Both PFOA and PFOS concentrations are below the USEPA Health Advisory Level of 70 ppt (individual or combined).

Aside from the USEPA Health Advisory Level for drinking water, the only other criteria that DNREC has established/adopted to date is for PFOA and PFOS in soil. DNREC-RS soil screening values are generally adopted from USEPA soil screening values (DNREC, 2013), and currently include a screening value of 16 mg/kg (ppm) PFOA and 6 mg/kg (ppm) PFOS. Comparison of sediment data to these criteria are applicable if sediment is excavated/removed, dewatered, and deposited in an upland setting. As shown in Table 3-7, the concentrations of PFOA and PFOS detected in the Brandywine River dam sediments are several orders of magnitude less than the DNREC-RS human health soil Screening Levels.

In lieu of any additional human health or ecological criteria for which to compare results, the data collected from the Brandywine River dam sediments were organized and plotted based upon carbon chain length, and functional group (carboxylic acids, sulfonic acids, sulfonamides, etc.). Fingerprints, or mass contributions of each specific compound, were also calculated and plotted in a similar way to other compounds assessed during this study in order to determine if there were any trends that could be identified, and to further help understand the distribution of PFAS compounds in the environment. Several fingerprint examples are provided below to show the variation in results. No conclusions could be drawn at this time regarding trends through comparison of fingerprints.





## **4 Conclusions**

Conclusions presented below only take potential toxicity to benthic aquatic life and human health into account. Assessment or consideration should be further given to impacts to aquatic life habitat that might be expected from the volume of sediment or from the geophysical characteristics of sediment released during dam modification, removal or failure. In addition, spatial distribution of data collected in this study indicate that there are certain areas of greater impact than others, even if toxicity is not predicted. Evaluation should be made at the time of specific project planning/implementation to determine if a benefit to the ecosystem as a whole could be accomplished as a result of sediment removal activities, and whether those activities would be cost effective. Positive results towards overall ecosystem recovery can be obtained through targeted actions.

Finally, the results provided below, with the exception of an example provided for PAHs, also do not consider the mixing of sediment from different transects at any dam location as a result of dam modification, removal or failure. This mixing would almost certainly lower the estimated overall risks (per dam location) that were identified for individual dam transects.

### **4.1 Sediment Volume**

The sediment volumes calculated and reported in Table 3-2 do not necessarily represent the sediment load that will be mobilized through dam modification, removal or failure. Field observations and probe data collected during sampling indicated that significantly less sediment exists within the central portions of the river as compared to areas adjacent to the banks of the river. As such, the calculated sediment volumes are highly dependent upon the thickness of sediment along the banks of the Brandywine River. This is highlighted by the results for Dam #9, which has the lowest reported dam height of 2 feet. Method 1 used in the assessment, which should have resulted in a gross overestimate, resulted in a lower estimate of sediment volume than the estimates based upon field collected data. This discrepancy appears to be due to the ability to advance a probe to a depth of seven feet along the bank. The amount of sediment that will become mobilized during dam modification, removal or failure, however, will depend on the design of any modifications and/or the extent of removal or failure.

### **4.2 Metals**

Despite the presence of metals in the samples, acute toxicity to aquatic life due to divalent metals is not expected. Data suggests that there is slight potential for chronic toxicity due to divalent metals at nine of the composited transect locations. However, as noted in the assessment summary above, the portion of the modeled risk due to cadmium may be overstated, which would make any chronic toxicity to benthic aquatic life less likely. Further, the distribution of IWBU values is relatively consistent from Dam 2 to Dam 11. Therefore, any release of sediment and associated porewater during dam modification, removal or failure is not likely to increase the risk of toxicity as compared to its current state.

In addition, although conservative assessment methods predicted the potential for human health impact due to arsenic and thallium from drinking water and eating fish from the Brandywine River, direct measurement of surface water by the City of Wilmington at the surface water intake to their water supply system verified that metals concentrations in the surface water are much less than predicted concentrations (i.e. model assumptions are false and dilution is taking place between sediment porewater and overlying surface water). Therefore, unacceptable human health risk due to metals in the sediment is not expected. As a result of the assessment conducted, and based on fate and transport considerations, the concentration of metals dissolved in the water column during dam modification, removal or failure is expected to be no greater than the dissolved concentrations in the porewater prior to any activity. Therefore, the overall effect of sediment release, planned or unplanned, is not expected to be any greater than it is currently.

Last, human health risk associated with incidental ingestion of metals in sediment from excavation work, trespassing, or residential re-use is not anticipated.

### **4.3 Mercury**

Although mercury was detected in all of the Brandywine Dam sediment samples collected, neither acute nor chronic toxicity to benthic aquatic life was predicted.

Estimated porewater concentrations at one sample (Dam 8 Transect 2) slightly exceeded the calculated water quality target derived to protect humans from eating fish with elevated mercury concentrations. The remaining results were between 2 and 25 times lower than the calculated water quality target. As a result, and considering the conservative model assumptions, low to no overall toxicity due to bioaccumulation of mercury is expected. In addition, no fish advisories currently exist due to mercury within the non-tidal Brandywine River.

Last, human health risk associated with incidental ingestion of mercury in sediment is not anticipated.

### **4.4 PCBs**

PCBs were detected in one sediment transect sample (Dam 4 Transect 1) at a concentration exceeding the method detection limit of EPA Method 680. Results of the assessment conducted indicate that the presence of PCBs is not expected to cause toxicity to benthic aquatic life.

Impacts to human health from PCBs are not expected from drinking Brandywine River water; however, there appears to be potential for PCBs to bioaccumulate in fish which are then consumed by humans. Review of available data verified the assumption that, at least for PCBs, estimated porewater concentrations are generally in equilibrium with and are equal to surface water concentrations. As a result, any removal of PCB mass would represent a net benefit to the system. Further, and as previously noted, PCBs are

the main risk driver for fish consumption advisories in the non-tidal Brandywine River, therefore some exposure and bioaccumulation are occurring in fish. It is concluded, based upon results of this study, that there are dissolved PCBs in sediment porewater and surface water that collectively contribute to some level of bioaccumulation. Currently, a fish advisory exists in the non-tidal Brandywine River to limit human health impacts through this exposure pathway.

Based upon field observations (and probing data) at the Dam 4 Transect 1 location, there was little sediment in the central portion of the channel, and therefore sediment volume was limited to bank deposits. In addition, a Hazardous Substance Cleanup Act (HSCA) regulated Voluntary Cleanup Program site is located on the west bank of the Brandywine River at Dam 4, and PCB removal has occurred in relation to that site (see Section 4.3.1 below). The study results indicate that the presence of elevated PCB concentrations appears to be highly localized to this one location and should not contribute heavily to overall human health risk. PCBs dissolved in the water column during dam modification, removal, or failure is expected to be no greater than the dissolved concentrations in the porewater prior to dam removal, modification or failure. As a result, no increase in risk above what currently exists is expected, and institutional controls (fish advisories) are in place to limit any resulting human exposure.

Last, human health risk associated with incidental ingestion of PCBs in sediment is not anticipated.

#### **4.4.1 Former PCB Source at Dam 4**

There is a known former source of PCBs related to a HSCA site adjacent to Dam 4. The Former Wilmington Piece Dye Site/Bancroft Mills Site (DE-1304/DE-1695) is a 12-acre site that straddles Dam 4 on the west bank of the Brandywine River (also known as Rockford Falls Lower Parcel or The Falls). During a Remedial Investigation (RI) in 2016, total PCBs were reported at a concentration of 5.3 µg/kg in a sediment sample, and at a concentration of 237.6 µg/kg in the sample's duplicate (quality control sample). In addition, PCBs were detected in a soil sample collected during the RI near the location of the sediment sample and its duplicate.

A sediment removal action, overseen by DNREC-RS, took place to address the high concentration of PCBs discovered in sediment during the 2016 investigation. Very little sediment volume was found in the area and hand removal was required. A total of 5 gallons of PCB impacted sediment was removed. The overall lack of sediment in this portion of the Brandywine River was again confirmed during the 2020 sampling activities.

Subsequent evaluation of data collected in 2020 and comparison to 1997 and 2016 data indicates that there may be additional sources of PCBs. A summary of the subsequent evaluation can be found in Appendix E. More information regarding the HSCA investigation can be found through the Delaware Environmental Navigator (<https://www.nav.dnrec.delaware.gov/DEN3/>).

## 4.5 Dioxins and Furans

Dioxins and furans are present in the sediments of the Brandywine River. Of the dioxin and furan compounds present, OCDD dominates on a weight percentage basis, a finding which is consistent with sediments throughout the region and the country. OCDD is primarily derived from combustion sources, which are plentiful both near and far. Despite the presence of dioxin and furan compounds in the sediments, toxicity to benthic aquatic life is not expected, although there is uncertainty in this conclusion since aquatic toxicity information for these compounds is somewhat sparse. Review of TEQ fingerprints shows similar patterns between transect locations and dams, with a few exceptions.

With regard to potential human health impacts, the presence of certain dioxins, specifically 1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD, in the sediments of the Brandywine River poses a slightly elevated risk through the transfer of these chemicals from the sediments to fish and then to people who consume the fish at 4 of the 22 sample locations (transects). This prediction is supported by exceedances of fish tissue screening levels in samples collected from the non-tidal Brandywine River in 2015. Actual human exposure through this pathway is expected to be reduced because there is already a fish consumption advisory in place for the non-tidal Brandywine River. Risk related to human exposure via drinking water AND fish consumption was predicted based upon conservative model assumptions. However, upon further evaluation, exposure from drinking water, by itself, is not expected. Nevertheless, there are areas of the Brandywine River identified during this sediment evaluation that may contribute more to 1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD bioaccumulation in fish than other areas. Even though the potential for increased risk is relatively low at these locations, any removal of contaminant mass from the system would likely result in a net benefit from an exposure standpoint and should be considered during planning activities for dam modification or removal at those locations. However, based on fate and transport considerations, the concentration of dioxins and furans dissolved in the water column during dam modification, removal or failure is expected to be no greater than the dissolved concentrations in the porewater prior to any activity. Therefore, the overall effect of sediment release, planned or unplanned, is not expected to be any greater than it is already.

Last, human health risk associated with incidental ingestion of dioxin and furan compounds in sediment from excavation work, trespassing, or residential re-use is not anticipated.

## 4.6 PAHs

Overall, potential chronic toxicity to aquatic life from PAHs was observed for one sample (Dam 10 Transect 2). This assessment assumes, conservatively, that predicted concentrations in sediment porewater are in equilibrium with surface water. Further, the sediment samples collected from Dam 10 only represent the conditions on the western side of the river. Additionally, careful review of the data indicate that the composite sample collected at Dam 10 Transect 2 has the lowest reported concentration of total organic carbon of all samples collected. Organic carbon plays an important role in the bioavailability of many organic compounds, including PAHs. Note from the plots shown

above that total PAH concentrations are higher at Dam 4 Transect 1 and Dam 4 Transect 2, but toxicity from PAHs is expected to be less than was predicted for Dam 10 Transect 2 (as shown by the sum of toxic units). TOC content at Dam 4 Transect 1 and Dam 4 transect 2 was measured at 1.6% and 2.6%, respectively. In contrast, the TOC content in the Dam 10 Transect 2 sample was measured at 0.4%. As an additional exercise, the TOC content was averaged between the two composited samples collected at Dam 10 to represent a mixing of the material through dam modification, removal, or failure. The same analysis was done to determine the sum of toxic units for the 34 reported PAHs (as described above) for the Dam 10 Transect 2 sample. Using an average TOC content of 1.4%, the resulting sum of toxic units was calculated to be 0.73, which is less than one. Additional sampling across the entirety of the river at Dam #10, or confirmation of TOC content would help to refine this assessment.

Potential impacts to human health from exposure to benzo(a)pyrene were predicted at almost every location sampled. Potential human health impacts were predicted from benzo(a)anthracene and benzo(b)fluoranthene at several of the locations sampled, as well. Further data analysis showed that assumptions used in the assessment of human health impacts were overly conservative. Predicted PAH concentrations in porewater were below applicable drinking water standards, and review of actual fish tissue data from samples collected in the non-tidal Brandywine River showed that bioaccumulation of PAHs is not occurring to an unacceptable degree.

As a result of the assessment conducted, and based on fate and transport considerations, the concentration of PAHs dissolved in the water column during dam modification, removal or failure is expected to be no greater than the dissolved concentrations in the porewater prior to any activity. Therefore, the overall effect of sediment release, planned or unplanned, is not expected to be any greater than it is currently.

Last, human health risk associated with incidental ingestion of PAH compounds in sediment from excavation work, trespassing, or residential re-use is not anticipated.

#### **4.7 Pesticides**

Organochlorine pesticides were not frequently detected in Brandywine River sediments. Concentrations of detected pesticides at Dam 2 Transect 1 and Dam 8 Transect 1 are not high enough to cause acute toxicity to aquatic life. However, depending on what criteria are used, there may be some chronic toxicity to benthic aquatic life at the two transect locations. Also, recall that the transect samples were collected as both horizontal and vertical composites, and that no other pesticides were detected in other transect samples. As stated above, these assessment results don't consider the mixing of sediment from different transects as a result of dam modification, removal, or failure.

Pesticide compounds in porewater were estimated to be above the referenced human health criteria at the same two locations specified above. No drinking water MCL exists for the pesticides detected, however more refined assessment and review of actual

fish tissue data from samples collected in the non-tidal Brandywine River showed that bioaccumulation of pesticides is not occurring to an unacceptable degree.

As a result of the assessment conducted, and based on fate and transport considerations, the concentration of pesticides dissolved in the water column during dam modification, removal or failure is expected to be no greater than the dissolved concentrations in the porewater prior to any activity. Therefore, effects from the release of sediments through dam modification, removal or failure is not expected.

Last, human health risk associated with incidental ingestion of pesticides in sediment from excavation work, trespassing, or residential re-use is not anticipated.

#### **4.8 PFAS**

PFAS compounds were detected in all of the samples collected during this study. Due to the fact that Delaware/USEPA have not developed criteria for protection of aquatic life that are exposed to this class of chemicals, no conclusions can be made at this time.

With regards to human health, the only appropriate criteria available are for two compounds in drinking water and for two compounds in soil (PFOA and PFOS). Direct measurement of surface water by the City of Wilmington at the surface water intake to their water supply system verified that PFAS chemicals are present in the surface water. However, concentrations do not exceed the USEPA Health Advisory Level. Further, concentrations of PFOA and PFOS detected in sediment are not expected to cause human health risk associated with incidental ingestion from excavation work, trespassing, or residential re-use.

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# TABLES

Table 3-3 Inorganic Results – Brandywine River Dam Sediments

Analyte Name	Units	Dam 2 Transect 1	Dam 2 Transect 2	Dam 2 Transect 3	Dam 4 Transect 1	Dam 4 Transect 2	Dam 4 Transect 3	Dam 4 Transect 4	Dam 4 Transect 5	DNREC Soil Screening Value (Human Health)
Aluminum	mg/kg	10,800	10,600	10,200	14,300	16,800	12,400	10,300	12,000	51,200
Antimony	mg/kg	0.37 (U)	0.36 (U)	0.34 (U)	0.47 (U)	0.43 (U)	0.51 (U)	0.41 (U)	0.44 (U)	3.1
Arsenic	mg/kg	2.4	2.2	2.9	3.4	4.2	2.2	2.1	2.7	11
Barium	mg/kg	86.1	78.4	86.8	141	152	116	94.2	109	1,500
Beryllium	mg/kg	0.45 (J)	0.32 (J)	0.46 (J)	0.58 (J)	0.77	0.45 (J)	0.42 (J)	0.50 (J)	16
Cadmium	mg/kg	0.43 (U)	0.42 (U)	0.39 (U)	0.54 (U)	0.50 (U)	0.58 (U)	0.47 (U)	0.51 (U)	7.1
Calcium	mg/kg	1,220	1,630	915	2,840	1,990	2,450	1,940	2,940	NS
Chromium	mg/kg	22.9	25.0	21.8	32.7	46.4	32.2	27.7	29.3	214
Cobalt	mg/kg	7.2	8.0	7.0	12.1	12.3	10.2	9.0	10.7	34
Copper	mg/kg	24.8	23.4	66.0	36.1	42.4	25.0	29.8	26.7	310
Iron	mg/kg	15,600	19,000	15,300	23,200	24,500	21,800	18,500	21,200	74,767
Lead	mg/kg	31.3	38.5	50.3	44.4	90.2	34.3	25.5	33.1	400
Magnesium	mg/kg	2,400	2,700	2,230	4,290	3,920	3,830	3,290	3,730	NS
Manganese	mg/kg	247	409	197	506	501	361	265	450	2,100
Nickel	mg/kg	21.1	16.4	15.5	31.6	31.6	24.2	20.3	22.3	150
Potassium	mg/kg	1,050	917	893	1,880	1,710	1,670	1,700	1,890	NS
Selenium	mg/kg	0.37 (J)	0.38 (J)	0.38 (J)	0.63 (J)	0.73 (J)	0.68 (J)	0.40 (U)	0.51 (J)	39
Silver	mg/kg	0.79 (U)	0.77 (U)	0.71 (U)	1.0 (U)	0.91 (U)	1.1 (U)	0.86 (U)	0.93 (U)	39
Sodium	mg/kg	138	151	261	181	165	212	125 (J)	159	NS
Thallium	mg/kg	0.16 (U)	0.15 (U)	0.14 (U)	0.20 (U)	<b>0.21 (J)</b>	0.22 (U)	0.17 (U)	0.19 (U)	0.078
Vanadium	mg/kg	29.7	27.6	26.6	36.7	42.4	35.1	33.3	37.5	134
Zinc	mg/kg	74.7	83.2	74.0	128	148	108	86.6	99.0	2,300
<b>Mercury</b>										
Mercury	mg/kg	0.12	0.13	0.26	0.17	0.33	0.12	0.10	0.089	1.1

NOTE: **Bold** values indicate sample concentration is greater than DNREC's Soil Screening Level Value for protection of human health. (U) indicates the compound was analyzed for, but not detected. (J) indicates the result is less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the MDL and the concentration is an approximate value. (NS) indicates that there is No Standard associated with the compound.

Table 3-3 Inorganic Results – Brandywine River Dam Sediments (Continued)

Analyte Name	Units	Dam 6 Transect 1	Dam 6 Transect 2	Dam 6 Transect 3	Dam 7 Transect 1	Dam 7 Transect 2	Dam 7 Transect 3	Dam 8 Transect 1	Dam 8 Transect 2	DNREC Soil Screening Value (Human Health)
Aluminum	mg/kg	14100	10900	11000	18,700	17,100	15,400	20,100	20,800	51,200
Antimony	mg/kg	0.46 (U)	0.39 (U)	0.43 (U)	0.46 (U)	<b>5.5</b>	0.41 (U)	0.55 (U)	0.51 (U)	3.1
Arsenic	mg/kg	3.2	2.4	2.3	4.6	4.1	4.7	5.4	4.7	11
Barium	mg/kg	141	104	104	151	136	54.8	183	180	1,500
Beryllium	mg/kg	0.57 (J)	0.48 (J)	0.51 (J)	0.75	0.66 (J)	0.74	0.93	0.99	16
Cadmium	mg/kg	0.52 (U)	0.45 (U)	0.49 (U)	0.52 (U)	0.56 (U)	0.47 (U)	0.67 (J)	0.59 (U)	7.1
Calcium	mg/kg	4350	6700	2130	1,500	1,460	1,310	2,150	1,700	NS
Chromium	mg/kg	34.1	29.9	29.7	42.7	41.1	36.7	46.1	50.0	214
Cobalt	mg/kg	11.1	9.5	9.7	13.1	12.8	20.6	16.8	15.9	34
Copper	mg/kg	28.0	22.5	21.9	85.0	43.9	20.9	61.0	59.2	310
Iron	mg/kg	23200	18700	18200	29,400	26,800	53,300	32,900	32,400	74,767
Lead	mg/kg	32.2	27.1	24.4	61.0	74.0	11.8	73.0	63.0	400
Magnesium	mg/kg	4010	3440	3450	4,100	4,250	2,810	5,030	4,800	NS
Manganese	mg/kg	586	455	378	324	321	501	752	538	2,100
Nickel	mg/kg	27.6	23.2	22.6	34.3	27.3	17.6	54.3	46.2	150
Potassium	mg/kg	1560	1390	1490	1,630	1,760	843	2,170	2,070	NS
Selenium	mg/kg	0.73 (J)	0.46 (J)	0.58 (J)	0.83 (J)	0.57 (J)	0.57 (J)	0.73 (J)	0.65 (J)	39
Silver	mg/kg	0.96 (U)	0.82 (U)	0.91 (U)	0.96 (U)	1.0 (U)	0.86 (U)	1.2 (U)	1.1 (U)	39
Sodium	mg/kg	130 (J)	142	173	150 (J)	144 (J)	316	109 (J)	99.8 (J)	NS
Thallium	mg/kg	0.19 (U)	0.17 (U)	0.18 (U)	<b>0.23 (J)</b>	0.21 (U)	0.17 (U)	<b>0.29 (J)</b>	<b>0.25 (J)</b>	0.078
Vanadium	mg/kg	36.6	29.0	29.8	49.0	46.5	55.7	47.9	51.8	134
Zinc	mg/kg	119	94.4	93.2	143	121	57.2	180	145	2,300
<b>Mercury</b>										
Mercury	mg/kg	0.07	0.075	0.076	0.19	0.21	0.094	0.50	0.98	1.1
NOTE: <b>Bold</b> values indicate sample concentration is greater than DNREC's Soil Screening Level Value for protection of human health. (U) indicates the compound was analyzed for, but not detected. (J) indicates the result is less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the MDL and the concentration is an approximate value. (NS) indicates that there is No Standard associated with the compound.										

Table 3-3 Inorganic Results – Brandywine River Dam Sediments (Continued)

Analyte Name	Units	Dam 9 Transect 1	Dam 9 Transect 2	Dam 10 Transect 1	Dam 10 Transect 2	Dam 11 Transect 1	Dam 11 Transect 2	DNREC Soil Screening Value (Human Health)
Aluminum	mg/kg	13800	20200	14900	21700	13,800	10,700	51,200
Antimony	mg/kg	0.48 (U)	0.67 (U)	0.42 (U)	0.41 (U)	0.49 (U)	0.37 (U)	3.1
Arsenic	mg/kg	2.9	5.1	3.2	4.6	2.7	1.8	11
Barium	mg/kg	136	207	147	172	96.8	92.8	1,500
Beryllium	mg/kg	0.59 (J)	0.87 (J)	0.69	0.79	0.58 (J)	0.49 (J)	16
Cadmium	mg/kg	0.55 (U)	0.77 (U)	0.48 (U)	0.47 (U)	0.56 (U)	0.43 (U)	7.1
Calcium	mg/kg	2570	4490	3090	2550	1,510	780	NS
Chromium	mg/kg	33.3	45.6	37.2	49.5	31.2	20.5	214
Cobalt	mg/kg	11.3	16.6	12.5	16.3	10.6	9.1	34
Copper	mg/kg	27.1	40.9	29.9	43.0	20.5	13.6	310
Iron	mg/kg	22600	33000	25300	30700	24,400	17,400	74,767
Lead	mg/kg	28.1	45.9	32.5	383	21.5	8.0	400
Magnesium	mg/kg	4220	5890	4710	4710	3,560	2,710	NS
Manganese	mg/kg	442	838	455	514	338	325	2,100
Nickel	mg/kg	26.9	40.8	30.3	32.8	22.3	16.6	150
Potassium	mg/kg	1790	2250	1890	1930	1,360	1,310	NS
Selenium	mg/kg	0.56 (J)	1.2 (J)	0.67 (J)	0.65 (J)	0.48 (U)	0.37 (U)	39
Silver	mg/kg	1.0 (U)	1.4 (U)	0.89 (U)	0.86 (U)	1.0 (U)	0.79 (U)	39
Sodium	mg/kg	135 (J)	200 (J)	135 (J)	152	82.6 (J)	54.3 (J)	NS
Thallium	mg/kg	0.21 (U)	0.29 (U)	<b>0.20 (J)</b>	<b>0.19 (J)</b>	0.21 (U)	0.16 (U)	0.078
Vanadium	mg/kg	36.6	50.2	39.8	60.2	38.0	25.9	134
Zinc	mg/kg	112	173	119	101	87.9	48.4	2,300
<b>Mercury</b>								
Mercury	mg/kg	0.069	0.15	0.097	0.084	0.090	0.038	1.1
NOTE: <b>Bold</b> values indicate sample concentration is greater than DNREC's Soil Screening Level Value for protection of human health. (U) indicates the compound was analyzed for, but not detected. (J) indicates the result is less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the MDL and the concentration is an approximate value. (NS) indicates that there is No Standard associated with the compound.								

Table 3-4 PCB and Dioxin/Furan Results – Brandywine River Dam Sediments

Analyte Name	Units	Dam 2 Transect 1	Dam 2 Transect 2	Dam 2 Transect 3	Dam 4 Transect 1	Dam 4 Transect 2	Dam 4 Transect 3	Dam 4 Transect 4	Dam 4 Transect 5	DNREC Soil Screening Value (Human Health)
<b>Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)</b>										
Total PCBs	ug/kg	0.0 (U)	0.0 (U)	0.0 (U)	69.0	0.0 (U)	0.0 (U)	0.0 (U)	0.0 (U)	230
<b>Dioxins and Furans</b>										
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	pg/g	157 (B)	67.6 (B)	87.5 (B)	157 (B)	203 (B)	84.8 (B)	49.4 (B)	31.3 (B)	NS
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	pg/g	58.9 (B)	27.5 (B)	25.0 (B)	195 (B)	164 (B)	24.7 (B)	12.6 (B)	8.72 (B)	NS
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF	pg/g	1.99 (J Z B)	2.57 (J B)	1.95 (J B)	5.04 (J B)	6.10 (B)	0.80 (J B)	0.47 (J Z B)	0.29 (J B)	NS
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	pg/g	1.52 (J)	1.07 (J)	1.08 (J)	2.59 (J)	2.97 (J)	1.17 (J)	0.68 (J)	0.34 (J Z)	NS
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	pg/g	3.53 (J B)	4.10 (J B)	10.3 (B)	57.0 (B)	10.7 (B)	2.38 (J B)	1.49 (J B)	1.18 (J B)	NS
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	pg/g	5.22 (B)	1.98 (J B)	2.38 (J B)	4.71 (J B)	7.05 (B)	2.74 (J B)	1.51 (J B)	1.05 (J B)	NS
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	pg/g	4.46 (J)	2.27 (J)	3.65 (J)	17.2	7.38	2.15 (J)	1.35 (J)	0.96 (J)	NS
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	pg/g	5.42 (B)	2.97 (J B)	3.09 (J B)	6.17 (B)	8.47 (B)	3.44 (J B)	1.99 (J B)	1.33 (J B)	NS
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	pg/g	0.058 (U)	0.18 (U)	0.40 (J B)	0.12 (U)	0.64 (U)	0.053 (U)	0.052 (U)	0.033 (U)	NS
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	pg/g	0.65 (J Z B)	0.51 (J Z B)	0.50 (J Z B)	2.96 (U)	1.93 (J Z B)	0.62 (J B Z)	0.35 (J Z B)	0.23 (U)	NS
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	pg/g	0.91 (J B)	0.65 (J Z B)	14.3 (B)	2.41 (J B)	2.67 (J B)	0.53 (J B)	0.35 (J B)	0.25 (J B)	NS
2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	pg/g	1.02 (J B)	1.01 (J B)	1.26 (J B)	2.82 (J B)	2.54 (J B)	0.88 (J B)	0.61 (J B)	0.34 (J B Z)	NS
2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	pg/g	1.01 (J B)	0.99 (J B)	12.7 (B)	5.67 (B)	2.11 (J B)	0.81 (J B)	0.63 (J Z B)	0.38 (J B)	NS
2,3,7,8-TCDD	pg/g	0.30 (J Z)	0.092 (J Z)	0.21 (J)	0.33 (U)	0.56 (J)	0.24 (J)	0.15 (J)	0.041 (J Z)	4.8
2,3,7,8-TCDF	pg/g	2.10	0.76 (J Z)	101	1.70 (Z)	4.36	1.20	0.70 (J Z)	0.70 (J)	NS
OCDD	pg/g	5920 (E B)	3470 (B)	4370 (E B)	6,660 (E B)	10,900 (E B)	3,750 (B)	2,170 (B)	1,070 (B)	NS
OCDF	pg/g	79.1 (B)	87.8 (B)	35.2 (B)	241 (B)	216 (B)	38.0 (B)	22.9 (B)	16.0 (B)	NS

NOTE: (U) indicates the compound was analyzed for but not detected. (J) indicates the result is less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the MDL and the concentration is an approximate value. (B) indicates compound was found in the blank and sample. (Z) indicates the data contains important qualifier codes, see hardcopy report and report narrative for further details. (E) indicates that the result exceeded a calibration range. (NS) indicates that there is No Standard associated with the compound.



Table 3-4 PCB and Dioxin/Furan Results – Brandywine River Dam Sediments (Continued)

Analyte Name	Units	Dam 6 Transect 1	Dam 6 Transect 2	Dam 6 Transect 3	Dam 7 Transect 1	Dam 7 Transect 2	Dam 7 Transect 3	Dam 8 Transect 1	Dam 8 Transect 2	DNREC Soil Screening Value (Human Health)
<b>Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)</b>										
Total PCBs	ug/kg	0.0 (U)	0.0 (U)	0.0 (U)	0.0 (U)	0.0 (U)	0.0 (U)	0.0 (U)	0.0 (U)	230
<b>Dioxins and Furans</b>										
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	pg/g	89.9	76.2	80.9	354 (B)	213 (B)	20.9 (B)	350 (B)	309 (B)	NS
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	pg/g	25.9 (B)	21.8 (B)	24.4 (B)	1720 (B)	120 (B)	2.86 (J B)	86.6 (B)	176 (B)	NS
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF	pg/g	1.08 (J B)	1.08 (J B)	1 (J B)	4.99 (U)	1.23 (J B)	0.11 (J Z B)	2.82 (J B)	3.42 (J B)	NS
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	pg/g	1.29 (J)	1.63 (J)	1.23 (J)	4.52 (J)	1.76 (J)	0.24 (J Z)	5.05	4.79 (J)	NS
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	pg/g	1.89 (J)	1.33 (J Z)	1.63 (J)	19.8 (J B)	3.29 (J B)	0.20 (J B)	10.5 (B)	5.93 (B)	NS
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	pg/g	2.83 (J)	2.55 (J)	2.79 (J)	18.6 (J B)	4.50 (J Z B)	0.53 (J Z B)	11.3 (B)	12.3 (B)	NS
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	pg/g	1.21 (J)	0.94 (J)	1.03 (J)	39.0	3.92 (J)	0.24 (J)	4.26 (J)	8.55	NS
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	pg/g	3.64 (J B)	3.39 (J B)	3.21 (J B)	9.89 (J B)	5.76 (B)	1.02 (J B)	13.6 (B)	12.7 (B)	NS
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	pg/g	0.13 (U)	0.13 (U)	0.15 (U)	2.11 (U)	0.27 (U)	0.029 (U)	0.14 (U)	0.15 (U)	NS
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	pg/g	0.67 (J Z)	0.69 (J Z)	0.55 (J Z)	1.77 (J Z B)	0.66 (J Z B)	0.13 (J B)	2.46 (J Z B)	2.50 (J Z B)	NS
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	pg/g	0.42 (J)	0.24 (J Z)	0.37 (J Z)	3.11 (J B)	2.38 (J B)	0.11 (J Z B)	4.30 (J B)	3.01 (J B)	NS
2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	pg/g	0.9 (J)	0.75 (J)	0.72 (J Z)	13.2 (J B)	1.11 (J B)	0.095 (J Z B)	2.47 (J B)	2.73 (J B)	NS
2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	pg/g	0.75 (J)	0.53 (J)	0.6 (J)	6.23 (J Z B)	2.27 (J B)	0.11 (J Z B)	4.03 (J B)	3.01 (J B)	NS
2,3,7,8-TCDD	pg/g	0.21 (J)	0.2 (J)	0.15 (J Z)	0.11 (J Z)	0.11 (J Z)	0.039 (J Z)	1.24	0.72 (J)	4.8
2,3,7,8-TCDF	pg/g	0.99	0.61 (J)	0.8 (J)	3.88 (J)	8.88	0.43 (J)	16.7	7.84	NS
OCDD	pg/g	3940 (E B)	2920 (B)	3680 (E B)	10600 (B)	9500 (E B)	935 (B)	11900 (E B)	13000 (E B)	NS
OCDF	pg/g	38.3 (B)	47 (B)	37.7 (B)	653 (B)	51.2 (B)	3.91 (J B)	115 (B)	120 (B)	NS

NOTE: (U) indicates the compound was analyzed for but not detected. (J) indicates the result is less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the MDL and the concentration is an approximate value. (B) indicates compound was found in the blank and sample. (Z) indicates the data contains important qualifier codes, see hardcopy report and report narrative for further details. (E) indicates that the result exceeded a calibration range. (NS) indicates that there is No Standard associated with the compound.

Table 3-4 PCB and Dioxin/Furan Results – Brandywine River Dam Sediments (Continued)

Analyte Name	Units	Dam 9 Transect 1	Dam 9 Transect 2	Dam 10 Transect 1	Dam 10 Transect 2	Dam 11 Transect 1	Dam 11 Transect 2	DNREC Soil Screening Value (Human Health)
<b>Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)</b>								
Total PCBs	ug/kg	0.0 (U)	0.0 (U)	0.0 (U)	0.0 (U)	0.0 (U)	0.0 (U)	230
<b>Dioxins and Furans</b>								
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	pg/g	103	134	156	73.8	114 (B)	239 (B)	NS
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	pg/g	36.4 (B)	37.3 (B)	53.1 (B)	17.0 (B)	19.7 (B)	0.64 (J B Z)	NS
1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF	pg/g	1.39 (J B)	1.75 (J B)	4.77 (J B)	0.89 (J Z B)	0.78 (J Z B)	0.051 (U)	NS
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	pg/g	1.46 (J)	2.00 (J)	1.97 (J)	1.10 (J)	1.34 (J Z)	1.44 (J)	NS
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	pg/g	2.15 (J)	2.75 (J)	3.47 (J)	1.62 (J)	1.64 (J B)	0.071 (J B Z)	NS
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	pg/g	3.09 (J)	4.21 (J)	4.91	2.09 (J)	2.85 (J B)	4.28 (J B)	NS
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	pg/g	1.26 (J)	1.50 (J Z)	1.51 (J Z)	0.94 (J)	1.47 (J Z)	0.12 (J Z)	NS
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDD	pg/g	3.93 (J B)	5.19 (J B)	4.90 (B)	2.99 (J B)	3.33 (J B)	4.99 (B)	NS
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	pg/g	0.17 (U)	0.22 (U)	0.44 (U)	0.070 (U)	0.15 (U)	0.023 (U)	NS
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	pg/g	0.76 (J Z)	0.99 (J Z)	0.76 (J Z)	0.50 (J Z)	0.51 (J Z B)	0.48 (J B)	NS
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	pg/g	0.45 (J Z)	0.51 (J)	0.58 (J Z)	0.32 (J Z)	0.36 (J Z B)	0.025 (J B Z)	NS
2,3,4,6,7,8-HxCDF	pg/g	0.93 (J)	1.28 (J)	1.33 (J)	0.66 (J)	0.66 (J B)	0.021 (U)	NS
2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	pg/g	0.74 (J)	0.88 (J Z)	0.99 (J)	0.60 (J)	0.51 (J Z B)	0.010 (U)	NS
2,3,7,8-TCDD	pg/g	0.16 (J)	0.25 (J)	0.11 (J Z)	0.14 (J)	0.10 (J Z)	0.064 (J)	4.8
2,3,7,8-TCDF	pg/g	0.89 (J)	1.08 (J)	0.99	0.64 (J)	1.16 (J)	0.052 (J)	NS
OCDD	pg/g	4720 (E B)	6120 (E B)	5590 (E B)	5840 (E B)	5,600 (B)	10,600 (E B)	NS
OCDF	pg/g	46.8 (B)	56.2 (B)	156 (B)	33.4 (B)	31.9 (B)	1.03 (J B)	NS
NOTE: (U) indicates the compound was analyzed for but not detected. (J) indicates the result is less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the MDL and the concentration is an approximate value. (B) indicates compound was found in the blank and sample. (Z) indicates the data contains important qualifier codes, see hardcopy report and report narrative for further details. (E) indicates that the result exceeded a calibration range. (NS) indicates that there is No Standard associated with the compound.								

Table 3-5 PAH Results – Brandywine River Dam Sediments

Analyte Name	Units	Dam 2 Transect 1	Dam 2 Transect 2	Dam 2 Transect 3	Dam 4 Transect 1	Dam 4 Transect 2	Dam 4 Transect 3	Dam 4 Transect 4	Dam 4 Transect 5	Dam 6 Transect 1	Dam 6 Transect 2	Dam 6 Transect 3	DNREC Soil Screening Value (Human Health)
1-Methylnaphthalene	ug/kg	5.9 (J)	7.1 (J)	8.5 (J)	40	36	15	7.6 (J)	8.5 (J)	4.4 (J)	4 (J)	4.5 (J)	18,000
2-Methylnaphthalene	ug/kg	6.2 (J)	6.9 (J)	9.1 (J)	34	40	11 (J)	4.1 (J)	7.0 (J)	3.4 (J)	2.9 (J)	3 (U)	24,000
Acenaphthene	ug/kg	9.2 (J)	8.8 (J)	11	93	120	14 (J)	21	15	5 (U)	5.2 (J)	5.1 (U)	360,000
Acenaphthylene	ug/kg	15	35	37	18	44	26 (Z)	27	16	10 (J)	6.9 (J)	9 (J)	NS
Anthracene	ug/kg	32	34	46	140	260	41 (Z)	69	51	24	21	19	1,800,000
Benzo[a]anthracene	ug/kg	150	230	230	550	690 (D)	240	370	220	170	100	110	1,100
Benzo[a]pyrene	ug/kg	160 (B)	<b>280 (B)</b>	230 (B)	<b>580 (B)</b>	<b>590 (D)</b>	<b>290 (Z B)</b>	<b>350 (B)</b>	240 (B)	210	120	150	240
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	ug/kg	180 (B)	310 (B)	180 (B)	680 (B)	570 (D)	340 (Z B)	470 (B)	280 (B)	250	130	190	1,110
Benzo[e]pyrene	ug/kg	130	230	170	470	460	250 (Z)	290	190	180	110	140	NS
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	ug/kg	93	140	110	240	190	110 (Z)	110	75	71	35	53	NS
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	ug/kg	160	300	210	650	650 (D)	330 (Z)	400	270	250	110	210	11,000
C1-Chrysenes	ug/kg	110	160	140	250	390	130	120	94	83	51	71	NS
C1-Fluoranthenes/pyrene	ug/kg	180	230	270	530	750	240	320	200	140	93	110	NS
C1-Fluorenes	ug/kg	13	11 (U)	16	28	89	15 (U)	10 (U)	11 (U)	12 (U)	11 (U)	13 (U)	NS
C1-Phenanthrenes/Anthracenes	ug/kg	140	93	160	370	630	140	120	120	68	47	47	NS
C2-Chrysenes	ug/kg	74	83	78	100	210	44	40	39	40	24	28	NS
C2-Fluorenes	ug/kg	20	15	20	39	150	15 (U)	10 (U)	11 (U)	12 (U)	11 (U)	13 (U)	NS
C2-Naphthalenes	ug/kg	36	30	40	120	200	55	36	42	24	20	22	NS
C2-Phenanthrenes/Anthracenes	ug/kg	92	80	130	200	570	92	87	88	47	33	46	NS
C3-Chrysenes	ug/kg	33	23	45	30	99	18	12	13	17	15	13 (U)	NS
C3-Fluorenes	ug/kg	36	11 (U)	36	15 (U)	180	15 (U)	10 (U)	11 (U)	12 (U)	11 (U)	13 (U)	NS
C3-Naphthalenes	ug/kg	42	24	43	77	270	35	28	31	17 (B)	14 (B)	15 (B)	NS
C3-Phenanthrenes/Anthracenes	ug/kg	61	37	88	78	330	40	34	34	24	18	25	NS
C4-Chrysenes	ug/kg	20	11 (U)	29	15 (U)	49	15	10	11 (U)	12 (U)	11 (U)	13 (U)	NS
C4-Naphthalenes	ug/kg	39	16	36	44	240	20	16	19	12 (U)	11 (U)	13 (U)	NS
C4-Phenanthrenes/Anthracenes	ug/kg	46	22	100	43	230	21	18	15	12	11 (U)	13	NS
Chrysene	ug/kg	200	320	260	740 (D)	830 (D)	340	430	270	250	150	170	110,000
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ug/kg	27	46	36	90	82	40	44	27	25	18	21	170
Fluoranthene	ug/kg	310	460	380	1,400 (D)	1,500 (D)	550	730 (D)	490	420	240	340	240,000
Fluorene	ug/kg	13	12	16	120	120	23	38	22	6 (U)	6.6 (J)	6.1 (U)	240,000
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	ug/kg	89	150	110	240	220	120 (Z)	130	81	72	49	57	1,300
Naphthalene	ug/kg	14	16	19	57	59	24	12	17	8 (U)	7.3 (J)	8.1 (U)	3,800
Perylene	ug/kg	340	100	450	170	380	100 (Z)	120	64	56	38	55	NS
Phenanthrene	ug/kg	140	170	160	1,300 (D)	1,100 (D)	200	410	240	140	96	95	180,000
Pyrene	ug/kg	300	430	370	1,200 (D)	1,300 (D)	470	700 (D)	430	310	200	220	180,000

NOTE: (U) indicates the compound was analyzed for but not detected. (J) indicates the result is less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the MDL and the concentration is an approximate value. (B) indicates compound was found in the blank and sample. (D) indicates the sample results are obtained from a dilution; the surrogate or matrix spike recoveries reported are calculated from diluted samples. (Z) indicates the data contains important qualifier codes, see hardcopy report and report narrative for further details. (NS) indicates that there is No Standard associated with the compound.

Table 3-5 PAH Results – Brandywine River Dam Sediments (Continued)

Analyte Name	Units	Dam 7 Transect 1	Dam 7 Transect 2	Dam 7 Transect 3	Dam 8 Transect 1	Dam 8 Transect 2	Dam 9 Transect 1	Dam 9 Transect 2	Dam 10 Transect 1	Dam 10 Transect 2	Dam 11 Transect 1	Dam 11 Transect 2	DNREC Soil Screening Value (Human Health)
1-Methylnaphthalene	ug/kg	5.5 (J)	6.5 (J)	0.86 (J)	18	7.5	5.6 (J)	6.9 (J)	8 (J)	13	5.1	1.0	18,000
2-Methylnaphthalene	ug/kg	5.2 (J)	5.8 (J)	0.55 (J)	27	9.3	4.2 (J)	4.9 (U)	5.6 (J)	11 (J)	3.5 (J)	0.31 (J)	24,000
Acenaphthene	ug/kg	3.4 (U)	6.0 (J)	1.6 (J)	53	9.9	5.9 (U)	8.2 (U)	8.9 (J)	46	2.5 (J)	0.52 (J)	360,000
Acenaphthylene	ug/kg	16	24	1.2 (J)	35	17	13 (J)	13 (J)	16	100	5.3	0.61 (J)	NS
Anthracene	ug/kg	13	26	4.8	51	27	25	23	33	120	6.1	0.41 (J)	1,800,000
Benzo[a]anthracene	ug/kg	75	120	24	210	120	160	120	190	480	51	3.2	1,100
Benzo[a]pyrene	ug/kg	94 (B)	130 (B)	27	<b>280</b>	130	210	170	260 (Z)	600	75	4.1	240
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	ug/kg	100 (B)	120 (B)	33	250	130	290	200	330 (Z)	560	110	5.4	1,110
Benzo[e]pyrene	ug/kg	85	110	24	240	110	200	170	220 (Z)	440	79	3.5	NS
Benzo[g,h,i]perylene	ug/kg	40	43	16	140	48	66	73	100 (Z)	350	41	1.7	NS
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	ug/kg	110	140	28	250	120	270	200	320 (Z)	550 (D)	96	5.0	11,000
C1-Chrysenes	ug/kg	72	140	21	300	190	120	72	100	290	33	2.0	NS
C1-Fluoranthenes/pyrene	ug/kg	120	180	22	350	220	160	120	210	460	60	4.5	NS
C1-Fluorenes	ug/kg	11 (U)	16	2.0 (U)	35	20	15 (U)	20 (U)	13 (U)	29	4.0 (U)	2.0	NS
C1-Phenanthrenes/Anthracenes	ug/kg	58	110	9.3	240	160	63	57	94	240	33	2.1	NS
C2-Chrysenes	ug/kg	44	140	7.2	230	140	54	30	44	110	4.0 (U)	1.6	NS
C2-Fluorenes	ug/kg	13	27	2.0 (U)	75	47	15 (U)	22	13 (U)	19	4.0 (U)	0.92 (U)	NS
C2-Naphthalenes	ug/kg	25	47	3.1	120	65	23	64	35	52	17	2.7	NS
C2-Phenanthrenes/Anthracenes	ug/kg	64	130	7.9	330	210	48	48	110	150	26	4.3	NS
C3-Chrysenes	ug/kg	20	48	3.3	160	120	24	22	19	48	11	0.92 (U)	NS
C3-Fluorenes	ug/kg	11 (U)	53	2.0 (U)	110	73	15 (U)	20 (U)	13 (U)	12 (U)	4.0 (U)	0.92 (U)	NS
C3-Naphthalenes	ug/kg	28	93	4.9	190	120	17 (B)	26 (B)	27 (B)	46 (B)	13	4.0	NS
C3-Phenanthrenes/Anthracenes	ug/kg	40	110	4.7	270	210	27	26	40	64	11	2.7	NS
C4-Chrysenes	ug/kg	11 (U)	11 (U)	2.0 (U)	100	61	15 (U)	20 (U)	13 (U)	12 (U)	6.7	0.92 (U)	NS
C4-Naphthalenes	ug/kg	23	85	2.0 (U)	230	190	15 (U)	20 (U)	18	27	12	1.8	NS
C4-Phenanthrenes/Anthracenes	ug/kg	28	95	3.6	220	180	19	20	18	23	7.5	3.0	NS
Chrysene	ug/kg	110	150	30	280	160	230	210	280	570	96	4.8	110,000
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ug/kg	13	31	5.1	45	19	26	27	34 (Z)	130	13	0.86 (J)	170
Fluoranthene	ug/kg	150	240	51	400	240	330	310	550	790 (D)	140	5.9	240,000
Fluorene	ug/kg	5.1 (J)	15	2.3	44	20	7 (U)	9.8 (U)	14	56	4.7	0.67 (J)	240,000
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	ug/kg	40	51	16	130	48	73	81	100 (Z)	350	41	1.8	1,300
Naphthalene	ug/kg	14	16	2.3	52	14	9.3 (U)	13 (U)	8.3 (U)	13	5.7	1.2	3,800
Perylene	ug/kg	65	260	13	440	430 (D)	64	62	76 (Z)	180	73	270 (D)	NS
Phenanthrene	ug/kg	62	130	22	250	150	130	120	190	540	44	2.5	180,000
Pyrene	ug/kg	160	210	42	420	220	270	220	410	760 (D)	110	5.1	180,000

NOTE: (U) indicates the compound was analyzed for but not detected. (J) indicates the result is less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the MDL and the concentration is an approximate value. (B) indicates compound was found in the blank and sample. (D) indicates the sample results are obtained from a dilution; the surrogate or matrix spike recoveries reported are calculated from diluted samples. (Z) indicates the data contains important qualifier codes, see hardcopy report and report narrative for further details. (NS) indicates that there is No Standard associated with the compound.

Table 3-6 Pesticide Results – Brandywine River Dam Sediments

Analyte Name	Units	Dam 2 Transect 1	Dam 2 Transect 2	Dam 2 Transect 3	Dam 4 Transect 1	Dam 4 Transect 2	Dam 4 Transect 3	Dam 4 Transect 4	Dam 4 Transect 5	DNREC Soil Screening Value (Human Health)
4,4'-DDD	ug/kg	1.9 (U)	1.8 (U)	1.8 (U)	2.5 (U)	2.1 (U)	2.5 (U)	1.8 (U)	1.9 (U)	190
4,4'-DDE	ug/kg	1.3 (U)	1.3 (U)	1.2 (U)	1.8 (U)	1.5 (U)	1.7 (U)	1.2 (U)	1.3 (U)	2,000
4,4'-DDT	ug/kg	4.1 (J)	2.0 (U)	1.9 (U)	2.7 (U)	2.3 (U)	2.7 (U)	1.9 (U)	2.0 (U)	1,900
Aldrin	ug/kg	1.7 (U)	1.6 (U)	1.6 (U)	2.3 (U)	1.9 (U)	2.2 (U)	1.6 (U)	1.7 (U)	39
alpha-BHC	ug/kg	1.1 (U)	1.1 (U)	1.1(U)	1.5 (U)	1.2 (U)	1.5 (U)	1.0 (U)	1.1 (U)	86
beta-BHC	ug/kg	1.2 (U)	1.2 (U)	1.2 (U)	1.7 (U)	1.4 (U)	1.7 (U)	1.2 (U)	1.2 (U)	300
cis-Chlordane	ug/kg	1.7 (U)	1.7 (U)	1.7 (U)	2.4 (U)	1.9 (U)	2.3 (U)	1.6 (U)	1.8 (U)	NS
delta-BHC	ug/kg	0.67 (U)	0.67 (U)	0.65 (U)	0.91 (U)	0.75 (U)	0.91 (U)	0.63 (U)	0.68 (U)	NS
Diieldrin	ug/kg	1.4 (U)	1.4 (U)	1.4 (U)	1.9 (U)	1.6 (U)	1.9 (U)	1.3 (U)	1.4 (U)	34
Endosulfan I	ug/kg	1.7 (U)	1.7 (U)	1.6 (U)	2.3 (U)	1.9 (U)	2.3 (U)	1.6 (U)	1.7 (U)	NS
Endosulfan II	ug/kg	2.8 (U)	2.8 (U)	2.7 (U)	3.8 (U)	3.2 (U)	3.8 (U)	2.6 (U)	2.9 (U)	NS
Endosulfan sulfate	ug/kg	1.4 (U)	1.4 (U)	1.3 (U)	1.9 (U)	1.5 (U)	1.9 (U)	1.3 (U)	1.4 (U)	38,000
Endrin	ug/kg	1.6 (U)	1.6 (U)	1.5 (U)	2.1 (U)	1.8 (U)	2.1 (U)	1.5 (U)	1.6 (U)	1,900
Endrin aldehyde	ug/kg	2.6 (U)	2.6 (U)	2.5 (U)	3.5 (U)	2.9 (U)	3.5 (U)	2.4 (U)	2.6 (U)	NS
Endrin ketone	ug/kg	2.1 (U)	2.1 (U)	2.0 (U)	2.9 (U)	2.4 (U)	2.9 (U)	2.0 (U)	2.2 (U)	NS
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	ug/kg	1.0 (U)	1.0 (U)	0.98 (U)	1.4 (U)	1.1 (U)	1.4 (U)	0.95 (U)	1.0 (U)	570
Heptachlor	ug/kg	1.3 (U)	1.3 (U)	1.2 (U)	1.8 (U)	1.5 (U)	1.7 (U)	1.2 (U)	1.3 (U)	130
Heptachlor epoxide	ug/kg	1.6 (U)	1.6 (U)	1.6 (U)	2.2 (U)	1.8 (U)	2.2 (U)	1.5 (U)	1.7 (U)	70
Methoxychlor	ug/kg	2.5 (U)	2.5 (U)	2.4 (U)	3.4 (U)	2.8 (U)	3.4 (U)	2.4 (U)	2.5 (U)	32,000
Toxaphene	ug/kg	40 (U)	39 (U)	38 (U)	54 (U)	44 (U)	54 (U)	37 (U)	40 (U)	490
trans-Chlordane	ug/kg	1.9 (U)	1.9 (U)	1.9 (U)	2.6 (U)	2.2 (U)	2.6 (U)	1.8 (U)	2.0 (U)	NS

NOTE: Bold values indicate sample concentration is greater than DNREC's Soil Screening Level Value for protection of human health. (U) indicates the compound was analyzed for, but not detected. (NS) indicates that there is No Standard associated with the compound.

Table 3-6 Pesticide Results – Brandywine River Dam Sediments (Continued)

Analyte Name	Units	Dam 6 Transect 1	Dam 6 Transect 2	Dam 6 Transect 3	Dam 7 Transect 1	Dam 7 Transect 2	Dam 7 Transect 3	Dam 8 Transect 1	Dam 8 Transect 2	DNREC Soil Screening Value (Human Health)
4,4'-DDD	ug/kg	2.2 (U)	1.9 (U)	2.1 (U)	1.9 (U)	1.9 (U)	1.7 (U)	2.2 (U)	2.1 (U)	190
4,4'-DDE	ug/kg	1.5 (U)	1.3 (U)	1.5 (U)	1.3 (U)	1.3 (U)	1.2 (U)	3.8 (J)	1.4 (U)	2,000
4,4'-DDT	ug/kg	2.3 (U)	2.1 (U)	2.3 (U)	2.1 (U)	2.1 (U)	1.8 (U)	2.4 (U)	2.2 (U)	1,900
Aldrin	ug/kg	1.9 (U)	1.7 (U)	1.9 (U)	1.7 (U)	1.7 (U)	1.5 (U)	2.0 (U)	1.8 (U)	39
alpha-BHC	ug/kg	1.3 (U)	1.1 (U)	1.3 (U)	1.1 (U)	1.2 (U)	1.0 (U)	1.3 (U)	1.2 (U)	86
beta-BHC	ug/kg	1.4 (U)	1.3 (U)	1.4 (U)	1.3 (U)	1.3 (U)	1.1 (U)	1.5 (U)	1.4 (U)	300
cis-Chlordane	ug/kg	2 (U)	1.8 (U)	1.9 (U)	1.8 (U)	1.8 (U)	1.6 (U)	2.1 (U)	1.9 (U)	NS
delta-BHC	ug/kg	0.77 (U)	0.69 (U)	0.75 (U)	0.69 (U)	0.70 (U)	0.60 (U)	0.81 (U)	0.74 (U)	NS
Dieldrin	ug/kg	1.6 (U)	1.5 (U)	1.6 (U)	1.5 (U)	1.5 (U)	1.3 (U)	1.7 (U)	1.6 (U)	34
Endosulfan I	ug/kg	1.9 (U)	1.7 (U)	1.9 (U)	1.7 (U)	1.7 (U)	1.5 (U)	2.0 (U)	1.9 (U)	NS
Endosulfan II	ug/kg	3.2 (U)	2.9 (U)	3.2 (U)	2.9 (U)	2.9 (U)	2.5 (U)	3.4 (U)	3.1 (U)	NS
Endosulfan sulfate	ug/kg	1.6 (U)	1.4 (U)	1.5 (U)	1.4 (U)	1.4 (U)	1.2 (U)	1.7 (U)	1.5 (U)	38,000
Endrin	ug/kg	1.8 (U)	1.6 (U)	1.8 (U)	1.6 (U)	1.6 (U)	1.4 (U)	1.9 (U)	1.7 (U)	1,900
Endrin aldehyde	ug/kg	3 (U)	2.7 (U)	2.9 (U)	2.7 (U)	2.7 (U)	2.3 (U)	3.1 (U)	2.9 (U)	NS
Endrin ketone	ug/kg	2.5 (U)	2.2 (U)	2.4 (U)	2.2 (U)	2.2 (U)	1.9 (U)	2.6 (U)	2.4 (U)	NS
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	ug/kg	1.2 (U)	1 (U)	1.1 (U)	1.0 (U)	1.1 (U)	0.91 (U)	1.2 (U)	1.1 (U)	570
Heptachlor	ug/kg	1.5 (U)	1.3 (U)	1.5 (U)	1.3 (U)	1.3 (U)	1.2 (U)	1.6 (U)	1.4 (U)	130
Heptachlor epoxide	ug/kg	1.9 (U)	1.7 (U)	1.8 (U)	1.7 (U)	1.7 (U)	1.5 (U)	2.0 (U)	1.8 (U)	70
Methoxychlor	ug/kg	2.9 (U)	2.6 (U)	2.8 (U)	2.6 (U)	2.6 (U)	2.3 (U)	3.0 (U)	2.8 (U)	32,000
Toxaphene	ug/kg	46 (U)	41 (U)	45 (U)	41 (U)	41 (U)	36 (U)	48 (U)	44 (U)	490
trans-Chlordane	ug/kg	2.2 (U)	2 (U)	2.2 (U)	2.0 (U)	2.0 (U)	1.7 (U)	2.3 (U)	2.1(U)	NS

NOTE: Bold values indicate sample concentration is greater than DNREC's Soil Screening Level Value for protection of human health. (U) indicates the compound was analyzed for, but not detected. (NS) indicates that there is No Standard associated with the compound.

Table 3-6 Pesticide Results – Brandywine River Dam Sediments (Continued)

Analyte Name	Units	Dam 9 Transect 1	Dam 9 Transect 2	Dam 10 Transect 1	Dam 10 Transect 2	Dam 11 Transect 1	Dam 11 Transect 2	DNREC Soil Screening Value (Human Health)
4,4'-DDD	ug/kg	2.4 (U)	3.4 (U)	2.2 (U)	2.1 (U)	2.1 (U)	1.6 (U)	190
4,4'-DDE	ug/kg	1.7 (U)	2.4 (U)	1.5 (U)	1.4 (U)	1.4 (U)	1.1 (U)	2,000
4,4'-DDT	ug/kg	2.6 (U)	3.7 (U)	2.4 (U)	2.2 (U)	2.2 (U)	1.7 (U)	1,900
Aldrin	ug/kg	2.1 (U)	3 (U)	2 (U)	1.8 (U)	1.8 (U)	1.4 (U)	39
alpha-BHC	ug/kg	1.4 (U)	2 (U)	1.3 (U)	1.2 (U)	1.2 (U)	0.95 (U)	86
beta-BHC	ug/kg	1.6 (U)	2.2 (U)	1.5 (U)	1.4 (U)	1.4 (U)	1.0 (U)	300
cis-Chlordane	ug/kg	2.2 (U)	3.2 (U)	2.1 (U)	1.9 (U)	1.9 (U)	1.5 (U)	NS
delta-BHC	ug/kg	0.87 (U)	1.2 (U)	0.8 (U)	0.75 (U)	0.74 (U)	0.57 (U)	NS
Dieldrin	ug/kg	1.8 (U)	2.6 (U)	1.7 (U)	1.6 (U)	1.6 (U)	1.2 (U)	34
Endosulfan I	ug/kg	2.2 (U)	3 (U)	2 (U)	1.9 (U)	1.8 (U)	1.4 (U)	NS
Endosulfan II	ug/kg	3.6 (U)	5.1 (U)	3.4 (U)	3.1 (U)	3.1 (U)	2.4 (U)	NS
Endosulfan sulfate	ug/kg	1.8 (U)	2.5 (U)	1.6 (U)	1.5 (U)	1.5 (U)	1.2 (U)	38,000
Endrin	ug/kg	2 (U)	2.9 (U)	1.9 (U)	1.7 (U)	1.7 (U)	1.3 (U)	1,900
Endrin aldehyde	ug/kg	3.3 (U)	4.7 (U)	3.1 (U)	2.9 (U)	2.9 (U)	2.2 (U)	NS
Endrin ketone	ug/kg	2.7 (U)	3.9 (U)	2.5 (U)	2.4 (U)	2.4 (U)	1.8 (U)	NS
gamma-BHC (Lindane)	ug/kg	1.3 (U)	1.9 (U)	1.2 (U)	1.1 (U)	1.1 (U)	0.86 (U)	570
Heptachlor	ug/kg	1.7 (U)	2.4 (U)	1.5 (U)	1.4 (U)	1.4 (U)	1.1 (U)	130
Heptachlor epoxide	ug/kg	2.1 (U)	3 (U)	2 (U)	1.8 (U)	1.8 (U)	1.4 (U)	70
Methoxychlor	ug/kg	3.2 (U)	4.6 (U)	3 (U)	2.8 (U)	2.8 (U)	2.1 (U)	32,000
Toxaphene	ug/kg	51 (U)	72 (U)	47 (U)	44 (U)	44 (U)	34 (U)	490
trans-Chlordane	ug/kg	2.5 (U)	3.5 (U)	2.3 (U)	2.1 (U)	2.1 (U)	1.6 (U)	NS

NOTE: Bold values indicate sample concentration is greater than DNREC's Soil Screening Level Value for protection of human health. (U) indicates the compound was analyzed for, but not detected. (NS) indicates that there is No Standard associated with the compound.

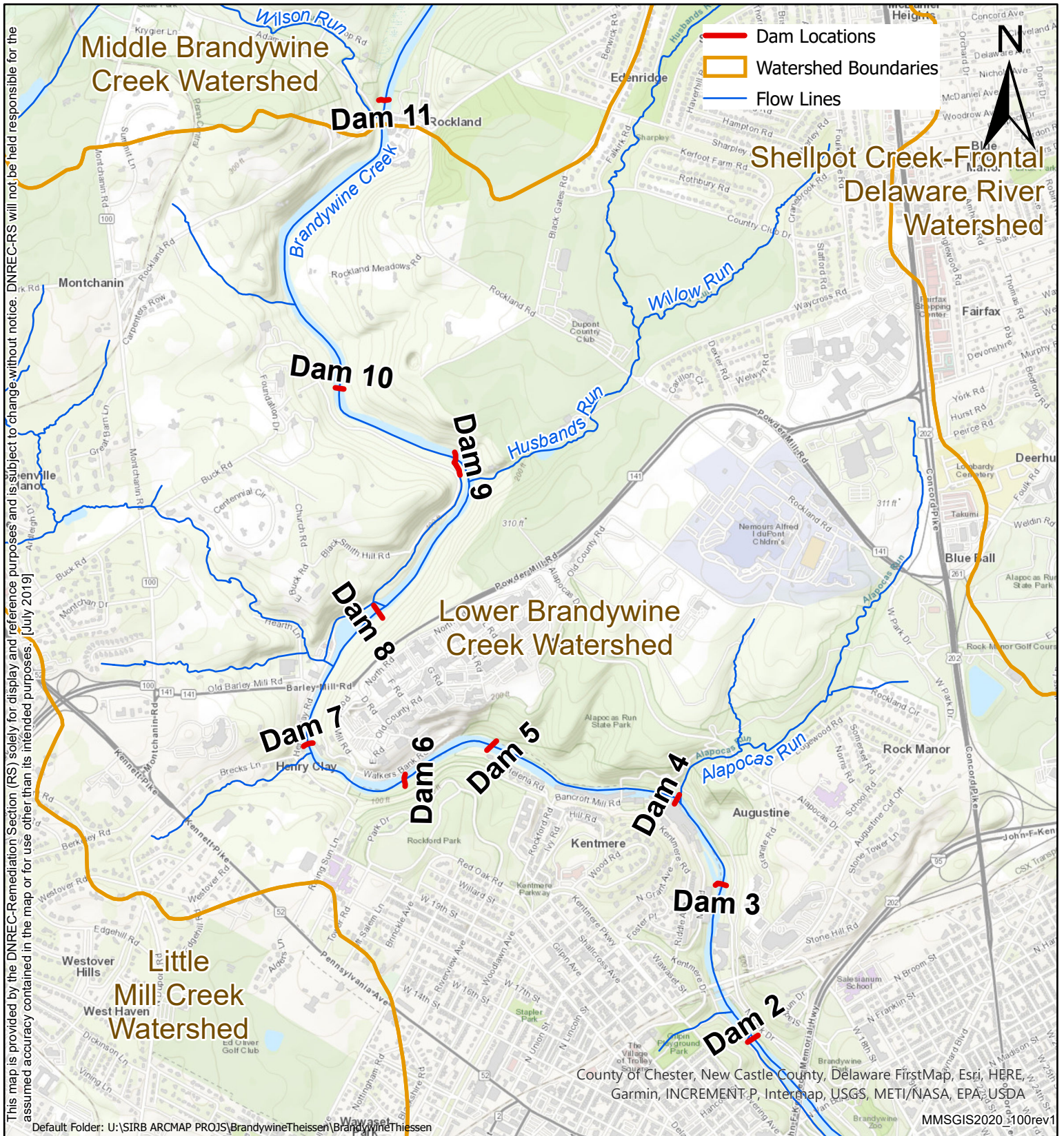
Table 3-7 Per- and Polyfluoroalkyl Substances (PFAS) Results – Brandywine River Dam Sediments

Analyte Name	Units	Dam 2 Transect 1	Dam 4 Transect 1	Dam 6 Transect 1	Dam 7 Transect 1	Dam 8 Transect 1	Dam 9 Transect 1	Dam 10 Transect 1	Dam 11 Transect 1	DNREC Soil Screening Value (Human Health)
1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorodecanesulfonic acid (8:2)	ug/kg	0.046 (U Z)	0.064 (U Z)	0.053 (U)	0.047 (U Z)	0.055 (U)	0.06 (U)	0.057 (U)	0.052 (U)	NS
1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (6:2)	ug/kg	0.056 (J Z)	0.048 (U Z)	0.057 (J)	0.036 (U Z)	0.042 (U)	0.046 (U)	0.043 (U)	0.039 (U)	NS
N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	ug/kg	0.17 (J Z)	0.083 (J Z)	0.073 (J B)	0.049 (J Z)	0.63 (J)	0.14 (J B)	0.093 (J B)	0.085 (J)	NS
N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	ug/kg	0.055 (J Z)	0.18 (J Z)	0.086 (J)	0.056 (U Z)	0.11 (J)	0.13 (J)	0.13 (J)	0.14 (J)	NS
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	ug/kg	0.051 (J Z B)	0.031 (J Z B)	0.017 (J B)	0.039 (J Z B)	0.019 (J B)	0.018 (U)	0.019 (J B)	0.028 (J B)	NS
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	ug/kg	0.30 (U Z)	0.42 (U Z)	0.35 (U)	0.31 (U Z)	0.36 (U)	0.4 (U)	0.37 (U)	0.34 (U)	NS
Perfluorodecanesulfonic acid (PFDS)	ug/kg	0.030 (U Z)	0.076 (J Z)	0.05 (J)	0.046 (J Z)	0.043 (J)	0.05 (J)	0.045 (J)	0.044 (J)	NS
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	ug/kg	0.045 (J Z)	0.24 (J Z)	0.24 (J)	0.082 (J Z)	0.040 (U)	0.17 (J)	0.091 (J)	0.067 (J)	NS
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	ug/kg	0.12 (J Z)	0.62 (Z)	0.52 (Z)	0.18 (J Z)	0.058 (J)	0.37 (J Z)	0.35 (J Z)	0.23 (J)	NS
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic Acid (PFHpS)	ug/kg	0.024 (U Z)	0.033 (U Z)	0.027 (U)	0.025 (U Z)	0.028 (U)	0.031 (U)	0.029 (J)	0.027 (U)	NS
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	ug/kg	0.037 (U Z)	0.050 (U Z)	0.059 (J)	0.044 (J Z)	0.044 (U)	0.048 (U)	0.045 (U)	0.041 (J)	NS
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	ug/kg	0.044 (J Z B)	0.063 (J Z B)	0.038 (J B)	0.049 (J Z B)	0.042 (J B)	0.057 (J B)	0.063 (J B)	0.046 (J B)	NS
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	ug/kg	0.066 (J Z)	0.053 (U Z)	0.044 (U)	0.039 (J Z)	0.045 (U)	0.05 (U)	0.047 (U)	0.043 (U)	NS
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	ug/kg	0.049 (J Z)	0.11 (J Z)	0.12 (J)	0.059 (J Z)	0.043 (J)	0.082 (J)	0.043 (J)	0.053 (J)	NS
Perfluorooctanesulfonamide (PFOSA)	ug/kg	0.018 (J Z)	0.030 (J Z)	0.017 (J)	0.014 (U Z)	0.021 (J)	0.018 (J)	0.017 (U)	0.016 (U)	NS
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	ug/kg	0.19 (J Z)	0.54 (Z)	0.6	0.26 (J Z)	0.18 (J)	0.51	0.32 (J)	0.33 (J)	6,000
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	ug/kg	0.12 (J Z B)	0.16 (J Z B)	0.11 (J B)	0.20 (J Z B)	0.098 (J B)	0.082 (J B)	0.096 (J B)	0.13 (J B)	16,000
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	ug/kg	0.078 (J Z)	0.072 (J Z)	0.033 (U)	0.13 (J Z)	0.10 (J)	0.037 (U)	0.035 (U)	0.056 (J)	NS
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTeA)	ug/kg	0.10 (J Z)	0.41 (J Z)	0.25 (J)	0.12 (J Z)	0.053 (J)	0.22 (J)	0.21 (J)	0.15 (J)	NS
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTriA)	ug/kg	0.090 (J Z)	0.42 (J Z)	0.36	0.13 (J Z)	0.045 (J)	0.33 (J)	0.3 (J)	0.15 (J)	NS
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	ug/kg	0.19 (J Z)	0.76 (Z)	0.87	0.21 (J Z)	0.10 (J)	0.84	0.55	0.33 (J)	NS

NOTE: (U) indicates the compound was analyzed for but not detected. (J) indicates the result is less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the MDL and the concentration is an approximate value. (B) indicates compound was found in the blank and sample. (Z) indicates the data contains important qualifier codes, see hardcopy report and report narrative for further details. (NS) indicates that there is No Standard associated with the compound.



## **FIGURES**

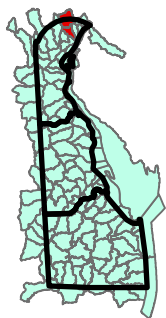
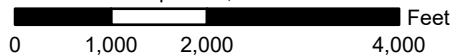


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Scale: 1:24,000

1 inch equals 2,000 feet

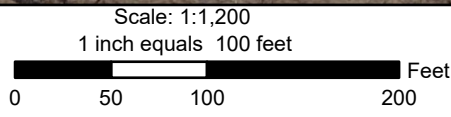
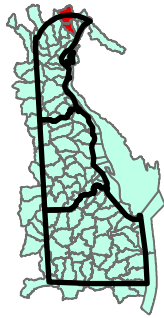


**FIGURE 1**  
**BRANDYWINE RIVER DAMS -**  
**SEDIMENT EVALUATION**  
**MIDDLE AND LOWER BRANDYWINE**  
**CREEK WATERSHEDS**  
**DAM LOCATION MAP**  
**NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE**



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● Brandywine Creek Core Points  
— Transect Lines for Dam 2

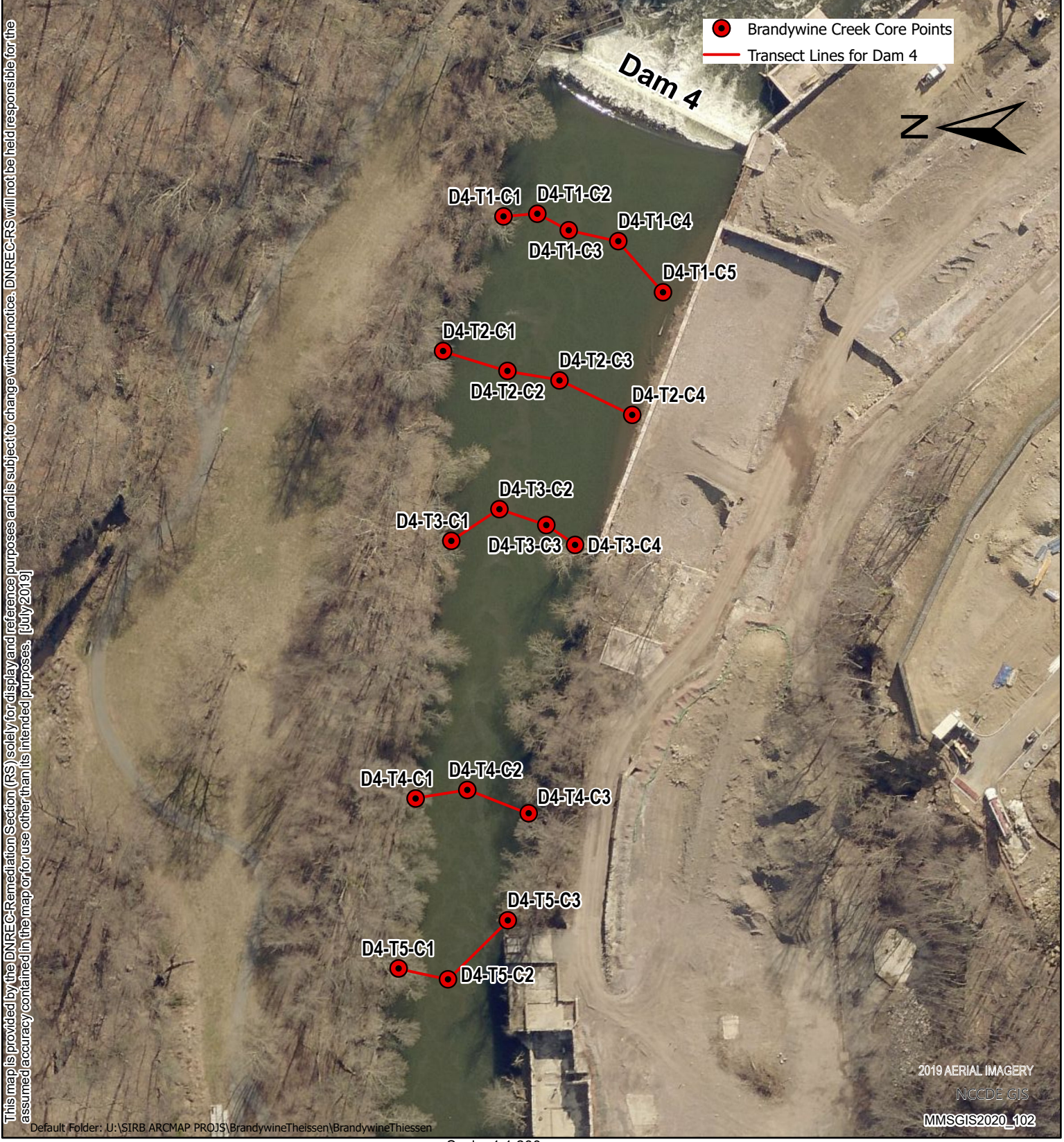


**FIGURE 2**  
**BRANDYWINE RIVER DAM 2**  
**SAMPLE LOCATIONS AND TRANSECTS**  
**NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE**



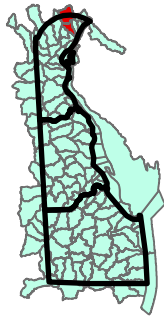
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● Brandywine Creek Core Points  
— Transect Lines for Dam 4



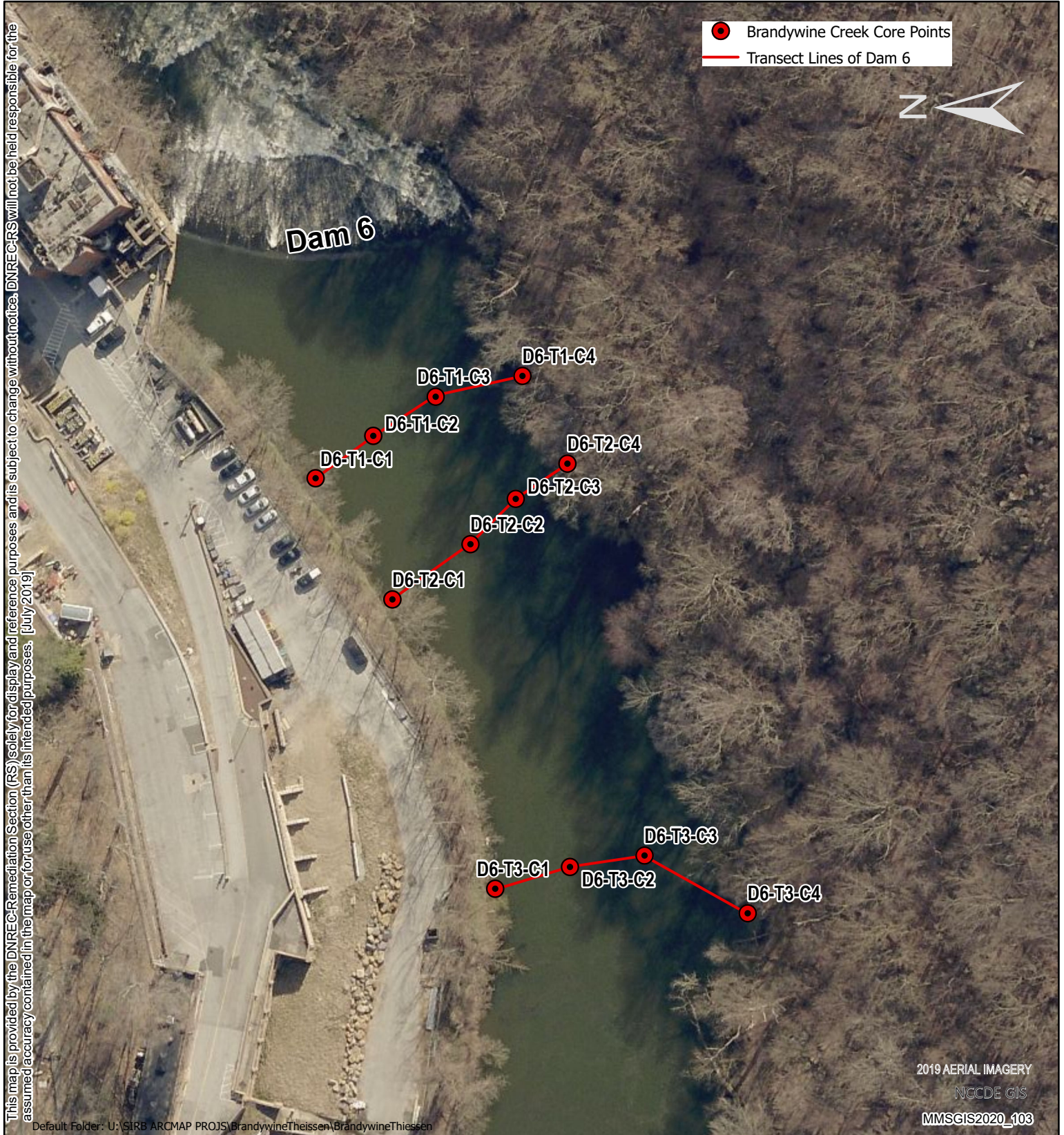
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**FIGURE 3**  
**BRANDYWINE RIVER DAM 4**  
**SAMPLE LOCATIONS AND TRANSECTS**  
**NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE**



Scale: 1:1,200  
1 inch equals 100 feet  
0 50 100 200 Feet





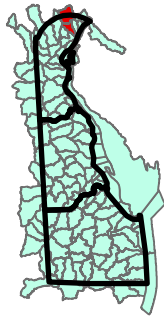
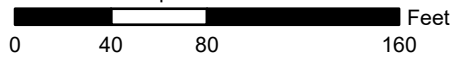
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Scale: 1:960

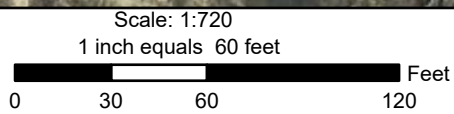
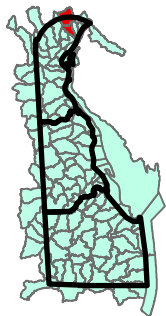
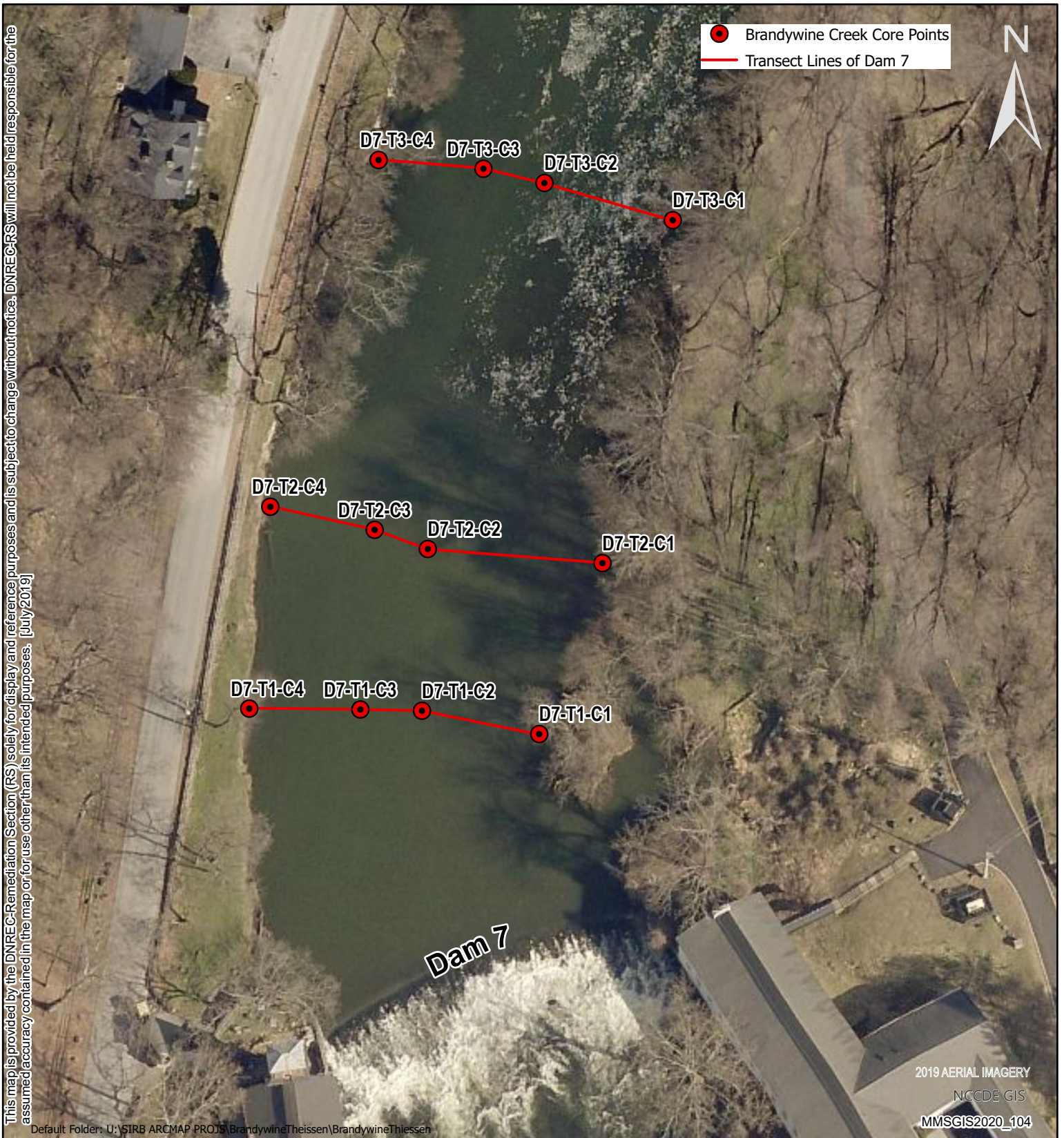
1 inch equals 80 feet



**FIGURE 4**  
**BRANDYWINE RIVER DAM 6**  
**SAMPLE LOCATIONS AND TRANSECTS**  
**NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE**

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**FIGURE 5**  
**BRANDYWINE RIVER DAM 7**  
**SAMPLE LOCATIONS AND TRANSECTS**  
**NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE**

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● Brandywine Creek Core Points  
— Transect Lines of Dam 8

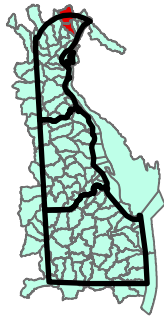
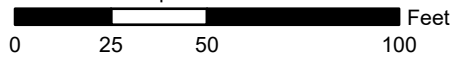


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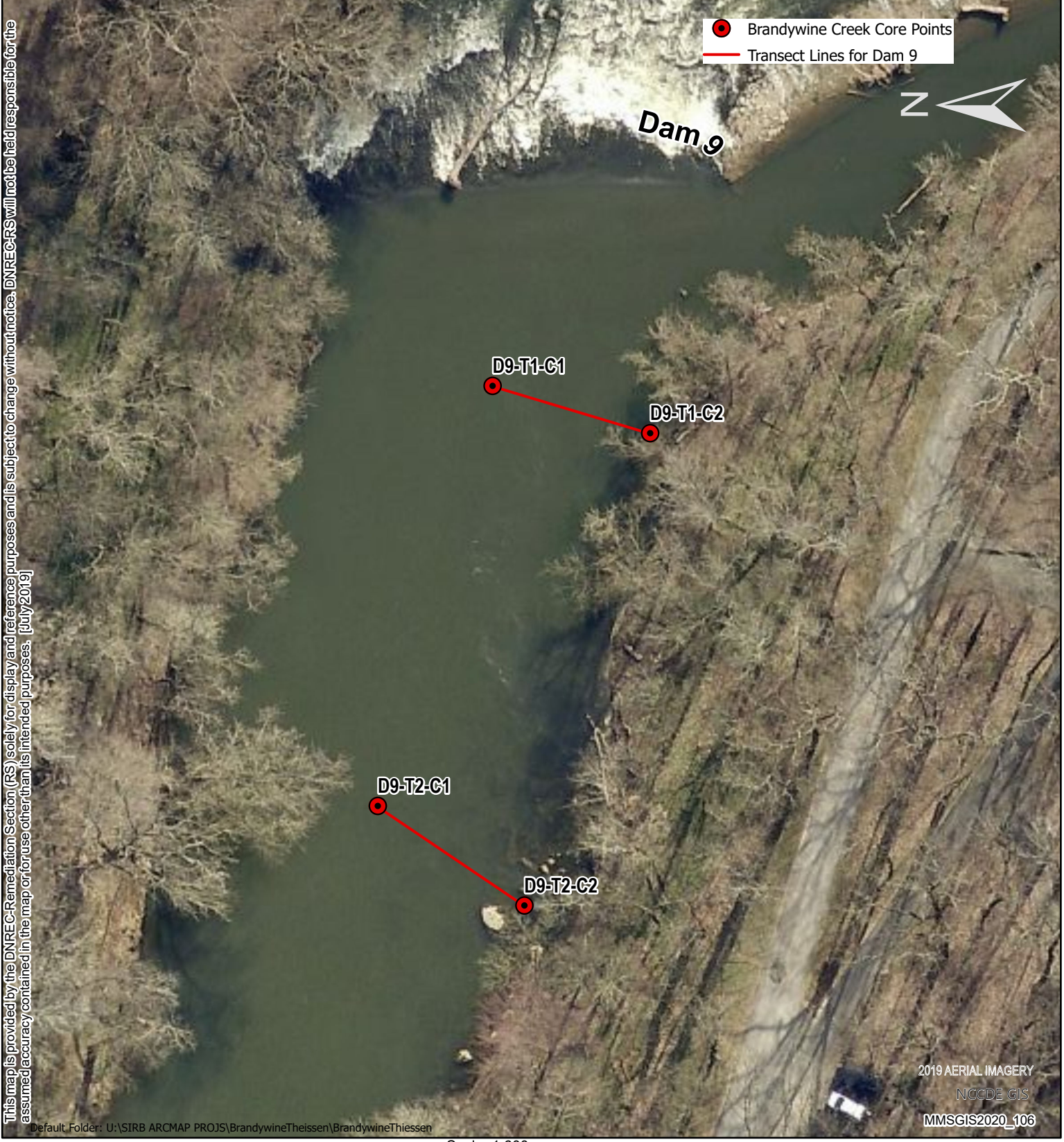
Default Folder: U:\SIRB ARCMAP PROJS\BrandywineTheissen\BrandywineTheissen

Scale: 1:600

1 inch equals 50 feet

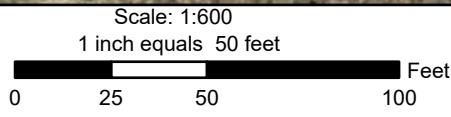
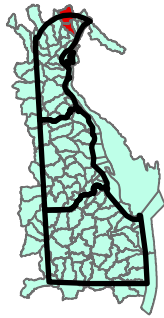


**FIGURE 6**  
**BRANDYWINE RIVER DAM 8**  
**SAMPLE LOCATIONS AND TRANSECTS**  
**NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE**



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**FIGURE 7**  
**BRANDYWINE RIVER DAM 9**  
**SAMPLE LOCATIONS AND TRANSECTS**  
**NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE**



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● Brandywine Creek Core Points  
— Transect Lines of Dam 10

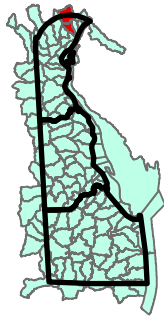
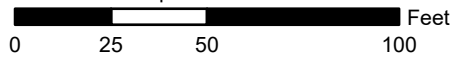


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Scale: 1:600

1 inch equals 50 feet



**FIGURE 8**  
**BRANDYWINE RIVER DAM 10**  
**SAMPLE LOCATIONS AND TRANSECTS**  
**NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE**

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● Brandywine Creek Core Points  
— Transect Lines of Dam 11

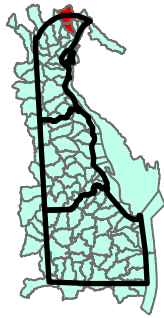
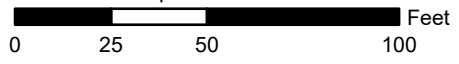


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Scale: 1:600

1 inch equals 50 feet



**FIGURE 9**  
**BRANDYWINE RIVER DAM 11**  
**SAMPLE LOCATIONS AND TRANSECTS**  
**NEW CASTLE COUNTY, DELAWARE**

# **APPENDIX A**

## **AQUASURVEY, INC. FIELD LOGS**



# AQUA SURVEY, INC.

## SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :		Zone: DE		Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:			
						1      2      3			
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):					
Measured Water Depth [MWD] [ft.]:				Recovered Core Length (ft.):					
Tide Adjust [TA] (+/- ft. from MLLW) [ft.]:				Sample Length Retained (ft.):					
Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):					
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes    No    Refusal					
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:									
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:									
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>									
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #			Description				
Top									
↓									
Bottom									
# of containers:						Core Volumes			
Type of container:		bucket		hardliner		cup    other			
						Nominal core-barrel diameter:      EST. Volume			
Conditions:						Liner Type:			
Comments:						Vibracorer:			
						Live Organisms Present    Yes    No Oil Present    Yes    No Odor Present    Yes    No Debris Present    Yes    No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length    Yes    No Photo    Yes    No			
						MLW #td    ver 021820			





# AQUA SURVEY, INC. SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :		Zone: DE		Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:			
						1      2      3			
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):					
Measured Water Depth [MWD] [ft.]:				Recovered Core Length (ft.):					
Tide Adjust [TA] (+/- ft. from MLLW) [ft.]:				Sample Length Retained (ft.):					
Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):					
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes    No    Refusal					
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:									
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:									
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>									
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #			Description				
Top									
↓									
Bottom									
# of containers:						Core Volumes			
Type of container:		bucket		hardliner		cup    other			
						Nominal core-barrel diameter:      EST. Volume			
Conditions:						Liner Type:			
Comments:						Vibracorer:			
						Live Organisms Present    Yes    No Oil Present    Yes    No Odor Present    Yes    No Debris Present    Yes    No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length    Yes    No Photo    Yes    No			
						MLW #td    ver 021820			









# AQUA SURVEY, INC.

## SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :		Zone: DE Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:		1	2	3	
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):					
Measured Water Depth [MWD] [ft.]:				Recovered Core Length (ft.):					
Tide Adjust [TA] (+/- ft. from MLLW) [ft.]:				Sample Length Retained (ft.):					
Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):					
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes No Refusal					
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:									
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:									
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>									
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #			Description				
Top									
↓									
Bottom									
# of containers:					Core Volumes				
Type of container:		bucket	hardliner	cup	other	Nominal core-barrel diameter:	EST. Volume		
Conditions:						Liner Type:			
Comments:						Vibracorer:			
						Live Organisms Present		Yes	No
						Oil Present		Yes	No
Odor Present		Yes	No						
Debris Present		Yes	No						
Within 10% of Req'd Core Length		Yes	No						
Photo		Yes	No						
MLW #td ver 021820									





# AQUA SURVEY, INC.

## SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:		
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:	
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:	
Core # :		Zone: DE		Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:	
						1      2      3	
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):			
Measured Water Depth [MWD] [ft.]:				Recovered Core Length (ft.):			
Tide Adjust [TA] (+/- ft. from MLLW) [ft.]:				Sample Length Retained (ft.):			
Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):			
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes    No    Refusal			
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:							
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:							
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>							
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #		Description			
Top							
↓							
↓							
↓							
↓							
↓							
↓							
↓							
↓							
↓							
Bottom							
# of containers:						Core Volumes	
Type of container:		bucket    hardliner    cup    other		Nominal core-barrel diameter:		EST. Volume	
Conditions:				Liner Type:			
Comments:				Vibracorer:			
				Live Organisms Present    Yes    No Oil Present    Yes    No Odor Present    Yes    No Debris Present    Yes    No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length    Yes    No Photo    Yes    No			
				MLW #td    ver 021820			

















# AQUA SURVEY, INC. SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:		
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:	
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:	
Core # :		Zone: DE		Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:	
						1      2      3	
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):			
Measured Water Depth [MWD] [ft.]:				Recovered Core Length (ft.):			
Tide Adjust [TA] (+/- ft. from MLLW) [ft.]:				Sample Length Retained (ft.):			
Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):			
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes    No    Refusal			
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:							
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:							
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>							
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #			Description		
Top							
↓							
Bottom							
# of containers:					Core Volumes		
Type of container:					Nominal core-barrel diameter:      EST. Volume		
		bucket    hardliner    cup    other					
Conditions:					Liner Type:		
Comments:					Vibracorer:		
					Live Organisms Present    Yes    No Oil Present    Yes    No Odor Present    Yes    No Debris Present    Yes    No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length    Yes    No Photo    Yes    No		
					MLW #td    ver 021820		





# AQUA SURVEY, INC.

## SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:		
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:	
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:	
Core # :		Zone: DE		Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:	
						1      2      3	
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):			
Measured Water Depth [MWD] [ft.]:				Recovered Core Length (ft.):			
Tide Adjust [TA] (+/- ft. from MLLW) [ft.]:				Sample Length Retained (ft.):			
Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):			
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes    No    Refusal			
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:							
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:							
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>							
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #		Description			
Top							
↓							
↓							
↓							
↓							
↓							
↓							
↓							
↓							
↓							
Bottom							
# of containers:						Core Volumes	
Type of container:		bucket    hardliner    cup    other		Nominal core-barrel diameter:		EST. Volume	
Conditions:				Liner Type:			
Comments:				Vibracorer:			
				Live Organisms Present    Yes    No Oil Present    Yes    No Odor Present    Yes    No Debris Present    Yes    No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length    Yes    No Photo    Yes    No			
				MLW #td    ver 021820			





# AQUA SURVEY, INC. SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :		Zone: DE		Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:			
						1      2      3			
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):					
Measured Water Depth [MWD] [ft.]:				Recovered Core Length (ft.):					
Tide Adjust [TA] (+/- ft. from MLLW) [ft.]:				Sample Length Retained (ft.):					
Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):					
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes    No    Refusal					
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:									
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:									
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>									
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #			Description				
Top									
↓									
Bottom									
# of containers:						Core Volumes			
Type of container:		bucket		hardliner		cup    other			
						Nominal core-barrel diameter:      EST. Volume			
Conditions:						Liner Type:			
Comments:						Vibracorer:			
						Live Organisms Present    Yes    No Oil Present    Yes    No Odor Present    Yes    No Debris Present    Yes    No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length    Yes    No Photo    Yes    No			
						MLW #td    ver 021820			



# AQUA SURVEY, INC.

## SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:		
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:	
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:	
Core # :		Zone: DE		Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:	
						1      2      3	
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):			
Measured Water Depth [MWD] [ft.]:				Recovered Core Length (ft.):			
Tide Adjust [TA] (+/- ft. from MLLW) [ft.]:				Sample Length Retained (ft.):			
Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):			
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes   No   Refusal			
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:							
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:							
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>							
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #			Description		
Top							
↓							
Bottom							
# of containers:					Core Volumes		
Type of container:					Nominal core-barrel diameter:      EST. Volume		
		bucket    hardliner    cup    other					
Conditions:					Liner Type:		
Comments:					Vibracorer:		
					Live Organisms Present    Yes    No Oil Present    Yes    No Odor Present    Yes    No Debris Present    Yes    No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length    Yes    No Photo    Yes    No		
					MLW #td    ver 021820		



# AQUA SURVEY, INC. SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :		Zone: DE Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:		1	2	3	
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):					
Measured Water Depth [MWD] [ft.]:				Recovered Core Length (ft.):					
Tide Adjust [TA] (+/- ft. from MLLW) [ft.]:				Sample Length Retained (ft.):					
Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):					
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes No Refusal					
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:									
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:									
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>									
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #			Description				
Top									
↓									
Bottom									
# of containers:					Core Volumes				
Type of container:		bucket	hardliner	cup	other	Nominal core-barrel diameter:	EST. Volume		
Conditions:						Liner Type:			
Comments:						Vibracorer:			
						Live Organisms Present Yes No Oil Present Yes No Odor Present Yes No Debris Present Yes No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length Yes No Photo Yes No			
MLW #td ver 021820									





# AQUA SURVEY, INC.

## SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :		Zone: DE		Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:			
						1      2      3			
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):					
Measured Water Depth [MWD] [ft.]:				Recovered Core Length (ft.):					
Tide Adjust [TA] (+/- ft. from MLLW) [ft.]:				Sample Length Retained (ft.):					
Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):					
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes    No    Refusal					
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:									
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:									
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>									
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #			Description				
Top									
↓									
Bottom									
# of containers:						Core Volumes			
Type of container:		bucket		hardliner		cup    other			
						Nominal core-barrel diameter:      EST. Volume			
Conditions:						Liner Type:			
Comments:						Vibracorer:			
						Live Organisms Present    Yes    No Oil Present    Yes    No Odor Present    Yes    No Debris Present    Yes    No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length    Yes    No Photo    Yes    No			
						MLW #td    ver 021820			



# AQUA SURVEY, INC.

## SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :		Zone: DE Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:		1	2	3	
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):					
Measured Water Depth [MWD] [ft.]:				Recovered Core Length (ft.):					
Tide Adjust [TA] (+/- ft. from MLLW) [ft.]:				Sample Length Retained (ft.):					
Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):					
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes No Refusal					
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:									
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:									
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>									
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #			Description				
Top									
↓									
Bottom									
# of containers:					Core Volumes				
Type of container:		bucket	hardliner	cup	other	Nominal core-barrel diameter:	EST. Volume		
Conditions:						Liner Type:			
Comments:						Vibracorer:			
						Live Organisms Present		Yes	No
						Oil Present		Yes	No
Odor Present		Yes	No						
Debris Present		Yes	No						
Within 10% of Req'd Core Length		Yes	No						
Photo		Yes	No						
MLW #td ver 021820									





# AQUA SURVEY, INC.

## SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:		
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:	
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:	
Core # :		Zone: DE		Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:	
						1      2      3	
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):			
Measured Water Depth [MWD] [ft.]:				Recovered Core Length (ft.):			
Tide Adjust [TA] (+/- ft. from MLLW) [ft.]:				Sample Length Retained (ft.):			
Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):			
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes    No    Refusal			
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:							
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:							
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>							
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #		Description			
Top							
↓							
↓							
↓							
↓							
↓							
↓							
↓							
↓							
↓							
Bottom							
# of containers:						Core Volumes	
Type of container:		bucket		hardliner		cup	
						other	
				Nominal core-barrel diameter:			
				EST. Volume			
Conditions:				Liner Type:			
Comments:				Vibracorer:			
				Live Organisms Present    Yes    No Oil Present    Yes    No Odor Present    Yes    No Debris Present    Yes    No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length    Yes    No Photo    Yes    No			
				MLW #td ver 021820			



# AQUA SURVEY, INC.

## SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :		Zone: DE		Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:			
						1      2      3			
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):					
Measured Water Depth [MWD] [ft.]:				Recovered Core Length (ft.):					
Tide Adjust [TA] (+/- ft. from MLLW) [ft.]:				Sample Length Retained (ft.):					
Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):					
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes    No    Refusal					
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:									
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:									
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>									
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #			Description				
Top									
↓									
Bottom									
# of containers:						Core Volumes			
Type of container:		bucket		hardliner		cup    other			
						Nominal core-barrel diameter:      EST. Volume			
Conditions:						Liner Type:			
Comments:						Vibracorer:			
						Live Organisms Present    Yes    No Oil Present    Yes    No Odor Present    Yes    No Debris Present    Yes    No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length    Yes    No Photo    Yes    No			
						MLW #td    ver 021820			





# AQUA SURVEY, INC.

## SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :		Zone: DE Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:		1	2	3	
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):					
Measured Water Depth [MWD] [ft.]:				Recovered Core Length (ft.):					
Tide Adjust [TA] (+/- ft. from MLLW) [ft.]:				Sample Length Retained (ft.):					
Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):					
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes No Refusal					
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:									
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:									
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>									
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #		Description					
Top									
↓									
Bottom									
# of containers:						Core Volumes			
Type of container:		bucket	hardliner	cup	other	Nominal core-barrel diameter:	EST. Volume		
Conditions:						Liner Type:			
Comments:						Vibracorer:			
						Live Organisms Present		Yes	No
						Oil Present		Yes	No
Odor Present		Yes	No						
Debris Present		Yes	No						
Within 10% of Req'd Core Length		Yes	No						
Photo		Yes	No						
MLW #td ver 021820									







# AQUA SURVEY, INC. SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :		Zone: DE		Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:			
						1      2      3			
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):					
Measured Water Depth [MWD] [ft.]:				Recovered Core Length (ft.):					
Tide Adjust [TA] (+/- ft. from MLLW) [ft.]:				Sample Length Retained (ft.):					
Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):					
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes    No    Refusal					
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:									
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:									
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>									
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #			Description				
Top									
↓									
Bottom									
# of containers:						Core Volumes			
Type of container:		bucket		hardliner		cup    other			
						Nominal core-barrel diameter:      EST. Volume			
Conditions:						Liner Type:			
Comments:						Vibracorer:			
						Live Organisms Present    Yes    No Oil Present    Yes    No Odor Present    Yes    No Debris Present    Yes    No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length    Yes    No Photo    Yes    No			
						MLW #td    ver 021820			



# AQUA SURVEY, INC.

## SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :		Zone: DE Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:		1	2	3	
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):					
Measured Water Depth [MWD] [ft.]:				Recovered Core Length (ft.):					
Tide Adjust [TA] (+/- ft. from MLLW) [ft.]:				Sample Length Retained (ft.):					
Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):					
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes No Refusal					
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:									
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:									
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>									
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #		Description					
Top									
↓									
↓									
↓									
↓									
↓									
↓									
↓									
↓									
Bottom									
# of containers:						Core Volumes			
Type of container:		bucket	hardliner	cup	other	Nominal core-barrel diameter: EST. Volume			
Conditions:						Liner Type:			
Comments:						Vibracorer:			
						Live Organisms Present Yes No Oil Present Yes No Odor Present Yes No Debris Present Yes No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length Yes No Photo Yes No			
MLW #td ver 021820									



# AQUA SURVEY, INC. SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :		Zone: DE		Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:			
						1      2      3			
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):					
Measured Water Depth [MWD] [ft.]:				Recovered Core Length (ft.):					
Tide Adjust [TA] (+/- ft. from MLLW) [ft.]:				Sample Length Retained (ft.):					
Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):					
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes    No    Refusal					
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:									
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:									
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>									
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #			Description				
Top									
↓									
Bottom									
# of containers:						Core Volumes			
Type of container:		bucket		hardliner		cup    other			
						Nominal core-barrel diameter:      EST. Volume			
Conditions:						Liner Type:			
Comments:						Vibracorer:			
						Live Organisms Present    Yes    No Oil Present    Yes    No Odor Present    Yes    No Debris Present    Yes    No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length    Yes    No Photo    Yes    No			
						MLW #td    ver 021820			



# AQUA SURVEY, INC. SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :		Zone: DE Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:		1	2	3	
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):					
Measured Water Depth [MWD] [ft.]:				Recovered Core Length (ft.):					
Tide Adjust [TA] (+/- ft. from MLLW) [ft.]:				Sample Length Retained (ft.):					
Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):					
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes No Refusal					
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:									
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:									
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>									
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #		Description					
Top									
↓									
↓									
↓									
↓									
↓									
↓									
↓									
↓									
Bottom									
# of containers:						Core Volumes			
Type of container:		bucket	hardliner	cup	other	Nominal core-barrel diameter:	EST. Volume		
Conditions:						Liner Type:			
Comments:						Vibracorer:			
						Live Organisms Present Yes No Oil Present Yes No Odor Present Yes No Debris Present Yes No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length Yes No Photo Yes No			
MLW #td ver 021820									



# AQUA SURVEY, INC.

## SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :		Zone: DE		Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:			
						1      2      3			
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):					
Measured Water Depth [MWD] [ft.]:				Recovered Core Length (ft.):					
Tide Adjust [TA] (+/- ft. from MLLW) [ft.]:				Sample Length Retained (ft.):					
Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):					
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes    No    Refusal					
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:									
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:									
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>									
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #			Description				
Top									
↓									
Bottom									
# of containers:						Core Volumes			
Type of container:		bucket		hardliner		cup    other			
						Nominal core-barrel diameter:      EST. Volume			
Conditions:						Liner Type:			
Comments:						Vibracorer:			
						Live Organisms Present    Yes    No Oil Present    Yes    No Odor Present    Yes    No Debris Present    Yes    No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length    Yes    No Photo    Yes    No			
						MLW #td    ver 021820			





# AQUA SURVEY, INC.

## SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :		Zone: DE Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:		1	2	3	
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):					
Measured Water Depth [MWD] [ft.]:				Recovered Core Length (ft.):					
Tide Adjust [TA] (+/- ft. from MLLW) [ft.]:				Sample Length Retained (ft.):					
Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):					
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes No Refusal					
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:									
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:									
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>									
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #		Description					
Top									
↓									
Bottom									
# of containers:						Core Volumes			
Type of container:		bucket	hardliner	cup	other	Nominal core-barrel diameter:	EST. Volume		
Conditions:						Liner Type:			
Comments:						Vibracorer:			
						Live Organisms Present		Yes	No
						Oil Present		Yes	No
Odor Present		Yes	No						
Debris Present		Yes	No						
Within 10% of Req'd Core Length		Yes	No						
Photo		Yes	No						
MLW #td ver 021820									



# AQUA SURVEY, INC. SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:		
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:	
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:	
Core # :		Zone: DE		Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:	
						1      2      3	
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):			
Measured Water Depth [MWD] [ft.]:				Recovered Core Length (ft.):			
Tide Adjust [TA] (+/- ft. from MLLW) [ft.]:				Sample Length Retained (ft.):			
Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):			
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes    No    Refusal			
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:							
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:							
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>							
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #			Description		
Top							
↓							
Bottom							
# of containers:						Core Volumes	
Type of container:		bucket    hardliner    cup    other		Nominal core-barrel diameter:		EST. Volume	
Conditions:				Liner Type:			
Comments:				Vibracorer:			
				Live Organisms Present    Yes    No Oil Present    Yes    No Odor Present    Yes    No Debris Present    Yes    No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length    Yes    No Photo    Yes    No			
				MLW #td    ver 021820			









# AQUA SURVEY, INC. SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :		Zone: DE		Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:			
						1      2      3			
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):					
Measured Water Depth [MWD] [ft.]:				Recovered Core Length (ft.):					
Tide Adjust [TA] (+/- ft. from MLLW) [ft.]:				Sample Length Retained (ft.):					
Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):					
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes    No    Refusal					
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:									
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:									
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>									
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #			Description				
Top									
↓									
Bottom									
# of containers:						Core Volumes			
Type of container:		bucket		hardliner		cup    other			
						Nominal core-barrel diameter:      EST. Volume			
Conditions:						Liner Type:			
Comments:						Vibracorer:			
						Live Organisms Present    Yes    No Oil Present    Yes    No Odor Present    Yes    No Debris Present    Yes    No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length    Yes    No Photo    Yes    No			
						MLW #td    ver 021820			



# AQUA SURVEY, INC. SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :		Zone: DE		Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:			
						1      2      3			
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):					
Measured Water Depth [MWD] [ft.]:				Recovered Core Length (ft.):					
Tide Adjust [TA] (+/- ft. from MLLW) [ft.]:				Sample Length Retained (ft.):					
Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):					
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes    No    Refusal					
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:									
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:									
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>									
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #			Description				
Top									
↓									
Bottom									
# of containers:						Core Volumes			
Type of container:		bucket		hardliner		cup    other			
						Nominal core-barrel diameter:      EST. Volume			
Conditions:						Liner Type:			
Comments:						Vibracorer:			
						Live Organisms Present    Yes    No Oil Present    Yes    No Odor Present    Yes    No Debris Present    Yes    No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length    Yes    No Photo    Yes    No			
						MLW #td    ver 021820			



# AQUA SURVEY, INC. SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :		Zone: DE Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:		1	2	3	
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):					
Measured Water Depth [MWD] [ft.]:				Recovered Core Length (ft.):					
Tide Adjust [TA] (+/- ft. from MLLW) [ft.]:				Sample Length Retained (ft.):					
Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):					
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes No Refusal					
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:									
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:									
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>									
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #			Description				
Top									
↓									
Bottom									
# of containers:					Core Volumes				
Type of container:		bucket	hardliner	cup	other	Nominal core-barrel diameter:	EST. Volume		
Conditions:						Liner Type:			
Comments:						Vibracorer:			
						Live Organisms Present		Yes	No
						Oil Present		Yes	No
Odor Present		Yes	No						
Debris Present		Yes	No						
Within 10% of Req'd Core Length		Yes	No						
Photo		Yes	No						
MLW #td ver 021820									



# AQUA SURVEY, INC.

## SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :		Zone: DE		Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:			
						1      2      3			
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):					
Measured Water Depth [MWD] [ft.]:				Recovered Core Length (ft.):					
Tide Adjust [TA] (+/- ft. from MLLW) [ft.]:				Sample Length Retained (ft.):					
Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):					
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes   No   Refusal					
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:									
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:									
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>									
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #			Description				
Top									
↓									
Bottom									
# of containers:						Core Volumes			
Type of container:		bucket		hardliner		cup      other			
						Nominal core-barrel diameter:      EST. Volume			
Conditions:						Liner Type:			
Comments:						Vibracorer:			
						Live Organisms Present   Yes   No Oil Present   Yes   No Odor Present   Yes   No Debris Present   Yes   No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length   Yes   No Photo   Yes   No			
						MLW #td   ver 021820			





# AQUA SURVEY, INC.

## SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :		Zone: DE Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:		1	2	3	
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):					
Measured Water Depth [MWD] [ft.]:				Recovered Core Length (ft.):					
Tide Adjust [TA] (+/- ft. from MLLW) [ft.]:				Sample Length Retained (ft.):					
Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):					
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes No Refusal					
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:									
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:									
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>									
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #		Description					
Top									
↓									
↓									
↓									
↓									
↓									
↓									
↓									
↓									
↓									
Bottom									
# of containers:						Core Volumes			
Type of container:		bucket	hardliner	cup	other	Nominal core-barrel diameter:	EST. Volume		
Conditions:						Liner Type:			
Comments:						Vibracorer:			
		Live Organisms Present	Yes	No			No		
		Oil Present	Yes	No			No		
		Odor Present	Yes	No			No		
		Debris Present	Yes	No			No		
		Within 10% of Req'd Core Length	Yes	No			No		
		Photo	Yes	No			No		
MLW #td ver 021820									





# AQUA SURVEY, INC. SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :		Zone: DE		Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:			
						1      2      3			
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):					
Measured Water Depth [MWD] [ft.]:				Recovered Core Length (ft.):					
Tide Adjust [TA] (+/- ft. from MLLW) [ft.]:				Sample Length Retained (ft.):					
Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):					
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes    No    Refusal					
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:									
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:									
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>									
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #			Description				
Top									
↓									
Bottom									
# of containers:						Core Volumes			
Type of container:		bucket		hardliner		cup    other			
						Nominal core-barrel diameter:      EST. Volume			
Conditions:						Liner Type:			
Comments:						Vibracorer:			
						Live Organisms Present    Yes    No Oil Present    Yes    No Odor Present    Yes    No Debris Present    Yes    No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length    Yes    No Photo    Yes    No			
						MLW #td    ver 021820			





# AQUA SURVEY, INC.

## SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:																				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:																			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:																			
Core # :		Zone: DE		Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:																			
						1      2      3																			
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):																					
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Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):																					
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes    No    Refusal																					
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:																									
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:																									
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>																									
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #			Description																				
Top																									
↓																									
↓																									
↓																									
↓																									
↓																									
↓																									
↓																									
↓																									
Bottom																									
# of containers:					Core Volumes																				
Type of container:					Nominal core-barrel diameter:      EST. Volume																				
		<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%; border: none;">bucket</td> <td style="width: 25%; border: none;">hardliner</td> <td style="width: 25%; border: none;">cup</td> <td style="width: 25%; border: none;">other</td> </tr> </table>			bucket	hardliner	cup	other																	
bucket	hardliner	cup	other																						
Conditions:					Liner Type:																				
Comments:					Vibracorer:																				
					<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <tr> <td style="width: 60%; border: none;">Live Organisms Present</td> <td style="width: 15%; border: none;">Yes</td> <td style="width: 25%; border: none;">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Oil Present</td> <td style="border: none;">Yes</td> <td style="border: none;">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Odor Present</td> <td style="border: none;">Yes</td> <td style="border: none;">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Debris Present</td> <td style="border: none;">Yes</td> <td style="border: none;">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Within 10% of Req'd Core Length</td> <td style="border: none;">Yes</td> <td style="border: none;">No</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="border: none;">Photo</td> <td style="border: none;">Yes</td> <td style="border: none;">No</td> </tr> </table>			Live Organisms Present	Yes	No	Oil Present	Yes	No	Odor Present	Yes	No	Debris Present	Yes	No	Within 10% of Req'd Core Length	Yes	No	Photo	Yes	No
Live Organisms Present	Yes	No																							
Oil Present	Yes	No																							
Odor Present	Yes	No																							
Debris Present	Yes	No																							
Within 10% of Req'd Core Length	Yes	No																							
Photo	Yes	No																							
MLW #td ver 021820																									



# AQUA SURVEY, INC. SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :		Zone: DE Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:		1	2	3	
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):					
Measured Water Depth [MWD] [ft.]:				Recovered Core Length (ft.):					
Tide Adjust [TA] (+/- ft. from MLLW) [ft.]:				Sample Length Retained (ft.):					
Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):					
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes No Refusal					
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:									
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:									
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>									
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #			Description				
Top									
↓									
Bottom									
# of containers:					Core Volumes				
Type of container:		bucket	hardliner	cup	other	Nominal core-barrel diameter:	EST. Volume		
Conditions:						Liner Type:			
Comments:						Vibracorer:			
						Live Organisms Present		Yes	No
						Oil Present		Yes	No
Odor Present		Yes	No						
Debris Present		Yes	No						
Within 10% of Req'd Core Length		Yes	No						
Photo		Yes	No						
MLW #td ver 021820									



# AQUA SURVEY, INC.

## SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :		Zone: DE		Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:			
						1      2      3			
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):					
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Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):					
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes    No    Refusal					
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:									
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:									
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>									
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #			Description				
Top									
↓									
Bottom									
# of containers:						Core Volumes			
Type of container:		bucket		hardliner		cup    other			
						Nominal core-barrel diameter:      EST. Volume			
Conditions:						Liner Type:			
Comments:						Vibracorer:			
						Live Organisms Present    Yes    No Oil Present    Yes    No Odor Present    Yes    No Debris Present    Yes    No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length    Yes    No Photo    Yes    No			
						MLW #td    ver 021820			





# AQUA SURVEY, INC. SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :		Zone: DE		Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:			
						1      2      3			
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):					
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Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):					
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes    No    Refusal					
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:									
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:									
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>									
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #			Description				
Top									
↓									
Bottom									
# of containers:						Core Volumes			
Type of container:		bucket		hardliner		cup    other			
						Nominal core-barrel diameter:      EST. Volume			
Conditions:						Liner Type:			
Comments:						Vibracorer:			
						Live Organisms Present    Yes    No Oil Present    Yes    No Odor Present    Yes    No Debris Present    Yes    No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length    Yes    No Photo    Yes    No			
						MLW #td    ver 021820			









# AQUA SURVEY, INC.

## SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :		Zone: DE Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:		1	2	3	
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+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes No Refusal					
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:									
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:									
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>									
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #		Description					
Top									
↓									
↓									
↓									
↓									
↓									
↓									
↓									
↓									
Bottom									
# of containers:						Core Volumes			
Type of container:		bucket	hardliner	cup	other	Nominal core-barrel diameter:	EST. Volume		
Conditions:						Liner Type:			
Comments:						Vibracorer:			
						Live Organisms Present Yes No Oil Present Yes No Odor Present Yes No Debris Present Yes No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length Yes No Photo Yes No			
MLW #td ver 021820									



# AQUA SURVEY, INC.

## SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :		Zone: DE		Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:			
						1      2      3			
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Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #			Description				
Top									
↓									
Bottom									
# of containers:						Core Volumes			
Type of container:		bucket		hardliner		cup    other			
						Nominal core-barrel diameter:      EST. Volume			
Conditions:						Liner Type:			
Comments:						Vibracorer:			
						Live Organisms Present    Yes    No Oil Present    Yes    No Odor Present    Yes    No Debris Present    Yes    No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length    Yes    No Photo    Yes    No			
						MLW #td    ver 021820			



# AQUA SURVEY, INC.

## SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :		Zone: DE		Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:			
						1      2      3			
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Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:									
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:									
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Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #			Description				
Top									
↓									
Bottom									
# of containers:						Core Volumes			
Type of container:		bucket		hardliner		cup    other			
						Nominal core-barrel diameter:      EST. Volume			
Conditions:						Liner Type:			
Comments:						Vibracorer:			
						Live Organisms Present    Yes    No Oil Present    Yes    No Odor Present    Yes    No Debris Present    Yes    No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length    Yes    No Photo    Yes    No			
						MLW #td    ver 021820			







# AQUA SURVEY, INC. SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :		Zone: DE		Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:			
						1      2      3			
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):					
Measured Water Depth [MWD] [ft.]:				Recovered Core Length (ft.):					
Tide Adjust [TA] (+/- ft. from MLLW) [ft.]:				Sample Length Retained (ft.):					
Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):					
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes    No    Refusal					
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:									
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:									
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>									
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #			Description				
Top									
↓									
Bottom									
# of containers:						Core Volumes			
Type of container:		bucket		hardliner		cup    other			
						Nominal core-barrel diameter:      EST. Volume			
Conditions:						Liner Type:			
Comments:						Vibracorer:			
						Live Organisms Present    Yes    No Oil Present    Yes    No Odor Present    Yes    No Debris Present    Yes    No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length    Yes    No Photo    Yes    No			
						MLW #td    ver 021820			











# AQUA SURVEY, INC. SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :		Zone: DE Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:		1	2	3	
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):					
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Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #			Description				
Top									
↓									
Bottom									
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Type of container:		bucket	hardliner	cup	other	Nominal core-barrel diameter:	EST. Volume		
Conditions:						Liner Type:			
Comments:						Vibracorer:			
						Live Organisms Present		Yes	No
						Oil Present		Yes	No
Odor Present		Yes	No						
Debris Present		Yes	No						
Within 10% of Req'd Core Length		Yes	No						
Photo		Yes	No						
MLW #td ver 021820									



# AQUA SURVEY, INC. SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :		Zone: DE		Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:			
						1      2      3			
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Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #			Description				
Top									
↓									
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# of containers:						Core Volumes			
Type of container:		bucket		hardliner		cup    other			
						Nominal core-barrel diameter:      EST. Volume			
Conditions:						Liner Type:			
Comments:						Vibracorer:			
						Live Organisms Present    Yes    No Oil Present    Yes    No Odor Present    Yes    No Debris Present    Yes    No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length    Yes    No Photo    Yes    No			
						MLW #td    ver 021820			



# AQUA SURVEY, INC.

## SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:		
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:	
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:	
Core # :		Zone: DE		Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:	
						1      2      3	
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):			
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Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):			
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Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:							
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:							
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>							
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #		Description			
Top							
↓							
↓							
↓							
↓							
↓							
↓							
↓							
↓							
↓							
Bottom							
# of containers:						Core Volumes	
Type of container:		bucket    hardliner    cup    other		Nominal core-barrel diameter:		EST. Volume	
Conditions:				Liner Type:			
Comments:				Vibracorer:			
				Live Organisms Present    Yes    No Oil Present    Yes    No Odor Present    Yes    No Debris Present    Yes    No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length    Yes    No Photo    Yes    No			
				MLW #td    ver 021820			



# AQUA SURVEY, INC. SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :		Zone: DE Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:		1	2	3	
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):					
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Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):					
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes No Refusal					
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:									
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:									
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>									
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #		Description					
Top									
↓									
Bottom									
# of containers:						Core Volumes			
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Comments:						Vibracorer:			
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MLW #td ver 021820									









# AQUA SURVEY, INC. SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :		Zone: DE		Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:			
						1      2      3			
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Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:									
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Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #			Description				
Top									
↓									
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						MLW #td    ver 021820			





# AQUA SURVEY, INC. SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
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Top									
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						MLW #td    ver 021820			





# AQUA SURVEY, INC.

## SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :		Zone: DE Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:		1	2	3	
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Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:									
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:									
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>									
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #		Description					
Top									
↓									
↓									
↓									
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Bottom									
# of containers:						Core Volumes			
Type of container:		bucket	hardliner	cup	other	Nominal core-barrel diameter: EST. Volume			
Conditions:						Liner Type:			
Comments:						Vibracorer:			
						Live Organisms Present Yes No Oil Present Yes No Odor Present Yes No Debris Present Yes No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length Yes No Photo Yes No			
MLW #td ver 021820									





# AQUA SURVEY, INC.

## SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :		Zone: DE Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:		1	2	3	
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):					
Measured Water Depth [MWD] [ft.]:				Recovered Core Length (ft.):					
Tide Adjust [TA] (+/- ft. from MLLW) [ft.]:				Sample Length Retained (ft.):					
Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):					
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes No Refusal					
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:									
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:									
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>									
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #		Description					
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Bottom									
# of containers:						Core Volumes			
Type of container:		bucket	hardliner	cup	other	Nominal core-barrel diameter:	EST. Volume		
Conditions:						Liner Type:			
Comments:						Vibracorer:			
						Live Organisms Present Yes No Oil Present Yes No Odor Present Yes No Debris Present Yes No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length Yes No Photo Yes No			
MLW #td ver 021820									



# AQUA SURVEY, INC.

## SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:			
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :		Zone: DE		Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:			
						1      2      3			
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):					
Measured Water Depth [MWD] [ft.]:				Recovered Core Length (ft.):					
Tide Adjust [TA] (+/- ft. from MLLW) [ft.]:				Sample Length Retained (ft.):					
Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):					
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes    No    Refusal					
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:									
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:									
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>									
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #			Description				
Top									
↓									
Bottom									
# of containers:						Core Volumes			
Type of container:		bucket		hardliner		cup    other			
						Nominal core-barrel diameter:      EST. Volume			
Conditions:						Liner Type:			
Comments:						Vibracorer:			
						Live Organisms Present    Yes    No Oil Present    Yes    No Odor Present    Yes    No Debris Present    Yes    No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length    Yes    No Photo    Yes    No			
						MLW #td    ver 021820			





# AQUA SURVEY, INC. SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:		
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:	
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:	
Core # :		Zone: DE Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:		1 2 3	
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):			
Measured Water Depth [MWD] [ft.]:				Recovered Core Length (ft.):			
Tide Adjust [TA] (+/- ft. from MLLW) [ft.]:				Sample Length Retained (ft.):			
Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):			
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes No Refusal			
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:							
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:							
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>							
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #		Description			
Top							
↓							
Bottom							
# of containers:						Core Volumes	
Type of container:		bucket hardliner cup other		Nominal core-barrel diameter:		EST. Volume	
Conditions:				Liner Type:			
Comments:				Vibracorer:			
				Live Organisms Present Yes No Oil Present Yes No Odor Present Yes No Debris Present Yes No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length Yes No Photo Yes No			
				MLW #td ver 021820			



# AQUA SURVEY, INC.

## SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:		
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:	
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:	
Core # :		Zone: DE		Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:	
						1      2      3	
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):			
Measured Water Depth [MWD] [ft.]:				Recovered Core Length (ft.):			
Tide Adjust [TA] (+/- ft. from MLLW) [ft.]:				Sample Length Retained (ft.):			
Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):			
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes    No    Refusal			
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:							
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:							
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>							
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #		Description			
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Bottom							
# of containers:						Core Volumes	
Type of container:		bucket		hardliner		cup	
						other	
Conditions:				Nominal core-barrel diameter:			
				EST. Volume			
Comments:				Liner Type:			
				Vibracorer:			
				Live Organisms Present    Yes    No Oil Present    Yes    No Odor Present    Yes    No Debris Present    Yes    No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length    Yes    No Photo    Yes    No			
				MLW #td ver 021820			



# AQUA SURVEY, INC.

## SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:		
Job #:		Date:		Time:		Crew:	
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:	
Core # :		Zone: DE		Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:	
						1      2      3	
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):			
Measured Water Depth [MWD] [ft.]:				Recovered Core Length (ft.):			
Tide Adjust [TA] (+/- ft. from MLLW) [ft.]:				Sample Length Retained (ft.):			
Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):			
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes    No    Refusal			
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:							
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:							
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>							
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #		Description			
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Bottom							
# of containers:						Core Volumes	
Type of container:		bucket    hardliner    cup    other		Nominal core-barrel diameter:		EST. Volume	
Conditions:				Liner Type:			
Comments:				Vibracorer:			
				Live Organisms Present    Yes    No Oil Present    Yes    No Odor Present    Yes    No Debris Present    Yes    No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length    Yes    No Photo    Yes    No			
				MLW #td    ver 021820			



## AQUA SURVEY, INC. SEDIMENT CORE LOG

Client:		Project:			Logger:				
Job #:		Date:	Time:		Crew:				
Coordinates:		N		E		Vessel:			
Core # :	Zone: DE	Datum: NAD 83		Deploy:	1	2	3		
Project Depth (incl. ft. Overdredge) [PD] [ft] MLW:				Core Penetration Length (ft.):					
Measured Water Depth [MWD] [ft.]:				Recovered Core Length (ft.):					
Tide Adjust [TA] (+/- ft. from MLLW) [ft.]:				Sample Length Retained (ft.):					
Corrected Depth @ MLLW [ft.]:				Core Volume Retained (gal.):					
+ MLW Adjustment [ft.]				Collected to Project Depth: Yes No Refusal					
Corrected Depth @ MLW [ft.]:									
Required Sample Core Length [SCL] [ft.]:									
<b>All Length Measurements are in Decimal Feet</b>									
Sample Interval (ft.)		Sample Id #		Description					
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Bottom									
# of containers:				Core Volumes					
Type of container:		bucket	hardliner	cup	other	Nominal core-barrel diameter: EST. Volume			
Conditions:						Liner Type:			
Comments:						Vibracorer:			
						Live Organisms Present Yes No Oil Present Yes No Odor Present Yes No Debris Present Yes No Within 10% of Req'd Core Length Yes No Photo Yes No			
						MLW #td ver 021820			

## **APPENDIX B**

### **LABORATORY ANALYTICAL REPORTS**

(Large Files - Available Separately)

# **APPENDIX C**

## **TOXICITY EVALUATIONS OF BRANDYWINE RIVER SEDIMENTS**

(Open and Zoom PDF Versions Digitally – Excel Versions Available Separately)

**Evaluation of Grain Size Data - Brandywine River Sediment Samples**

Prepared by: John Cargill, Delaware DNREC, DWS, Watershed Assessment and Management Section  
August 20, 2020

Sample ID	Sample Name	Date	Sample 1		Sample 2		Sample 3		Sample 4		Sample 5		Sample 6		Sample 7		Sample 8		Sample 9		Sample 10		Sample 11		Sample 12		Sample 13		Sample 14		Sample 15		Sample 16		Sample 17		Sample 18		Sample 19		Sample 20			
			Conc.	%	Conc.	%	Conc.	%	Conc.	%	Conc.	%	Conc.	%	Conc.	%	Conc.	%	Conc.	%	Conc.	%	Conc.	%	Conc.	%	Conc.	%	Conc.	%	Conc.	%	Conc.	%	Conc.	%	Conc.	%	Conc.	%				
101-0001	101-0001	10/10/2010	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1
101-0002	101-0002	10/10/2010	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2

MS-101 Analyzed

Sample ID	Sample Name	Date	Sample 1		Sample 2		Sample 3		Sample 4		Sample 5		Sample 6		Sample 7		Sample 8		Sample 9		Sample 10		Sample 11		Sample 12		Sample 13		Sample 14		Sample 15		Sample 16		Sample 17		Sample 18		Sample 19		Sample 20				
			Conc.	%	Conc.	%	Conc.	%	Conc.	%	Conc.	%	Conc.	%	Conc.	%	Conc.	%	Conc.	%	Conc.	%	Conc.	%	Conc.	%	Conc.	%	Conc.	%	Conc.	%	Conc.	%	Conc.	%	Conc.	%	Conc.	%	Conc.	%			
101-0001	101-0001	10/10/2010	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	
101-0002	101-0002	10/10/2010	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2

MS-101 Analyzed

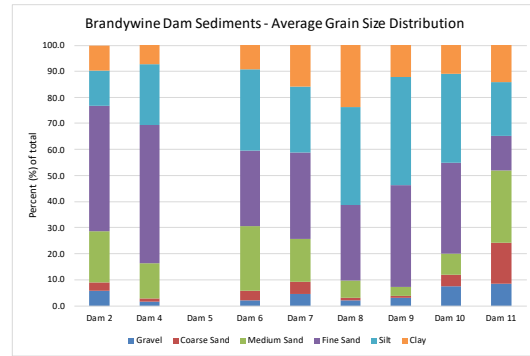


Data Reordered and Condensed

Client ID	BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T1-0320	BWR-DAM4-T2-0320	BWR-DAM4-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T4-0320	BWR-DAM4-T5-0320	BWR-DAM6-T1-0620	BWR-DAM6-T2-0620	BWR-DAM6-T3-0620	BWR-DAM7-T1-0320	BWR-DAM7-T2-0320	BWR-DAM7-T3-0320	BWR-DAM8-T1-0320	BWR-DAM8-T2-0320	BWR-DAM9-T1-0620	BWR-DAM9-T2-0620	BWR-DAM10-T1-0620	BWR-DAM10-T2-0620	BWR-DAM11-T1-0320	BWR-DAM11-T2-0320
Lab Sample ID	460-205020-1	460-205020-2	460-205020-3	460-205020-4	460-205020-5	460-205020-6	460-205020-7	460-205020-8	460-210989-1	460-210989-2	460-210989-3	460-205020-11	460-205020-12	460-205020-13	460-205020-14	460-205020-15	460-210989-4	460-210989-5	460-210989-6	460-210989-7	460-205020-16	460-205020-17
Sampling Date	03/06/2020 10:30:00	03/05/2020 14:00:00	03/05/2020 15:30:00	03/09/2020 13:55:00	03/09/2020 11:50:00	03/09/2020 12:35:00	03/09/2020 12:55:00	03/09/2020 13:15:00	06/10/2020 11:15:00	06/10/2020 11:40:00	06/10/2020 12:15:00	03/10/2020 13:15:00	03/10/2020 11:30:00	03/10/2020 12:10:00	03/11/2020 12:15:00	03/11/2020 11:45:00	06/09/2020 14:15:00	06/09/2020 14:30:00	06/09/2020 11:10:00	06/09/2020 11:35:00	03/12/2020 12:10:00	03/12/2020 11:20:00
Matrix	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil
Dilution Factor	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Unit	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result
<b>SOIL BY D422</b>																						
Gravel	0.3	6.3	10.5	1.4	0.3	3.2	1.8	0.7	2.2	2.6	1.1	9.4	1.6	2.5	1.5	2.7	0.9	5.1	0	14.8	3.5	13.5
Coarse Sand	0.5	4.5	5	1.7	1	1.9	1.3	1.2	3.3	7	0.8	11	1	2.1	0.4	1.3	0.6	0.8	1.8	6.9	14.7	16.6
Medium Sand	14.4	20.5	23.5	7.3	16.8	21.6	12.7	9	25.6	33.9	14.8	17.9	11.9	19.7	2	11.2	4.4	2.6	4.2	12.2	23.9	31.8
Fine Sand	60.7	42.6	41.5	50.7	34.7	48.1	64.4	67.3	21.1	25.5	41	29.1	30.5	39.9	24.6	33.4	53.1	25.2	37	33	17	9.4
Silt	14.9	15.3	10	32.5	30.2	19.7	15.6	18	37.4	23.9	32	20.9	31.8	23.2	47.3	28.1	29.9	52.9	44.4	23.8	26.2	15
Clay	9.3	10.8	9.5	6.4	17	5.5	4.2	3.8	10.4	7.1	10.3	11.7	23.2	12.6	24.2	23.3	11.1	13.4	12.6	9.3	14.7	13.7
Sand	75.6	67.6	70	59.7	52.5	71.6	78.4	77.5	50	66.4	56.6	58	43.4	61.7	27	45.9	58.1	28.6	43	52.1	55.6	57.8

Average Percent of Grain Sizes Per Dam

	Dam 2	Dam 4	Dam 5	Dam 6	Dam 7	Dam 8	Dam 9	Dam 10	Dam 11
Gravel	3.7	1.5		2.0	4.5	2.1	3.0	7.4	8.5
Coarse Sand	3.3	1.4		3.7	4.7	0.9	0.7	4.4	15.7
Medium Sand	19.5	13.5		24.8	16.5	6.6	3.5	8.2	27.9
Fine Sand	48.3	53.0		29.2	33.2	29.0	39.2	35.0	13.2
Silt	13.4	23.2		31.1	25.3	37.7	41.4	34.1	20.6
Clay	9.9	7.4		9.3	15.6	23.8	12.3	11.0	14.2



## Assessment of Sediment Metals Data for Brandywine River Dam Sediments

Prepared by: John Cargill & Dannielle Pratt, DE DNREC

Date: October 22, 2020

### Methods:

The total dissolved concentration of several metals in the sediment porewater was estimated by dividing the bulk metal concentration by the sediment to porewater metal partition coefficient ( $K_d$ ) as published by EPA (EPA, 2005a). This concentration was further partitioned between DOC-bound metal and total inorganic metal species in porewater solution, again using mean partition coefficients ( $K_{d2}$ ) published by the EPA (EPA, 2005a). The resulting dissolved total inorganic metal concentration in the porewater was then compared to applicable water quality criteria for the protection of aquatic life (Table 1 - Delaware Surface Water Quality Standards) and human health from fish and water ingestion (Table 2 - Delaware Surface Water Quality Standards). Human health criteria are being evaluated in this study because the Brandywine River is used as a drinking water source by the City of Wilmington. For purposes of DOC-pore water partitioning, the DOC of the porewater was assumed to be 5 times greater than that of the water column (Thurman 1985; Caron and Suffet 1989; Hanchak-Kariouk et.al. 1997), where the water column DOC was assumed to average 3.5 mg/L (Cavallo, 2007). Non-detected results were assigned a value of 1/2 of the detection level.

The ratio of the inorganic metal concentration in the porewater to the applicable water quality criterion was expressed as toxic units, where ratios greater than 1 suggest exposure concentrations in excess of the criterion. In the spreadsheet tabs for each metal,  $T.U._a$  values are the toxic units related to the freshwater acute water quality criteria,  $T.U._c$  values are the toxic units related to the freshwater chronic water quality criteria, and  $T.U._{hh}$  values are the toxic units related to the human health water quality criteria. Finally, to evaluate the additive effect of divalent metals on benthic aquatic life, the  $T.U._c$  values for cadmium, copper, lead, nickel, silver and zinc were summed to produce a so-called interstitial water benchmark unit (IWBU) as fully described in EPA, 2005b. This same approach was also used to evaluate potential acute effects from divalent metals (using acute aquatic life criteria rather than the chronic criteria). As with the toxic unit approach, IWBU values greater than one (1) indicate an increased risk of impact to benthic aquatic life. Sediments with values less than 1 are not likely to be toxic to benthic aquatic life due to the presence of divalent metals.

### Results:

Equilibrium Partitioning (EqP) and T.U. calculations for each metal are documented on separate tabs of this spreadsheet. The sum of the acute and chronic T.U. values and the IWBU values by metal and sample are presented on the tab named 'TU & IWBU Results'. Plots of IWBU values for each sample appear on the tabs 'IWBU Chart (Chronic) and IWBU Chart (Acute)'.

Key results of this assessment are summarized below:

1. All of the composited transect samples collected from Brandywine River Dam Sediments had calculated IWBU values for acute toxicity less than 1. However, several of the composited transect samples collected from Brandywine River Dam Sediments had calculated IWBU values for chronic toxicity slightly greater than 1. The acute results are most relevant when sediments will be removed (dredged) and that will have potential associated resuspension of sediments during removal activities. The acute results would also apply to initial benthic aquatic life response from breaching or removal of dams and the resulting instantaneous release of sediments/porewater. Chronic results represent longer term effects, are most relevant to assess sediments in place, or after sediments have re-deposited after an initial release (from dredging, removal or instantaneous release associated with dam removal or failure).
2. Although several of the metals were not included in the IWBU summation, we separately compared predicted dissolved inorganic concentrations of arsenic, chromium and selenium in the porewater to applicable aquatic life and human health criteria. Further, we separately compared predicted dissolved inorganic barium, beryllium, antimony and thallium to human health criteria only, as no aquatic life criteria exist for these metals. Only two individual composite samples had chronic toxic unit values greater than 1 (cadmium at Dam 8 Transect 1 ( $T.U._c = 1.23$ ), and lead at Dam 10 Transect 2 ( $T.U._c = 1.60$ )). None of the individual composite samples had acute toxic unit values in excess of 1.
3. The calculated porewater concentration of arsenic exceeded the human health criterion in 15 of the 22 composite samples collected during this study ( $T.U._{hh}$  values ranged from 1.07 to 2.15). The calculated porewater concentration of thallium exceeded the human health criterion in 22 of 22 composite samples collected during this study ( $T.U._{hh}$  values ranged from 1.50 to 7.26). Median predicted porewater concentrations for arsenic and thallium across all sampling sites were 12.12 ug/L and 5.13 ug/L, respectively. Each of these predicted concentrations slightly exceeds its MCL for drinking water (10 ug/L for As and 2 ug/L for Tl), and therefore, represent potential risks. However, given the conservative assumptions that accompany the assessment, it is unlikely that these are the concentrations at the drinking water intake near Dam 2.
4. A separate comparison of metals concentrations in the sediment samples to DNREC RS Soil Screening Levels was conducted to evaluate whether concentrations of metals in sediment would pose a risk to human health if sediment were dredged/removed, dewatered, and deposited in an upland setting. Thallium exceeded human health soil screening criteria in 20 of 22 composite samples. Antimony exceeded human health soil screening criteria in one of 22 composite samples. An exceedance of soil screening levels does not indicate risk. However, it focuses the assessment of risk under specific use scenarios (and therefore specific exposure parameters) with the USEPA supported Risk Assessment Information System (RAIS) online risk calculator. Utilizing the maximum concentrations, and therefore most conservative values, for antimony and/or thallium detected at each dam in the RAIS online risk calculator indicated that human health risk from these compounds are not expected under the "recreator use scenario," "excavation worker use scenario" or "residential use" scenario.

### Conclusions:

1. Acute toxicity due to individual metals or from the additive effect of divalent metals is not likely based upon this assessment, and therefore short term impacts to aquatic life are not expected from any sudden release of sediments from behind the Brandywine River dams or from any sediment removal activities associated with dam modification (fish ladder construction or bypass, for example).
2. There appears to be a very slight potential for chronic toxicity to aquatic life in the sediments of the Brandywine River due to divalent metals. IWBU exceedances (values greater than 1) are dominated by copper, cadmium and lead in all cases (Dam #2, Dam #4, Dam #7, Dam #8, Dam #9 and Dam #10). A review of the freshwater chronic aquatic life criterion for cadmium reveals that it is very conservative and may overstate eco risk (Greene, 2010), as well. Assuming this is true and considering the marginal overall calculated exceedances, it becomes less likely that divalent metals are causing or will cause significant chronic toxicity, currently or if released. With that in mind, this type of assessment should be considered a screening tool. An IWBU greater than 1 is not proof of chronic toxicity to benthic organisms and a value less than 1 is not proof that toxicity is absent. Nevertheless, the approach has distinct advantages over the ERL/ERM approach in that it begins to address the chemical form and therefore bioavailability of the metal. Further, it compares predicted dissolved exposure concentrations to scientifically relevant and legally applicable water quality criteria for the protection of aquatic life. Last, the distribution of IWBU values is relatively consistent from Dam 2 to Dam 11. Therefore any release of sediment and associated porewater is not likely to change conditions as compared to its current state.
3. Based upon the assessment conducted, there appears to be a slight potential for human health impacts due to arsenic and thallium from drinking Brandywine River surface water and eating fish from the Brandywine River. However, this assessment conservatively assumes that the porewater is in equilibrium with the surface water, and that the concentrations of metals are equal in both. It is highly unlikely that this is truly the case, and dilution from surface water likely mitigates any potential risk. To evaluate this hypothesis, the most recent (2019) City of Wilmington Surface Water Quality Report was reviewed. The reports indicates that "primary parameters," or "contaminants that are regulated by an MCL," are assessed at entry points to the municipal distribution system. This includes sampling at the filter plant on the Brandywine River, just upstream of Dam #2. The most recently published data indicates that neither arsenic nor thallium were detected in the river water at detectable concentrations. As such, it is concluded that there is no increase in human health risk associated with arsenic or thallium related to drinking water or eating fish from the Brandywine River.
4. There appears to be no risk to human health in an upland setting associated with metals in the Brandywine River dam sediments as indicated by comparison to DNREC-RS Screening Levels, and subsequent evaluation of thallium and antimony in the RAIS risk calculator for exposure to a recreator, excavation worker, or in a residential setting.



Data with U qualified values set to 1/2 MDL

Sample ID	Conc Units	UNIT QUAL	Silver	Aluminum	Arsenic	Cadmium	Chromium	Copper	Iron	Mercury	Manganese	Nickel	Lead	Antimony	Selenium	Thallium	Zinc	Barium	Beryllium	Calcium	Cobalt	Magnesium	Potassium	Sodium	Vanadium
BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	ppm	Dry	0.395	10800	2.4	0.215	22.9	24.8	15600	NA	247	21.1	31.3	0.185	0.37	0.08	74.7	86.1	0.45	1220	7.2	2400	1050	138	29.7
BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	ppm	Dry	0.385	10600	2.2	0.21	25	23.4	19000	NA	409	16.4	38.5	0.18	0.38	0.075	83.2	78.4	0.32	1630	8	2700	917	151	27.6
BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	ppm	Dry	0.355	10200	2.9	0.195	21.8	66	15300	NA	197	15.5	50.3	0.17	0.38	0.07	74	86.6	0.46	915	7	2230	893	261	26.6
BWR-DAM4-T1-0320	ppm	Dry	0.5	14300	3.4	0.27	32.7	36.1	23200	NA	506	31.6	44.4	0.235	0.63	0.1	128	141	0.58	2840	12.1	4290	1880	181	36.7
BWR-DAM4-T2-0320	ppm	Dry	0.455	16800	4.2	0.25	46.4	42.4	24500	NA	501	31.6	90.2	0.215	0.73	0.21	148	152	0.77	1990	12.3	3920	1710	165	42.4
BWR-DAM4-T3-0320	ppm	Dry	0.55	12400	2.2	0.29	32.2	25	21800	NA	361	24.2	34.3	0.255	0.68	0.11	108	116	0.45	2450	10.2	3830	1670	212	35.1
BWR-DAM4-T4-0320	ppm	Dry	0.43	10300	2.1	0.235	27.7	29.8	18500	NA	265	20.3	25.5	0.205	0.2	0.085	86.6	94.2	0.42	1940	9	3290	1700	125	33.3
BWR-DAM4-T5-0320	ppm	Dry	0.465	12000	2.7	0.255	29.3	26.7	21200	NA	450	22.3	33.1	0.22	0.51	0.095	99	109	0.5	2940	10.7	3730	1890	159	37.5
BWR-DAM7-T1-0320	ppm	Dry	0.48	18700	4.6	0.26	42.7	85	29400	NA	324	34.3	61	0.23	0.83	0.23	143	151	0.75	1500	13.1	4100	1630	150	49
BWR-DAM7-T2-0320	ppm	Dry	0.5	17100	4.1	0.28	41.1	43.9	26800	NA	321	27.3	74	5.5	0.57	0.105	121	136	0.66	1460	12.8	4250	1760	144	46.5
BWR-DAM7-T3-0320	ppm	Dry	0.43	15400	4.7	0.235	36.7	20.9	53300	NA	501	17.6	11.8	0.205	0.57	0.085	57.2	54.8	0.74	1310	20.6	2810	843	316	55.7
BWR-DAM8-T1-0320	ppm	Dry	0.6	20100	5.4	0.67	46.1	61	32900	NA	752	54.3	73	0.275	0.73	0.29	180	183	0.93	2150	16.8	5030	2170	109	47.9
BWR-DAM8-T2-0320	ppm	Dry	0.55	20800	4.7	0.295	50	59.2	32400	NA	538	46.2	63	0.255	0.65	0.25	145	180	0.99	1700	15.9	4800	2070	99.8	51.8
BWR-DAM11-T1-0320	ppm	Dry	0.5	13800	2.7	0.28	31.2	20.5	24400	NA	338	22.3	21.5	0.245	0.24	0.105	87.9	96.8	0.58	1510	10.6	3560	1360	82.6	38
BWR-DAM11-T2-0320	ppm	Dry	0.395	10700	1.8	0.215	20.5	13.6	17400	NA	325	16.6	8	0.185	0.185	0.08	48.4	92.8	0.49	780	9.1	2710	1310	54.3	25.9
BWR-DAM6-T1-0620	ppm	Dry	0.48	14100	3.2	0.26	34.1	28	23200	NA	586	27.6	32.2	0.23	0.73	0.095	119	141	0.57	4350	11.1	4010	1560	130	36.6
BWR-DAM6-T2-0620	ppm	Dry	0.41	10900	2.4	0.225	29.9	22.5	18700	NA	455	23.2	27.1	0.195	0.46	0.085	94.4	104	0.48	6700	9.5	3440	1390	142	29
BWR-DAM6-T3-0620	ppm	Dry	0.455	11000	2.3	0.245	29.7	21.9	18200	NA	378	22.6	24.4	0.215	0.58	0.09	93.2	104	0.51	2130	9.7	3450	1490	173	29.8
BWR-DAM9-T1-0620	ppm	Dry	0.5	13800	2.9	0.275	33.3	27.1	22600	NA	442	26.9	28.1	0.24	0.56	0.105	112	136	0.59	2570	11.3	4220	1790	135	36.6
BWR-DAM9-T2-0620	ppm	Dry	0.7	20200	5.1	0.385	45.6	40.9	33000	NA	838	40.8	45.9	0.335	1.2	0.145	173	207	0.87	4490	16.6	5890	2250	200	50.2
BWR-DAM10-T1-0620	ppm	Dry	0.445	14900	3.2	0.24	37.2	29.9	25300	NA	455	30.3	32.5	0.21	0.67	0.2	119	147	0.69	3090	12.5	4710	1890	135	39.8
BWR-DAM10-T2-0620	ppm	Dry	0.43	21700	4.6	0.235	49.5	43	30700	NA	514	32.8	383	0.205	0.65	0.19	101	172	0.79	2550	16.3	4710	1930	152	60.2
BWR-DUP1-0320 (DUP of D11-T1)	ppm	Dry	0.415	5010	0.87	0.225	18	7.9	8980	NA	180	9.5	5.3	0.195	0.195	0.085	29.2	41.7	0.22	491	4.7	1350	642	41.9	12.1
BWR-DUP2-0620 (DUP of D6-T1)	ppm	Dry	0.455	13800	4.3	0.245	38.9	30.8	30200	NA	645	27.5	32	0.215	0.62	0.09	117	139	0.86	2480	13.6	3500	1500	116	39.7
BWR-FIELDBLANK-0320 SOLID	ppm	Dry	0.285	313	0.78	0.155	3.4	1.1	1830	NA	2	0.3	1.7	0.135	0.135	0.06	1.8	0.76	0.15	50.7	0.28	35.6	16.65	14.5	3
SIRS Soil Screening Value			39	51200	11	7	214	310	74767	NA	2100	150	400	3.1	39	0.078	2300	1500	16	NS	34	NS	NS	NS	134

Count = 22

	Silver	Aluminum	Arsenic	Cadmium	Chromium	Copper	Iron	Mercury	Manganese	Nickel	Lead	Antimony	Selenium	Thallium	Zinc	Barium	Beryllium	Calcium	Cobalt	Magnesium	Potassium	Sodium	Vanadium
Mean =	0.47	14572.73	3.35	0.27	34.80	35.98	24881.82	NA	441.05	27.54	56.05	0.46	0.57	0.13	108.89	125.85	0.62	2373.41	11.93	3821.82	1597.86	155.21	39.36
Median =	0.46	13950.00	3.05	0.25	33.00	28.90	23200.00	NA	446.00	25.55	33.70	0.22	0.58	0.10	104.50	126.00	0.58	2060.00	11.20	3875.00	1685.00	147.00	37.10
Min =	0.36	10200.00	1.80	0.20	20.50	13.60	15300.00	NA	197.00	15.50	8.00	0.17	0.19	0.07	48.40	54.80	0.32	780.00	7.00	2230.00	843.00	54.30	25.90
Max =	0.70	21700.00	5.40	0.67	50.00	85.00	53300.00	NA	838.00	54.30	383.00	5.50	1.20	0.29	180.00	207.00	0.99	6700.00	20.60	5890.00	2250.00	316.00	60.20
St. Error =	0.02	809.10	0.24	0.02	1.92	3.81	1789.13	NA	32.69	2.10	16.19	0.24	0.05	0.01	7.33	8.33	0.04	291.12	0.74	195.58	86.47	12.05	2.11

NA = Not Analyzed. A separate assessment of Mercury has been prepared in a separate spreadsheet.

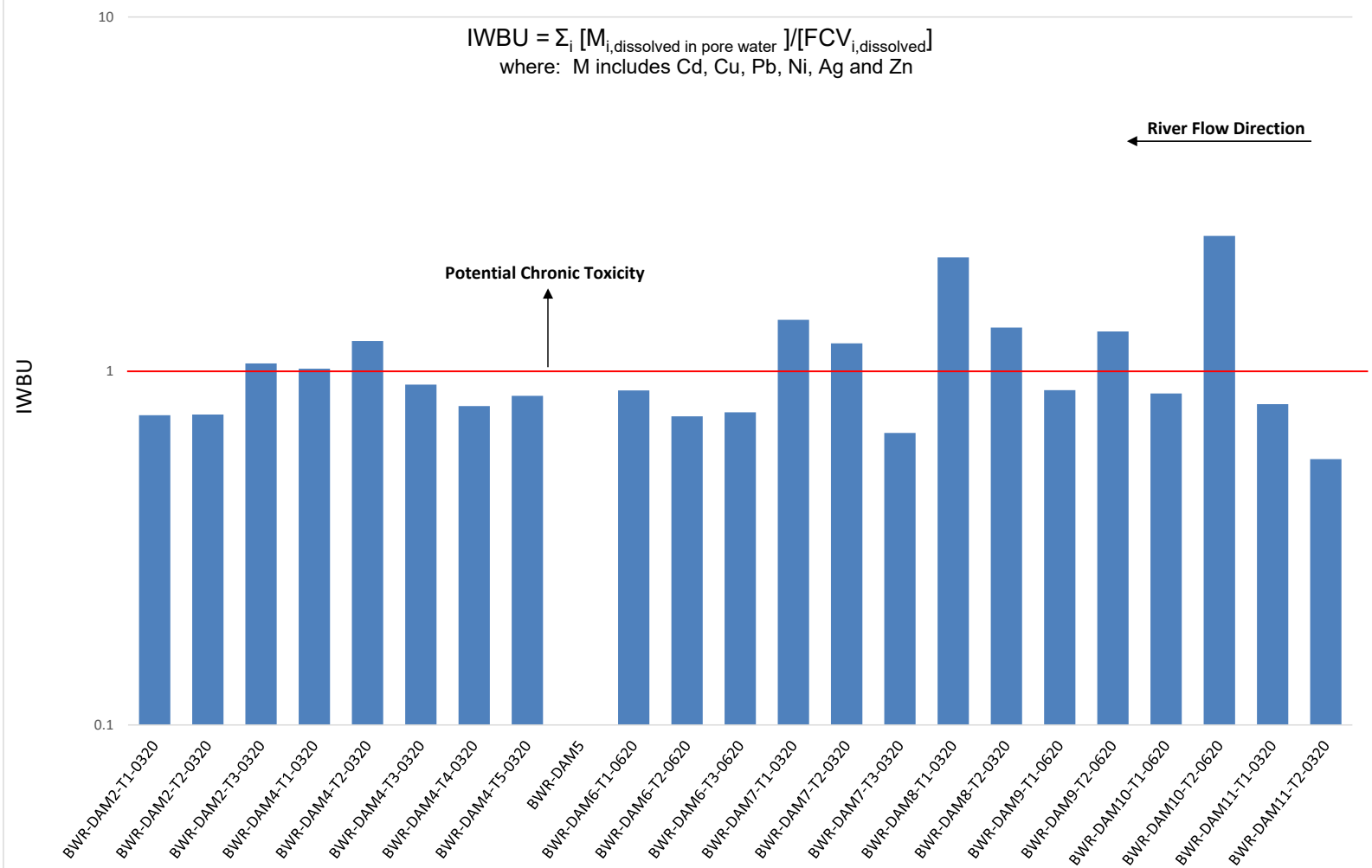
NS = No Standard

Not assessed: Aluminum, Calcium, Cobalt, Iron, Magnesium, Manganese, Potassium, Sodium, Vanadium (compounds do not have freshwater acute or chronic criteria, or human health criteria from fish and water ingestion).

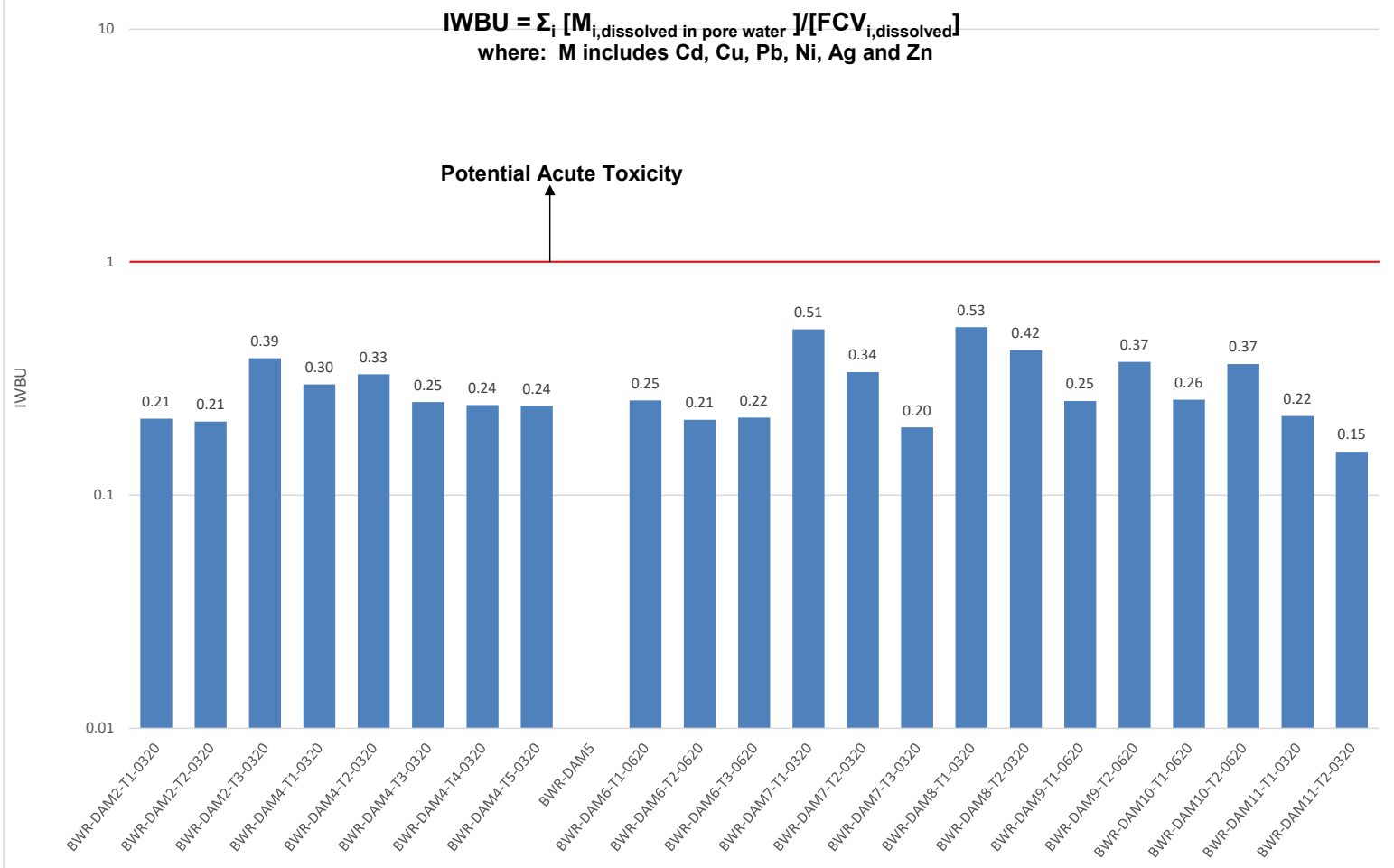
Red highlighted cell exceeds DNREC Soil Screening Value for protection of human health



### Sediment Interstitial Water Benchmark Units Brandywine River Dam Sediment



### Sediment Interstitial Water Benchmark Units Brandywine River Sediment



Barium Calculations

Sample ID	Barium	TOC <sub>sed</sub>	log K <sub>d1</sub>	C <sub>d,pw</sub>	C <sub>d,pw</sub>	log K <sub>d2</sub>	DOC Water Column	DOC Pore Water	C <sub>d,pw,inorg</sub>	C <sub>d,pw,DOC bound</sub>	f <sub>inorg</sub>	f <sub>DOC bound</sub>	Salinity	Fresh or	Hardness	Acute Fresh	Chronic Fresh	HH WQC F&W	T.U. <sub>hh</sub>
	(mg/kg dw)	(%)	(L/kg)- mean value EPA doc	(mg/L)	(ug/L)	(L/kg oc)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(ug/L)	(ug/L)	(%)	(%)	(ppt)	Marine?	(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	(ug/L)	(ug/L)	(ug/L)	
Value References	Lab Data	Lab Data	EPA 2005a			EPA 2005a	Summary	Summary					SWQS		Assumption	SWQS	SWQS	SWQS	
BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	86.1	1.28	2.5	0.27	272.27	3.6	3.5	17.5	254.54	17.73	93.49	6.51	1	F	100			2000	0.127269
BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	78.4	1.51	2.5	0.25	247.92	3.6	3.5	17.5	231.78	16.15	93.49	6.51	1	F	100			2000	0.115888
BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	86.6	1.22	2.5	0.27	273.85	3.6	3.5	17.5	256.02	17.84	93.49	6.51	1	F	100	No aquatic life criteria for barium		2000	0.128008
BWR-DAM4-T1-0320	141	1.63	2.5	0.45	445.88	3.6	3.5	17.5	416.84	29.04	93.49	6.51	1	F	100			2000	0.20842
BWR-DAM4-T2-0320	152	2.59	2.5	0.48	480.67	3.6	3.5	17.5	449.36	31.31	93.49	6.51	1	F	100			2000	0.22468
BWR-DAM4-T3-0320	116	1.98	2.5	0.37	366.82	3.6	3.5	17.5	342.93	23.89	93.49	6.51	1	F	100			2000	0.171466
BWR-DAM4-T4-0320	94.2	1.18	2.5	0.30	297.89	3.6	3.5	17.5	278.48	19.40	93.49	6.51	1	F	100			2000	0.139242
BWR-DAM4-T5-0320	109	1.21	2.5	0.34	344.69	3.6	3.5	17.5	322.24	22.45	93.49	6.51	1	F	100			2000	0.161119
BWR-DAM7-T1-0320	151	1.61	2.5	0.48	477.50	3.6	3.5	17.5	446.40	31.10	93.49	6.51	1	F	100			2000	0.223202
BWR-DAM7-T2-0320	136	2.11	2.5	0.43	430.07	3.6	3.5	17.5	402.06	28.01	93.49	6.51	1	F	100			2000	0.201029
BWR-DAM7-T3-0320	54.8	0.433	2.5	0.17	173.29	3.6	3.5	17.5	162.01	11.29	93.49	6.51	1	F	100			2000	0.081003
BWR-DAM8-T1-0320	183	2.43	2.5	0.58	578.70	3.6	3.5	17.5	541.01	37.69	93.49	6.51	1	F	100			2000	0.270503
BWR-DAM8-T2-0320	180	2.22	2.5	0.57	569.21	3.6	3.5	17.5	532.14	37.07	93.49	6.51	1	F	100			2000	0.266068
BWR-DAM11-T1-0320	96.8	1.96	2.5	0.31	306.11	3.6	3.5	17.5	286.17	19.94	93.49	6.51	1	F	100			2000	0.143086
BWR-DAM11-T2-0320	92.8	1.87	2.5	0.29	293.46	3.6	3.5	17.5	274.35	19.11	93.49	6.51	1	F	100			2000	0.137173
BWR-DUP1-0320	41.7	1.9	2.5	0.13	131.87	3.6	3.5	17.5	123.28	8.59	93.49	6.51	1	F	100			2000	0.061639
BWR-FIELDBLANK-0320_SOLID	0.76	0.0684	2.5	0.00	2.40	3.6	3.5	17.5	2.25	0.16	93.49	6.51	1	F	100			2000	0.001123
BWR-DAM6-T1-0620	141	2.12	2.5	0.45	445.88	3.6	3.5	17.5	416.84	29.04	93.49	6.51	1	F	100			2000	0.20842
BWR-DAM6-T2-0620	104	1.78	2.5	0.33	328.88	3.6	3.5	17.5	307.46	21.42	93.49	6.51	1	F	100			2000	0.153728
BWR-DAM6-T3-0620	104	2.34	2.5	0.33	328.88	3.6	3.5	17.5	307.46	21.42	93.49	6.51	1	F	100			2000	0.153728
BWR-DAM9-T1-0620	136	2.85	2.5	0.43	430.07	3.6	3.5	17.5	402.06	28.01	93.49	6.51	1	F	100			2000	0.201029
BWR-DAM9-T2-0620	207	3.46	2.5	0.65	654.59	3.6	3.5	17.5	611.96	42.63	93.49	6.51	1	F	100			2000	0.305979
BWR-DAM10-T1-0620	147	2.42	2.5	0.46	464.85	3.6	3.5	17.5	434.58	30.28	93.49	6.51	1	F	100			2000	0.217289
BWR-DAM10-T2-0620	172	0.392	2.5	0.54	543.91	3.6	3.5	17.5	508.49	35.43	93.49	6.51	1	F	100			2000	0.254243
BWR-DAM5	Not Sampled																		
BWR-DUP2-0620	139	2.09	2.5	0.44	439.56	3.6	3.5	17.5	410.93	28.63	93.49	6.51	1	F	100			2000	0.205464

Beryllium Calculations

Sample ID	Beryllium	TOC <sub>sed</sub>	log K <sub>d1</sub>	C <sub>d,pw</sub>	C <sub>d,pw</sub>	log K <sub>d2</sub>	DOC Water Column	DOC Pore Water	C <sub>d,pw,inorg</sub>	C <sub>d,pw,DOC bound</sub>	f <sub>inorg</sub>	f <sub>DOC bound</sub>	Salinity	Fresh or	Hardness	Acute Fresh	Chronic Fresh	HH WQC F&W	T.U. <sub>hh</sub>
	(mg/kg dw)	(%)	(L/kg)	(mg/L)	(ug/L)	(L/kg oc)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(ug/L)	(ug/L)	(%)	(%)	(ppt)	Marine?	(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	(ug/L)	(ug/L)	(ug/L)	
Value References	Lab Data	Lab Data	EPA 2005a			EPA 2005a	Summary	Summary					SWQS		Assumption	SWQS	SWQS	SWQS	
BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	0.45	1.28	2.8	7.13E-04	7.13E-01	2.1	3.5	17.5	7.12E-01	1.57E-03	99.78	0.22	1	F	100			4	0.18
BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	0.32	1.51	2.8	5.07E-04	5.07E-01	2.1	3.5	17.5	5.06E-01	1.11E-03	99.78	0.22	1	F	100			4	0.13
BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	0.46	1.22	2.8	7.29E-04	7.29E-01	2.1	3.5	17.5	7.27E-01	1.60E-03	99.78	0.22	1	F	100	No aquatic life criteria for beryllium		4	0.18
BWR-DAM4-T1-0320	0.58	1.63	2.8	9.19E-04	9.19E-01	2.1	3.5	17.5	9.17E-01	2.02E-03	99.78	0.22	1	F	100			4	0.23
BWR-DAM4-T2-0320	0.77	2.59	2.8	1.22E-03	1.22E+00	2.1	3.5	17.5	1.22E+00	2.68E-03	99.78	0.22	1	F	100			4	0.30
BWR-DAM4-T3-0320	0.45	1.98	2.8	7.13E-04	7.13E-01	2.1	3.5	17.5	7.12E-01	1.57E-03	99.78	0.22	1	F	100			4	0.18
BWR-DAM4-T4-0320	0.42	1.18	2.8	6.66E-04	6.66E-01	2.1	3.5	17.5	6.64E-01	1.46E-03	99.78	0.22	1	F	100			4	0.17
BWR-DAM4-T5-0320	0.5	1.21	2.8	7.92E-04	7.92E-01	2.1	3.5	17.5	7.91E-01	1.74E-03	99.78	0.22	1	F	100			4	0.20
BWR-DAM7-T1-0320	0.75	1.61	2.8	1.19E-03	1.19E+00	2.1	3.5	17.5	1.19E+00	2.61E-03	99.78	0.22	1	F	100			4	0.30
BWR-DAM7-T2-0320	0.66	2.11	2.8	1.05E-03	1.05E+00	2.1	3.5	17.5	1.04E+00	2.30E-03	99.78	0.22	1	F	100			4	0.26
BWR-DAM7-T3-0320	0.74	0.433	2.8	1.17E-03	1.17E+00	2.1	3.5	17.5	1.17E+00	2.58E-03	99.78	0.22	1	F	100			4	0.29
BWR-DAM8-T1-0320	0.93	2.43	2.8	1.47E-03	1.47E+00	2.1	3.5	17.5	1.47E+00	3.24E-03	99.78	0.22	1	F	100			4	0.37
BWR-DAM8-T2-0320	0.99	2.22	2.8	1.57E-03	1.57E+00	2.1	3.5	17.5	1.57E+00	3.45E-03	99.78	0.22	1	F	100			4	0.39
BWR-DAM11-T1-0320	0.58	1.96	2.8	9.19E-04	9.19E-01	2.1	3.5	17.5	9.17E-01	2.02E-03	99.78	0.22	1	F	100			4	0.23
BWR-DAM11-T2-0320	0.49	1.87	2.8	7.77E-04	7.77E-01	2.1	3.5	17.5	7.75E-01	1.71E-03	99.78	0.22	1	F	100			4	0.19
BWR-DUP1-0320	0.22	1.9	2.8	3.49E-04	3.49E-01	2.1	3.5	17.5	3.48E-01	7.66E-04	99.78	0.22	1	F	100			4	0.09
BWR-FIELDBLANK-0320 SOLID	0.15	0.0684	2.8	2.38E-04	2.38E-01	2.1	3.5	17.5	2.37E-01	5.23E-04	99.78	0.22	1	F	100			4	0.06
BWR-DAM6-T1-0620	0.57	2.12	2.8	9.03E-04	9.03E-01	2.1	3.5	17.5	9.01E-01	1.99E-03	99.78	0.22	1	F	100			4	0.23
BWR-DAM6-T2-0620	0.48	1.78	2.8	7.61E-04	7.61E-01	2.1	3.5	17.5	7.59E-01	1.67E-03	99.78	0.22	1	F	100			4	0.19
BWR-DAM6-T3-0620	0.51	2.34	2.8	8.08E-04	8.08E-01	2.1	3.5	17.5	8.07E-01	1.78E-03	99.78	0.22	1	F	100			4	0.20
BWR-DAM9-T1-0620	0.59	2.85	2.8	9.35E-04	9.35E-01	2.1	3.5	17.5	9.33E-01	2.06E-03	99.78	0.22	1	F	100			4	0.23
BWR-DAM9-T2-0620	0.87	3.46	2.8	1.38E-03	1.38E+00	2.1	3.5	17.5	1.38E+00	3.03E-03	99.78	0.22	1	F	100			4	0.34
BWR-DAM10-T1-0620	0.69	2.42	2.8	1.09E-03	1.09E+00	2.1	3.5	17.5	1.09E+00	2.40E-03	99.78	0.22	1	F	100			4	0.27
BWR-DAM10-T2-0620	0.79	0.392	2.8	1.25E-03	1.25E+00	2.1	3.5	17.5	1.25E+00	2.75E-03	99.78	0.22	1	F	100			4	0.31
BWR-DAM5	Not Sampled																		
BWR-DUP2-0620	0.86	2.09	2.8	1.36E-03	1.36E+00	2.1	3.5	17.5	1.36E+00	3.00E-03	99.78	0.22	1	F	100			4	0.34



Antimony Calculations

Sample ID	Antimony (mg/kg dw)	TOC <sub>sed</sub> (%)	log K <sub>d1</sub> (L/kg)	C <sub>d,pw</sub> (mg/L)	C <sub>d,pw</sub> (ug/L)	log K <sub>d2</sub> (L/kg oc)	DOC Water Column (mg/L)	DOC Pore Water (mg/L)	C <sub>d,pw,inorg</sub> (ug/L)	C <sub>d,pw,DOC bound</sub> (ug/L)	f <sub>inorg</sub> (%)	f <sub>DOC bound</sub> (%)	Salinity (ppt)	Fresh or Marine?	Hardness (mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	Acute Fresh (ug/L)	Chronic Fresh (ug/L)	HH WQC F&W (ug/L)	T.U. <sub>hh</sub>
Value References	Lab Data	Lab Data	EPA 2005a			EPA 2005a	Summary	Summary					SWQS		Assumption	SWQS	SWQS	SWQS	
BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	0.185	1.28	3.6	4.65E-05	4.65E-02	2.0	3.5	17.5	4.64E-02	8.12E-05	99.83	0.17	1	F	100			6	0.008
BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	0.18	1.51	3.6	4.52E-05	4.52E-02	2.0	3.5	17.5	4.51E-02	7.90E-05	99.83	0.17	1	F	100			6	0.008
BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	0.17	1.22	3.6	4.27E-05	4.27E-02	2.0	3.5	17.5	4.26E-02	7.46E-05	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	No aquatic life criteria for antimony.		6	0.007
BWR-DAM4-T1-0320	0.235	1.63	3.6	5.90E-05	5.90E-02	2.0	3.5	17.5	5.89E-02	1.03E-04	99.83	0.17	1	F	100			6	0.010
BWR-DAM4-T2-0320	0.215	2.59	3.6	5.40E-05	5.40E-02	2.0	3.5	17.5	5.39E-02	9.43E-05	99.83	0.17	1	F	100			6	0.009
BWR-DAM4-T3-0320	0.255	1.98	3.6	6.41E-05	6.41E-02	2.0	3.5	17.5	6.39E-02	1.12E-04	99.83	0.17	1	F	100			6	0.011
BWR-DAM4-T4-0320	0.205	1.18	3.6	5.15E-05	5.15E-02	2.0	3.5	17.5	5.14E-02	9.00E-05	99.83	0.17	1	F	100			6	0.009
BWR-DAM4-T5-0320	0.22	1.21	3.6	5.53E-05	5.53E-02	2.0	3.5	17.5	5.52E-02	9.65E-05	99.83	0.17	1	F	100			6	0.009
BWR-DAM7-T1-0320	0.23	1.61	3.6	5.78E-05	5.78E-02	2.0	3.5	17.5	5.77E-02	1.01E-04	99.83	0.17	1	F	100			6	0.010
BWR-DAM7-T2-0320	5.5	2.11	3.6	1.38E-03	1.38E+00	2.0	3.5	17.5	1.38E+00	2.41E-03	99.83	0.17	1	F	100			6	0.230
BWR-DAM7-T3-0320	0.205	0.433	3.6	5.15E-05	5.15E-02	2.0	3.5	17.5	5.14E-02	9.00E-05	99.83	0.17	1	F	100			6	0.009
BWR-DAM8-T1-0320	0.275	2.43	3.6	6.91E-05	6.91E-02	2.0	3.5	17.5	6.90E-02	1.21E-04	99.83	0.17	1	F	100			6	0.011
BWR-DAM8-T2-0320	0.255	2.22	3.6	6.41E-05	6.41E-02	2.0	3.5	17.5	6.39E-02	1.12E-04	99.83	0.17	1	F	100			6	0.011
BWR-DAM11-T1-0320	0.245	1.96	3.6	6.15E-05	6.15E-02	2.0	3.5	17.5	6.14E-02	1.08E-04	99.83	0.17	1	F	100			6	0.010
BWR-DAM11-T2-0320	0.185	1.87	3.6	4.65E-05	4.65E-02	2.0	3.5	17.5	4.64E-02	8.12E-05	99.83	0.17	1	F	100			6	0.008
BWR-DUP1-0320	0.195	1.9	3.6	4.90E-05	4.90E-02	2.0	3.5	17.5	4.89E-02	8.56E-05	99.83	0.17	1	F	100			6	0.008
BWR-FIELDBLANK-0320 SOLID	0.135	0.0684	3.6	3.39E-05	3.39E-02	2.0	3.5	17.5	3.39E-02	5.92E-05	99.83	0.17	1	F	100			6	0.006
BWR-DAM6-T1-0620	0.23	2.12	3.6	5.78E-05	5.78E-02	2.0	3.5	17.5	5.77E-02	1.01E-04	99.83	0.17	1	F	100			6	0.010
BWR-DAM6-T2-0620	0.195	1.78	3.6	4.90E-05	4.90E-02	2.0	3.5	17.5	4.89E-02	8.56E-05	99.83	0.17	1	F	100			6	0.008
BWR-DAM6-T3-0620	0.215	2.34	3.6	5.40E-05	5.40E-02	2.0	3.5	17.5	5.39E-02	9.43E-05	99.83	0.17	1	F	100			6	0.009
BWR-DAM9-T1-0620	0.24	2.85	3.6	6.03E-05	6.03E-02	2.0	3.5	17.5	6.02E-02	1.05E-04	99.83	0.17	1	F	100			6	0.010
BWR-DAM9-T2-0620	0.335	3.46	3.6	8.41E-05	8.41E-02	2.0	3.5	17.5	8.40E-02	1.47E-04	99.83	0.17	1	F	100			6	0.014
BWR-DAM10-T1-0620	0.21	2.42	3.6	5.27E-05	5.27E-02	2.0	3.5	17.5	5.27E-02	9.22E-05	99.83	0.17	1	F	100			6	0.009
BWR-DAM10-T2-0620	0.205	0.392	3.6	5.15E-05	5.15E-02	2.0	3.5	17.5	5.14E-02	9.00E-05	99.83	0.17	1	F	100			6	0.009
BWR-DAM5	Not Sampled																		
BWR-DUP2-0620	0.215	2.09	3.6	5.40E-05	5.40E-02	2.0	3.5	17.5	5.39E-02	9.43E-05	99.83	0.17	1	F	100			6	0.009

1/2 Detection Limit

**Thallium Calculations**

Sample ID	Thallium (mg/kg dw)	TOC <sub>sed</sub> (%)	log K <sub>d1</sub> (L/kg)	C <sub>d,pw</sub> (mg/L)	C <sub>d,pw</sub> (ug/L)	log K <sub>d2</sub> (L/kg oc)	DOC Water Column (mg/L)	DOC Pore Water (mg/L)	C <sub>d,pw,inorg</sub> (ug/L)	C <sub>d,pw,DOC bound</sub> (ug/L)	f <sub>inorg</sub> (%)	f <sub>DOC bound</sub> (%)	Salinity (ppt)	Fresh or Marine?	Hardness (mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	Acute Fresh (ug/L)	Chronic Fresh (ug/L)	HH WQC F&W (ug/L)	T.U. <sub>th</sub>
Value References	Lab Data	Lab Data	EPA 2005a			EPA 2005a	Summary	Summary					SWQS		Assumption	SWQS	SWQS	SWQS	
BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	0.08	1.28	1.3	4.01E-03	4.01E+00	1.6	3.5	17.5	4.01E+00	2.79E-03	99.93	0.07	1	F	100			2	2.003
BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	0.075	1.51	1.3	3.76E-03	3.76E+00	1.6	3.5	17.5	3.76E+00	2.62E-03	99.93	0.07	1	F	100			2	1.878
BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	0.07	1.22	1.3	3.51E-03	3.51E+00	1.6	3.5	17.5	3.51E+00	2.44E-03	99.93	0.07	1	F	100	No aquatic life criteria for thallium.		2	1.753
BWR-DAM4-T1-0320	0.1	1.63	1.3	5.01E-03	5.01E+00	1.6	3.5	17.5	5.01E+00	3.49E-03	99.93	0.07	1	F	100			2	2.504
BWR-DAM4-T2-0320	0.21	2.59	1.3	1.05E-02	1.05E+01	1.6	3.5	17.5	1.05E+01	7.33E-03	99.93	0.07	1	F	100			2	5.259
BWR-DAM4-T3-0320	0.11	1.98	1.3	5.51E-03	5.51E+00	1.6	3.5	17.5	5.51E+00	3.84E-03	99.93	0.07	1	F	100			2	2.755
BWR-DAM4-T4-0320	0.085	1.18	1.3	4.26E-03	4.26E+00	1.6	3.5	17.5	4.26E+00	2.97E-03	99.93	0.07	1	F	100			2	2.129
BWR-DAM4-T5-0320	0.095	1.21	1.3	4.76E-03	4.76E+00	1.6	3.5	17.5	4.76E+00	3.31E-03	99.93	0.07	1	F	100			2	2.379
BWR-DAM7-T1-0320	0.23	1.61	1.3	1.15E-02	1.15E+01	1.6	3.5	17.5	1.15E+01	8.03E-03	99.93	0.07	1	F	100			2	5.760
BWR-DAM7-T2-0320	0.105	2.11	1.3	5.26E-03	5.26E+00	1.6	3.5	17.5	5.26E+00	3.66E-03	99.93	0.07	1	F	100			2	2.629
BWR-DAM7-T3-0320	0.085	0.433	1.3	4.26E-03	4.26E+00	1.6	3.5	17.5	4.26E+00	2.97E-03	99.93	0.07	1	F	100			2	2.129
BWR-DAM8-T1-0320	0.29	2.43	1.3	1.45E-02	1.45E+01	1.6	3.5	17.5	1.45E+01	1.01E-02	99.93	0.07	1	F	100			2	7.262
BWR-DAM8-T2-0320	0.25	2.22	1.3	1.25E-02	1.25E+01	1.6	3.5	17.5	1.25E+01	8.72E-03	99.93	0.07	1	F	100			2	6.260
BWR-DAM11-T1-0320	0.105	1.96	1.3	5.26E-03	5.26E+00	1.6	3.5	17.5	5.26E+00	3.66E-03	99.93	0.07	1	F	100			2	2.629
BWR-DAM11-T2-0320	0.08	1.87	1.3	4.01E-03	4.01E+00	1.6	3.5	17.5	4.01E+00	2.79E-03	99.93	0.07	1	F	100			2	2.003
BWR-DUP1-0320	0.085	1.9	1.3	4.26E-03	4.26E+00	1.6	3.5	17.5	4.26E+00	2.97E-03	99.93	0.07	1	F	100			2	2.129
BWR-FIELDBLANK-0320 SOLID	0.06	0.0684	1.3	3.01E-03	3.01E+00	1.6	3.5	17.5	3.01E+00	2.09E-03	99.93	0.07	1	F	100			2	1.503
BWR-DAM6-T1-0620	0.095	2.12	1.3	4.76E-03	4.76E+00	1.6	3.5	17.5	4.76E+00	3.31E-03	99.93	0.07	1	F	100			2	2.379
BWR-DAM6-T2-0620	0.085	1.78	1.3	4.26E-03	4.26E+00	1.6	3.5	17.5	4.26E+00	2.97E-03	99.93	0.07	1	F	100			2	2.129
BWR-DAM6-T3-0620	0.09	2.34	1.3	4.51E-03	4.51E+00	1.6	3.5	17.5	4.51E+00	3.14E-03	99.93	0.07	1	F	100			2	2.254
BWR-DAM9-T1-0620	0.105	2.85	1.3	5.26E-03	5.26E+00	1.6	3.5	17.5	5.26E+00	3.66E-03	99.93	0.07	1	F	100			2	2.629
BWR-DAM9-T2-0620	0.145	3.46	1.3	7.27E-03	7.27E+00	1.6	3.5	17.5	7.26E+00	5.06E-03	99.93	0.07	1	F	100			2	3.631
BWR-DAM10-T1-0620	0.2	2.42	1.3	1.00E-02	1.00E+01	1.6	3.5	17.5	1.00E+01	6.98E-03	99.93	0.07	1	F	100			2	5.008
BWR-DAM10-T2-0620	0.19	0.392	1.3	9.52E-03	9.52E+00	1.6	3.5	17.5	9.52E+00	6.63E-03	99.93	0.07	1	F	100			2	4.758
BWR-DAM5	Not Sampled																		
BWR-DUP2-0620	0.09	2.09	1.3	4.51E-03	4.51E+00	1.6	3.5	17.5	4.51E+00	3.14E-03	99.93	0.07	1	F	100			2	2.254

1/2 Detection Limit

4.006706447  
3.756287294  
3.505868141  
5.008383058  
10.51760442  
5.509221364  
4.257125599  
4.757963905  
11.51928103  
5.258802211  
4.257125599  
14.52431087  
12.52095765  
5.258802211  
4.006706447  
4.757963905  
4.257125599  
4.507544752  
5.258802211  
7.262155434  
10.01676612  
9.515927811

Predicted Porewater Conc  
Summary Statistics

Mean 6.5564287  
Standard Err 0.6991568  
Median 5.1335926  
Mode 4.2571256  
Standard Dev 3.2793359  
Sample Vari 10.754044  
Kurtosis 0.2137706  
Skewness 1.2157722  
Range 11.018443  
Minimum 3.5058681  
Maximum 14.524311  
Sum 144.24143  
Count 22  
0

Silver Calculations

Sample ID	Silver (mg/kg dw)	TOC <sub>sed</sub> (%)	log K <sub>d1</sub> (L/kg)	C <sub>d,pw</sub> (mg/L)	C <sub>d,pw</sub> (ug/L)	log K <sub>d2</sub> (L/kg oc)	DOC Water Column (mg/L)	DOC Pore Water (mg/L)	C <sub>d,pw,inorg</sub> (ug/L)	C <sub>d,pw,DOC bound</sub> (ug/L)	f <sub>inorg</sub> (%)	f <sub>DOC bound</sub> (%)	Salinity (ppt)	Fresh or Marine?	Hardness (mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	Acute Fresh (ug/L)	Chronic Fresh (ug/L)	HH WQC F&W (ug/L)	T.U. <sub>a</sub>	T.U. <sub>c</sub>	ACR Fresh	T.U. <sub>nh</sub>
Value References	Lab Data	Lab Data	EPA 2005a			EPA 2005a	Summary	Summary					SWQS		Assumption	SWQS	SWQS	SWQS				
BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	0.395	1.28	3.6	9.92E-05	9.92E-02	2.5	3.5	17.5	9.87E-02	5.46E-04	99.45	0.55	1	F	100	3.22	NS	170	0.0307	NA	NA	0.0006
BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	0.385	1.51	3.6	9.67E-05	9.67E-02	2.5	3.5	17.5	9.62E-02	5.32E-04	99.45	0.55	1	F	100	3.22	NS	170	0.0299	NA	NA	0.0006
BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	0.355	1.22	3.6	8.92E-05	8.92E-02	2.5	3.5	17.5	8.87E-02	4.91E-04	99.45	0.55	1	F	100	3.22	NS	170	0.0276	NA	NA	0.0005
BWR-DAM4-T1-0320	0.5	1.63	3.6	1.26E-04	1.26E-01	2.5	3.5	17.5	1.25E-01	6.91E-04	99.45	0.55	1	F	100	3.22	NS	170	0.0388	NA	NA	0.0007
BWR-DAM4-T2-0320	0.455	2.59	3.6	1.14E-04	1.14E-01	2.5	3.5	17.5	1.14E-01	6.29E-04	99.45	0.55	1	F	100	3.22	NS	170	0.0353	NA	NA	0.0007
BWR-DAM4-T3-0320	0.55	1.98	3.6	1.38E-04	1.38E-01	2.5	3.5	17.5	1.37E-01	7.60E-04	99.45	0.55	1	F	100	3.22	NS	170	0.0427	NA	NA	0.0008
BWR-DAM4-T4-0320	0.43	1.18	3.6	1.08E-04	1.08E-01	2.5	3.5	17.5	1.07E-01	5.94E-04	99.45	0.55	1	F	100	3.22	NS	170	0.0334	NA	NA	0.0006
BWR-DAM4-T5-0320	0.465	1.21	3.6	1.17E-04	1.17E-01	2.5	3.5	17.5	1.16E-01	6.43E-04	99.45	0.55	1	F	100	3.22	NS	170	0.0361	NA	NA	0.0007
BWR-DAM7-T1-0320	0.48	1.61	3.6	1.21E-04	1.21E-01	2.5	3.5	17.5	1.20E-01	6.64E-04	99.45	0.55	1	F	100	3.22	NS	170	0.0373	NA	NA	0.0007
BWR-DAM7-T2-0320	0.5	2.11	3.6	1.26E-04	1.26E-01	2.5	3.5	17.5	1.25E-01	6.91E-04	99.45	0.55	1	F	100	3.22	NS	170	0.0388	NA	NA	0.0007
BWR-DAM7-T3-0320	0.43	0.433	3.6	1.08E-04	1.08E-01	2.5	3.5	17.5	1.07E-01	5.94E-04	99.45	0.55	1	F	100	3.22	NS	170	0.0334	NA	NA	0.0006
BWR-DAM8-T1-0320	0.6	2.43	3.6	1.51E-04	1.51E-01	2.5	3.5	17.5	1.50E-01	8.29E-04	99.45	0.55	1	F	100	3.22	NS	170	0.0466	NA	NA	0.0009
BWR-DAM8-T2-0320	0.55	2.22	3.6	1.38E-04	1.38E-01	2.5	3.5	17.5	1.37E-01	7.60E-04	99.45	0.55	1	F	100	3.22	NS	170	0.0427	NA	NA	0.0008
BWR-DAM11-T1-0320	0.5	1.96	3.6	1.26E-04	1.26E-01	2.5	3.5	17.5	1.25E-01	6.91E-04	99.45	0.55	1	F	100	3.22	NS	170	0.0388	NA	NA	0.0007
BWR-DAM11-T2-0320	0.395	1.87	3.6	9.92E-05	9.92E-02	2.5	3.5	17.5	9.87E-02	5.46E-04	99.45	0.55	1	F	100	3.22	NS	170	0.0307	NA	NA	0.0006
BWR-DUP1-0320	0.415	1.9	3.6	1.04E-04	1.04E-01	2.5	3.5	17.5	1.04E-01	5.74E-04	99.45	0.55	1	F	100	3.22	NS	170	0.0322	NA	NA	0.0006
BWR-FIELDBLANK-0320 SOLID	0.285	0.0684	3.6	7.16E-05	7.16E-02	2.5	3.5	17.5	7.12E-02	3.94E-04	99.45	0.55	1	F	100	3.22	NS	170	0.0221	NA	NA	0.0004
BWR-DAM6-T1-0620	0.48	2.12	3.6	1.21E-04	1.21E-01	2.5	3.5	17.5	1.20E-01	6.64E-04	99.45	0.55	1	F	100	3.22	NS	170	0.0373	NA	NA	0.0007
BWR-DAM6-T2-0620	0.41	1.78	3.6	1.03E-04	1.03E-01	2.5	3.5	17.5	1.02E-01	5.67E-04	99.45	0.55	1	F	100	3.22	NS	170	0.0318	NA	NA	0.0006
BWR-DAM6-T3-0620	0.455	2.34	3.6	1.14E-04	1.14E-01	2.5	3.5	17.5	1.14E-01	6.29E-04	99.45	0.55	1	F	100	3.22	NS	170	0.0353	NA	NA	0.0007
BWR-DAM9-T1-0620	0.5	2.85	3.6	1.26E-04	1.26E-01	2.5	3.5	17.5	1.25E-01	6.91E-04	99.45	0.55	1	F	100	3.22	NS	170	0.0388	NA	NA	0.0007
BWR-DAM9-T2-0620	0.7	3.46	3.6	1.76E-04	1.76E-01	2.5	3.5	17.5	1.75E-01	9.68E-04	99.45	0.55	1	F	100	3.22	NS	170	0.0544	NA	NA	0.0010
BWR-DAM10-T1-0620	0.445	2.42	3.6	1.12E-04	1.12E-01	2.5	3.5	17.5	1.11E-01	6.15E-04	99.45	0.55	1	F	100	3.22	NS	170	0.0346	NA	NA	0.0007
BWR-DAM10-T2-0620	0.43	0.392	3.6	1.08E-04	1.08E-01	2.5	3.5	17.5	1.07E-01	5.94E-04	99.45	0.55	1	F	100	3.22	NS	170	0.0334	NA	NA	0.0006
BWR-DAM5	Not Sampled																					
BWR-DUP2-0620	0.455	2.09	3.6	1.14E-04	1.14E-01	2.5	3.5	17.5	1.14E-01	6.29E-04	99.45	0.55	1	F	100	3.22	NS	170	0.0353	NA	NA	0.0007

1/2 Detection Limit

Arsenic Calculations

Sample ID	Arsenic (mg/kg dw)	TOC <sub>sed</sub> (%)	log K <sub>d1</sub> (L/kg)	C <sub>d,pw</sub> (mg/L)	C <sub>d,pw</sub> (ug/L)	log K <sub>d2</sub> (L/kg oc)	DOC Water Column (mg/L)	DOC Pore Water (mg/L)	C <sub>d,pw,inorg</sub> (ug/L)	C <sub>d,pw,DOC bound</sub> (ug/L)	f <sub>inorg</sub> (%)	f <sub>DOC bound</sub> (%)	Salinity (ppt)	Fresh or Marine?	Hardness (mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	Acute Fresh (ug/L)	Chronic Fresh (ug/L)	HH WQC F&W ug/L	T.U. <sub>a</sub>	T.U. <sub>c</sub>	ACR Fresh	T.U. <sub>hh</sub>
Value References	Lab Data	Lab Data	EPA 2005a			EPA 2005a	Summary	Summary					SWQS		Assumption	SWQS	SWQS	SWQS				
BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	2.4	1.28	2.4	9.55E-03	9.55E+00	2.0	3.5	17.5	9.54	1.67E-02	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	340	150	10	0.0281	0.06	2.27	0.95
BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	2.2	1.51	2.4	8.76E-03	8.76E+00	2.0	3.5	17.5	8.74	1.53E-02	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	340	150	10	0.0257	0.06	2.27	0.87
BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	2.9	1.22	2.4	1.15E-02	1.15E+01	2.0	3.5	17.5	11.52	2.02E-02	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	340	150	10	0.0339	0.08	2.27	1.15
BWR-DAM4-T1-0320	3.4	1.63	2.4	1.35E-02	1.35E+01	2.0	3.5	17.5	13.51	2.36E-02	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	340	150	10	0.0397	0.09	2.27	1.35
BWR-DAM4-T2-0320	4.2	2.59	2.4	1.67E-02	1.67E+01	2.0	3.5	17.5	16.69	2.92E-02	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	340	150	10	0.0491	0.11	2.27	1.67
BWR-DAM4-T3-0320	2.2	1.98	2.4	8.76E-03	8.76E+00	2.0	3.5	17.5	8.74	1.53E-02	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	340	150	10	0.0257	0.06	2.27	0.87
BWR-DAM4-T4-0320	2.1	1.18	2.4	8.36E-03	8.36E+00	2.0	3.5	17.5	8.35	1.46E-02	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	340	150	10	0.0245	0.06	2.27	0.83
BWR-DAM4-T5-0320	2.7	1.21	2.4	1.07E-02	1.07E+01	2.0	3.5	17.5	10.73	1.88E-02	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	340	150	10	0.0316	0.07	2.27	1.07
BWR-DAM7-T1-0320	4.6	1.61	2.4	1.83E-02	1.83E+01	2.0	3.5	17.5	18.28	3.20E-02	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	340	150	10	0.0538	0.12	2.27	1.83
BWR-DAM7-T2-0320	4.1	2.11	2.4	1.63E-02	1.63E+01	2.0	3.5	17.5	16.29	2.85E-02	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	340	150	10	0.0479	0.11	2.27	1.63
BWR-DAM7-T3-0320	4.7	0.433	2.4	1.87E-02	1.87E+01	2.0	3.5	17.5	18.68	3.27E-02	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	340	150	10	0.0549	0.12	2.27	1.87
BWR-DAM8-T1-0320	5.4	2.43	2.4	2.15E-02	2.15E+01	2.0	3.5	17.5	21.46	3.76E-02	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	340	150	10	0.0631	0.14	2.27	2.15
BWR-DAM8-T2-0320	4.7	2.22	2.4	1.87E-02	1.87E+01	2.0	3.5	17.5	18.68	3.27E-02	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	340	150	10	0.0549	0.12	2.27	1.87
BWR-DAM11-T1-0320	2.7	1.96	2.4	1.07E-02	1.07E+01	2.0	3.5	17.5	10.73	1.88E-02	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	340	150	10	0.0316	0.07	2.27	1.07
BWR-DAM11-T2-0320	1.8	1.87	2.4	7.17E-03	7.17E+00	2.0	3.5	17.5	7.15	1.25E-02	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	340	150	10	0.0210	0.05	2.27	0.72
BWR-DUP1-0320	0.87	1.9	2.4	3.46E-03	3.46E+00	2.0	3.5	17.5	3.46	6.05E-03	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	340	150	10	0.0102	0.02	2.27	0.35
BWR-FIELDBLANK-0320 SOLID	0.78	0.0684	2.4	3.11E-03	3.11E+00	2.0	3.5	17.5	3.10	5.42E-03	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	340	150	10	0.0091	0.02	2.27	0.31
BWR-DAM6-T1-0620	3.2	2.12	2.4	1.27E-02	1.27E+01	2.0	3.5	17.5	12.72	2.23E-02	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	340	150	10	0.0374	0.08	2.27	1.27
BWR-DAM6-T2-0620	2.4	1.78	2.4	9.55E-03	9.55E+00	2.0	3.5	17.5	9.54	1.67E-02	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	340	150	10	0.0281	0.06	2.27	0.95
BWR-DAM6-T3-0620	2.3	2.34	2.4	9.16E-03	9.16E+00	2.0	3.5	17.5	9.14	1.60E-02	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	340	150	10	0.0269	0.06	2.27	0.91
BWR-DAM9-T1-0620	2.9	2.85	2.4	1.15E-02	1.15E+01	2.0	3.5	17.5	11.52	2.02E-02	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	340	150	10	0.0339	0.08	2.27	1.15
BWR-DAM9-T2-0620	5.1	3.46	2.4	2.03E-02	2.03E+01	2.0	3.5	17.5	20.27	3.55E-02	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	340	150	10	0.0596	0.14	2.27	2.03
BWR-DAM10-T1-0620	3.2	2.42	2.4	1.27E-02	1.27E+01	2.0	3.5	17.5	12.72	2.23E-02	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	340	150	10	0.0374	0.08	2.27	1.27
BWR-DAM10-T2-0620	4.6	0.392	2.4	1.83E-02	1.83E+01	2.0	3.5	17.5	18.28	3.20E-02	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	340	150	10	0.0538	0.12	2.27	1.83
BWR-DAM5	Not Sampled																					
BWR-DUP2-0620	4.3	2.09	2.4	1.71E-02	1.71E+01	2.0	3.5	17.5	17.09	2.99E-02	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	340	150	10	0.0503	0.11	2.27	1.71

9.537880802  
8.743057402  
11.5249393  
13.5119978  
16.6912914  
8.743057402  
8.345645702  
10.7301159  
18.2809382  
16.2938797  
18.6783499  
21.4602318  
18.6783499  
10.7301159  
7.153410601  
12.7171744  
9.537880802  
9.140469102  
11.5249393  
20.2679967  
12.7171744  
18.2809382

Predicted Porewater Conc.

Summary Statistics

Mean	13.331356
Standard Err	0.9452075
Median	12.121057
Mode	9.5378808
Standard Dev	4.4334159
Sample Vari	19.655177
Kurtosis	-1.2628277
Skewness	0.4207533
Range	14.306821
Minimum	7.1534106
Maximum	21.460232
Sum	293.28983
Count	22
	0

Cadmium Calculations

Sample ID	Cadmium	TOC <sub>sed</sub>	log K <sub>d1</sub>	C <sub>d,pw</sub>	C <sub>d,pw</sub>	log K <sub>d2</sub>	DOC Water Column	DOC Pore Water	C <sub>d,pw,inorg</sub>	C <sub>d,pw,DOC bound</sub>	f <sub>inorg</sub>	f <sub>DOC bound</sub>	Salinity	Fresh or Marine?	Hardness	Acute Fresh	Chronic Fresh	HH WQC F&W	T.U. <sub>a</sub>	T.U. <sub>c</sub>	ACR Fresh	T.U. <sub>hh</sub>
	(mg/kg dw)	(%)	(L/kg)	(mg/L)	(ug/L)	(L/kg oc)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(ug/L)	(ug/L)	(%)	(%)	(ppt)		(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	(ug/L)	(ug/L)	(ug/L)				
Value References	Lab Data	Lab Data	EPA 2005a			EPA 2005a	Summary	Summary					SWQS		Assumption	SWQS	SWQS	SWQS				
BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	0.215	1.28	3.3	1.08E-04	1.08E-01	3.8	3.5	17.5	9.70E-02	1.07E-02	90.06	9.94	1	F	100	2.01	0.25	5.00	0.0482	0.39	8.19	0.02
BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	0.21	1.51	3.3	1.05E-04	1.05E-01	3.8	3.5	17.5	9.48E-02	1.05E-02	90.06	9.94	1	F	100	2.01	0.25	5.00	0.0471	0.39	8.19	0.02
BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	0.195	1.22	3.3	9.77E-05	9.77E-02	3.8	3.5	17.5	8.80E-02	9.72E-03	90.06	9.94	1	F	100	2.01	0.25	5.00	0.0437	0.36	8.19	0.02
BWR-DAM4-T1-0320	0.27	1.63	3.3	1.35E-04	1.35E-01	3.8	3.5	17.5	1.22E-01	1.35E-02	90.06	9.94	1	F	100	2.01	0.25	5.00	0.0605	0.50	8.19	0.02
BWR-DAM4-T2-0320	0.25	2.59	3.3	1.25E-04	1.25E-01	3.8	3.5	17.5	1.13E-01	1.25E-02	90.06	9.94	1	F	100	2.01	0.25	5.00	0.0560	0.46	8.19	0.02
BWR-DAM4-T3-0320	0.29	1.98	3.3	1.45E-04	1.45E-01	3.8	3.5	17.5	1.31E-01	1.45E-02	90.06	9.94	1	F	100	2.01	0.25	5.00	0.0650	0.53	8.19	0.03
BWR-DAM4-T4-0320	0.235	1.18	3.3	1.18E-04	1.18E-01	3.8	3.5	17.5	1.06E-01	1.17E-02	90.06	9.94	1	F	100	2.01	0.25	5.00	0.0527	0.43	8.19	0.02
BWR-DAM4-T5-0320	0.255	1.21	3.3	1.28E-04	1.28E-01	3.8	3.5	17.5	1.15E-01	1.27E-02	90.06	9.94	1	F	100	2.01	0.25	5.00	0.0572	0.47	8.19	0.02
BWR-DAM7-T1-0320	0.26	1.61	3.3	1.30E-04	1.30E-01	3.8	3.5	17.5	1.17E-01	1.30E-02	90.06	9.94	1	F	100	2.01	0.25	5.00	0.0583	0.48	8.19	0.02
BWR-DAM7-T2-0320	0.28	2.11	3.3	1.40E-04	1.40E-01	3.8	3.5	17.5	1.26E-01	1.40E-02	90.06	9.94	1	F	100	2.01	0.25	5.00	0.0628	0.51	8.19	0.03
BWR-DAM7-T3-0320	0.235	0.433	3.3	1.18E-04	1.18E-01	3.8	3.5	17.5	1.06E-01	1.17E-02	90.06	9.94	1	F	100	2.01	0.25	5.00	0.0527	0.43	8.19	0.02
BWR-DAM8-T1-0320	0.67	2.43	3.3	3.36E-04	3.36E-01	3.8	3.5	17.5	3.02E-01	3.34E-02	90.06	9.94	1	F	100	2.01	0.25	5.00	0.1502	1.23	8.19	0.06
BWR-DAM8-T2-0320	0.295	2.22	3.3	1.48E-04	1.48E-01	3.8	3.5	17.5	1.33E-01	1.47E-02	90.06	9.94	1	F	100	2.01	0.25	5.00	0.0661	0.54	8.19	0.03
BWR-DAM11-T1-0320	0.28	1.96	3.3	1.40E-04	1.40E-01	3.8	3.5	17.5	1.26E-01	1.40E-02	90.06	9.94	1	F	100	2.01	0.25	5.00	0.0628	0.51	8.19	0.03
BWR-DAM11-T2-0320	0.215	1.87	3.3	1.08E-04	1.08E-01	3.8	3.5	17.5	9.70E-02	1.07E-02	90.06	9.94	1	F	100	2.01	0.25	5.00	0.0482	0.39	8.19	0.02
BWR-DUP1-0320	0.225	1.9	3.3	1.13E-04	1.13E-01	3.8	3.5	17.5	1.02E-01	1.12E-02	90.06	9.94	1	F	100	2.01	0.25	5.00	0.0504	0.41	8.19	0.02
BWR-FIELDBLANK-0320_SOLID	0.155	0.0684	3.3	7.77E-05	7.77E-02	3.8	3.5	17.5	7.00E-02	7.72E-03	90.06	9.94	1	F	100	2.01	0.25	5.00	0.0347	0.28	8.19	0.01
BWR-DAM6-T1-0620	0.26	2.12	3.3	1.30E-04	1.30E-01	3.8	3.5	17.5	1.17E-01	1.30E-02	90.06	9.94	1	F	100	2.01	0.25	5.00	0.0583	0.48	8.19	0.02
BWR-DAM6-T2-0620	0.225	1.78	3.3	1.13E-04	1.13E-01	3.8	3.5	17.5	1.02E-01	1.12E-02	90.06	9.94	1	F	100	2.01	0.25	5.00	0.0504	0.41	8.19	0.02
BWR-DAM6-T3-0620	0.245	2.34	3.3	1.23E-04	1.23E-01	3.8	3.5	17.5	1.11E-01	1.22E-02	90.06	9.94	1	F	100	2.01	0.25	5.00	0.0549	0.45	8.19	0.02
BWR-DAM9-T1-0620	0.275	2.85	3.3	1.38E-04	1.38E-01	3.8	3.5	17.5	1.24E-01	1.37E-02	90.06	9.94	1	F	100	2.01	0.25	5.00	0.0616	0.50	8.19	0.02
BWR-DAM9-T2-0620	0.385	3.46	3.3	1.93E-04	1.93E-01	3.8	3.5	17.5	1.74E-01	1.92E-02	90.06	9.94	1	F	100	2.01	0.25	5.00	0.0863	0.71	8.19	0.03
BWR-DAM10-T1-0620	0.24	2.42	3.3	1.20E-04	1.20E-01	3.8	3.5	17.5	1.08E-01	1.20E-02	90.06	9.94	1	F	100	2.01	0.25	5.00	0.0538	0.44	8.19	0.02
BWR-DAM10-T2-0620	0.235	0.392	3.3	1.18E-04	1.18E-01	3.8	3.5	17.5	1.06E-01	1.17E-02	90.06	9.94	1	F	100	2.01	0.25	5.00	0.0527	0.43	8.19	0.02
BWR-DAM5	Not Sampled																					
BWR-DUP2-0620	0.245	2.09	3.3	1.23E-04	1.23E-01	3.8	3.5	17.5	1.11E-01	1.22E-02	90.06	9.94	1	F	100	2.01	0.25	5.00	0.0549	0.45	8.19	0.02

1/2 Detection Limit

Chromium Calculations

Sample ID	Chromium (mg/kg dw)	TOC <sub>sed</sub> (%)	log K <sub>d1</sub> (L/kg)	C <sub>d,pw</sub> (mg/L)	C <sub>d,pw</sub> (ug/L)	log K <sub>d2</sub> (L/kg oc)	DOC Water Column (mg/L)	DOC Pore Water (mg/L)	C <sub>d,pw,inorg</sub> (ug/L)	C <sub>d,pw,DOC bound</sub> (ug/L)	f <sub>inorg</sub> (%)	f <sub>DOC bound</sub> (%)	Salinity (ppt)	Fresh or Marine?	Hardness (mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	Acute Fresh (ug/L)	Chronic Fresh (ug/L)	HH WQC F&W (ug/L)	T.U. <sub>a</sub>	T.U. <sub>c</sub>	ACR Fresh	T.U. <sub>hh</sub>
Value References	Lab Data	Lab Data	EPA 2005a			EPA 2005a	Summary	Summary					SWQS		Assumption	SWQS	SWQS	SWQS				
BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	22.9	1.28	4.9	2.88E-04	2.88E-01	1.1	3.5	17.5	2.88E-01	6.35E-05	99.98	0.02	1	F	100	16	11	100	0.0180	0.03	1.45	0.0029
BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	25	1.51	4.9	3.15E-04	3.15E-01	1.1	3.5	17.5	3.15E-01	6.93E-05	99.98	0.02	1	F	100	16	11	100	0.0197	0.03	1.45	0.0031
BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	21.8	1.22	4.9	2.74E-04	2.74E-01	1.1	3.5	17.5	2.74E-01	6.05E-05	99.98	0.02	1	F	100	16	11	100	0.0171	0.02	1.45	0.0027
BWR-DAM4-T1-0320	32.7	1.63	4.9	4.12E-04	4.12E-01	1.1	3.5	17.5	4.12E-01	9.07E-05	99.98	0.02	1	F	100	16	11	100	0.0257	0.04	1.45	0.0041
BWR-DAM4-T2-0320	46.4	2.59	4.9	5.84E-04	5.84E-01	1.1	3.5	17.5	5.84E-01	1.29E-04	99.98	0.02	1	F	100	16	11	100	0.0365	0.05	1.45	0.0058
BWR-DAM4-T3-0320	32.2	1.98	4.9	4.05E-04	4.05E-01	1.1	3.5	17.5	4.05E-01	8.93E-05	99.98	0.02	1	F	100	16	11	100	0.0253	0.04	1.45	0.0041
BWR-DAM4-T4-0320	27.7	1.18	4.9	3.49E-04	3.49E-01	1.1	3.5	17.5	3.49E-01	7.68E-05	99.98	0.02	1	F	100	16	11	100	0.0218	0.03	1.45	0.0035
BWR-DAM4-T5-0320	29.3	1.21	4.9	3.69E-04	3.69E-01	1.1	3.5	17.5	3.69E-01	8.12E-05	99.98	0.02	1	F	100	16	11	100	0.0230	0.03	1.45	0.0037
BWR-DAM7-T1-0320	42.7	1.61	4.9	5.38E-04	5.38E-01	1.1	3.5	17.5	5.37E-01	1.18E-04	99.98	0.02	1	F	100	16	11	100	0.0336	0.05	1.45	0.0054
BWR-DAM7-T2-0320	41.1	2.11	4.9	5.17E-04	5.17E-01	1.1	3.5	17.5	5.17E-01	1.14E-04	99.98	0.02	1	F	100	16	11	100	0.0323	0.05	1.45	0.0052
BWR-DAM7-T3-0320	36.7	0.433	4.9	4.62E-04	4.62E-01	1.1	3.5	17.5	4.62E-01	1.02E-04	99.98	0.02	1	F	100	16	11	100	0.0289	0.04	1.45	0.0046
BWR-DAM8-T1-0320	46.1	2.43	4.9	5.80E-04	5.80E-01	1.1	3.5	17.5	5.80E-01	1.28E-04	99.98	0.02	1	F	100	16	11	100	0.0363	0.05	1.45	0.0058
BWR-DAM8-T2-0320	50	2.22	4.9	6.29E-04	6.29E-01	1.1	3.5	17.5	6.29E-01	1.39E-04	99.98	0.02	1	F	100	16	11	100	0.0393	0.06	1.45	0.0063
BWR-DAM11-T1-0320	31.2	1.96	4.9	3.93E-04	3.93E-01	1.1	3.5	17.5	3.93E-01	8.65E-05	99.98	0.02	1	F	100	16	11	100	0.0245	0.04	1.45	0.0039
BWR-DAM11-T2-0320	20.5	1.87	4.9	2.58E-04	2.58E-01	1.1	3.5	17.5	2.58E-01	5.68E-05	99.98	0.02	1	F	100	16	11	100	0.0161	0.02	1.45	0.0026
BWR-DUP1-0320	18	1.9	4.9	2.27E-04	2.27E-01	1.1	3.5	17.5	2.27E-01	4.99E-05	99.98	0.02	1	F	100	16	11	100	0.0142	0.02	1.45	0.0023
BWR-FIELDBLANK-0320_SOLID	3.4	0.0684	4.9	4.28E-05	4.28E-02	1.1	3.5	17.5	4.28E-02	9.43E-06	99.98	0.02	1	F	100	16	11	100	0.0027	0.00	1.45	0.0004
BWR-DAM6-T1-0620	34.1	2.12	4.9	4.29E-04	4.29E-01	1.1	3.5	17.5	4.29E-01	9.46E-05	99.98	0.02	1	F	100	16	11	100	0.0268	0.04	1.45	0.0043
BWR-DAM6-T2-0620	29.9	1.78	4.9	3.76E-04	3.76E-01	1.1	3.5	17.5	3.76E-01	8.29E-05	99.98	0.02	1	F	100	16	11	100	0.0235	0.03	1.45	0.0038
BWR-DAM6-T3-0620	29.7	2.34	4.9	3.74E-04	3.74E-01	1.1	3.5	17.5	3.74E-01	8.24E-05	99.98	0.02	1	F	100	16	11	100	0.0234	0.03	1.45	0.0037
BWR-DAM9-T1-0620	33.3	2.85	4.9	4.19E-04	4.19E-01	1.1	3.5	17.5	4.19E-01	9.23E-05	99.98	0.02	1	F	100	16	11	100	0.0262	0.04	1.45	0.0042
BWR-DAM9-T2-0620	45.6	3.46	4.9	5.74E-04	5.74E-01	1.1	3.5	17.5	5.74E-01	1.26E-04	99.98	0.02	1	F	100	16	11	100	0.0359	0.05	1.45	0.0057
BWR-DAM10-T1-0620	37.2	2.42	4.9	4.68E-04	4.68E-01	1.1	3.5	17.5	4.68E-01	1.03E-04	99.98	0.02	1	F	100	16	11	100	0.0293	0.04	1.45	0.0047
BWR-DAM10-T2-0620	49.5	0.392	4.9	6.23E-04	6.23E-01	1.1	3.5	17.5	6.23E-01	1.37E-04	99.98	0.02	1	F	100	16	11	100	0.0389	0.06	1.45	0.0062
BWR-DAM5	Not Sampled																					
BWR-DUP2-0620	38.9	2.09	4.9	4.90E-04	4.90E-01	1.1	3.5	17.5	4.90E-01	1.08E-04	99.98	0.02	1	F	100	16	11	100	0.0306	0.04	1.45	0.0049

Copper Calculations

Sample ID	Copper	TOC <sub>sed</sub>	log K <sub>d1</sub>	C <sub>d,pw</sub>	C <sub>d,pw</sub>	log K <sub>d2</sub>	DOC Water Column	DOC Pore Water	C <sub>d,pw,inorg</sub>	C <sub>d,pw,DOC bound</sub>	f <sub>inorg</sub>	f <sub>DOC bound</sub>	Salinity	Fresh or Marine?	Hardness	Acute Fresh	Chronic Fresh	HH WQC F&W	T.U. <sub>a</sub>	T.U. <sub>c</sub>	ACR Fresh	T.U. <sub>hh</sub>
	(mg/kg dw)	(%)	(L/kg)	(mg/L)	(ug/L)	(L/kg oc)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(ug/L)	(ug/L)	(%)	(%)	(ppt)		(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	(ug/L)	(ug/L)	(ug/L)				
Value References	Lab Data	Lab Data	EPA 2005a			EPA 2005a	Summary	Summary					SWQS		Assumption	SWQS	SWQS	SWQS				
BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	24.8	1.28	3.5	7.84E-03	7.84E+00	5.4	3.5	17.5	1.45E+00	6.39E+00	18.53	81.47	1	F	100	13.4	9.0	1300	0.1081	0.16	1.50	0.0011
BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	23.4	1.51	3.5	7.40E-03	7.40E+00	5.4	3.5	17.5	1.37E+00	6.03E+00	18.53	81.47	1	F	100	13.4	9.0	1300	0.1020	0.15	1.50	0.0011
BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	66	1.22	3.5	2.09E-02	2.09E+01	5.4	3.5	17.5	3.87E+00	1.70E+01	18.53	81.47	1	F	100	13.4	9.0	1300	0.2878	0.43	1.50	0.0030
BWR-DAM4-T1-0320	36.1	1.63	3.5	1.14E-02	1.14E+01	5.4	3.5	17.5	2.12E+00	9.30E+00	18.53	81.47	1	F	100	13.4	9.0	1300	0.1574	0.24	1.50	0.0016
BWR-DAM4-T2-0320	42.4	2.59	3.5	1.34E-02	1.34E+01	5.4	3.5	17.5	2.48E+00	1.09E+01	18.53	81.47	1	F	100	13.4	9.0	1300	0.1849	0.28	1.50	0.0019
BWR-DAM4-T3-0320	25	1.98	3.5	7.91E-03	7.91E+00	5.4	3.5	17.5	1.47E+00	6.44E+00	18.53	81.47	1	F	100	13.4	9.0	1300	0.1090	0.16	1.50	0.0011
BWR-DAM4-T4-0320	29.8	1.18	3.5	9.42E-03	9.42E+00	5.4	3.5	17.5	1.75E+00	7.68E+00	18.53	81.47	1	F	100	13.4	9.0	1300	0.1300	0.20	1.50	0.0013
BWR-DAM4-T5-0320	26.7	1.21	3.5	8.44E-03	8.44E+00	5.4	3.5	17.5	1.56E+00	6.88E+00	18.53	81.47	1	F	100	13.4	9.0	1300	0.1164	0.17	1.50	0.0012
BWR-DAM7-T1-0320	85	1.61	3.5	2.69E-02	2.69E+01	5.4	3.5	17.5	4.98E+00	2.19E+01	18.53	81.47	1	F	100	13.4	9.0	1300	0.3707	0.56	1.50	0.0038
BWR-DAM7-T2-0320	43.9	2.11	3.5	1.39E-02	1.39E+01	5.4	3.5	17.5	2.57E+00	1.13E+01	18.53	81.47	1	F	100	13.4	9.0	1300	0.1914	0.29	1.50	0.0020
BWR-DAM7-T3-0320	20.9	0.433	3.5	6.61E-03	6.61E+00	5.4	3.5	17.5	1.22E+00	5.38E+00	18.53	81.47	1	F	100	13.4	9.0	1300	0.0911	0.14	1.50	0.0009
BWR-DAM8-T1-0320	61	2.43	3.5	1.93E-02	1.93E+01	5.4	3.5	17.5	3.57E+00	1.57E+01	18.53	81.47	1	F	100	13.4	9.0	1300	0.2660	0.40	1.50	0.0027
BWR-DAM8-T2-0320	59.2	2.22	3.5	1.87E-02	1.87E+01	5.4	3.5	17.5	3.47E+00	1.53E+01	18.53	81.47	1	F	100	13.4	9.0	1300	0.2582	0.39	1.50	0.0027
BWR-DAM11-T1-0320	20.5	1.96	3.5	6.48E-03	6.48E+00	5.4	3.5	17.5	1.20E+00	5.28E+00	18.53	81.47	1	F	100	13.4	9.0	1300	0.0894	0.13	1.50	0.0009
BWR-DAM11-T2-0320	13.6	1.87	3.5	4.30E-03	4.30E+00	5.4	3.5	17.5	7.97E-01	3.50E+00	18.53	81.47	1	F	100	13.4	9.0	1300	0.0593	0.09	1.50	0.0006
BWR-DUP1-0320	7.9	1.9	3.5	2.50E-03	2.50E+00	5.4	3.5	17.5	4.63E-01	2.04E+00	18.53	81.47	1	F	100	13.4	9.0	1300	0.0345	0.05	1.50	0.0004
BWR-FIELDBLANK-0320 SOLID	1.1	0.0684	3.5	3.48E-04	3.48E-01	5.4	3.5	17.5	6.45E-02	2.83E-01	18.53	81.47	1	F	100	13.4	9.0	1300	0.0048	0.01	1.50	0.0000
BWR-DAM6-T1-0620	28	2.12	3.5	8.85E-03	8.85E+00	5.4	3.5	17.5	1.64E+00	7.21E+00	18.53	81.47	1	F	100	13.4	9.0	1300	0.1221	0.18	1.50	0.0013
BWR-DAM6-T2-0620	22.5	1.78	3.5	7.12E-03	7.12E+00	5.4	3.5	17.5	1.32E+00	5.80E+00	18.53	81.47	1	F	100	13.4	9.0	1300	0.0981	0.15	1.50	0.0010
BWR-DAM6-T3-0620	21.9	2.34	3.5	6.93E-03	6.93E+00	5.4	3.5	17.5	1.28E+00	5.64E+00	18.53	81.47	1	F	100	13.4	9.0	1300	0.0955	0.14	1.50	0.0010
BWR-DAM9-T1-0620	27.1	2.85	3.5	8.57E-03	8.57E+00	5.4	3.5	17.5	1.59E+00	6.98E+00	18.53	81.47	1	F	100	13.4	9.0	1300	0.1182	0.18	1.50	0.0012
BWR-DAM9-T2-0620	40.9	3.46	3.5	1.29E-02	1.29E+01	5.4	3.5	17.5	2.40E+00	1.05E+01	18.53	81.47	1	F	100	13.4	9.0	1300	0.1784	0.27	1.50	0.0018
BWR-DAM10-T1-0620	29.9	2.42	3.5	9.46E-03	9.46E+00	5.4	3.5	17.5	1.75E+00	7.70E+00	18.53	81.47	1	F	100	13.4	9.0	1300	0.1304	0.20	1.50	0.0013
BWR-DAM10-T2-0620	43	0.392	3.5	1.36E-02	1.36E+01	5.4	3.5	17.5	2.52E+00	1.11E+01	18.53	81.47	1	F	100	13.4	9.0	1300	0.1875	0.28	1.50	0.0019
BWR-DAM5	Not Sampled																					
BWR-DUP2-0620	30.8	2.09	3.5	9.74E-03	9.74E+00	5.4	3.5	17.5	1.81E+00	7.93E+00	18.53	81.47	1	F	100	13.4	9.0	1300	0.1343	0.20	1.50	0.0014

Nickel Calculations

Sample ID	Nickel	TOC <sub>sed</sub>	log K <sub>d1</sub>	C <sub>d,pw</sub>	C <sub>d,pw</sub>	log K <sub>d2</sub>	DOC Water Column	DOC Pore Water	C <sub>d,pw,inorg</sub>	C <sub>d,pw,DOC bound</sub>	f <sub>inorg</sub>	f <sub>DOC bound</sub>	Salinity	Fresh or	Hardness	Acute Fresh	Chronic Fresh	HH WQC F&W	T.U. <sub>a</sub>	T.U. <sub>c</sub>	ACR Fresh	T.U. <sub>hh</sub>
	(mg/kg dw)	(%)	(L/kg)	(mg/L)	(ug/L)	(L/kg oc)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(ug/L)	(ug/L)	(%)	(%)	(ppt)	Marine?	(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	(ug/L)	(ug/L)	(ug/L)				
Value References	Lab Data	Lab Data	EPA 2005a			EPA 2005a	Summary	Summary					SWQS		Assumption	SWQS	SWQS	SWQS				
BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	21.1	1.28	3.9	2.66E-03	2.66E+00	3.7	3.5	17.5	2.44E+00	2.14E-01	91.94	8.06	1	F	100	468.2	52.0	100	0.0052	0.05	9.00	0.0244
BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	16.4	1.51	3.9	2.06E-03	2.06E+00	3.7	3.5	17.5	1.90E+00	1.66E-01	91.94	8.06	1	F	100	468.2	52.0	100	0.0041	0.04	9.00	0.0190
BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	15.5	1.22	3.9	1.95E-03	1.95E+00	3.7	3.5	17.5	1.79E+00	1.57E-01	91.94	8.06	1	F	100	468.2	52.0	100	0.0038	0.03	9.00	0.0179
BWR-DAM4-T1-0320	31.6	1.63	3.9	3.98E-03	3.98E+00	3.7	3.5	17.5	3.66E+00	3.21E-01	91.94	8.06	1	F	100	468.2	52.0	100	0.0078	0.07	9.00	0.0366
BWR-DAM4-T2-0320	31.6	2.59	3.9	3.98E-03	3.98E+00	3.7	3.5	17.5	3.66E+00	3.21E-01	91.94	8.06	1	F	100	468.2	52.0	100	0.0078	0.07	9.00	0.0366
BWR-DAM4-T3-0320	24.2	1.98	3.9	3.05E-03	3.05E+00	3.7	3.5	17.5	2.80E+00	2.46E-01	91.94	8.06	1	F	100	468.2	52.0	100	0.0060	0.05	9.00	0.0280
BWR-DAM4-T4-0320	20.3	1.18	3.9	2.56E-03	2.56E+00	3.7	3.5	17.5	2.35E+00	2.06E-01	91.94	8.06	1	F	100	468.2	52.0	100	0.0050	0.05	9.00	0.0235
BWR-DAM4-T5-0320	22.3	1.21	3.9	2.81E-03	2.81E+00	3.7	3.5	17.5	2.58E+00	2.26E-01	91.94	8.06	1	F	100	468.2	52.0	100	0.0055	0.05	9.00	0.0258
BWR-DAM7-T1-0320	34.3	1.61	3.9	4.32E-03	4.32E+00	3.7	3.5	17.5	3.97E+00	3.48E-01	91.94	8.06	1	F	100	468.2	52.0	100	0.0085	0.08	9.00	0.0397
BWR-DAM7-T2-0320	27.3	2.11	3.9	3.44E-03	3.44E+00	3.7	3.5	17.5	3.16E+00	2.77E-01	91.94	8.06	1	F	100	468.2	52.0	100	0.0067	0.06	9.00	0.0316
BWR-DAM7-T3-0320	17.6	0.433	3.9	2.22E-03	2.22E+00	3.7	3.5	17.5	2.04E+00	1.79E-01	91.94	8.06	1	F	100	468.2	52.0	100	0.0044	0.04	9.00	0.0204
BWR-DAM8-T1-0320	54.3	2.43	3.9	6.84E-03	6.84E+00	3.7	3.5	17.5	6.28E+00	5.51E-01	91.94	8.06	1	F	100	468.2	52.0	100	0.0134	0.12	9.00	0.0628
BWR-DAM8-T2-0320	46.2	2.22	3.9	5.82E-03	5.82E+00	3.7	3.5	17.5	5.35E+00	4.69E-01	91.94	8.06	1	F	100	468.2	52.0	100	0.0114	0.10	9.00	0.0535
BWR-DAM11-T1-0320	22.3	1.96	3.9	2.81E-03	2.81E+00	3.7	3.5	17.5	2.58E+00	2.26E-01	91.94	8.06	1	F	100	468.2	52.0	100	0.0055	0.05	9.00	0.0258
BWR-DAM11-T2-0320	16.6	1.87	3.9	2.09E-03	2.09E+00	3.7	3.5	17.5	1.92E+00	1.69E-01	91.94	8.06	1	F	100	468.2	52.0	100	0.0041	0.04	9.00	0.0192
BWR-DUP1-0320	9.5	1.9	3.9	1.20E-03	1.20E+00	3.7	3.5	17.5	1.10E+00	9.64E-02	91.94	8.06	1	F	100	468.2	52.0	100	0.0023	0.02	9.00	0.0110
BWR-FIELDBLANK-0320_SOLID	0.3	0.0684	3.9	3.78E-05	3.78E-02	3.7	3.5	17.5	3.47E-02	3.05E-03	91.94	8.06	1	F	100	468.2	52.0	100	0.0001	0.00	9.00	0.0003
BWR-DAM6-T1-0620	27.6	2.12	3.9	3.47E-03	3.47E+00	3.7	3.5	17.5	3.19E+00	2.80E-01	91.94	8.06	1	F	100	468.2	52.0	100	0.0068	0.06	9.00	0.0319
BWR-DAM6-T2-0620	23.2	1.78	3.9	2.92E-03	2.92E+00	3.7	3.5	17.5	2.69E+00	2.36E-01	91.94	8.06	1	F	100	468.2	52.0	100	0.0057	0.05	9.00	0.0269
BWR-DAM6-T3-0620	22.6	2.34	3.9	2.85E-03	2.85E+00	3.7	3.5	17.5	2.62E+00	2.29E-01	91.94	8.06	1	F	100	468.2	52.0	100	0.0056	0.05	9.00	0.0262
BWR-DAM9-T1-0620	26.9	2.85	3.9	3.39E-03	3.39E+00	3.7	3.5	17.5	3.11E+00	2.73E-01	91.94	8.06	1	F	100	468.2	52.0	100	0.0066	0.06	9.00	0.0311
BWR-DAM9-T2-0620	40.8	3.46	3.9	5.14E-03	5.14E+00	3.7	3.5	17.5	4.72E+00	4.14E-01	91.94	8.06	1	F	100	468.2	52.0	100	0.0101	0.09	9.00	0.0472
BWR-DAM10-T1-0620	30.3	2.42	3.9	3.81E-03	3.81E+00	3.7	3.5	17.5	3.51E+00	3.08E-01	91.94	8.06	1	F	100	468.2	52.0	100	0.0075	0.07	9.00	0.0351
BWR-DAM10-T2-0620	32.8	0.392	3.9	4.13E-03	4.13E+00	3.7	3.5	17.5	3.80E+00	3.33E-01	91.94	8.06	1	F	100	468.2	52.0	100	0.0081	0.07	9.00	0.0380
BWR-DAM5	Not Sampled																					
BWR-DUP2-0620	27.5	2.09	3.9	3.46E-03	3.46E+00	3.7	3.5	17.5	3.18E+00	2.79E-01	91.94	8.06	1	F	100	468.2	52.0	100	0.0068	0.06	9.00	0.0318



Lead Calculations

Sample ID	Lead	TOC <sub>sed</sub>	log K <sub>d1</sub>	C <sub>d,pw</sub>	C <sub>d,pw</sub>	log K <sub>d2</sub>	DOC Water Column	DOC Pore Water	C <sub>d,pw,inorg</sub>	C <sub>d,pw,DOC bound</sub>	f <sub>inorg</sub>	f <sub>DOC bound</sub>	Salinity	Fresh or	Hardness	Acute Fresh	Chronic Fresh	HH WQC F&W	T.U. <sub>a</sub>	T.U. <sub>c</sub>	ACR Fresh	T.U. <sub>nh</sub>
	(mg/kg dw)	(%)	(L/kg)	(mg/L)	(ug/L)	(L/kg oc)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(ug/L)	(ug/L)	(%)	(%)	(ppt)	Marine?	(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	(ug/L)	(ug/L)	(ug/L)				
Value References	Lab Data	Lab Data	EPA 2005a			EPA 2005a	Summary	Summary					SWQS		Assumption	SWQS	SWQS	SWQS				
BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	31.3	1.28	4.6	7.86E-04	7.86E-01	4.9	3.5	17.5	3.29E-01	4.57E-01	41.84	58.16	1	F	100	64.6	2.5	15	0.0051	0.13	25.66	0.0219
BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	38.5	1.51	4.6	9.67E-04	9.67E-01	4.9	3.5	17.5	4.05E-01	5.62E-01	41.84	58.16	1	F	100	64.6	2.5	15	0.0063	0.16	25.66	0.0270
BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	50.3	1.22	4.6	1.26E-03	1.26E+00	4.9	3.5	17.5	5.29E-01	7.35E-01	41.84	58.16	1	F	100	64.6	2.5	15	0.0082	0.21	25.66	0.0352
BWR-DAM4-T1-0320	44.4	1.63	4.6	1.12E-03	1.12E+00	4.9	3.5	17.5	4.67E-01	6.49E-01	41.84	58.16	1	F	100	64.6	2.5	15	0.0072	0.19	25.66	0.0311
BWR-DAM4-T2-0320	90.2	2.59	4.6	2.27E-03	2.27E+00	4.9	3.5	17.5	9.48E-01	1.32E+00	41.84	58.16	1	F	100	64.6	2.5	15	0.0147	0.38	25.66	0.0632
BWR-DAM4-T3-0320	34.3	1.98	4.6	8.62E-04	8.62E-01	4.9	3.5	17.5	3.60E-01	5.01E-01	41.84	58.16	1	F	100	64.6	2.5	15	0.0056	0.14	25.66	0.0240
BWR-DAM4-T4-0320	25.5	1.18	4.6	6.41E-04	6.41E-01	4.9	3.5	17.5	2.68E-01	3.73E-01	41.84	58.16	1	F	100	64.6	2.5	15	0.0041	0.11	25.66	0.0179
BWR-DAM4-T5-0320	33.1	1.21	4.6	8.31E-04	8.31E-01	4.9	3.5	17.5	3.48E-01	4.84E-01	41.84	58.16	1	F	100	64.6	2.5	15	0.0054	0.14	25.66	0.0232
BWR-DAM7-T1-0320	61	1.61	4.6	1.53E-03	1.53E+00	4.9	3.5	17.5	6.41E-01	8.91E-01	41.84	58.16	1	F	100	64.6	2.5	15	0.0099	0.25	25.66	0.0427
BWR-DAM7-T2-0320	74	2.11	4.6	1.86E-03	1.86E+00	4.9	3.5	17.5	7.78E-01	1.08E+00	41.84	58.16	1	F	100	64.6	2.5	15	0.0120	0.31	25.66	0.0518
BWR-DAM7-T3-0320	11.8	0.433	4.6	2.96E-04	2.96E-01	4.9	3.5	17.5	1.24E-01	1.72E-01	41.84	58.16	1	F	100	64.6	2.5	15	0.0019	0.05	25.66	0.0083
BWR-DAM8-T1-0320	73	2.43	4.6	1.83E-03	1.83E+00	4.9	3.5	17.5	7.67E-01	1.07E+00	41.84	58.16	1	F	100	64.6	2.5	15	0.0119	0.30	25.66	0.0511
BWR-DAM8-T2-0320	63	2.22	4.6	1.58E-03	1.58E+00	4.9	3.5	17.5	6.62E-01	9.20E-01	41.84	58.16	1	F	100	64.6	2.5	15	0.0103	0.26	25.66	0.0441
BWR-DAM11-T1-0320	21.5	1.96	4.6	5.40E-04	5.40E-01	4.9	3.5	17.5	2.26E-01	3.14E-01	41.84	58.16	1	F	100	64.6	2.5	15	0.0035	0.09	25.66	0.0151
BWR-DAM11-T2-0320	8	1.87	4.6	2.01E-04	2.01E-01	4.9	3.5	17.5	8.41E-02	1.17E-01	41.84	58.16	1	F	100	64.6	2.5	15	0.0013	0.03	25.66	0.0056
BWR-DUP1-0320	5.3	1.9	4.6	1.33E-04	1.33E-01	4.9	3.5	17.5	5.57E-02	7.74E-02	41.84	58.16	1	F	100	64.6	2.5	15	0.0009	0.02	25.66	0.0037
BWR-FIELDBLANK-0320 SOLID	1.7	0.0684	4.6	4.27E-05	4.27E-02	4.9	3.5	17.5	1.79E-02	2.48E-02	41.84	58.16	1	F	100	64.6	2.5	15	0.0003	0.01	25.66	0.0012
BWR-DAM6-T1-0620	32.2	2.12	4.6	8.09E-04	8.09E-01	4.9	3.5	17.5	3.38E-01	4.70E-01	41.84	58.16	1	F	100	64.6	2.5	15	0.0052	0.13	25.66	0.0226
BWR-DAM6-T2-0620	27.1	1.78	4.6	6.81E-04	6.81E-01	4.9	3.5	17.5	2.85E-01	3.96E-01	41.84	58.16	1	F	100	64.6	2.5	15	0.0044	0.11	25.66	0.0190
BWR-DAM6-T3-0620	24.4	2.34	4.6	6.13E-04	6.13E-01	4.9	3.5	17.5	2.56E-01	3.56E-01	41.84	58.16	1	F	100	64.6	2.5	15	0.0040	0.10	25.66	0.0171
BWR-DAM9-T1-0620	28.1	2.85	4.6	7.06E-04	7.06E-01	4.9	3.5	17.5	2.95E-01	4.11E-01	41.84	58.16	1	F	100	64.6	2.5	15	0.0046	0.12	25.66	0.0197
BWR-DAM9-T2-0620	45.9	3.46	4.6	1.15E-03	1.15E+00	4.9	3.5	17.5	4.82E-01	6.71E-01	41.84	58.16	1	F	100	64.6	2.5	15	0.0075	0.19	25.66	0.0322
BWR-DAM10-T1-0620	32.5	2.42	4.6	8.16E-04	8.16E-01	4.9	3.5	17.5	3.42E-01	4.75E-01	41.84	58.16	1	F	100	64.6	2.5	15	0.0053	0.14	25.66	0.0228
BWR-DAM10-T2-0620	383	0.392	4.6	9.62E-03	9.62E+00	4.9	3.5	17.5	4.03E+00	5.60E+00	41.84	58.16	1	F	100	64.6	2.5	15	0.0623	1.60	25.66	0.2683
BWR-DAM5	Not Sampled																					
BWR-DUP2-0620	32	2.09	4.6	8.04E-04	8.04E-01	4.9	3.5	17.5	3.36E-01	4.67E-01	41.84	58.16	1	F	100	64.6	2.5	15	0.0052	0.13	25.66	0.0224

Selenium Calculations

Sample ID	Selenium (mg/kg dw)	TOC <sub>sed</sub> (%)	log K <sub>d1</sub> (L/kg)	C <sub>d,pw</sub> (mg/L)	C <sub>d,pw</sub> (ug/L)	log K <sub>d2</sub> (L/kg oc)	DOC Water Column (mg/L)	DOC Pore Water (mg/L)	C <sub>d,pw,inorg</sub> (ug/L)	C <sub>d,pw,DOC bound</sub> (ug/L)	f <sub>inorg</sub> (%)	f <sub>DOC bound</sub> (%)	Salinity (ppt)	Fresh or Marine?	Hardness (mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	Acute Fresh (ug/L)	Chronic Fresh (ug/L)	HH WQC F&W (ug/L)	T.U. <sub>a</sub>	T.U. <sub>c</sub>	ACR Fresh	T.U. <sub>hh</sub>
Value References	Lab Data	Lab Data	EPA 2005a			EPA 2005a	Summary	Summary					SWQS		Assumption	SWQS	SWQS	SWQS				
BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	0.37	1.28	3.6	9.29E-05	9.29E-02	2	3.5	17.5	9.28E-02	1.62E-04	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	20	5	50	0.0046	0.02	4.00	0.0019
BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	0.38	1.51	3.6	9.55E-05	9.55E-02	2	3.5	17.5	9.53E-02	1.67E-04	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	20	5	50	0.0048	0.02	4.00	0.0019
BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	0.38	1.22	3.6	9.55E-05	9.55E-02	2	3.5	17.5	9.53E-02	1.67E-04	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	20	5	50	0.0048	0.02	4.00	0.0019
BWR-DAM4-T1-0320	0.63	1.63	3.6	1.58E-04	1.58E-01	2	3.5	17.5	1.58E-01	2.76E-04	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	20	5	50	0.0079	0.03	4.00	0.0032
BWR-DAM4-T2-0320	0.73	2.59	3.6	1.83E-04	1.83E-01	2	3.5	17.5	1.83E-01	3.20E-04	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	20	5	50	0.0092	0.04	4.00	0.0037
BWR-DAM4-T3-0320	0.68	1.98	3.6	1.71E-04	1.71E-01	2	3.5	17.5	1.71E-01	2.98E-04	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	20	5	50	0.0085	0.03	4.00	0.0034
BWR-DAM4-T4-0320	0.2	1.18	3.6	5.02E-05	5.02E-02	2	3.5	17.5	5.01E-02	8.78E-05	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	20	5	50	0.0025	0.01	4.00	0.0010
BWR-DAM4-T5-0320	0.51	1.21	3.6	1.28E-04	1.28E-01	2	3.5	17.5	1.28E-01	2.24E-04	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	20	5	50	0.0064	0.03	4.00	0.0026
BWR-DAM7-T1-0320	0.83	1.61	3.6	2.08E-04	2.08E-01	2	3.5	17.5	2.08E-01	3.64E-04	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	20	5	50	0.0104	0.04	4.00	0.0042
BWR-DAM7-T2-0320	0.57	2.11	3.6	1.43E-04	1.43E-01	2	3.5	17.5	1.43E-01	2.50E-04	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	20	5	50	0.0071	0.03	4.00	0.0029
BWR-DAM7-T3-0320	0.57	0.433	3.6	1.43E-04	1.43E-01	2	3.5	17.5	1.43E-01	2.50E-04	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	20	5	50	0.0071	0.03	4.00	0.0029
BWR-DAM8-T1-0320	0.73	2.43	3.6	1.83E-04	1.83E-01	2	3.5	17.5	1.83E-01	3.20E-04	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	20	5	50	0.0092	0.04	4.00	0.0037
BWR-DAM8-T2-0320	0.65	2.22	3.6	1.63E-04	1.63E-01	2	3.5	17.5	1.63E-01	2.85E-04	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	20	5	50	0.0081	0.03	4.00	0.0033
BWR-DAM11-T1-0320	0.24	1.96	3.6	6.03E-05	6.03E-02	2	3.5	17.5	6.02E-02	1.05E-04	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	20	5	50	0.0030	0.01	4.00	0.0012
BWR-DAM11-T2-0320	0.185	1.87	3.6	4.65E-05	4.65E-02	2	3.5	17.5	4.64E-02	8.12E-05	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	20	5	50	0.0023	0.01	4.00	0.0009
BWR-DUP1-0320	0.195	1.9	3.6	4.90E-05	4.90E-02	2	3.5	17.5	4.89E-02	8.56E-05	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	20	5	50	0.0024	0.01	4.00	0.0010
BWR-FIELDBLANK-0320_SOLID	0.135	0.0684	3.6	3.39E-05	3.39E-02	2	3.5	17.5	3.39E-02	5.92E-05	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	20	5	50	0.0017	0.01	4.00	0.0007
BWR-DAM6-T1-0620	0.73	2.12	3.6	1.83E-04	1.83E-01	2	3.5	17.5	1.83E-01	3.20E-04	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	20	5	50	0.0092	0.04	4.00	0.0037
BWR-DAM6-T2-0620	0.46	1.78	3.6	1.16E-04	1.16E-01	2	3.5	17.5	1.15E-01	2.02E-04	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	20	5	50	0.0058	0.02	4.00	0.0023
BWR-DAM6-T3-0620	0.58	2.34	3.6	1.46E-04	1.46E-01	2	3.5	17.5	1.45E-01	2.55E-04	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	20	5	50	0.0073	0.03	4.00	0.0029
BWR-DAM9-T1-0620	0.56	2.85	3.6	1.41E-04	1.41E-01	2	3.5	17.5	1.40E-01	2.46E-04	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	20	5	50	0.0070	0.03	4.00	0.0028
BWR-DAM9-T2-0620	1.2	3.46	3.6	3.01E-04	3.01E-01	2	3.5	17.5	3.01E-01	5.27E-04	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	20	5	50	0.0150	0.06	4.00	0.0060
BWR-DAM10-T1-0620	0.67	2.42	3.6	1.68E-04	1.68E-01	2	3.5	17.5	1.68E-01	2.94E-04	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	20	5	50	0.0084	0.03	4.00	0.0034
BWR-DAM10-T2-0620	0.65	0.392	3.6	1.63E-04	1.63E-01	2	3.5	17.5	1.63E-01	2.85E-04	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	20	5	50	0.0081	0.03	4.00	0.0033
BWR-DAM5	Not Sampled																					
BWR-DUP2-0620	0.62	2.09	3.6	1.56E-04	1.56E-01	2	3.5	17.5	1.55E-01	2.72E-04	99.83	0.17	1	F	100	20	5	50	0.0078	0.03	4.00	0.0031

1/2 Detection Limit

Zinc Calculations

Sample ID	Zinc	TOC <sub>sed</sub>	log K <sub>d1</sub>	C <sub>d,pw</sub>	C <sub>d,pw</sub>	log K <sub>d2</sub>	DOC Water Column	DOC Pore Water	C <sub>d,pw,Inorg</sub>	C <sub>d,pw,DOC bound</sub>	f <sub>Inorg</sub>	f <sub>DOC bound</sub>	Salinity	Fresh or	Hardness	Acute Fresh	Chronic Fresh	HH WQC F&W	T.U. <sub>a</sub>	T.U. <sub>c</sub>	ACR Fresh	T.U. <sub>hh</sub>
	(mg/kg dw)	(%)	(L/kg)	(mg/L)	(ug/L)	(L/kg oc)	(mg/L)	(mg/L)	(ug/L)	(ug/L)	(%)	(%)	(ppt)	Marine?	(mg/L CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	(ug/L)	(ug/L)	(ug/L)				
Value References	Lab Data	Lab Data	EPA 2005a			EPA 2005a	Summary	Summary					SWQS		Assumption	SWQS	SWQS	SWQS				
BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	74.7	1.28	4.1	5.93E-03	5.93E+00	5.1	3.5	17.5	1.85E+00	4.08E+00	31.22	68.78	1	F	100	117.2	118.1	7400	0.0158	0.0157	0.99	0.0003
BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	83.2	1.51	4.1	6.61E-03	6.61E+00	5.1	3.5	17.5	2.06E+00	4.55E+00	31.22	68.78	1	F	100	117.2	118.1	7400	0.0176	0.0175	0.99	0.0003
BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	74	1.22	4.1	5.88E-03	5.88E+00	5.1	3.5	17.5	1.84E+00	4.04E+00	31.22	68.78	1	F	100	117.2	118.1	7400	0.0157	0.0155	0.99	0.0002
BWR-DAM4-T1-0320	128	1.63	4.1	1.02E-02	1.02E+01	5.1	3.5	17.5	3.17E+00	6.99E+00	31.22	68.78	1	F	100	117.2	118.1	7400	0.0271	0.0269	0.99	0.0004
BWR-DAM4-T2-0320	148	2.59	4.1	1.18E-02	1.18E+01	5.1	3.5	17.5	3.67E+00	8.09E+00	31.22	68.78	1	F	100	117.2	118.1	7400	0.0313	0.0311	0.99	0.0005
BWR-DAM4-T3-0320	108	1.98	4.1	8.58E-03	8.58E+00	5.1	3.5	17.5	2.68E+00	5.90E+00	31.22	68.78	1	F	100	117.2	118.1	7400	0.0229	0.0227	0.99	0.0004
BWR-DAM4-T4-0320	86.6	1.18	4.1	6.88E-03	6.88E+00	5.1	3.5	17.5	2.15E+00	4.73E+00	31.22	68.78	1	F	100	117.2	118.1	7400	0.0183	0.0182	0.99	0.0003
BWR-DAM4-T5-0320	99	1.21	4.1	7.86E-03	7.86E+00	5.1	3.5	17.5	2.46E+00	5.41E+00	31.22	68.78	1	F	100	117.2	118.1	7400	0.0210	0.0208	0.99	0.0003
BWR-DAM7-T1-0320	143	1.61	4.1	1.14E-02	1.14E+01	5.1	3.5	17.5	3.55E+00	7.81E+00	31.22	68.78	1	F	100	117.2	118.1	7400	0.0303	0.0300	0.99	0.0005
BWR-DAM7-T2-0320	121	2.11	4.1	9.61E-03	9.61E+00	5.1	3.5	17.5	3.00E+00	6.61E+00	31.22	68.78	1	F	100	117.2	118.1	7400	0.0256	0.0254	0.99	0.0004
BWR-DAM7-T3-0320	57.2	0.433	4.1	4.54E-03	4.54E+00	5.1	3.5	17.5	1.42E+00	3.13E+00	31.22	68.78	1	F	100	117.2	118.1	7400	0.0121	0.0120	0.99	0.0002
BWR-DAM8-T1-0320	180	2.43	4.1	1.43E-02	1.43E+01	5.1	3.5	17.5	4.46E+00	9.83E+00	31.22	68.78	1	F	100	117.2	118.1	7400	0.0381	0.0378	0.99	0.0006
BWR-DAM8-T2-0320	145	2.22	4.1	1.15E-02	1.15E+01	5.1	3.5	17.5	3.60E+00	7.92E+00	31.22	68.78	1	F	100	117.2	118.1	7400	0.0307	0.0304	0.99	0.0005
BWR-DAM11-T1-0320	87.9	1.96	4.1	6.98E-03	6.98E+00	5.1	3.5	17.5	2.18E+00	4.80E+00	31.22	68.78	1	F	100	117.2	118.1	7400	0.0186	0.0185	0.99	0.0003
BWR-DAM11-T2-0320	48.4	1.87	4.1	3.84E-03	3.84E+00	5.1	3.5	17.5	1.20E+00	2.64E+00	31.22	68.78	1	F	100	117.2	118.1	7400	0.0102	0.0102	0.99	0.0002
BWR-DUP1-0320	29.2	1.9	4.1	2.32E-03	2.32E+00	5.1	3.5	17.5	7.24E-01	1.60E+00	31.22	68.78	1	F	100	117.2	118.1	7400	0.0062	0.0061	0.99	0.0001
BWR-FIELDBLANK-0320 SOLID	1.8	0.0684	4.1	1.43E-04	1.43E-01	5.1	3.5	17.5	4.46E-02	9.83E-02	31.22	68.78	1	F	100	117.2	118.1	7400	0.0004	0.0004	0.99	0.0000
BWR-DAM6-T1-0620	119	2.12	4.1	9.45E-03	9.45E+00	5.1	3.5	17.5	2.95E+00	6.50E+00	31.22	68.78	1	F	100	117.2	118.1	7400	0.0252	0.0250	0.99	0.0004
BWR-DAM6-T2-0620	94.4	1.78	4.1	7.50E-03	7.50E+00	5.1	3.5	17.5	2.34E+00	5.16E+00	31.22	68.78	1	F	100	117.2	118.1	7400	0.0200	0.0198	0.99	0.0003
BWR-DAM6-T3-0620	93.2	2.34	4.1	7.40E-03	7.40E+00	5.1	3.5	17.5	2.31E+00	5.09E+00	31.22	68.78	1	F	100	117.2	118.1	7400	0.0197	0.0196	0.99	0.0003
BWR-DAM9-T1-0620	112	2.85	4.1	8.90E-03	8.90E+00	5.1	3.5	17.5	2.78E+00	6.12E+00	31.22	68.78	1	F	100	117.2	118.1	7400	0.0237	0.0235	0.99	0.0004
BWR-DAM9-T2-0620	173	3.46	4.1	1.37E-02	1.37E+01	5.1	3.5	17.5	4.29E+00	9.45E+00	31.22	68.78	1	F	100	117.2	118.1	7400	0.0366	0.0363	0.99	0.0006
BWR-DAM10-T1-0620	119	2.42	4.1	9.45E-03	9.45E+00	5.1	3.5	17.5	2.95E+00	6.50E+00	31.22	68.78	1	F	100	117.2	118.1	7400	0.0252	0.0250	0.99	0.0004
BWR-DAM10-T2-0620	101	0.392	4.1	8.02E-03	8.02E+00	5.1	3.5	17.5	2.50E+00	5.52E+00	31.22	68.78	1	F	100	117.2	118.1	7400	0.0214	0.0212	0.99	0.0003
BWR-DAM5	Not Sampled																					
BWR-DUP2-0620	117	2.09	4.1	9.29E-03	9.29E+00	5.1	3.5	17.5	2.90E+00	6.39E+00	31.22	68.78	1	F	100	117.2	118.1	7400	0.0248	0.0246	0.99	0.0004

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## Assessment of Mercury in Brandywine River Sediment Samples

Prepared by: John Cargill & Dannielle Pratt, Delaware DNREC

October 22, 2020

### Methods:

To evaluate toxicity to benthic organisms, the total dissolved concentration of mercury in the sediment pore water was estimated by dividing the bulk sediment concentration by the sediment to porewater metal partition coefficient published by the EPA (USEPA, 2005a). The resulting dissolved total inorganic metal concentration in the pore water was then compared to applicable freshwater acute and chronic water quality criteria for the protection of aquatic life. The ratio of the estimated mercury concentration in the porewater to the applicable criterion was expressed as toxic units, where ratios greater than 1 suggest exposure concentrations in excess of the criterion.

To assess the potential for bioaccumulation and associated human health risk at each sample location, fish tissue concentrations were predicted from the estimated porewater concentrations. Delaware Surface Water Quality Standards (DNREC 2004), Table 2, lists a methyl-mercury concentration in fish tissue of 0.3 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg) as the safety threshold for human consumption. In order to determine whether the total mercury concentration estimated in porewater could cause human health impacts through bioaccumulation, the 0.3 mg/kg fish tissue threshold concentration for methyl-mercury was used to back calculate a comparable total mercury porewater concentration. The conservative assumption that porewater concentrations are equal to surface water concentrations was used again here. The resulting water quality target was calculated to be 23.1 nanograms per liter (ng/L), or 0.0231 micrograms per liter (ug/L), total mercury in porewater.

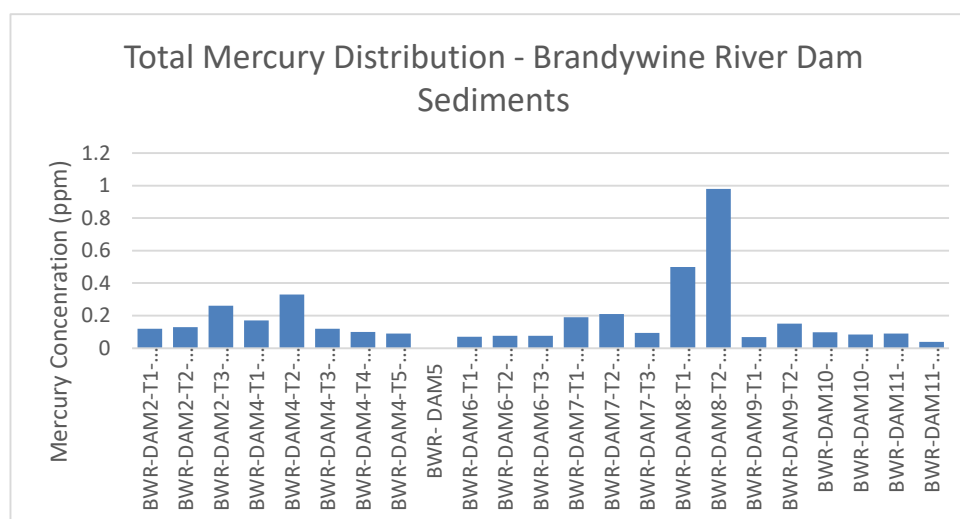
In order to evaluate the potential risk to human health in an upland setting, the total mercury concentration in sediment samples was compared to the DNREC-RS Soil Screening Level (DNREC, 2013).

### Results:

1. Predicted mercury concentrations in porewater did not exceed the freshwater acute or chronic criteria for protection of aquatic life. All toxic unit values were less than 1.
2. Assuming that the mercury concentration in sediment porewater is equal to the mercury concentration in surface water, then the highest resulting water concentration is estimated to be 24.7 ng/L at Dam 8 Transect 2, just over the calculated criterion. All other results ranged from 0.9 ng/l to 12.5 ng/l, which is 1.8 to 25 times lower than the calculated water quality target of 23.1 ng/L for protection of human health from eating fish. As a result, toxicity due to bioaccumulation is not expected. In addition, no fish advisories currently exist due to mercury within the tidal or non-tidal Brandywine River.
3. There were no exceedances of the total mercury screening levels established for protection of human health.

### Conclusions:

1. Mercury is not expected to be a concern for aquatic life or human health related to dam failure, removal or modification. However there does appear to be a higher concentration of mercury behind dam 8 than any other dam sampled (see figure below).



TestAmerica Laboratories, Inc.  
 Eurofins TestAmerica, Edison  
 SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS: 460-205020-1  
 Job Description: WATAR (DE-1525) BRANDYWINE DAM SEDIMENTS  
 For  
 State of Delaware  
 391 Lukens Drive  
 New Castle, Delaware 19720-2774

Client ID	DNREC SIRS	BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	BWR-DAM2-T4-0320	BWR-DAM2-T5-0320	BWR-DAM2-T6-0320	BWR-DAM2-T7-0320	BWR-DAM2-T8-0320	BWR-DAM2-T9-0320	BWR-DAM2-T10-0320	BWR-DAM2-T11-0320	BWR-DAM2-T12-0320	BWR-DAM2-T13-0320	BWR-DAM2-T14-0320	BWR-DAM2-T15-0320	BWR-DAM2-T16-0320	BWR-DAM2-T17-0320	BWR-DAM2-T18-0320	BWR-DAM2-T19-0320	BWR-DAM2-T20-0320	BWR-DAM2-T21-0320	BWR-DAM2-T22-0320	BWR-DAM2-T23-0320	BWR-DAM2-T24-0320	BWR-DAM2-T25-0320	BWR-DAM2-T26-0320	BWR-DAM2-T27-0320	BWR-DAM2-T28-0320	BWR-DAM2-T29-0320	BWR-DAM2-T30-0320	BWR-DAM2-T31-0320	BWR-DAM2-T32-0320	BWR-DAM2-T33-0320	BWR-DAM2-T34-0320	BWR-DAM2-T35-0320	
Lab Sample ID	Screening Levels	460-205020-1	460-205020-2	460-205020-3	460-205020-4	460-205020-5	460-205020-6	460-205020-7	460-205020-8	460-205020-9	460-205020-10	460-205020-11	460-205020-12	460-205020-13	460-205020-14	460-205020-15	460-205020-16	460-205020-17	460-205020-18	460-205020-19	460-205020-20	460-205020-21	460-205020-22	460-205020-23	460-205020-24	460-205020-25	460-205020-26	460-205020-27	460-205020-28	460-205020-29	460-205020-30	460-205020-31	460-205020-32	460-205020-33	460-205020-34	460-205020-35	
Sampling Date	Soils	03/09/2020 10:30:00	03/05/2020 14:00:00	03/05/2020 15:30:00	03/09/2020 13:55:00	03/09/2020 11:50:00	03/09/2020 12:35:00	03/09/2020 12:55:00	03/09/2020 13:15:00	03/12/2020 12:50:00	03/10/2020 13:15:00	03/10/2020 13:15:00	03/10/2020 11:30:00	03/10/2020 12:10:00	03/11/2020 12:15:00	03/11/2020 11:45:00	03/12/2020 12:10:00	03/12/2020 11:20:00	03/12/2020 11:20:00	03/12/2020 00:00:00																	
Matrix	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil																	
Unit																																					
	CAS#	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL
SOIL BY 7471B (MG/KG)																																					
Mercury	7439-97-6	1.1	0.12	0.0062	0.13	0.0061	0.26	0.0060	0.17	0.0082	0.33	0.0069	0.12	0.0083	0.10	0.0060	0.089	0.0066	0.0076	J	0.0039	0.19	0.0064	0.21	0.0062	0.094	0.0059	0.50	0.0076	0.98	0.0070	0.090	0.0073	0.038	0.0056	0.030	0.0053

TestAmerica Laboratories, Inc.  
 Eurofins TestAmerica, Edison  
 Lab Job ID: 460-210989-1  
 Job Description: WATAR (DE-1525)  
 For  
 State of Delaware  
 391 Lukens Drive  
 New Castle, Delaware 19720-2774

Client ID	DNREC SIRS	BWR-DAM6-T1-0620	BWR-DAM6-T2-0620	BWR-DAM6-T3-0620	BWR-DAM6-T4-0620	BWR-DAM6-T5-0620	BWR-DAM6-T6-0620	BWR-DAM6-T7-0620	BWR-DAM6-T8-0620	BWR-DAM6-T9-0620	BWR-DAM6-T10-0620	BWR-DAM6-T11-0620	BWR-DAM6-T12-0620	BWR-DAM6-T13-0620	BWR-DAM6-T14-0620	BWR-DAM6-T15-0620	BWR-DAM6-T16-0620	BWR-DAM6-T17-0620	BWR-DAM6-T18-0620	BWR-DAM6-T19-0620	BWR-DAM6-T20-0620	BWR-DAM6-T21-0620	BWR-DAM6-T22-0620	BWR-DAM6-T23-0620	BWR-DAM6-T24-0620	BWR-DAM6-T25-0620	BWR-DAM6-T26-0620	BWR-DAM6-T27-0620	BWR-DAM6-T28-0620	BWR-DAM6-T29-0620	BWR-DAM6-T30-0620	BWR-DAM6-T31-0620	BWR-DAM6-T32-0620	BWR-DAM6-T33-0620	BWR-DAM6-T34-0620	BWR-DAM6-T35-0620	
Lab Sample ID	Screening Levels	460-210989-1	460-210989-2	460-210989-3	460-210989-4	460-210989-5	460-210989-6	460-210989-7	460-210989-8	460-210989-9	460-210989-10	460-210989-11	460-210989-12	460-210989-13	460-210989-14	460-210989-15	460-210989-16	460-210989-17	460-210989-18	460-210989-19	460-210989-20	460-210989-21	460-210989-22	460-210989-23	460-210989-24	460-210989-25	460-210989-26	460-210989-27	460-210989-28	460-210989-29	460-210989-30	460-210989-31	460-210989-32	460-210989-33	460-210989-34	460-210989-35	
Sampling Date	Soils	06/10/2020 11:15:00	06/10/2020 11:40:00	06/10/2020 12:15:00	06/09/2020 14:15:00	06/09/2020 14:30:00	06/09/2020 11:10:00	06/09/2020 11:35:00	06/10/2020 00:00:00																												
Matrix	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil	Soil																												
Unit																																					
	CAS#	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL
SOIL BY 7471B (MG/KG)																																					
Mercury	7439-97-6	1.1	0.070	B	0.0072	0.075	B	0.0064	0.076	B	0.0072	0.069	B	0.0084	0.15	0.011	0.097	0.076	0.084	0.069	0.060	0.066															

Highlighted Concentrations shown in bold type face exceed limits  
 B - Compound was found in the blank and sample.  
 J - Result is less than the RL, but greater than or equal to the MDL and the concentration is an approximate value.  
 U - Indicates the analyte was analyzed for but not detected.



## References

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## Assessment of Sediment PCB Data for the Brandywine River

Prepared by: John Cargill & Dannielle Pratt, DNREC, WHS, Remediation Section

Date: October 22, 2020

### Findings:

1. Total PCBs were detected in one (1) of 22 samples collected (BRW\_DAM 4\_T1\_0320) at a concentration of 69 micrograms per kilogram (ug/kg or ppb). PCBs were not detected in any of the other sediment samples utilizing EPA Method 680 (Homolog method).
2. Despite the presence of PCBs in the Dam 4 Transect 1 sample, toxicity to aquatic life due to PCBs is not expected. The approach used to evaluate potential toxicity of PCBs to benthic organisms followed that of Fuchsman et.al. (2006), with minor modification. The aim of the approach is to determine an organic carbon normalized concentration in the sediments in equilibrium with a porewater concentration equal to a chronic aquatic life criterion. Fuchsman (2006) refers to such an organic carbon normalized sediment concentration as a Sediment Quality Benchmark (SQB). If the ratio of the measured organic carbon normalized concentration in the sediment to the SQB is less than 1, then chronic aquatic life toxicity in the sediments is unlikely. Ratios greater than 1 indicate that the porewater exposure may be high enough to cause toxicity to benthic organisms. This would provide an indication that the narrative criteria within Section 4 of Delaware's Surface Water Quality Standards (e.g., sections 4.5.9.2.1 and 4.5.9.2.2) are not being met, with the understanding that sediments and their associated porewaters are an integral part of Delaware's surface water environment. For this particular dataset, however, the largest (and only) chronic toxicity unit value was 0.15, which is well below 1, thereby indicating that aquatic toxicity due to PCBs is not expected. Note that the NOAA ERL and ERM bulk sediment quality guidelines (Long, 1995), were not used in this assessment, nor were the so-called 'consensus-based sediment effect concentrations for PCBs (MacDonald et.al. (2000)). Further, the logistic regression approach proposed by Field, et.al. (2002) was not used. All of these approaches suffer by not accounting for bioavailability and not being cause-and-effect' based. In contrast, the approach used in this assessment accounts for bioavailability by predicting dissolved phase concentrations using equilibrium partitioning. Further, the approach used here considers the 'cause-and-effect' of PCB through the use of Delaware's applicable chronic criterion for the protection of aquatic life (DNREC, 2004). Note that Fuchsman (2006) derived a different criterion for chronic toxicity using available acute toxicity data and an acute to chronic ratio. So, specification of the chronic aquatic life criterion is the key difference between the approach used in this assessment vs. that advanced by Fuchsman (2006).
3. Because the Brandywine River is used as a drinking water source for the City of Wilmington, the estimated dissolved porewater concentration was compared to Delaware's Water Quality Criteria for Protection of Human Health (Human Carcinogens - Fish and Water Ingestion). The criteria were developed to protect humans from drinking water and eating fish from a body of water that contains the contaminant. Under the assumption that the porewater concentration is in equilibrium with, and is the same concentration as the surface water, the estimated porewater concentration of 0.00212 ug/L at Dam 4 Transect 1 is approximately 30 times greater than the referenced criterion of 0.000064 ug/L, thus indicating the potential for human health impact from fish and water ingestion. For additional context, the drinking water MCL for PCBs is 0.5 ug/L, which is more than 200 times greater than the estimated concentration of 0.00212 ug/L at Dam 4 Transect 1. Therefore the identified potential risk seems to be dominated by consumption of fish that have bioaccumulated PCBs. PCBs are the primary risk driver for fish consumption advisories in Delaware, including in the non-tidal Brandywine River.
4. To further assess the potential for PCBs in the sediments to contribute to bioaccumulation, the total PCB concentrations in the samples were compared to a calculated bioaccumulation-based sediment quality criterion (BBSQC) (Greene, 1997a). The BBSQC represents a bulk sediment concentration that equates to an acceptable fish tissue concentration for protection of human health from adverse health effects. The sample collected from Dam 4 Transect 1 exceeds the BBSQC of 33.2 ppb by a factor of 2.08. Because PCBs were not detected at concentrations above the method detection limit in any of the other samples, none exceeded the BBSQC.
5. PCBs are the primary risk driver for fish consumption advisories in Delaware, and to provide additional context as to the source of PCB impacts to fish, the same calculations described above to assess potential PCB risk to aquatic life and human health were conducted utilizing non-detected (or 'U' qualified) laboratory results equal to ½ the laboratory method detection limit, and equal to the method detection limit. Further, assessment data (sediment and surface water) measured in 2015 from the non-tidal Brandywine River were reviewed for comparison to estimated values. Sediment and surface water analytical data from two non-tidal locations, Smith Bridge and the "City Dam", indicated that total PCB concentrations in sediment were 9.13 and 7.21 ug/kg, respectively. By comparison, concentrations of PCBs derived using ½ the MDL ranged from approximately 10 ug/kg to 15 ug/kg at all locations sampled in 2020. In addition, predicted porewater PCB concentrations utilizing ½ the MDL (average concentration from 22 sites of 0.000506 ug/L) are similar to dissolved PCBs measures in surface water at the same two locations in 2015 (0.000734 ug/L and 0.000509 ug/L). From this, it can be concluded that results from the current (2020) assessment of PCBs utilizing ½ the MDL more closely represents actual conditions. Based upon review of the assessment, all conclusions stated above regarding potential toxicity to benthic aquatic life and comparison of data to the BBSQC are unchanged. However, instead of only one exceedance of the criterion developed to protect humans from drinking water and eating fish containing PCBs, each of the 22 estimated porewater concentrations exceeded the criterion. Further, since measured concentrations of dissolved phase PCBs in surface water in 2015 are very similar to estimated porewater concentrations calculated from this study, the assumption that porewater concentrations of PCBs are the same (generally) as surface water concentrations is verified. Finally, and as a result of all of the lines of evidence presented, it appears that relatively low concentrations of PCBs in sediments are likely contributing to surface water concentrations (or vice versa) that contribute to bioaccumulation in fish. At the time of this assessment a consumption advisory of no more than six 8oz servings of fish per year from the Brandywine River has been established.
6. Finally, in order to evaluate the potential risk to humans from handling of the sediment (e.g. excavation work) or after potential upland disposal/application (incidental ingestion/inhalation), the total PCB concentrations in sediment samples compared to the DNREC-RS Soil Screening Value for protection of human health (DNREC, 2013). As shown in Tables 3-3, none of the sample PCB results exceeded the applicable soil screening level (even if ½ MDL is used).

### Conclusion:

Based on fate and transport considerations, the concentration of PCBs dissolved in the water column during dam removal, modification or failure is expected to be no greater than the dissolved concentrations in the porewater prior to dam removal, modification or failure. Since aquatic life toxicity is not expected from the porewater prior to any activities, aquatic toxicity is therefore not expected in the water column during or after activities.

There appears to be potential human health risk related to PCBs at all sample locations, especially at the Dam 4 Transect 1 location, primarily due to consumption of fish that have bioaccumulated PCBs and not from drinking water containing PCBs (the drinking water MCL for PCBs is 0.5 ug/L, well above the estimated (2020) and measured (2015) concentrations). Review of data has verified the assumption that, at least for PCBs, porewater concentrations are in equilibrium with and generally equal to surface water concentrations, therefore any removal of PCB mass would represent a net benefit to the system. However, as stated above, an increase in PCB risk to benthic aquatic life (or human health from fish consumption) associated with dam removal, modification or failure is not expected.

Based upon field observations (and probing data), sediment volume is limited to bank deposits at Dam 4 Transect 1, as there was little sediment in the central portion of the channel. In addition, a Hazardous Substance Cleanup Act (HSCA) regulated Voluntary Cleanup Program site is located on the west bank of the Brandywine River at Dam 4.

**Supporting Calculations, Charts, and References** Calculations which support the above findings appear within this spreadsheet. References cited appear on the last tab of this spreadsheet.



Lab Data

Table with columns: Name, Sample ID, Screening Levels, Sampling Date, Matrix, Dilution Factor, Unit, and various chemical analytes including PCBs, PCP, Dieldrin, etc.

Data with U qualified values set to zero

Table with columns: Name, Sample ID, Screening Levels, Sampling Date, Matrix, Dilution Factor, Unit, and various chemical analytes. This table shows the same data as above but with U-qualified values set to zero.

Data with U qualified values set to 12 MDL

Table with columns: Name, Sample ID, Screening Levels, Sampling Date, Matrix, Dilution Factor, Unit, and various chemical analytes. This table shows the same data as above but with U-qualified values set to 12 MDL.

Data with U qualified values set to MDL

Table with columns: Name, Sample ID, Screening Levels, Sampling Date, Matrix, Dilution Factor, Unit, and various chemical analytes. This table shows the same data as above but with U-qualified values set to MDL.

Assessment of Data With 'U' Qualified Values Set To Zero

ANALYTE	UNITS	BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T1-0320	BWR-DAM4-T2-0320	BWR-DAM4-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T4-0320	BWR-DAM4-T5-0320	BWR-DAM7-T1-0320	BWR-DAM7-T2-0320	BWR-DAM7-T3-0320	BWR-DAM8-T1-0320	BWR-DAM8-T2-0320	BWR-DAM11-T1-0320	BWR-DAM11-T2-0320	BWR-DUP1-0320	BWR-FIELDBLANK-0320_SOLID	BWR-DAM6-T1-0620	BWR-DAM6-T2-0620	BWR-DAM6-T3-0620	BWR-DAM9-T1-0620	BWR-DAM9-T2-0620	BWR-DAM10-T1-0620	BWR-DAM10-T2-0620	BWR-DUP2-0620
Total PCB	ug/Kg	0	0	0	69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
TOC (‰)	kg oc/kg see	0.01260	0.01510	0.01220	0.0163	0.0259	0.0198	0.0118	0.0121	0.0161	0.0211	0.0211	0.0243	0.0222	0.0196	0.0167	0.019	0.000684	0.0212	0.0178	0.0234	0.0285	0.0346	0.0242	0.0392	0.0209
Total PCB	ug/kg oc	0.00	0.00	0.00	4233.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total PCB	ug/g oc	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Octanol-Water Partition Coefficient

Log  $K_{ow}$        $K_{ow}$        $K_{ow,oc}$       therefore:       $K_{oc} = K_{ow} \cdot F_{oc}$       where  $K_{oc} = K_{ow}$   
 LIg      6.3      1995262.315      Greene, 2010       $K_{oc} = K_{oc} \cdot F_{oc}$        $F_{oc} = C_{oc} / C_{oc,ss}$   
 therefore:       $C_{oc,ss} = C_{oc} / K_{oc}$

Calculation of Dissolved Porewater Concentration

Dissolved Porewater Concentration (ug/L)	BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T1-0320	BWR-DAM4-T2-0320	BWR-DAM4-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T4-0320	BWR-DAM4-T5-0320	BWR-DAM7-T1-0320	BWR-DAM7-T2-0320	BWR-DAM7-T3-0320	BWR-DAM8-T1-0320	BWR-DAM8-T2-0320	BWR-DAM11-T1-0320	BWR-DAM11-T2-0320	BWR-DUP1-0320	BWR-FIELDBLANK-0320_SOLID	BWR-DAM6-T1-0620	BWR-DAM6-T2-0620	BWR-DAM6-T3-0620	BWR-DAM9-T1-0620	BWR-DAM9-T2-0620	BWR-DAM10-T1-0620	BWR-DAM10-T2-0620	BWR-DUP2-0620
	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	2.12E-03	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00	0.00E+00

Avg Porewater Conc. = 0.000096436

Delaware Organic Carbon Normalized Sediment Quality Benchmark (SQB) to Protect Aquatic Life from PCBs

SQB (ug PCB/g o.c.) = CCC (ug/L) x  $K_{ow}$  (L/kg) x (1 kg/1000 g), where:

Freshwater Chronic Criterion = 0.014 ug/L      DNREC, 2011

SQB Freshwater (ug PCB/g oc)	BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T1-0320	BWR-DAM4-T2-0320	BWR-DAM4-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T4-0320	BWR-DAM4-T5-0320	BWR-DAM7-T1-0320	BWR-DAM7-T2-0320	BWR-DAM7-T3-0320	BWR-DAM8-T1-0320	BWR-DAM8-T2-0320	BWR-DAM11-T1-0320	BWR-DAM11-T2-0320	BWR-DUP1-0320	BWR-FIELDBLANK-0320_SOLID	BWR-DAM6-T1-0620	BWR-DAM6-T2-0620	BWR-DAM6-T3-0620	BWR-DAM9-T1-0620	BWR-DAM9-T2-0620	BWR-DAM10-T1-0620	BWR-DAM10-T2-0620	BWR-DUP2-0620
	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93

Comparison of SQB to Measured Total PCB

Measured Total PCB (ug PCB/g oc)	BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T1-0320	BWR-DAM4-T2-0320	BWR-DAM4-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T4-0320	BWR-DAM4-T5-0320	BWR-DAM7-T1-0320	BWR-DAM7-T2-0320	BWR-DAM7-T3-0320	BWR-DAM8-T1-0320	BWR-DAM8-T2-0320	BWR-DAM11-T1-0320	BWR-DAM11-T2-0320	BWR-DUP1-0320	BWR-FIELDBLANK-0320_SOLID	BWR-DAM6-T1-0620	BWR-DAM6-T2-0620	BWR-DAM6-T3-0620	BWR-DAM9-T1-0620	BWR-DAM9-T2-0620	BWR-DAM10-T1-0620	BWR-DAM10-T2-0620	BWR-DUP2-0620
	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Ratio Measured PCB to SQB Freshwater	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

PCB Bioaccumulation-Based Sediment Quality Guideline (BBSQG) for Human Health Protection

BBSQG = 33.2 ug/Kg      Greene, 1997 (avg. TOC used in calculation 2.5%)

Comparison of BBSQG to Measured Total PCB

Measured Total PCB (ug/Kg)	BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T1-0320	BWR-DAM4-T2-0320	BWR-DAM4-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T4-0320	BWR-DAM4-T5-0320	BWR-DAM7-T1-0320	BWR-DAM7-T2-0320	BWR-DAM7-T3-0320	BWR-DAM8-T1-0320	BWR-DAM8-T2-0320	BWR-DAM11-T1-0320	BWR-DAM11-T2-0320	BWR-DUP1-0320	BWR-FIELDBLANK-0320_SOLID	BWR-DAM6-T1-0620	BWR-DAM6-T2-0620	BWR-DAM6-T3-0620	BWR-DAM9-T1-0620	BWR-DAM9-T2-0620	BWR-DAM10-T1-0620	BWR-DAM10-T2-0620	BWR-DUP2-0620
	0.00	0.00	0.00	69.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Ratio Measured PCB to BBSQG	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	

Dup1 = D11 T1

Dup2 = D6 T1

Exceeds Fish and Water Ingestion criterion for Human Carcinogens (0.000064 ug/L)

Exceeds MCL, SQB or BBSQG

Assessment of Data With 'U' Qualified Values Set To 1/2 MDL

ANALYTE	UNITS	BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T1-0320	BWR-DAM4-T2-0320	BWR-DAM4-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T4-0320	BWR-DAM4-T5-0320	BWR-DAM7-T1-0320	BWR-DAM7-T2-0320	BWR-DAM7-T3-0320	BWR-DAM8-T1-0320	BWR-DAM8-T2-0320	BWR-DAM11-T1-0320	BWR-DAM11-T2-0320	BWR-DUP1-0320	BWR-FIELDBLANK-0320	SOLID	BWR-DAM6-T1-0620	BWR-DAM6-T2-0620	BWR-DAM6-T3-0620	BWR-DAM9-T1-0620	BWR-DAM9-T2-0620	BWR-DAM10-T1-0620	BWR-DAM10-T2-0620	BWR-DUP2-0620
Total PCB	ug/Kg	11.74	11.575	11.342	80.95	13.09	15.8	10.915	11.905	12.02	12.085	10.555	14.05	15.8	12.98	9.995	10.335	7.135	17.83	12.02	13.09	15.15	21.55	14.05	12.98	13.09	
TOC (F <sub>w</sub> )	kg ockg sed	0.01280	0.01510	0.01225	0.0163	0.0259	0.0198	0.0118	0.0121	0.0161	0.0211	0.0243	0.0222	0.0196	0.0187	0.019	0.00684	0.0212	0.0178	0.0234	0.0285	0.0348	0.0242	0.0392	0.0209		
Total PCB	ug/kg ocl	817.19	766.66	929.65	4995.28	505.41	797.98	925.00	883.88	748.58	972.75	600.24	978.19	711.71	662.24	643.96	1043.25	841.84	675.28	559.48	831.58	622.83	680.58	3311.22	628.33		
Total PCB	ug/g ocl	0.92	0.77	0.93	4.97	0.51	0.80	0.93	0.98	0.75	0.57	0.50	0.58	0.71	0.68	0.53	0.54	10.43	0.84	0.68	0.58	0.53	0.62	0.58	3.31	0.63	

Octanol-Water Partition Coefficient

Log K<sub>ow</sub> = 6.3 L/Kg  
 K<sub>ow</sub> = 1995262.315  
 Greene, 2010  
 therefore: K<sub>ow</sub> = K<sub>ow</sub> \* F<sub>oc</sub>  
 K<sub>oc</sub> = C<sub>sed</sub>/C<sub>sw</sub>  
 therefore: C<sub>sed</sub> = C<sub>sw</sub>/K<sub>oc</sub>

Calculation of Dissolved Porewater Concentration

Dissolved Porewater Concentration (ug/L)	BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T1-0320	BWR-DAM4-T2-0320	BWR-DAM4-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T4-0320	BWR-DAM4-T5-0320	BWR-DAM7-T1-0320	BWR-DAM7-T2-0320	BWR-DAM7-T3-0320	BWR-DAM8-T1-0320	BWR-DAM8-T2-0320	BWR-DAM11-T1-0320	BWR-DAM11-T2-0320	BWR-DUP1-0320	BWR-FIELDBLANK-0320	SOLID	BWR-DAM6-T1-0620	BWR-DAM6-T2-0620	BWR-DAM6-T3-0620	BWR-DAM9-T1-0620	BWR-DAM9-T2-0620	BWR-DAM10-T1-0620	BWR-DAM10-T2-0620	BWR-DUP2-0620
	4.80E-04	3.84E-04	4.88E-04	2.49E-03	2.53E-04	4.00E-04	4.64E-04	4.93E-04	3.74E-04	2.87E-04	2.57E-04	2.90E-04	3.07E-04	3.32E-04	2.68E-04	2.73E-04	5.23E-03	10.43	4.22E-04	3.38E-04	2.80E-04	2.68E-04	3.12E-04	2.91E-04	1.66E-03	3.14E-04

Delaware Organic Carbon Normalized Sediment Quality Benchmark (SQB) to Protect Aquatic Life from PCBs

SQB (ug PCB/g o.c.) = CCC (ug/L) x K<sub>ow</sub> (L/Kg) x (1 kg/1000 g), where:

CCC Freshwater = 0.014 ug/L DNREC, 2011

SQB Freshwater (ug PCB/g oc)	BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T1-0320	BWR-DAM4-T2-0320	BWR-DAM4-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T4-0320	BWR-DAM4-T5-0320	BWR-DAM7-T1-0320	BWR-DAM7-T2-0320	BWR-DAM7-T3-0320	BWR-DAM8-T1-0320	BWR-DAM8-T2-0320	BWR-DAM11-T1-0320	BWR-DAM11-T2-0320	BWR-DUP1-0320	BWR-FIELDBLANK-0320	SOLID	BWR-DAM6-T1-0620	BWR-DAM6-T2-0620	BWR-DAM6-T3-0620	BWR-DAM9-T1-0620	BWR-DAM9-T2-0620	BWR-DAM10-T1-0620	BWR-DAM10-T2-0620	BWR-DUP2-0620
	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	

Comparison of SQB to Measured Total PCB

Measured Total PCB (ug PCB/g oc)	BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T1-0320	BWR-DAM4-T2-0320	BWR-DAM4-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T4-0320	BWR-DAM4-T5-0320	BWR-DAM7-T1-0320	BWR-DAM7-T2-0320	BWR-DAM7-T3-0320	BWR-DAM8-T1-0320	BWR-DAM8-T2-0320	BWR-DAM11-T1-0320	BWR-DAM11-T2-0320	BWR-DUP1-0320	BWR-FIELDBLANK-0320	SOLID	BWR-DAM6-T1-0620	BWR-DAM6-T2-0620	BWR-DAM6-T3-0620	BWR-DAM9-T1-0620	BWR-DAM9-T2-0620	BWR-DAM10-T1-0620	BWR-DAM10-T2-0620	BWR-DUP2-0620
	0.92	0.77	0.93	4.97	0.51	0.80	0.93	0.98	0.75	0.57	0.50	0.58	0.71	0.68	0.53	0.54	10.43	0.84	0.68	0.58	0.53	0.62	0.58	3.31	0.63	
Ratio Measured PCB to SQB Freshwater	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.18	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.37	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.12	0.02	

PCB Bioaccumulation-Based Sediment Quality Criterion (BBSQC) for Human Health Protection

BBSQC = 33.2 ug/Kg  
 Greene, 1997 (avg. TOC used in calculation 2.5%)

Comparison of BBSQC to Measured Total PCB

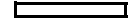
Measured Total PCB (ug/Kg)	BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T1-0320	BWR-DAM4-T2-0320	BWR-DAM4-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T4-0320	BWR-DAM4-T5-0320	BWR-DAM7-T1-0320	BWR-DAM7-T2-0320	BWR-DAM7-T3-0320	BWR-DAM8-T1-0320	BWR-DAM8-T2-0320	BWR-DAM11-T1-0320	BWR-DAM11-T2-0320	BWR-DUP1-0320	BWR-FIELDBLANK-0320	SOLID	BWR-DAM6-T1-0620	BWR-DAM6-T2-0620	BWR-DAM6-T3-0620	BWR-DAM9-T1-0620	BWR-DAM9-T2-0620	BWR-DAM10-T1-0620	BWR-DAM10-T2-0620	BWR-DUP2-0620
	11.74	11.58	11.36	80.95	13.09	15.80	10.92	11.91	12.02	12.09	10.56	14.05	15.80	12.98	10.00	10.34	7.14	17.83	12.02	13.09	15.15	21.55	14.05	12.98	13.09	
Ratio Measured PCB to BBSQC	0.35	0.35	0.34	2.44	0.39	0.48	0.33	0.36	0.36	0.36	0.32	0.42	0.48	0.39	0.30	0.31	0.21	0.54	0.36	0.39	0.46	0.65	0.42	0.39	0.39	

Dup1 = D11 T1  
 Dup2 = D6 T1

Exceeds Fish and Water Ingestion criterion for Human Carcinogens (0.000064 ug/L)

Exceeds MCL, SQB or BBSQC

Avg Porewater Conc. = 0.000506207  
 Median Porewater Conc. = 0.000347571



Assessment of Data With 'U' Qualified Values Set To MDL

ANALYTE	UNITS	BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T1-0320	BWR-DAM4-T2-0320	BWR-DAM4-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T4-0320	BWR-DAM4-T5-0320	BWR-DAM7-T1-0320	BWR-DAM7-T2-0320	BWR-DAM7-T3-0320	BWR-DAM8-T1-0320	BWR-DAM8-T2-0320	BWR-DAM11-T1-0320	BWR-DAM11-T2-0320	BWR-DUP1-0320	BWR-FIELDBLANK-0320_SOLID	BWR-DAM6-T1-0620	BWR-DAM6-T2-0620	BWR-DAM6-T3-0620	BWR-DAM9-T1-0620	BWR-DAM9-T2-0620	BWR-DAM10-T1-0620	BWR-DAM10-T2-0620	BWR-DUP2-0620
Total PCB	ug/Kg	23.48	23.15	22.69	29.99	26.18	31.8	21.83	23.81	24.04	24.17	21.11	26.1	25.98	25.96	19.99	20.67	14.27	35.66	24.04	26.18	26.18	43.1	26.1	25.98	26.18
TOC (ug)	kg ockg sed	0.01280	0.01510	0.01220	0.0163	0.0250	0.0196	0.0118	0.0123	0.0161	0.0211	0.0211	0.0243	0.0222	0.0196	0.0181	0.019	0.00684	0.0217	0.0178	0.0234	0.0265	0.0242	0.00382	0.0038	
Total PCB	ug/kg oc	1834.38	1533.11	1859.84	5699.39	1010.81	1595.96	1850.00	1967.77	1493.17	1145.50	1000.47	1156.38	1169.37	1324.49	1068.98	1087.89	20862.57	1682.08	1350.56	1118.90	918.60	1245.66	6622.45	1252.93	
Total PCB	ug/g oc	1.83	1.53	1.86	5.70	1.01	1.60	1.85	1.97	1.49	1.15	1.00	1.16	1.17	1.32	1.07	1.09	20.86	1.68	1.35	1.12	0.92	1.25	1.16	6.62	

Octanol-Water Partition Coefficient  
 Log  $K_{ow}$  L/Kg 6.3  
 $K_{ow} = K_{oc} \cdot F_{oc}$  where  $K_{ow} = K_{ow}$   
 $K_{oc} = K_{ow} / F_{oc}$   
 $K_{oc} = C_{oc} / C_{oc}$   
 $C_{oc} = C_{oc} / K_{oc}$

Calculation of Dissolved Porewater Concentration

Dissolved Porewater Concentration (ug/L)	BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T1-0320	BWR-DAM4-T2-0320	BWR-DAM4-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T4-0320	BWR-DAM4-T5-0320	BWR-DAM7-T1-0320	BWR-DAM7-T2-0320	BWR-DAM7-T3-0320	BWR-DAM8-T1-0320	BWR-DAM8-T2-0320	BWR-DAM11-T1-0320	BWR-DAM11-T2-0320	BWR-DUP1-0320	BWR-FIELDBLANK-0320_SOLID	BWR-DAM6-T1-0620	BWR-DAM6-T2-0620	BWR-DAM6-T3-0620	BWR-DAM9-T1-0620	BWR-DAM9-T2-0620	BWR-DAM10-T1-0620	BWR-DAM10-T2-0620	BWR-DUP2-0620
	9.19E-04	7.66E-04	9.32E-04	2.96E-03	5.07E-04	8.00E-04	9.27E-04	9.86E-04	7.48E-04	5.74E-04	5.01E-04	5.80E-04	5.86E-04	6.64E-04	5.38E-04	5.45E-04	1.05E-02	8.43E-04	6.77E-04	5.61E-04	4.60E-04	6.24E-04	5.82E-04	3.32E-03	6.28E-04

Delaware Organic Carbon Normalized Sediment Quality Benchmark (SQB) to Protect Aquatic Life from PCBs

SQB (ug PCB/g o.c.) = CCC (ug/L) x  $K_{ow}$  (L/kg) x (1 kg/1000 g), where:

CCC Freshwater = 0.014 ug/L DNREC, 2011

SQB Freshwater (ug PCB/g oc)	BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T1-0320	BWR-DAM4-T2-0320	BWR-DAM4-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T4-0320	BWR-DAM4-T5-0320	BWR-DAM7-T1-0320	BWR-DAM7-T2-0320	BWR-DAM7-T3-0320	BWR-DAM8-T1-0320	BWR-DAM8-T2-0320	BWR-DAM11-T1-0320	BWR-DAM11-T2-0320	BWR-DUP1-0320	BWR-FIELDBLANK-0320_SOLID	BWR-DAM6-T1-0620	BWR-DAM6-T2-0620	BWR-DAM6-T3-0620	BWR-DAM9-T1-0620	BWR-DAM9-T2-0620	BWR-DAM10-T1-0620	BWR-DAM10-T2-0620	BWR-DUP2-0620
	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93	27.93

Comparison of SQB to Measured Total PCB

Measured Total PCB (ug PCB/g oc)	BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T1-0320	BWR-DAM4-T2-0320	BWR-DAM4-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T4-0320	BWR-DAM4-T5-0320	BWR-DAM7-T1-0320	BWR-DAM7-T2-0320	BWR-DAM7-T3-0320	BWR-DAM8-T1-0320	BWR-DAM8-T2-0320	BWR-DAM11-T1-0320	BWR-DAM11-T2-0320	BWR-DUP1-0320	BWR-FIELDBLANK-0320_SOLID	BWR-DAM6-T1-0620	BWR-DAM6-T2-0620	BWR-DAM6-T3-0620	BWR-DAM9-T1-0620	BWR-DAM9-T2-0620	BWR-DAM10-T1-0620	BWR-DAM10-T2-0620	BWR-DUP2-0620
	1.83	1.53	1.86	5.70	1.01	1.60	1.85	1.97	1.49	1.15	1.00	1.16	1.17	1.32	1.07	1.09	20.86	1.68	1.35	1.12	0.92	1.25	1.16	6.62	1.25
Ratio Measured PCB to SQB Freshwater	0.07	0.05	0.07	0.20	0.04	0.08	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.75	0.06	0.06	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.04	0.24	0.04

PCB Bioaccumulation-Based Sediment Quality Guideline (BBSQG) for Human Health Protection

BBSQG = 33.2 ug/Kg Greene, 1997 (avg. TOC used in calculation 2.5%)

Comparison of BBSQG to Measured Total PCB

Measured Total PCB (ug/Kg)	BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T1-0320	BWR-DAM4-T2-0320	BWR-DAM4-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T4-0320	BWR-DAM4-T5-0320	BWR-DAM7-T1-0320	BWR-DAM7-T2-0320	BWR-DAM7-T3-0320	BWR-DAM8-T1-0320	BWR-DAM8-T2-0320	BWR-DAM11-T1-0320	BWR-DAM11-T2-0320	BWR-DUP1-0320	BWR-FIELDBLANK-0320_SOLID	BWR-DAM6-T1-0620	BWR-DAM6-T2-0620	BWR-DAM6-T3-0620	BWR-DAM9-T1-0620	BWR-DAM9-T2-0620	BWR-DAM10-T1-0620	BWR-DAM10-T2-0620	BWR-DUP2-0620
	23.48	23.15	22.69	29.99	26.18	31.8	21.83	23.81	24.04	24.17	21.11	26.1	25.98	25.96	19.99	20.67	14.27	35.66	24.04	26.18	26.18	43.1	26.1	25.98	26.18
Ratio Measured PCB to BBSQG	0.71	0.70	0.68	0.88	0.79	0.98	0.66	0.72	0.72	0.73	0.64	0.85	0.78	0.78	0.60	0.62	0.43	1.07	0.72	0.79	0.79	1.59	0.85	0.78	0.79

Dup1 = D11 T1  
 Dup2 = D6 T1

Exceeds Fish and Water Ingestion criterion for Human Carcinogens (0.000054 ug/L)  
 Exceeds MCL, SQB or BBSQG

0.000906896

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## Evaluation of Dioxins/Furans in Brandywine River Sediment Samples

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October 22, 2020

### Data Assessment Methods:

The approach used to assess potential toxicity to benthic organisms was to first calculate toxicity equivalents (TEQs) for each sample by multiplying the concentration of each dioxin and furan compound by its associated toxicity equivalence factor (Van den Berg, et.al., 2006). Insight into the nature and source of the dioxins and furans in each sample was deduced by calculating the weight percent contribution of each dioxin and furan compound to the total. Based on mass conservation, the sum of the weight fractions must equal 1. Knowing the relative contribution of each compound in a sample is important because it provides a type of chemical fingerprint. This, in concert with other information, may in turn provide clues regarding potential sources, especially when the fingerprint is unusual or unique in some way. This fingerprinting technique was also extended to TEQs, where the fractional contribution of each dioxin and furan compound to the total TEQ in each sample was calculated and plotted.

Equilibrium partitioning (EqP) calculations were performed to assess potential toxicity to benthic organisms. The overall approach mirrors the method recommended by Fuchsman et al. (2006). That method was developed for PCBs but was adapted here for dioxins and furans. The idea is to use EqP to predict an organic carbon normalized sediment concentration in equilibrium with a porewater concentration set equal to the applicable aquatic life protection criterion. The resulting sediment quality criterion (here termed a Sediment Quality Benchmark, or SQB) is then compared to actual organic normalized field data for the contaminant of interest. The comparison is expressed as the ratio of the field data to the criterion, where the ratio for acute effects is referred to as acute toxic units or T.U.<sub>a</sub> for short and the ratio for chronic effects is referred to as chronic toxic units or simply T.U.<sub>c</sub>. T.U.<sub>a</sub> and T.U.<sub>c</sub> values greater than 1 indicate that the predicted exposure concentration exceeds the acute and chronic criteria, respectively. In usual circumstances, acute and chronic aquatic life criteria would be taken from Delaware's Surface Water Quality Standards (DNREC, 2004) or from EPA's recommended water quality criteria (EPA, 2002). Aquatic life criteria for dioxins and furans do not exist in either of those documents. However, a close examination of EPA's Ambient Water Quality Criteria for 2,3,7,8-tetrachloro-dibenzo-p-dioxin (EPA, 1984) indicates that acute values for some freshwater aquatic species are >1.0 ug/L; some chronic values are <0.01 ug/L; and the chronic value for rainbow trout is <0.001 ug/L. Although this information was insufficient to allow EPA to develop national criteria, it does provide a rough estimate of the aquatic toxicity of the specific compound 2,3,7,8-TCDD. To that end, this analysis assumes that the acute toxicity of 2,3,7,8-TCDD to aquatic life may occur at exposure concentrations of 1 ug/L, while chronic toxicity may occur at an exposure concentration of 0.001 ug/L. Full details of the approach used to evaluate the potential aquatic life impacts associated with 2,3,7,8-TCDD in the Brandywine River sediments can be found on the tab 'Sed Aquatic Tox 'Calcs'.

Another part of the assessment involved evaluating the potential for certain dioxins in the sediments to bioaccumulate in the aquatic food chain & contribute to fish contamination in the Brandywine River. The approach involved comparing organic carbon normalized dioxin concentrations in the sediments to a bioaccumulation-based sediment quality benchmark (BBSQB) back calculated from an acceptable fish tissue concentration and a site specific biota to sediment accumulation factor (BSAF). Again, the results are expressed as a ratio of the field concentration to the benchmark with ratios greater than 1 indicating an increased likelihood of bioaccumulation in fish along with an increased risk to consumers of those fish.

Next, porewater concentrations were estimated for certain dioxins (the same as assessed for bioaccumulation risk) for comparison to Delaware human health water quality criteria for fish and water ingestion, since the Brandywine River is also used as a drinking water source for the City of Wilmington. Since the criterion is expressed as TEQ's, the estimated porewater concentrations calculated were multiplied by their respective TEFs, then summed, prior to comparison to the criterion.

Last, bulk sediment concentrations were directly compared to DNREC RS Soil Screening Values to determine whether risk was likely from any potential excavation and upland disposal of sediments.

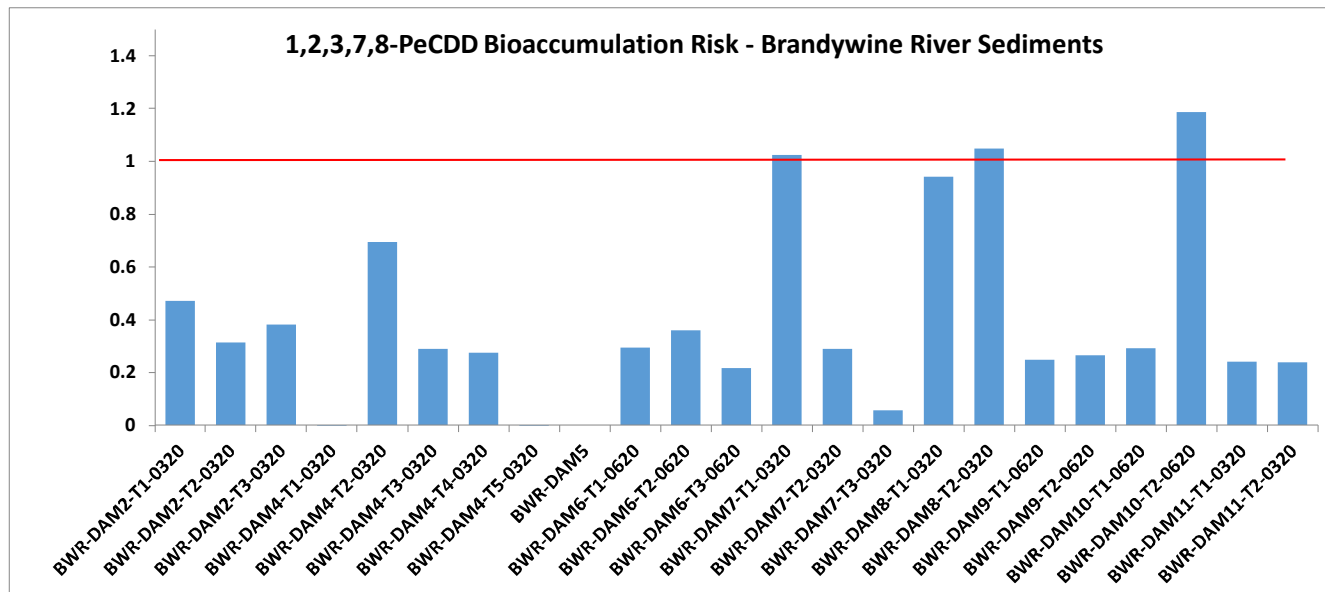
### Results:

1. Chemical fingerprinting indicates a highly similar profile at all 22 sediment sampling sites in the Brandywine River, with OCDD dominating the dioxin and furan mass present in the samples (contributing between 78.3% and 97.7% of the dioxin and furan mass). A similar compound, 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD, was second most abundant, contributing between 1.2% to 2.8% of the dioxin and furan mass. The dominance of OCDD in aquatic sediments of BWR is not unusual or unique compared to findings elsewhere, for instance the Great Lakes (Hites, 1990), the lower Passaic River and Newark Bay (Wenning et.al., 1993), and the Willamette Basin in Oregon (Bonn, 1998). Furthermore, the results for BWC are quite similar to the broader Christina Basin and Shellpot Creek in which OCDD was found to contribute an average of 94% (S.E. = 0.9%) of the dioxin and furan mass in surface sediments and 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD contributed an average of 2.9% (S.E. = 0.3%) of the mass (Greene, 2009a). As an aside, OCDD also dominates the dioxin and furan mass in surface water, and to a lesser degree, biota samples collected from the Christina and Shellpot (Greene, 2009a). This common fingerprint across a fairly large area indicates a similar pathway through which OCDD enters the aquatic environment, including the BWR. It is suggested here that the primary pathway may be wet and dry deposition of fine particulate matter in the atmosphere that contains sorbed OCDD. In other words, air deposition may be the primary source. For this to be true, there must be sources of OCDD to the air to begin with. Alternatively or in addition, other compounds present in the atmosphere may be converted to OCDD, which then reaches the surface during wet and dry deposition. Based upon over 2 decades of research, it is known that OCDDs (and other dioxin and furan compounds) are released to the atmosphere from stationary and mobile sources. Among the noteworthy sources with a dominant OCDD fingerprint are: diesel truck exhaust; automobiles that burn unleaded gasoline; coal and oil-fired electrical generating facilities; industrial wood-fired boilers; municipal waste combustors; portland cement kilns; crematoria and forest fires (EPA, 2006). Recent work also indicates that OCDD is the dominant 2,3,7,8-substituted dioxin and furan compound in stack gases from the coking industry (Liu et.al., 2009). In addition to these direct sources to the atmosphere, Baker and Hites (2000) suggested that OCDD is produced in large quantities in the atmosphere through the photochemical reaction of pentachlorophenol (PCP). Although most uses of PCP have been banned in the U.S., it continues to be used to treat telephone poles and railroad ties. Because PCP has a fairly high vapor pressure, volatilization from preserved wood is likely. This provides an ongoing precursor for possible OCDD formation in the atmosphere. In addition to these direct and indirect sources of OCDD to the atmosphere (which later find their way to the land and water), it was also recently reported that OCDD is a dominant dioxin and furan compound in several current use and obsolete/banned pesticides (Holt, et.al, 2010). Hence, to the extent that OCDD may be present in current use pesticides (e.g., 2,4,-D) as well as in pesticides that have been banned but that continue to linger in the environment (e.g., Chlordane), then OCDD may have entered and continue to enter the surface water environment through pesticide usage. Although we cannot discount this possibility, it is far more likely that the number and variety of combustion sources mentioned above largely serve to explain the ubiquitous OCDD signature in the BWR sediments and beyond. We can take some comfort in knowing that the overall emissions of dioxins and furans (including OCDD) appear to be declining over time in the U.S. (EPA, 2006) and abroad (Alcock and Jones, 1996; Hites, 2011). This trend also appears to be occurring in the Christina Basin based upon dated sediment cores which show higher dioxin and furan concentrations in the past (Velinsky et.al, 2010). We can also take comfort in knowing that the most abundant dioxin and furan compound in the sediments, OCDD, is the least potent among this class. Consequently, OCDD's contribution to dioxin-like TEQs is much less than its mass contribution to total dioxins and furans. This is demonstrated by comparing the dioxin and furan fingerprint for each sample to its associated TEQ fingerprint (see tab named "Fingerprint Plots"). For example, the maximum contribution of OCDD on a mass basis was 97.71% at Dam 10 Transect 2. On a TEQ basis, OCDD contributed a more modest 38.8% in this same sample.

2. Comparing the bulk sediment concentration of 2,3,7,8-TCDD to DNREC-RS Screening Levels for protection of ecological receptors (taken from EPA Region III BTAG Screening Benchmarks) indicates that one of the 22 sediment samples collected during this study slightly exceeded the criterion (see "Summary Calculations" tab). However, utilizing EqP methods describes above that consider bioavailability of contaminants, the presence of 2,3,7,8-TCDD specifically is not expected to cause acute or chronic aquatic life toxicity to benthic organisms living in and on the Brandywine River sediments (see "Sed Aquatic Tox Calcs" tab).

3. An important pathway for human exposure to dioxin and furan compounds considered in this assessment is uptake by fish from the sediments and then consumption of those fish by recreational anglers. The human health assessment focused on 3 particular dioxin compounds, OCDD and 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD since they are the two most dominant dioxin and furan compounds in the Brandywine River sediments, and 1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD since it is generally the most prominent dioxin and furan compound in fish on a TEQ basis (Greene, 2008, 2009c and 2016a). This approach is considered sufficient for this screening level assessment. The assessment for Brandywine River sediments indicates that OCDD and 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD transfer from the sediments to the fish and subsequent risk to people who may consume the fish is low and not of major concern. Risk from 1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD is predicted to be slightly greater, however. The organic carbon normalized concentration of 1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD in the sediment is near or slightly greater than criteria calculated to prevent health risk to people who may consume the fish (see plot below) at several locations, specifically at Dam 7 Transect 1, Dam 8 Transects 1 and 2, and Dam 10 Transect 2. This finding is tempered however by the fact that the reported concentration of 1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD at 20 of the 22 sampling sites was "J-qualified", meaning that the concentration fell between the MDL and the PQL and hence the concentration is only an estimate at those stations. Concentrations at the other two sites were "U-qualified," meaning that concentrations were not detected at all. The finding is further tempered by the fact that there's already a fish advisory in place, which includes dioxins and furans, for the non-tidal Brandywine River to deter fish consumption. These issues aside, the presence of 1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD in the sediments of Brandywine River is not the primary driver for fish contamination and human health risk in this system. The primary risk driver is PCBs (Greene 2016a).





4. The human health assessment was expanded to include the potential risk from both consuming fish and drinking water from the Brandywine River. The assessment focused on OCDD, 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD and 1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD for the same reasons stated above. Results predict that all 22 sample locations would exceed the surface water criterion criterion of  $5.0 \text{ E}^{-9}$  micrograms per liter for 2,3,7,8-TCDD (as TEQ). Toxic units ranged from 4.5 at Dam 7 Transect 1 to 91.6 at Dam 4, Transect 1. The conservative assumption that predicted porewater concentrations are in equilibrium with surface water applies, and that chemical concentrations are the same in sediment porewater as they are in overlying surface water applies here. This is highly unlikely. Multiple lines of evidence should be used to assess overall potential for impact, too, in addition to predictions. Looking at filtered surface water data from samples collected in the Brandywine river in 2015, it appears that measured surface water concentrations of dioxins/furans are one to two orders of magnitude less than porewater concentrations predicted in this assessment. This indicates that diffusion from the sediments into the water column is occurring, and therefore dilution from overlying surface water is also occurring. In addition, comparison of predicted porewater concentrations of selected dioxins (as TEQs) to the EPA established drinking water Maximum Contaminant Level for 2,3,7,8 TCDD indicates no exceedances. In fact, predicted concentrations are orders of magnitude less than the drinking water MCL. Therefore the majority of the risk associated with the applicable criterion (and therefore the number of exceedances of the criterion) is largely based upon the potential accumulation of dioxins/furans into the bodies of fish that are subsequently consumed by humans, which has been shown to be relatively low. Understanding that direct measurements are the best way to verify predictions, comparison of dioxin and furan data from the most recent DNREC fish contaminant monitoring program was performed. The most recent data, collected in 2015 for fish in the non-tidal Brandywine River, indicates that dioxins and furans (as TEQs) exceed regulatory thresholds for fish consumption in 2 of 4 samples. Specifically, four composite fish tissue samples were analyzed in 2015 for dioxins/furans, along with other bioaccumulative compounds. Samples locations ranged from between Dam 2 and the state line at Smith Bridge. White sucker and smallmouth bass composite sample results indicated that 2,3,7,8-TCDD TEQs (which incorporate OCDD, 1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD and 1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD) ranged from 0.15 ppt to 0.71 ppt. The applicable fish tissue screening level is 0.035 ppt.

5. The concentration of total dioxin and furan TEQs in bulk sediment was compared to the DNREC-RS Soil Screening Value (for 2,3,7,8-TCDD) for protection of human health to evaluate whether concentrations of individual compounds in sediment would pose a risk to human health if sediment were dredged/removed, dewatered, and deposited in an upland setting. Total dioxin and furan TEQs ranged from 1.48 parts per trillion (ppt) at Dam 4 Transect 5, to 38.85 ppt at Dam 7 Transect 1. The screening value for 2,3,7,8-TCDD (as TEQs) is 4.8 ppt. Exceedances ranged from 5.05 ppt to 38.85 ppt and occurred at 13 of the 22 sample locations. Since the criteria used for this comparison were developed as screening levels, further evaluation is necessary to determine whether the concentrations represent a risk under HSCA guidelines. Utilizing the maximum concentration detected in any sample, and therefore the most conservative value for assessment of risk, the RAIS online risk calculator indicated that human health risk from contact with sediments is not expected under the "recreator use scenario," "excavation worker use scenario" or "residential use" scenario.

#### Conclusions:

In summary, dioxins and furans are present in the sediments of the Brandywine River. Of the dioxin and furan compounds present, OCDD dominates on a weight percentage basis, a finding which is consistent with sediments throughout the region and the country. OCDD is primarily derived from combustion sources, which are plentiful both near and far. OCDD can also be produced in the atmosphere when the wood preservative PCP reacts with sunlight. Further, OCDD is also an impurity in certain current use and past use pesticides. Despite the presence of dioxin and furan compounds in the sediments of the Brandywine River, toxicity to benthic aquatic life is not expected, although there is uncertainty in this conclusion since aquatic toxicity information for these compounds is somewhat sparse. Review of TEQ fingerprints shows similar patterns between transect locations and dams, with a few exceptions.

With regard to potential human health impacts, the presence of certain dioxins, specifically 1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD, in the sediments of the Brandywine River poses a slightly elevated risk through the transfer of these chemicals from the sediments to fish and then to people who consume the fish at 3 of the 22 sample locations (transects). This prediction is supported by exceedances of fish tissue screening levels in samples collected from the non-tidal



Data Re-oriented by Dam #

Table with columns for Dam ID, Sampling Date, and various chemical concentrations (e.g., 2,3,7,8-TCDF, 2,3,7,8-TCDF-TEQ) for 25 different dams.

Results with 'U' Qualified Values Set to Zero

Table showing results with 'U' qualified values set to zero, including columns for Dam ID, Sampling Date, and chemical concentrations.

Fingerprints for Dioxin & Furan Compounds (U values set to zero)

Table showing fingerprints for dioxin and furan compounds, including columns for Dam ID, Sampling Date, and various chemical fingerprints.

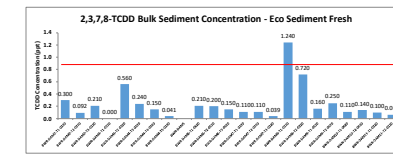
TEQ Calculations using WHO 2005 TEQs and ND=0

Table showing TEQ calculations using WHO 2005 TEQs and ND=0, including columns for Dam ID, Sampling Date, and TEQ values.

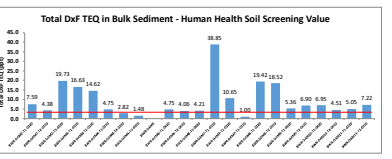
TEQ Fingerprint for Dioxins and Furans

Table showing TEQ fingerprints for dioxins and furans, including columns for Dam ID, Sampling Date, and fingerprint values.

2,3,7,8-TCDD Bulk Sediment Concentration - Eco Sediment Fresh



Total Dxf TEQ in Bulk Sediment - Human Health Soil Screening Value



2,3,7,8-TCDD - Screening Values

Screening values for 2,3,7,8-TCDD in different media: Air (0.000004), Eco - Surface Soil (0.000003), Eco - Sediment Fresh (0.000002).

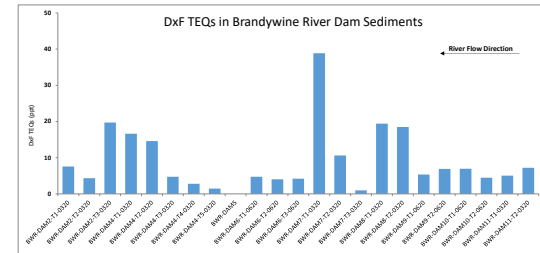
TEQ Dxf TEQs

Summary statistics for TEQ Dxf TEQs: Mean (5.52137364), Standard Error (0.140402), Median (0.100), Mode (0.000), Standard Deviation (8.77820206), Sample Variance (77.02024319), Kurtosis (4.84008939), Skewness (2.026122178), Range (38.5), Minimum (0.000), Maximum (38.5), Count (22).

TEQ Calculations using WHO 2005 TEFs and ND=0

Sample ID	BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	BWR-DAM2-T4-0320	BWR-DAM2-T5-0320	BWR-DAM2-T6-0320	BWR-DAM2-T7-0320	BWR-DAM2-T8-0320	BWR-DAM2-T9-0320	BWR-DAM2-T10-0320	BWR-DAM2-T11-0320	BWR-DAM2-T12-0320	BWR-DAM2-T13-0320	BWR-DAM2-T14-0320	BWR-DAM2-T15-0320	BWR-DAM2-T16-0320	BWR-DAM2-T17-0320	BWR-DAM2-T18-0320	BWR-DAM2-T19-0320	BWR-DAM2-T20-0320	BWR-DAM2-T21-0320	BWR-DAM2-T22-0320	BWR-DAM2-T23-0320	BWR-DAM2-T24-0320	BWR-DAM2-T25-0320	BWR-DAM2-T26-0320	BWR-DAM2-T27-0320	BWR-DAM2-T28-0320	BWR-DAM2-T29-0320	BWR-DAM2-T30-0320	BWR-DAM2-T31-0320	BWR-DAM2-T32-0320	BWR-DAM2-T33-0320	BWR-DAM2-T34-0320	BWR-DAM2-T35-0320	BWR-DAM2-T36-0320	BWR-DAM2-T37-0320	BWR-DAM2-T38-0320	BWR-DAM2-T39-0320	BWR-DAM2-T40-0320		
Lab Sample ID	460-205020-1	460-205020-2	460-205020-3	460-205020-4	460-205020-5	460-205020-6	460-205020-7	460-205020-8	460-205020-9	460-205020-10	460-205020-11	460-205020-12	460-205020-13	460-205020-14	460-205020-15	460-205020-16	460-205020-17	460-205020-18	460-205020-19	460-205020-20	460-205020-21	460-205020-22	460-205020-23	460-205020-24	460-205020-25	460-205020-26	460-205020-27	460-205020-28	460-205020-29	460-205020-30	460-205020-31	460-205020-32	460-205020-33	460-205020-34	460-205020-35	460-205020-36	460-205020-37	460-205020-38	460-205020-39	460-205020-40		
Lab Name	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN	BRUNNEN		
Unit	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	ppg	
TEQ	Result	TEQ (ppg)	TEF	Result	TEQ (ppg)	TEF	Result	TEQ (ppg)	TEF	Result	TEQ (ppg)	TEF	Result	TEQ (ppg)	TEF	Result	TEQ (ppg)	TEF	Result	TEQ (ppg)	TEF	Result	TEQ (ppg)	TEF	Result	TEQ (ppg)	TEF	Result	TEQ (ppg)	TEF	Result	TEQ (ppg)	TEF	Result	TEQ (ppg)	TEF	Result	TEQ (ppg)	TEF	Result	TEQ (ppg)	TEF

Sample ID	DxT TEQs (ppg)
BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	7.5859
BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	4.7854
BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	19.73106
BWR-DAM2-T4-0320	18.633
BWR-DAM2-T5-0320	14.6159
BWR-DAM2-T6-0320	4.7563
BWR-DAM2-T7-0320	2.81507
BWR-DAM2-T8-0320	1.4814
BWR-DAM2-T9-0320	0
BWR-DAM2-T10-0320	4.75489
BWR-DAM2-T11-0320	4.0571
BWR-DAM2-T12-0320	4.21041
BWR-DAM2-T13-0320	36.8472
BWR-DAM2-T14-0320	19.60206
BWR-DAM2-T15-0320	1.001173
BWR-DAM2-T16-0320	19.4247
BWR-DAM2-T17-0320	18.5175
BWR-DAM2-T18-0320	5.36444
BWR-DAM2-T19-0320	6.90366
BWR-DAM2-T20-0320	0.9549
BWR-DAM2-T21-0320	4.51252
BWR-DAM2-T22-0320	5.05317
BWR-DAM2-T23-0320	7.216759

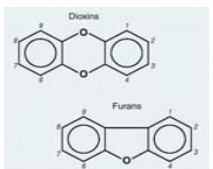


Toxicity Equivalency Factors (TEFs) for Dioxins and Furans

Chlorinated Dibenz-p-Dioxin	WHO 2005 TEF
2,3,7,8-TCDD	1
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDD	0.1
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDD	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDD	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD	0.01
OCDD	0.0003

Chlorinated Dibenz-p-Furan	WHO 2005 TEF
2,3,7,8-TCDF	0.1
1,2,3,7,8-PeCDF	0.03
2,3,4,7,8-PeCDF	0.3
1,2,3,4,7,8-HxCDF	0.1
1,2,3,6,7,8-HxCDF	0.1
1,2,3,7,8,9-HxCDF	0.1
2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	0.1
1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF	0.01
OCDF	0.0003



TEFs taken from Van den Berg et al. (2006)

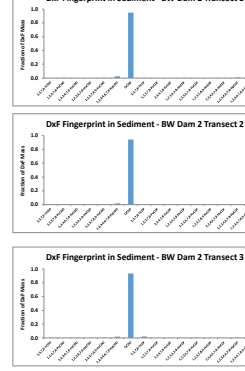
Fingerprint for Dioxin & Furan Compounds (2 values set to zero) - Compounds Rounded

Table with columns for Sample ID, Sampling Date, Matrix, Lab, and various compound results (PCDDs, PCDFs, PCDFs, PCDFs) with their respective percentages of total.

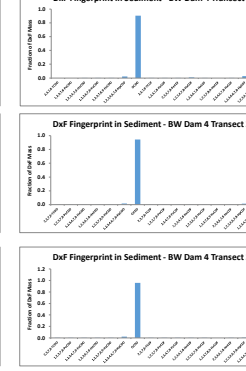
TEQ Fingerprint for Dioxin and Furan Compounds - Compounds Rounded

Table with columns for Sample ID, Sampling Date, Matrix, Lab, and various TEQ compound results (PCDDs, PCDFs, PCDFs, PCDFs) with their respective percentages of total.

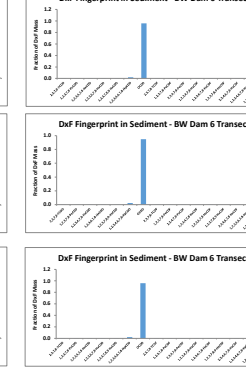
Dxf Fingerprint in Sediment - BW Dam 2



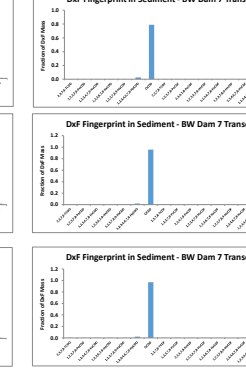
Dxf Fingerprint in Sediment - BW Dam 4



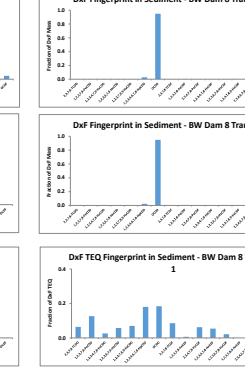
Dxf Fingerprint in Sediment - BW Dam 6



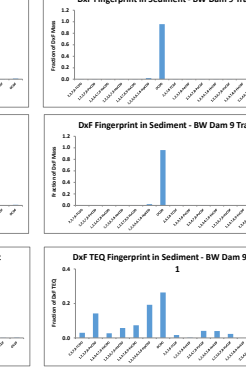
Dxf Fingerprint in Sediment - BW Dam 7



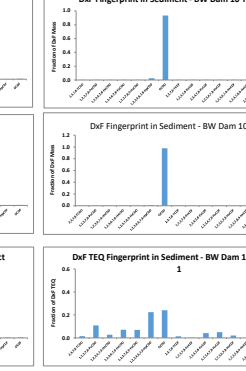
Dxf Fingerprint in Sediment - BW Dam 8



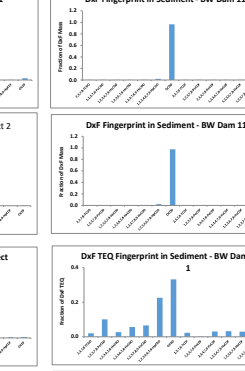
Dxf Fingerprint in Sediment - BW Dam 9



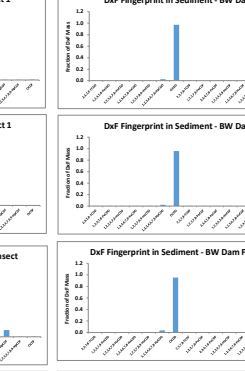
Dxf Fingerprint in Sediment - BW Dam 10



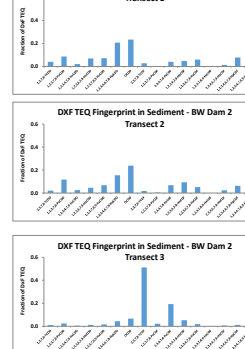
Dxf Fingerprint in Sediment - BW Dam 11



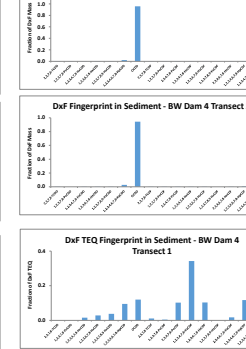
Dxf Fingerprint in Sediment - BW Dam DUP1



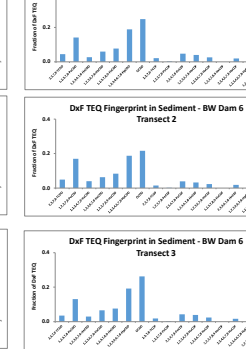
DXF TEQ Fingerprint in Sediment - BW Dam 2



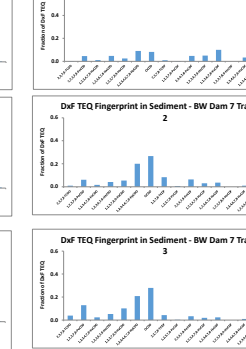
DXF TEQ Fingerprint in Sediment - BW Dam 4



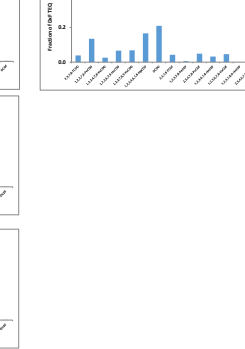
DXF TEQ Fingerprint in Sediment - BW Dam 6



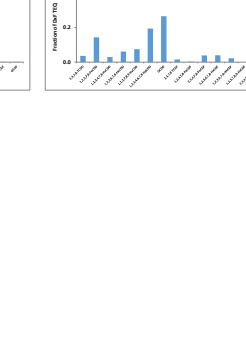
DXF TEQ Fingerprint in Sediment - BW Dam 7



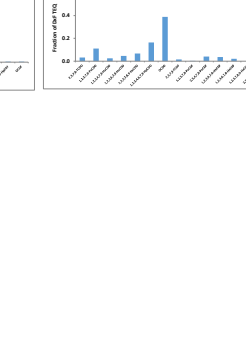
DXF TEQ Fingerprint in Sediment - BW Dam 8



DXF TEQ Fingerprint in Sediment - BW Dam 9



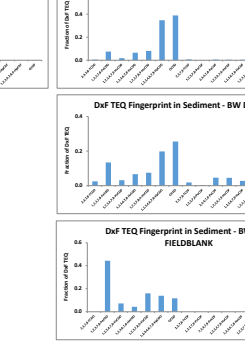
DXF TEQ Fingerprint in Sediment - BW Dam 10



DXF TEQ Fingerprint in Sediment - BW Dam 11



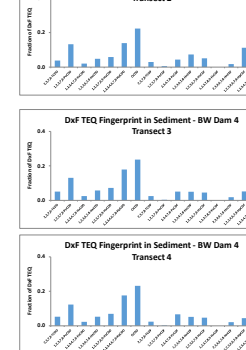
DXF TEQ Fingerprint in Sediment - BW Dam DUP1



DXF TEQ Fingerprint in Sediment - BW Dam 2



DXF TEQ Fingerprint in Sediment - BW Dam 4



DXF TEQ Fingerprint in Sediment - BW Dam 6



DXF TEQ Fingerprint in Sediment - BW Dam 7



DXF TEQ Fingerprint in Sediment - BW Dam 8



DXF TEQ Fingerprint in Sediment - BW Dam 9



DXF TEQ Fingerprint in Sediment - BW Dam 10



DXF TEQ Fingerprint in Sediment - BW Dam 11



DXF TEQ Fingerprint in Sediment - BW Dam FIELDBLANK



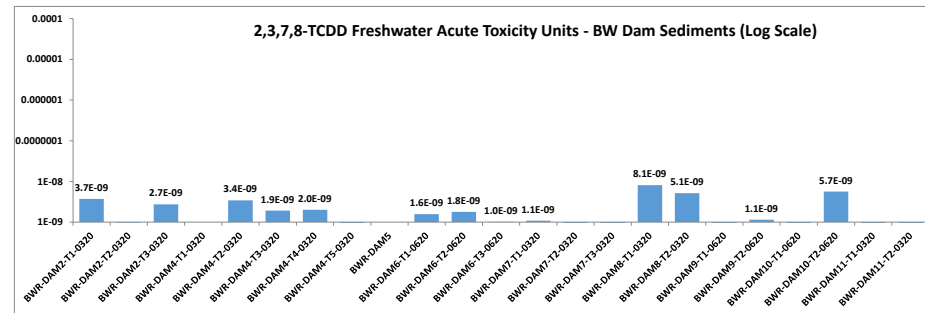
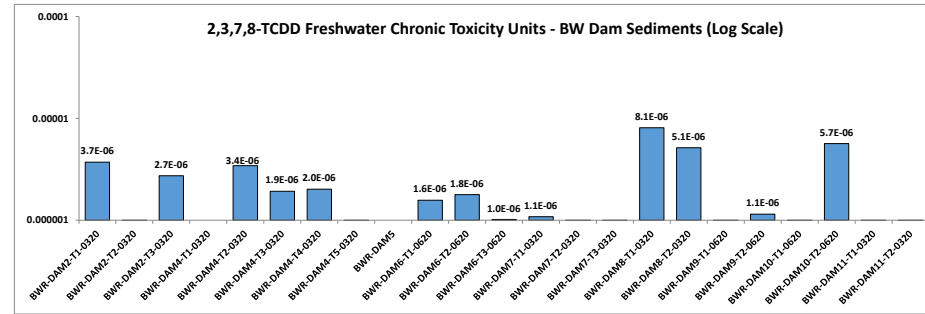
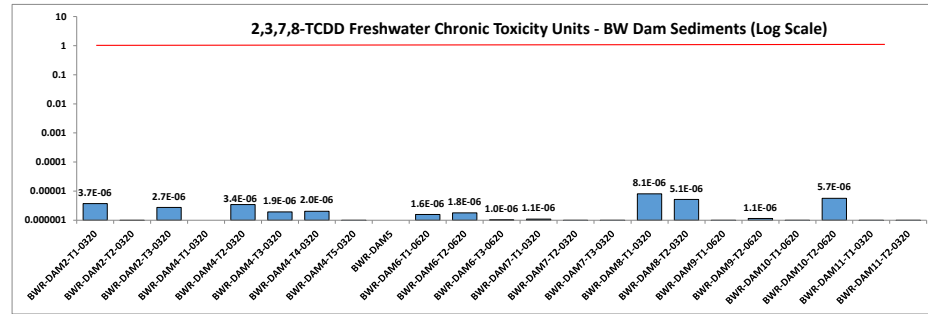
**Potential Toxicity to Benthic Aquatic Life Due to 2,3,7,8-TCDD in Sediment Pore Water**  
 The calculations below follow the general approach presented in Fuchsman et al. (2006).

**Sample-Specific Organic Carbon Normalized Sediment Quality Benchmark (SQB) to Protect Aquatic Life from 2,3,7,8-TCDD**  
 SQB (ng TCDD/g o.c.) = Tox Value (ug/L) x  $K_{oc}$  (L/kg o.c.) x (1000/1000), where:

Freshwater Acute Value =	1	ug/L	EPA (1984)
Freshwater Chronic Value =	0.001	ug/L	EPA (1984)
log $K_{oc-TCDD}$ =	6.80	L/kg octanol	Mackay et al (1992)
log $K_{oc-TCDD}$ =	6.80	L/kg oc	
SQB Freshwater Acute =	6,309,573	(ng TCDD/g oc)	
SQB Freshwater Chronic =	6309.6	(ng TCDD/g oc)	

**Comparison of SQB to OC Normalized Sediment Concentrations**

	BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T1-0320	BWR-DAM4-T2-0320	BWR-DAM4-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T4-0320	BWR-DAM4-T5-0320	BWR-DAM5	BWR-DAM6-T1-0620	BWR-DAM6-T2-0620	BWR-DAM6-T3-0620	BWR-DAM7-T1-0320	BWR-DAM7-T2-0320	BWR-DAM7-T3-0320	BWR-DAM8-T1-0320	BWR-DAM8-T2-0320	BWR-DAM9-T1-0620	BWR-DAM9-T2-0620	BWR-DAM10-T1-0620	BWR-DAM10-T2-0620	BWR-DAM11-T1-0320	BWR-DAM11-T2-0320	
Measured 2,3,7,8-TCDD (pg/g)	0.300	0.092	0.210	0.000	0.560	0.240	0.150	0.041		0.210	0.200	0.150	0.110	0.110	0.039	1.240	0.720	0.160	0.250	0.110	0.140	0.100	0.064	
Measured TOC (g o.c./g)	0.01280	0.01510	0.01220	0.0163	0.0259	0.0198	0.0118	0.0121		0.0212	0.0178	0.0234	0.0161	0.0211	0.0211	0.0243	0.0222	0.0285	0.0346	0.0242	0.00392	0.0196	0.0187	
oc-normalized 2,3,7,8-TCDD (ng TCDD/g oc)	0.0234375	0.00602715	0.01721315	0	0.021621622	0.012121212	0.012711864	0.00338843		0.0090566	0.011235955	0.006410256	0.006832298	0.00521327	0.001948341	0.051028807	0.032432432	0.00514035	0.007225434	0.004545455	0.035714286	0.005102041	0.00342246	
oc-norm 2,3,7,8-TCDD/SQB Fresh Acute (T.U.a)	3.71459E-09	9.6563E-10	2.72809E-09	0	3.4268E-09	1.92108E-09	2.01469E-09	5.3703E-10		1.56994E-09	1.92108E-09	1.78078E-09	1.01596E-09	1.08285E-09	8.26248E-10	2.92942E-10	8.08752E-09	5.14019E-09	8.89765E-10	1.14515E-09	7.20406E-10	5.66033E-09	8.08619E-10	5.42423E-10
oc-norm 2,3,7,8-TCDD/SQB Fresh Chronic (T.U.c)	3.71459E-06	9.6563E-07	2.72809E-06	0	3.4268E-06	1.92108E-06	2.01469E-06	5.3703E-07		1.56994E-06	1.78078E-06	1.01596E-06	1.08285E-06	8.26248E-07	2.92942E-07	8.08752E-06	5.14019E-06	8.89765E-07	1.14515E-06	7.20406E-07	5.66033E-06	8.08619E-07	5.42423E-07	





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**Evaluation of PAHs in Brandywine River Sediment Samples**

Prepared by: John Cargill & Danielle Pratt, DE DNREC  
October 22, 2020

**Methods:**

The approach used to assess potential toxicity to benthic organisms from PAH mixtures in sediments is to compare organic carbon normalized field data for individual parent and alkylated PAH compounds to equilibrium partitioning sediment benchmarks (ESBs). ESBs for polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) are based on equilibrium partitioning theory (EqP), are also expressed on an organic carbon basis, and recognize that the primary mode of toxicity for PAH compounds is type I narcosis. ESBs for 34 parent and alkylated PAH compounds were taken directly from Burgess et al. (2013). Those ESBs appear on the ESB Comparison tab along with comparisons to the organic carbon normalized field data. The comparisons are expressed as the ratio of the organic carbon normalized field result for each parent and alkylated PAH compound to the associated ESB for those same compounds. Per Burgess et al. (2013), the individual ratios are summed for each sample and expressed in toxic units ( $\sum$  ESB TU<sub>FCV</sub>). The "FCV" subscript is an abbreviation for final chronic value, reflecting the intent of the ESB to protect benthic aquatic life against longer term chronic effects as opposed to shorter term acute effects.

To evaluate the reported PAHs that did not have corresponding ESBs in Burgess et al. 2013 (1-methylnaphthalene and 2-methylnaphthalene), the method involved first estimating the porewater concentration of the contaminant at each sample location. Second, a compound specific narcosis-based Secondary Chronic Value (SCV) was calculated for comparison to the porewater concentration as described by the USEPA (EPA, 2008), again expressed as toxic units.

Porewater concentrations were estimated for additional individual PAHs for comparison to Delaware human health water quality criteria for fish and water ingestion, since the Brandywine River is used as a drinking water source for the City of Wilmington (see spreadsheet tabs for Select PAH - HH). The method involved predicting the concentration of each select PAH compound in the sediment porewater using EqP (Di Toro, 1991; Di Toro, 2000a; Di Toro, 2000b; EPA, 2003).

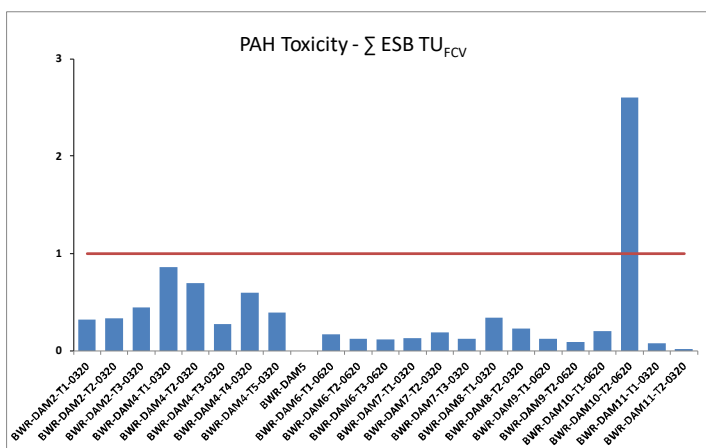
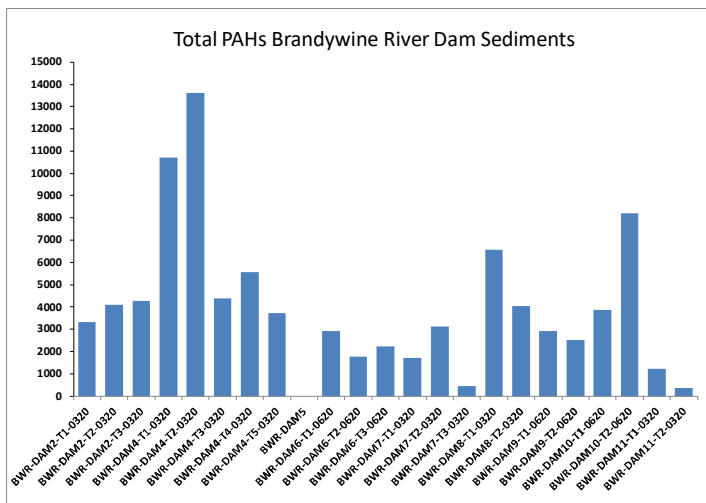
Bulk sediment concentrations were directly compared to DNREC RS Soil Screening Values to determine whether risk was likely from the potential excavation and upland disposal of sediments.

**Results:**

1. Total PAHs were detected in each of the samples collected, at concentrations between 349.3 ppb to 13,628 ppb.
2. Chronic toxicity to benthic aquatic life due to PAHs in the Dam 10 Transect 2 sample is possible. The method used to evaluate chronic toxicity of the PAHs to benthic organisms is describe above. Toxicity units greater than 1 indicate that porewater exposure concentrations may be high enough to cause toxicity to benthic organisms. This would provide an indication that the narrative criteria within Section 4 of Delaware's Surface Water Quality Standards (e.g., sections 4.5.9.2.1 and 4.5.9.2.2) are not being met, with the understanding that sediments and their associated pore waters are an integral part of Delaware's surface water environment. For these particular samples the largest chronic toxicity unit value was 2.60 at Dam 10 Transect 2, which is greater than 1, thereby indicating that chronic toxicity due to PAHs is possible at this location. Note that the approach used in this assessment accounts for bioavailability by predicting dissolved phase concentrations using equilibrium partitioning. Further, the 'cause-and-effect' of each PAH compound is considered through narcosis theory.
3. Based on fate and transport considerations, the concentration of specific PAH compounds dissolved in the water column during dam removal/modification/failure is expected to be no greater than the dissolved concentrations in the porewater prior to any activity. Since the potential for chronic toxicity to aquatic life from dissolved phase PAHs exists from one of the locations sampled prior to excavation, potential chronic toxicity is therefore possible during dam removal/modification/failure due to dissolved phase PAH compounds at this location. The possibility of a toxic impact in the water column can be minimized by using techniques that release as little sediment to the water column as possible.
4. Three individual PAH compounds were estimated to be above DNREC Water Quality Standards for protection of human health from the consumption of fish and water. Again, a toxic unit approach was used to determine the magnitude of any exceedance of criteria. A toxic unit greater than one indicates that toxic impacts are possible. Toxicity units greater than 1 were calculated for benzo(a)anthracene at Dam #2, Dam #4 and Dam #10. Toxic unit values ranged from 1.36 at Dam 4 Transect 5 to 14.2 at Dam 2 Transect 3. In addition, toxic units greater than 1 were calculated for benzo(b)fluoranthene at Dam #2 and Dam #10. Toxic unit values ranged from 1.96 at Dam 10 Transect 2 to 2.03 at Dam 2 Transect 3. Finally, toxic units greater than 1 were calculated for benzo(a)pyrene at every dam samples except Dam #11. Toxic unit values ranged from 1.04 at Dam 7 Transect 2 to 31.8 at Dam 2 Transect 3.
5. The concentration of individual PAHs in sediment was compared to the DNREC-RS Soil Screening Value for protection of human health to evaluate whether concentrations of individual compounds in sediment would pose a risk to human health if sediment were dredged/removed, dewatered, and deposited in an upland setting. Benzo(a)pyrene was the only compound detected at concentrations exceeding its screening level. Exceedances ranged from 260 ppb to 600 ppb (screening level is 240 ppb) and occurred at 8 of the 22 sample locations. Utilizing the maximum concentration detected in any sample, and therefore most conservative value for benzo(a)pyrene, the RAIS online risk calculator indicated that human health risk is not expected under the "recreator use scenario," "excavation worker use scenario" or "residential use" scenario.

**Conclusions:**

Overall, potential chronic toxicity to aquatic life from PAHs was observed for one sample (Dam 10 Transect 2). This assessment assumes, conservatively, that predicted concentrations in sediment porewater are in equilibrium with surface water. Further, the sediment samples collected from Dam 10 only represent the conditions on the western side of the River. Additionally, careful review of the data indicate that the composite sample collected at Dam 10 Transect 2 has the lowest concentration of total organic carbon of all samples collected. Organic carbon plays an important role in the bioavailability of many organic compounds, including PAHs. Note from the plots below that total PAH concentrations are higher at Dam 4 Transect 1 and Dam 4 Transect 2, but toxicity from PAHs is expected to be less than was predicted for Dam 10 Transect 2 (as shown by the sum of toxic units). TOC content at Dam 4 Transect 1 and Dam 4 transect 2 was measured at 1.6% and 2.6%, respectively. In contrast, the TOC content in the Dam 10 Transect 2 sample was measured at 0.4%.



As an additional exercise, the TOC content was averaged between the two composited samples collected at Dam 10 to represent a mixing of the material through dam modification/removal/failure. The same analysis was run to determine the sum of toxic units for the 34 reported PAHs (as described above) for the Dam 10 Transect 2 sample. Using an average TOC content of 1.4%, the resulting sum of toxic units was calculated to be 0.73, which is less than one. Additional sampling across the entirety of the river, or confirmation of TOC content would help to refine this assessment.

Potential impacts to human health from benzo(a)pyrene were predicted at almost every location sampled. Potential human health impacts were predicted from benzo(a)anthracene and benzo(b)fluoranthene at few of the locations sampled, too. The conservative assumption that predicted porewater concentrations are in equilibrium with surface water applies, and also assumes that chemical concentrations are the same in sediment porewater as they are in overlying surface water. This is highly unlikely. Further, and as shown through the example above, the averaging of TOC across multiple sample transects for each dam will have an effect on the predicted porewater concentrations, and therefore the predicted toxicity. Those additional assessments were not completed in this spreadsheet, but would be simple to do. Multiple lines of evidence should be used to assess overall potential for impact, too, in addition to predictions. Looking at the data for benzo(a)pyrene specifically, none of the predicted porewater concentrations exceed the drinking water MCL for protection of human health. Therefore the majority of the risk associated with the applicable criterion (and therefore the number of exceedances of the criterion) is based upon the potential accumulation of PAHs into the bodies of fish that are subsequently consumed by humans. Understanding that direct measurements are the best way to verify predictions, comparison of PAH data from the most recent DNREC fish contaminant monitoring program was performed. The most recent data, collected in 2015 for fish in the non-tidal Brandywine River, indicates that PAHs (specifically benzo(a)pyrene TEQs) do not exceed regulatory thresholds for fish consumption. Specifically, four composite fish tissue samples were analyzed in 2015 for PAHs, along with other bioaccumulative compounds. Samples locations ranged from between Dam 2 and the state line at Smith Bridge. White sucker and smallmouth bass composite sample results indicated that benzo(a)pyrene TEQs (which also incorporate benzo(a)anthracene and benzo(b)fluoranthene) ranged from 0.01 ppb to 0.24 ppb. The DNREC Screening Value for benzo(a)pyrene TEQs in fish tissue is 54 ppb. Therefore, although potential impacts to human health are predicted based upon the conservative mathematical approach used, direct measurement of PAHs in fish tissue as compared to health based criteria demonstrate that they are not accumulating in Brandywine River fish at concentrations that would cause impact to either themselves, or humans.

**Supporting Calculations, Charts, and References** Calculations which support the above findings appear within this spreadsheet. References cited appear on the last tab of this spreadsheet.





Some data input derived from EPA 2013 EPI Suite Program (ECOSAR Module)

Brandwine River			
Chemical Name	1-Methylnaphthalene	Variable	kg OC/kg sed
Collection Date	March-20	log Kow	3.87
TOC	35.3	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	3.80
Critical Value for 50% Mortality	5.09	Part. Coeff. Kd (L water/Kg sed)	81.60
Acute-to-Chronic Ratio	5.09	Sed. Conc. C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/Kg sed)	5.9
Final Chronic Value	6.94	Pore Water Conc. C <sub>w</sub> (ug/L water)	0.6723
		Solubility (ug/L)	2.58E+04
		Cd > Solub (Y/N)	N
		Narcosis SCV (mmol/L)	0.0015
		Narcosis SCV (ug/L)	217.32
		Sediment T.U.C (Cd/FVCV)	0.000333
		T.U.c = Acute to Chronic	0.00039
		T.U.a =	5.09
		T.U.a =	0.00017

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff. Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc. C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/Kg sed)	Pore Water Conc. C <sub>w</sub> (ug/L water)	Solubility (ug/L)	Cd > Solub (Y/N)	Narcosis SCV (mmol/L)	Narcosis SCV (ug/L)	Sediment T.U.C (Cd/FVCV)
1-Methylnaphthalene	0.01280	90-12-0	142.2	3.87	3.80	81.60	5.9	0.6723	2.58E+04	N	0.0015	217.32	0.000333
													T.U.c = Acute to Chronic
													T.U.a =
													T.U.a =

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff. Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc. C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/Kg sed)	Pore Water Conc. C <sub>w</sub> (ug/L water)	Solubility (ug/L)	Cd > Solub (Y/N)	Narcosis SCV (mmol/L)	Narcosis SCV (ug/L)	Sediment T.U.C (Cd/FVCV)
1-Methylnaphthalene	0.01510	90-12-0	142.2	3.87	3.80	96.20	7.1	0.6738	2.58E+04	N	0.0015	217.32	0.000339
													T.U.c = Acute to Chronic
													T.U.a =
													T.U.a =

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff. Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc. C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/Kg sed)	Pore Water Conc. C <sub>w</sub> (ug/L water)	Solubility (ug/L)	Cd > Solub (Y/N)	Narcosis SCV (mmol/L)	Narcosis SCV (ug/L)	Sediment T.U.C (Cd/FVCV)
1-Methylnaphthalene	0.00122	90-12-0	142.2	3.87	3.80	7.78	8.5	1.029	2.58E+04	N	0.0015	217.32	0.000529
													T.U.c = Acute to Chronic
													T.U.a =
													T.U.a =

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff. Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc. C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/Kg sed)	Pore Water Conc. C <sub>w</sub> (ug/L water)	Solubility (ug/L)	Cd > Solub (Y/N)	Narcosis SCV (mmol/L)	Narcosis SCV (ug/L)	Sediment T.U.C (Cd/FVCV)
1-Methylnaphthalene	0.0163	90-12-0	142.2	3.87	3.80	103.91	40	0.3849	2.58E+04	N	0.0015	217.32	0.001771
													T.U.c = Acute to Chronic
													T.U.a =
													T.U.a =

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff. Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc. C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/Kg sed)	Pore Water Conc. C <sub>w</sub> (ug/L water)	Solubility (ug/L)	Cd > Solub (Y/N)	Narcosis SCV (mmol/L)	Narcosis SCV (ug/L)	Sediment T.U.C (Cd/FVCV)
1-Methylnaphthalene	0.0259	90-12-0	142.2	3.87	3.80	165.12	90	0.2180	2.58E+04	N	0.0015	217.32	0.001003
													T.U.c = Acute to Chronic
													T.U.a =
													T.U.a =

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff. Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc. C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/Kg sed)	Pore Water Conc. C <sub>w</sub> (ug/L water)	Solubility (ug/L)	Cd > Solub (Y/N)	Narcosis SCV (mmol/L)	Narcosis SCV (ug/L)	Sediment T.U.C (Cd/FVCV)
1-Methylnaphthalene	0.0188	90-12-0	142.2	3.87	3.80	126.23	15	0.1188	2.58E+04	N	0.0015	217.32	0.000547
													T.U.c = Acute to Chronic
													T.U.a =
													T.U.a =

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff. Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc. C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/Kg sed)	Pore Water Conc. C <sub>w</sub> (ug/L water)	Solubility (ug/L)	Cd > Solub (Y/N)	Narcosis SCV (mmol/L)	Narcosis SCV (ug/L)	Sediment T.U.C (Cd/FVCV)
1-Methylnaphthalene	0.0118	90-12-0	142.2	3.87	3.80	75.23	7.6	0.1010	2.58E+04	N	0.0015	217.32	0.000465
													T.U.c = Acute to Chronic
													T.U.a =
													T.U.a =

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff. Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc. C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/Kg sed)	Pore Water Conc. C <sub>w</sub> (ug/L water)	Solubility (ug/L)	Cd > Solub (Y/N)	Narcosis SCV (mmol/L)	Narcosis SCV (ug/L)	Sediment T.U.C (Cd/FVCV)
1-Methylnaphthalene	0.0121	90-12-0	142.2	3.87	3.80	77.14	8.5	0.1102	2.58E+04	N	0.0015	217.32	0.000507
													T.U.c = Acute to Chronic
													T.U.a =
													T.U.a =

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff. Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc. C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/Kg sed)	Pore Water Conc. C <sub>w</sub> (ug/L water)	Solubility (ug/L)	Cd > Solub (Y/N)	Narcosis SCV (mmol/L)	Narcosis SCV (ug/L)	Sediment T.U.C (Cd/FVCV)
1-Methylnaphthalene	0.0161	90-12-0	142.2	3.87	3.80	102.64	5.5	0.0536	2.58E+04	N	0.0015	217.32	0.000247
													T.U.c = Acute to Chronic
													T.U.a =
													T.U.a =

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff. Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc. C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/Kg sed)	Pore Water Conc. C <sub>w</sub> (ug/L water)	Solubility (ug/L)	Cd > Solub (Y/N)	Narcosis SCV (mmol/L)	Narcosis SCV (ug/L)	Sediment T.U.C (Cd/FVCV)
1-Methylnaphthalene	0.0211	90-12-0	142.2	3.87	3.80	134.52	6.5	0.0463	2.58E+04	N	0.0015	217.32	0.000222
													T.U.c = Acute to Chronic
													T.U.a =
													T.U.a =

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff. Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc. C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/Kg sed)	Pore Water Conc. C <sub>w</sub> (ug/L water)	Solubility (ug/L)	Cd > Solub (Y/N)	Narcosis SCV (mmol/L)	Narcosis SCV (ug/L)	Sediment T.U.C (Cd/FVCV)
1-Methylnaphthalene	0.00433	90-12-0	142.2	3.87	3.80	27.60	0.86	0.0312	2.58E+04	N	0.0015	217.32	0.000143
													T.U.c = Acute to Chronic
													T.U.a =
													T.U.a =

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff. Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc. C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/Kg sed)	Pore Water Conc. C <sub>w</sub> (ug/L water)	Solubility (ug/L)	Cd > Solub (Y/N)	Narcosis SCV (mmol/L)	Narcosis SCV (ug/L)	Sediment T.U.C (Cd/FVCV)
1-Methylnaphthalene	0.0243	90-12-0	142.2	3.87	3.80	154.92	18	0.1162	2.58E+04	N	0.0015	217.32	0.000535
													T.U.c = Acute to Chronic
													T.U.a =
													T.U.a =

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff. Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc. C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/Kg sed)	Pore Water Conc. C <sub>w</sub> (ug/L water)	Solubility (ug/L)	Cd > Solub (Y/N)	Narcosis SCV (mmol/L)	Narcosis SCV (ug/L)	Sediment T.U.C (Cd/FVCV)
1-Methylnaphthalene	0.0222	90-12-0	142.2	3.87	3.80	141.53	7.5	0.0530	2.58E+04	N	0.0015	217.32	0.000244
													T.U.c = Acute to Chronic
													T.U.a =
													T.U.a =

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff. Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc. C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/Kg sed)	Pore Water Conc. C <sub>w</sub> (ug/L water)	Solubility (ug/L)	Cd > Solub (Y/N)	Narcosis SCV (mmol/L)	Narcosis SCV (ug/L)	Sediment T.U.C (Cd/FVCV)
1-Methylnaphthalene	0.0198	90-12-0	142.2	3.87	3.80	124.95	5.1	0.0408	2.58E+04	N	0.0015	217.32	0.000188
													T.U.c = Acute to Chronic
													T.U.a =
													T.U.a =

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff. Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc. C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/Kg sed)	Pore Water Conc. C <sub>w</sub> (ug/L water)	Solubility (ug/L)	Cd > Solub (Y/N)	Narcosis SCV (mmol/L)	Narcosis SCV (ug/L)	Sediment T.U.C (Cd/FVCV)
1-Methylnaphthalene	0.0187	90-12-0	142.2	3.87	3.80	119.22	1	0.0084	2.58E+04	N	0.0015	217.32	0.000039
													T.U.c = Acute to Chronic
													T.U.a =
													T.U.a =

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff. Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc. C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/Kg sed)	Pore Water Conc. C <sub>w</sub> (ug/L water)	Solubility (ug/L)	Cd > Solub (Y/N)	Narcosis SCV (mmol/L)	Narcosis SCV (ug/L)	Sediment T.U.C (Cd/FVCV)
1-Methylnaphthalene	0.019	90-12-0	142.2	3.87	3.80	121.13	1.1	0.0091	2.58E+04	N	0.0015	217.32	0.000042
													T.U.c = Acute to Chronic
													T.U.a =
													T.U.a =

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff. Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc. C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/Kg sed)	Pore Water Conc. C <sub>w</sub> (ug/L water)	Solubility (ug/L)	Cd > Solub (Y/N)	Narcosis SCV (mmol/L)	Narcosis SCV (ug/L)	Sediment T.U.C (Cd/FVCV)
1-Methylnaphthalene	0.000884	90-12-0	142.2	3.87	3.80	4.36	0.12	0.0275	2.58E+04	N	0.0015	217.32	0.000127
													T.U.c = Acute to Chronic
													T.U.a =
													T.U.a =

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff. Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc. C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/Kg sed)	Pore Water Conc. C <sub>w</sub> (ug/L water)	Solubility (ug/L)	Cd > Solub (Y/N)	Narcosis SCV (mmol/L)	Narcosis SCV (ug/L)	Sediment T.U.C (Cd/FVCV)
1-Methylnaphthalene	0.0212	90-12-0	142.2	3.87	3.80								



**Predicted Porewater Concentrations for Select PAHs**

**BWR-DAM2-T1-0320**

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff., Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc., C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/kg sed)	Pore Water Conc., C <sub>d</sub> (ug/L water)	Fish & Water Ingestion	Fish & Water Ingestion	T.U.
									Syst. Tox. HH Criterion ug/L water	Human Carcinogen HH Criterion ug/L water	
Acenaphthene	0.01280	83329	154.21	3.77	3.71	65.07	9.2	0.1414	670	NA	0.00021101
Anthracene	0.01280	120127	178.12	4.48	4.40	324.59	32	0.0986	8300	NA	1.1878E-05
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.01280	56553	228.29	5.64	5.54	4483.43	150	0.0335	NA	0.038	0.8804358
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.01280	50328	252.31	6.30	6.19	19970.55	160	0.0080	0.2	0.0038	2.108368
Benzo(b)flouranthene	0.01280	205992	252.3	6.39	6.28	24482.74	180	0.0074	NA	0.038	0.19347682
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.01280	53703	278.4	7.10	6.98	122120.89	27	0.0002	NA	0.0038	0.05818221
Fluoranthene	0.01280	206440	202.26	5.13	5.04	1413.45	310	0.2193	130	NA	0.00168709
Fluorene	0.01280	86737	166.22	3.96	3.89	100.04	13	0.1299	1108	NA	0.00011728
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	0.01280	193395	276.3	6.91	6.79	79436.48	89	0.0011	NA	0.038	0.029484
Pyrene	0.01280	129000	202.26	5.04	4.95	1152.95	300	0.2602	830	NA	0.0003135

**BWR-DAM2-T2-0320**

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff., Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc., C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/kg sed)	Pore Water Conc., C <sub>d</sub> (ug/L water)	Fish & Water Ingestion	Fish & Water Ingestion	T.U.
									Syst. Tox. HH Criterion ug/L water	Human Carcinogen HH Criterion ug/L water	
Acenaphthene	0.0151	83329	154.21	3.77	3.71	76.77	8.8	0.1146	670	NA	0.0001711
Anthracene	0.0151	120127	178.12	4.48	4.40	382.91	34	0.0888	8300	NA	1.0698E-05
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.0151	56553	228.29	5.64	5.54	5289.04	230	0.0435	NA	0.038	1.14437218
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0151	50328	252.31	6.30	6.19	23559.01	280	0.0119	0.2	0.0038	3.12764525
Benzo(b)flouranthene	0.0151	205992	252.3	6.39	6.28	28881.98	310	0.0107	NA	0.038	0.28245622
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.0151	53703	278.4	7.10	6.98	144064.49	46	0.0003	NA	0.0038	0.0840267
Fluoranthene	0.0151	206440	202.26	5.13	5.04	1667.43	460	0.2759	130	NA	0.00212211
Fluorene	0.0151	86737	166.22	3.96	3.89	118.01	12	0.1017	1108	NA	9.1771E-05
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	0.0151	193395	276.3	6.91	6.79	93710.22	150	0.0016	NA	0.038	0.04212314
Pyrene	0.0151	129000	202.26	5.04	4.95	1360.12	430	0.3161	830	NA	0.0003809

**BWR-DAM2-T3-0320**

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff., Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc., C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/kg sed)	Pore Water Conc., C <sub>d</sub> (ug/L water)	Fish & Water Ingestion	Fish & Water Ingestion	T.U.
									Syst. Tox. HH Criterion ug/L water	Human Carcinogen HH Criterion ug/L water	
Acenaphthene	0.00122	83329	154.21	3.77	3.71	6.20	11	1.7735	670	NA	0.00264709
Anthracene	0.00122	120127	178.12	4.48	4.40	30.94	46	1.4869	8300	NA	0.00017914
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.00122	56553	228.29	5.64	5.54	427.33	230	0.5382	NA	0.038	14.1639508
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.00122	50328	252.31	6.30	6.19	1903.44	230	0.1208	0.2	0.0038	31.7983371
Benzo(b)flouranthene	0.00122	205992	252.3	6.39	6.28	2333.51	180	0.0771	NA	0.038	2.02992073
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.00122	53703	278.4	7.10	6.98	11639.65	36	0.0031	NA	0.0038	0.81391504
Fluoranthene	0.00122	206440	202.26	5.13	5.04	134.72	380	2.8207	130	NA	0.02169754
Fluorene	0.00122	86737	166.22	3.96	3.89	9.53	16	1.6780	1108	NA	0.00151447
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	0.00122	193395	276.3	6.91	6.79	7571.29	110	0.0145	NA	0.038	0.38233078
Pyrene	0.00122	129000	202.26	5.04	4.95	109.89	370	3.3670	830	NA	0.00405662

**Predicted Porewater Concentrations for Select PAHs**

**BWR-DAM4-T1-0320**

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff., Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc., Cs (ug chem/kg sed)	Pore Water Conc., Cd (ug/L water)	Fish & Water Ingestion	Fish & Water Ingestion	T.U.
									Syst. Tox. HH Criterion ug/L water	Human Carcinogen HH Criterion ug/L water	
Acenaphthene	0.0163	83329	154.21	3.77	3.71	82.87	93	1.1223	670	NA	0.001675
Anthracene	0.0163	120127	178.12	4.48	4.40	413.34	140	0.3387	8300	NA	4.08E-05
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.0163	56553	228.29	5.64	5.54	5709.36	550	0.0963	NA	0.038	2.535079
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0163	50328	252.31	6.30	6.19	25431.24	580	0.0228	0.2	0.0038	6.001735
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.0163	205992	252.3	6.39	6.28	31177.24	680	0.0218	NA	0.038	0.573968
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.0163	53703	278.4	7.10	6.98	155513.32	90	0.0006	NA	0.0038	0.152297
Fluoranthene	0.0163	206440	202.26	5.13	5.04	1799.94	1400	0.7778	130	NA	0.005983
Fluorene	0.0163	86737	166.22	3.96	3.89	127.39	120	0.9420	1108	NA	0.00085
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	0.0163	193395	276.3	6.91	6.79	101157.39	240	0.0024	NA	0.038	0.062435
Pyrene	0.0163	129000	202.26	5.04	4.95	1468.21	12000	8.1732	830	NA	0.009847

**BWR-DAM4-T2-0320**

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff., Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc., Cs (ug chem/kg sed)	Pore Water Conc., Cd (ug/L water)	Fish & Water Ingestion	Fish & Water Ingestion	T.U.
									Syst. Tox. HH Criterion ug/L water	Human Carcinogen HH Criterion ug/L water	
Acenaphthene	0.0259	83329	154.21	3.77	3.71	131.67	120	0.9114	670	NA	0.00136
Anthracene	0.0259	120127	178.12	4.48	4.40	656.78	260	0.3959	8300	NA	4.77E-05
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.0259	56553	228.29	5.64	5.54	9071.93	690	0.0761	NA	0.038	2.001547
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0259	50328	252.31	6.30	6.19	40409.15	590	0.0146	0.2	0.0038	3.842277
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.0259	205992	252.3	6.39	6.28	49539.29	570	0.0115	NA	0.038	0.30279
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.0259	53703	278.4	7.10	6.98	247103.99	82	0.0003	NA	0.0038	0.087327
Fluoranthene	0.0259	206440	202.26	5.13	5.04	2860.02	1500	0.5245	130	NA	0.004034
Fluorene	0.0259	86737	166.22	3.96	3.89	202.42	120	0.5928	1108	NA	0.000535
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	0.0259	193395	276.3	6.91	6.79	160734.74	220	0.0014	NA	0.038	0.036019
Pyrene	0.0259	129000	202.26	5.04	4.95	2332.92	1300	0.5572	830	NA	0.000671

**BWR-DAM4-T3-0320**

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff., Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc., Cs (ug chem/kg sed)	Pore Water Conc., Cd (ug/L water)	Fish & Water Ingestion	Fish & Water Ingestion	T.U.
									Syst. Tox. HH Criterion ug/L water	Human Carcinogen HH Criterion ug/L water	
Acenaphthene	0.0198	83329	154.21	3.77	3.71	100.66	14	0.1391	670	NA	0.000208
Anthracene	0.0198	120127	178.12	4.48	4.40	502.09	41	0.0817	8300	NA	9.84E-06
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.0198	56553	228.29	5.64	5.54	6935.30	240	0.0346	NA	0.038	0.910673
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0198	50328	252.31	6.30	6.19	30891.94	290	0.0094	0.2	0.0038	2.470411
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.0198	205992	252.3	6.39	6.28	37871.73	340	0.0090	NA	0.038	0.236255
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.0198	53703	278.4	7.10	6.98	188905.76	40	0.0002	NA	0.0038	0.055723
Fluoranthene	0.0198	206440	202.26	5.13	5.04	2186.43	550	0.2516	130	NA	0.001935
Fluorene	0.0198	86737	166.22	3.96	3.89	154.75	23	0.1486	1108	NA	0.000134
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	0.0198	193395	276.3	6.91	6.79	122878.30	120	0.0010	NA	0.038	0.025699
Pyrene	0.0198	129000	202.26	5.04	4.95	1783.47	470	0.2635	830	NA	0.000318

**BWR-DAM4-T4-0320**

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff., Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc., Cs (ug chem/kg sed)	Pore Water Conc., Cd (ug/L water)	Fish & Water Ingestion	Fish & Water Ingestion	T.U.
									Syst. Tox. HH Criterion ug/L water	Human Carcinogen HH Criterion ug/L water	
Acenaphthene	0.0118	83329	154.21	3.77	3.71	59.99	21	0.3501	670	NA	0.000522
Anthracene	0.0118	120127	178.12	4.48	4.40	299.23	69	0.2306	8300	NA	2.78E-05
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.0118	56553	228.29	5.64	5.54	4133.16	370	0.0895	NA	0.038	2.355788
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0118	50328	252.31	6.30	6.19	18410.35	350	0.0190	0.2	0.0038	5.002907
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.0118	205992	252.3	6.39	6.28	22570.02	470	0.0208	NA	0.038	0.548002
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.0118	53703	278.4	7.10	6.98	112580.20	44	0.0004	NA	0.0038	0.102851
Fluoranthene	0.0118	206440	202.26	5.13	5.04	1303.02	730	0.5602	130	NA	0.00431
Fluorene	0.0118	86737	166.22	3.96	3.89	92.22	38	0.4120	1108	NA	0.000372
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	0.0118	193395	276.3	6.91	6.79	73230.50	130	0.0018	NA	0.038	0.046716
Pyrene	0.0118	129000	202.26	5.04	4.95	1062.87	700	0.6586	830	NA	0.000793

**BWR-DAM4-T5-0320**

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff., Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc., Cs (ug chem/kg sed)	Pore Water Conc., Cd (ug/L water)	Fish & Water Ingestion	Fish & Water Ingestion	T.U.
									Syst. Tox. HH Criterion ug/L water	Human Carcinogen HH Criterion ug/L water	
Acenaphthene	0.0121	83329	154.21	3.77	3.71	61.51	15	0.2438	670	NA	0.000364
Anthracene	0.0121	120127	178.12	4.48	4.40	306.84	51	0.1662	8300	NA	2E-05
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.0121	56553	228.29	5.64	5.54	4238.24	220	0.0519	NA	0.038	1.366009
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0121	50328	252.31	6.30	6.19	18878.41	240	0.0127	0.2	0.0038	3.34551
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.0121	205992	252.3	6.39	6.28	23143.84	280	0.0121	NA	0.038	0.318375
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.0121	53703	278.4	7.10	6.98	115442.41	27	0.0002	NA	0.0038	0.061548
Fluoranthene	0.0121	206440	202.26	5.13	5.04	1336.15	490	0.3667	130	NA	0.002821
Fluorene	0.0121	86737	166.22	3.96	3.89	94.57	22	0.2326	1108	NA	0.00021
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	0.0121	193395	276.3	6.91	6.79	75092.29	81	0.0011	NA	0.038	0.028386
Pyrene	0.0121	129000	202.26	5.04	4.95	1089.90	430	0.3945	830	NA	0.000475

**Predicted Porewater Concentrations for Select PAHs**

**BWR-DAM6-T1-0620**

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff., Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc., C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/kg sed)	Pore Water Conc., C <sub>d</sub> (ug/L water)	Fish & Water Ingestion	Fish & Water Ingestion	T.U.
									Syst. Tox. HH Criterion ug/L water	Human Carcinogen HH Criterion ug/L water	
Acenaphthene	0.0212	83329	154.21	3.77	3.71	107.78	5	0.0464	670	NA	6.92E-05
Anthracene	0.0212	120127	178.12	4.48	4.40	537.60	24	0.0446	8300	NA	5.38E-06
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.0212	56553	228.29	5.64	5.54	7425.67	170	0.0229	NA	0.038	0.602462
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0212	50328	252.31	6.30	6.19	33076.22	210	0.0063	0.2	0.0038	1.670782
Benzo(b)flouranthene	0.0212	205992	252.3	6.39	6.28	40549.53	250	0.0062	NA	0.038	0.162245
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.0212	53703	278.4	7.10	6.98	202262.73	25	0.0001	NA	0.0038	0.032527
Fluoranthene	0.0212	206440	202.26	5.13	5.04	2341.02	420	0.1794	130	NA	0.00138
Fluorene	0.0212	86737	166.22	3.96	3.89	165.69	6	0.0362	1108	NA	3.27E-05
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	0.0212	193395	276.3	6.91	6.79	131566.66	72	0.0005	NA	0.038	0.014401
Pyrene	0.0212	129000	202.26	5.04	4.95	1909.57	310	0.1623	830	NA	0.000196

**BWR-DAM6-T2-0620**

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff., Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc., C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/kg sed)	Pore Water Conc., C <sub>d</sub> (ug/L water)	Fish & Water Ingestion	Fish & Water Ingestion	T.U.
									Syst. Tox. HH Criterion ug/L water	Human Carcinogen HH Criterion ug/L water	
Acenaphthene	0.0178	83329	154.21	3.77	3.71	90.49	5.2	0.0575	670	NA	8.58E-05
Anthracene	0.0178	120127	178.12	4.48	4.40	451.38	21	0.0465	8300	NA	5.61E-06
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.0178	56553	228.29	5.64	5.54	6234.76	100	0.0160	NA	0.038	0.422082
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0178	50328	252.31	6.30	6.19	27771.54	120	0.0043	0.2	0.0038	1.137097
Benzo(b)flouranthene	0.0178	205992	252.3	6.39	6.28	34046.31	130	0.0038	NA	0.038	0.100482
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.0178	53703	278.4	7.10	6.98	169824.37	18	0.0001	NA	0.0038	0.027893
Fluoranthene	0.0178	206440	202.26	5.13	5.04	1965.58	240	0.1221	130	NA	0.000939
Fluorene	0.0178	86737	166.22	3.96	3.89	139.12	6.6	0.0474	1108	NA	4.28E-05
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	0.0178	193395	276.3	6.91	6.79	110466.35	49	0.0004	NA	0.038	0.011673
Pyrene	0.0178	129000	202.26	5.04	4.95	1603.32	200	0.1247	830	NA	0.00015

**BWR-DAM6-T3-0620**

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff., Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc., C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/kg sed)	Pore Water Conc., C <sub>d</sub> (ug/L water)	Fish & Water Ingestion	Fish & Water Ingestion	T.U.
									Syst. Tox. HH Criterion ug/L water	Human Carcinogen HH Criterion ug/L water	
Acenaphthene	0.0234	83329	154.21	3.77	3.71	118.96	5.1	0.0429	670	NA	6.4E-05
Anthracene	0.0234	120127	178.12	4.48	4.40	593.38	19	0.0320	8300	NA	3.86E-06
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.0234	56553	228.29	5.64	5.54	8196.26	110	0.0134	NA	0.038	0.353178
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0234	50328	252.31	6.30	6.19	36508.66	150	0.0041	0.2	0.0038	1.081214
Benzo(b)flouranthene	0.0234	205992	252.3	6.39	6.28	44757.50	190	0.0042	NA	0.038	0.111713
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.0234	53703	278.4	7.10	6.98	223252.26	21	0.0001	NA	0.0038	0.024754
Fluoranthene	0.0234	206440	202.26	5.13	5.04	2583.96	340	0.1316	130	NA	0.001012
Fluorene	0.0234	86737	166.22	3.96	3.89	182.88	6.1	0.0334	1108	NA	3.01E-05
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	0.0234	193395	276.3	6.91	6.79	145219.81	57	0.0004	NA	0.038	0.010329
Pyrene	0.0234	129000	202.26	5.04	4.95	2107.73	220	0.1044	830	NA	0.000126



**Predicted Porewater Concentrations for Select PAHs**

**BWR-DAM7-T1-0320**

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff., Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc., C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/kg sed)	Pore Water Conc., C <sub>d</sub> (ug/L water)	Fish & Water Ingestion	Fish & Water Ingestion	T.U.
									Syst. Tox. HH Criterion ug/L water	Human Carcinogen HH Criterion ug/L water	
Acenaphthene	0.0161	83329	154.21	3.77	3.71	81.85	3.4	0.0415	670	NA	6.2E-05
Anthracene	0.0161	120127	178.12	4.48	4.40	408.27	13	0.0318	8300	NA	3.84E-06
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.0161	56553	228.29	5.64	5.54	5639.31	75	0.0133	NA	0.038	0.349987
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0161	50328	252.31	6.30	6.19	25119.20	94	0.0037	0.2	0.0038	0.984778
Benzo(b)flouranthene	0.0161	205992	252.3	6.39	6.28	30794.69	100	0.0032	NA	0.038	0.085456
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.0161	53703	278.4	7.10	6.98	153605.19	13	0.0001	NA	0.0038	0.022272
Fluoranthene	0.0161	206440	202.26	5.13	5.04	1777.85	150	0.0844	130	NA	0.000649
Fluorene	0.0161	86737	166.22	3.96	3.89	125.83	5.1	0.0405	1108	NA	3.66E-05
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	0.0161	193395	276.3	6.91	6.79	99916.19	40	0.0004	NA	0.038	0.010535
Pyrene	0.0161	129000	202.26	5.04	4.95	1450.19	160	0.1103	830	NA	0.000133

**BWR-DAM7-T2-0320**

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff., Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc., C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/kg sed)	Pore Water Conc., C <sub>d</sub> (ug/L water)	Fish & Water Ingestion	Fish & Water Ingestion	T.U.
									Syst. Tox. HH Criterion ug/L water	Human Carcinogen HH Criterion ug/L water	
Acenaphthene	0.0211	83329	154.21	3.77	3.71	107.27	6	0.0559	670	NA	8.35E-05
Anthracene	0.0211	120127	178.12	4.48	4.40	535.06	26	0.0486	8300	NA	5.85E-06
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.0211	56553	228.29	5.64	5.54	7390.65	120	0.0162	NA	0.038	0.427283
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0211	50328	252.31	6.30	6.19	32920.20	130	0.0039	0.2	0.0038	1.039196
Benzo(b)flouranthene	0.0211	205992	252.3	6.39	6.28	40358.26	120	0.0030	NA	0.038	0.078247
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.0211	53703	278.4	7.10	6.98	201308.66	31	0.0002	NA	0.0038	0.040524
Fluoranthene	0.0211	206440	202.26	5.13	5.04	2329.98	240	0.1030	130	NA	0.000792
Fluorene	0.0211	86737	166.22	3.96	3.89	164.91	15	0.0910	1108	NA	8.21E-05
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	0.0211	193395	276.3	6.91	6.79	130946.07	51	0.0004	NA	0.038	0.010249
Pyrene	0.0211	129000	202.26	5.04	4.95	1900.56	210	0.1105	830	NA	0.000133

**BWR-DAM7-T3-0320**

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff., Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc., C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/kg sed)	Pore Water Conc., C <sub>d</sub> (ug/L water)	Fish & Water Ingestion	Fish & Water Ingestion	T.U.
									Syst. Tox. HH Criterion ug/L water	Human Carcinogen HH Criterion ug/L water	
Acenaphthene	0.00433	83329	154.21	3.77	3.71	22.01	1.6	0.0727	670	NA	0.000108
Anthracene	0.00433	120127	178.12	4.48	4.40	109.80	4.8	0.0437	8300	NA	5.27E-06
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.00433	56553	228.29	5.64	5.54	1516.66	24	0.0158	NA	0.038	0.416428
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.00433	50328	252.31	6.30	6.19	6755.66	27	0.0040	0.2	0.0038	1.051749
Benzo(b)flouranthene	0.00433	205992	252.3	6.39	6.28	8282.05	33	0.0040	NA	0.038	0.104856
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.00433	53703	278.4	7.10	6.98	41311.21	5.1	0.0001	NA	0.0038	0.032488
Fluoranthene	0.00433	206440	202.26	5.13	5.04	478.14	51	0.1067	130	NA	0.00082
Fluorene	0.00433	86737	166.22	3.96	3.89	33.84	2.3	0.0680	1108	NA	6.13E-05
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	0.00433	193395	276.3	6.91	6.79	26871.87	16	0.0006	NA	0.038	0.015669
Pyrene	0.00433	129000	202.26	5.04	4.95	390.02	42	0.1077	830	NA	0.000133

**Predicted Porewater Concentrations for Select PAHs**

**BWR-DAM8-T1-0320**

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff., Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc., C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/kg sed)	Pore Water Conc., C <sub>d</sub> (ug/L water)	Fish & Water Ingestion	Fish & Water Ingestion	T.U.
									Syst. Tox. HH Criterion ug/L water	Human Carcinogen HH Criterion ug/L water	
Acenaphthene	0.0243	83329	154.21	3.77	3.71	123.54	53	0.4290	670	NA	0.00064
Anthracene	0.0243	120127	178.12	4.48	4.40	616.21	51	0.0828	8300	NA	9.97E-06
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.0243	56553	228.29	5.64	5.54	8511.50	210	0.0247	NA	0.038	0.649276
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0243	50328	252.31	6.30	6.19	37912.84	280	0.0074	0.2	0.0038	1.943516
Benzo(b)flouranthene	0.0243	205992	252.3	6.39	6.28	46478.95	250	0.0054	NA	0.038	0.141547
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.0243	53703	278.4	7.10	6.98	231838.88	45	0.0002	NA	0.0038	0.051079
Fluoranthene	0.0243	206440	202.26	5.13	5.04	2683.34	400	0.1491	130	NA	0.001147
Fluorene	0.0243	86737	166.22	3.96	3.89	189.92	44	0.2317	1108	NA	0.000209
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	0.0243	193395	276.3	6.91	6.79	150805.18	130	0.0009	NA	0.038	0.022685
Pyrene	0.0243	129000	202.26	5.04	4.95	2188.80	420	0.1919	830	NA	0.000231

**BWR-DAM8-T2-0320**

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff., Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc., C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/kg sed)	Pore Water Conc., C <sub>d</sub> (ug/L water)	Fish & Water Ingestion	Fish & Water Ingestion	T.U.
									Syst. Tox. HH Criterion ug/L water	Human Carcinogen HH Criterion ug/L water	
Acenaphthene	0.0222	83329	154.21	3.77	3.71	112.86	9.9	0.0877	670	NA	0.000131
Anthracene	0.0222	120127	178.12	4.48	4.40	562.95	27	0.0480	8300	NA	5.78E-06
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.0222	56553	228.29	5.64	5.54	7775.94	120	0.0154	NA	0.038	0.406111
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0222	50328	252.31	6.30	6.19	34636.42	130	0.0038	0.2	0.0038	0.987704
Benzo(b)flouranthene	0.0222	205992	252.3	6.39	6.28	42462.25	130	0.0031	NA	0.038	0.080567
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.0222	53703	278.4	7.10	6.98	211803.42	19	0.0001	NA	0.0038	0.023607
Fluoranthene	0.0222	206440	202.26	5.13	5.04	2451.45	240	0.0979	130	NA	0.000753
Fluorene	0.0222	86737	166.22	3.96	3.89	173.51	20	0.1153	1108	NA	0.000104
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	0.0222	193395	276.3	6.91	6.79	137772.64	48	0.0003	NA	0.038	0.009168
Pyrene	0.0222	129000	202.26	5.04	4.95	1999.65	220	0.1100	830	NA	0.000133

**Predicted Porewater Concentrations for Select PAHs**

**BWR-DAM9-T1-0620**

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff., Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc., C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/kg sed)	Pore Water Conc., C <sub>d</sub> (ug/L water)	Fish & Water Ingestion	Fish & Water Ingestion	T.U.
									Syst. Tox. HH Criterion ug/L water	Human Carcinogen HH Criterion ug/L water	
Acenaphthene	0.0285	83329	154.21	3.77	3.71	144.89	5.9	0.0407	670	NA	6.08E-05
Anthracene	0.0285	120127	178.12	4.48	4.40	722.71	25	0.0346	8300	NA	4.17E-06
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.0285	56553	228.29	5.64	5.54	9982.63	160	0.0160	NA	0.038	0.421785
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0285	50328	252.31	6.30	6.19	44465.67	210	0.0047	0.2	0.0038	1.242827
Benzo(b)flouranthene	0.0285	205992	252.3	6.39	6.28	54512.34	290	0.0053	NA	0.038	0.139997
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.0285	53703	278.4	7.10	6.98	271909.80	26	0.0001	NA	0.0038	0.025163
Fluoranthene	0.0285	206440	202.26	5.13	5.04	3147.13	330	0.1049	130	NA	0.000807
Fluorene	0.0285	86737	166.22	3.96	3.89	222.74	7	0.0314	1108	NA	2.84E-05
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	0.0285	193395	276.3	6.91	6.79	176870.28	73	0.0004	NA	0.038	0.010861
Pyrene	0.0285	129000	202.26	5.04	4.95	2567.11	270	0.1052	830	NA	0.000127

**BWR-DAM9-T2-0620**

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff., Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc., C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/kg sed)	Pore Water Conc., C <sub>d</sub> (ug/L water)	Fish & Water Ingestion	Fish & Water Ingestion	T.U.
									Syst. Tox. HH Criterion ug/L water	Human Carcinogen HH Criterion ug/L water	
Acenaphthene	0.0346	83329	154.21	3.77	3.71	175.90	8.2	0.0466	670	NA	6.96E-05
Anthracene	0.0346	120127	178.12	4.48	4.40	877.40	23	0.0262	8300	NA	3.16E-06
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.0346	56553	228.29	5.64	5.54	12119.26	120	0.0099	NA	0.038	0.260568
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0346	50328	252.31	6.30	6.19	53982.89	170	0.0031	0.2	0.0038	0.828723
Benzo(b)flouranthene	0.0346	205992	252.3	6.39	6.28	66179.90	200	0.0030	NA	0.038	0.079528
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.0346	53703	278.4	7.10	6.98	330108.04	27	0.0001	NA	0.0038	0.021524
Fluoranthene	0.0346	206440	202.26	5.13	5.04	3820.73	310	0.0811	130	NA	0.000624
Fluorene	0.0346	86737	166.22	3.96	3.89	270.42	9.8	0.0362	1108	NA	3.27E-05
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	0.0346	193395	276.3	6.91	6.79	214726.72	81	0.0004	NA	0.038	0.009927
Pyrene	0.0346	129000	202.26	5.04	4.95	3116.56	220	0.0706	830	NA	8.5E-05

**Predicted Porewater Concentrations for Select PAHs**

**BWR-DAM10-T1-0620**

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff., Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc., C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/kg sed)	Pore Water Conc., C <sub>d</sub> (ug/L water)	Fish & Water Ingestion	Fish & Water Ingestion	T.U.
									Syst. Tox. HH Criterion ug/L water	Human Carcinogen HH Criterion ug/L water	
Acenaphthene	0.0242	83329	154.21	3.77	3.71	123.03	9.7	0.0788	670	NA	0.000118
Anthracene	0.0242	120127	178.12	4.48	4.40	613.67	37	0.0603	8300	NA	7.26E-06
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.0242	56553	228.29	5.64	5.54	8476.48	200	0.0236	NA	0.038	0.620913
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0242	50328	252.31	6.30	6.19	37756.82	260	0.0069	0.2	0.0038	1.812151
Benzo(b)flouranthene	0.0242	205992	252.3	6.39	6.28	46287.67	350	0.0076	NA	0.038	0.198984
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.0242	53703	278.4	7.10	6.98	230884.81	34	0.0001	NA	0.0038	0.038753
Fluoranthene	0.0242	206440	202.26	5.13	5.04	2672.30	550	0.2058	130	NA	0.001583
Fluorene	0.0242	86737	166.22	3.96	3.89	189.14	14	0.0740	1108	NA	6.68E-05
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	0.0242	193395	276.3	6.91	6.79	150184.59	100	0.0007	NA	0.038	0.017522
Pyrene	0.0242	129000	202.26	5.04	4.95	2179.79	540	0.2477	830	NA	0.000298

**BWR-DAM10-T2-0620**

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff., Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc., C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/kg sed)	Pore Water Conc., C <sub>d</sub> (ug/L water)	Fish & Water Ingestion	Fish & Water Ingestion	T.U.
									Syst. Tox. HH Criterion ug/L water	Human Carcinogen HH Criterion ug/L water	
Acenaphthene	0.00392	83329	154.21	3.77	3.71	19.93	46	2.3082	670	NA	0.003445
Anthracene	0.00392	120127	178.12	4.48	4.40	99.40	120	1.2072	8300	NA	0.000145
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.00392	56553	228.29	5.64	5.54	1373.05	480	0.3496	NA	0.038	9.199656
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.00392	50328	252.31	6.30	6.19	6115.98	600	0.0981	0.2	0.0038	25.81675
Benzo(b)flouranthene	0.00392	205992	252.3	6.39	6.28	7497.84	560	0.0747	NA	0.038	1.965479
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.00392	53703	278.4	7.10	6.98	37399.52	130	0.0035	NA	0.0038	0.914732
Fluoranthene	0.00392	206440	202.26	5.13	5.04	432.87	790	1.8250	130	NA	0.014039
Fluorene	0.00392	86737	166.22	3.96	3.89	30.64	56	1.8279	1108	NA	0.00165
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	0.00392	193395	276.3	6.91	6.79	24327.42	350	0.0144	NA	0.038	0.378607
Pyrene	0.00392	129000	202.26	5.04	4.95	353.09	760	2.1524	830	NA	0.002593

**Predicted Porewater Concentrations for Select PAHs**

**BWR-DAM11-T1-0320**

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff., Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc., C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/kg sed)	Pore Water Conc., C <sub>d</sub> (ug/L water)	Fish & Water Ingestion	Fish & Water Ingestion	T.U.
									Syst. Tox. HH Criterion ug/L water	Human Carcinogen HH Criterion ug/L water	
Acenaphthene	0.0196	83329	154.21	3.77	3.71	99.64	2.5	0.0251	670	NA	3.74E-05
Anthracene	0.0196	120127	178.12	4.48	4.40	497.02	6.1	0.0123	8300	NA	1.48E-06
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.0196	56553	228.29	5.64	5.54	6865.25	51	0.0074	NA	0.038	0.195493
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0196	50328	252.31	6.30	6.19	30579.90	75	0.0025	0.2	0.0038	0.645419
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.0196	205992	252.3	6.39	6.28	37489.19	110	0.0029	NA	0.038	0.077215
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.0196	53703	278.4	7.10	6.98	186997.62	13	0.0001	NA	0.0038	0.018295
Fluoranthene	0.0196	206440	202.26	5.13	5.04	2164.34	140	0.0647	130	NA	0.000498
Fluorene	0.0196	86737	166.22	3.96	3.89	153.18	4.7	0.0307	1108	NA	2.77E-05
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	0.0196	193395	276.3	6.91	6.79	121637.10	41	0.0003	NA	0.038	0.00887
Pyrene	0.0196	129000	202.26	5.04	4.95	1765.45	110	0.0623	830	NA	7.51E-05

**BWR-DAM11-T2-0320**

Compound	TOC	CAS #	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	log Koc (L/Kg oc)	Part. Coeff., Kd (L water/Kg sed)	Sed. Conc., C <sub>s</sub> (ug chem/kg sed)	Pore Water Conc., C <sub>d</sub> (ug/L water)	Fish & Water Ingestion	Fish & Water Ingestion	T.U.
									Syst. Tox. HH Criterion ug/L water	Human Carcinogen HH Criterion ug/L water	
Acenaphthene	0.0187	83329	154.21	3.77	3.71	95.07	0.52	0.0055	670	NA	8.16E-06
Anthracene	0.0187	120127	178.12	4.48	4.40	474.20	0.41	0.0009	8300	NA	1.04E-07
Benzo(a)anthracene	0.0187	56553	228.29	5.64	5.54	6550.00	3.2	0.0005	NA	0.038	0.012857
Benzo(a)pyrene	0.0187	50328	252.31	6.30	6.19	29175.72	4.1	0.0001	0.2	0.0038	0.036981
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	0.0187	205992	252.3	6.39	6.28	35767.75	5.4	0.0002	NA	0.038	0.003973
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	0.0187	53703	278.4	7.10	6.98	178410.99	0.86	0.0000	NA	0.0038	0.001269
Fluoranthene	0.0187	206440	202.26	5.13	5.04	2064.96	5.9	0.0029	130	NA	2.2E-05
Fluorene	0.0187	86737	166.22	3.96	3.89	146.15	0.67	0.0046	1108	NA	4.14E-06
Indeno[1,2,3-cd]pyrene	0.0187	193395	276.3	6.91	6.79	116051.73	1.8	0.0000	NA	0.038	0.000408
Pyrene	0.0187	129000	202.26	5.04	4.95	1684.39	5.1	0.0030	830	NA	3.65E-06

## Molecular Weight, Octanol Water Partition Coefficient, and Aqueous Solubility

Based on compilation and analysis in:

Greene, R. 2006. Excel Spreadsheet titled, "Solubility of PAHs". State of Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, Division of Water Resources, Watershed Assessment Branch, Dover, DE.

The values presented in the table below are used to estimate acute and chronic toxicity values for individual PAH compounds or alkyl groups and to check whether predicted pore water concentrations exceed their associated aqueous solubility. If solubility is exceeded, then the solubility is substituted for the exposure concentration in calculating toxicity units.

Compound	CAS	MW (g/mol)	log Kow	Solub (L, 25° C) (ug/L)	Solub (L, 25° C) (mol/L)
Naphthalene	91203	128.17	3.28	105,292	8.22E-04
C1-Naphthalenes		142.2	3.92	31,622	2.22E-04
C2-Naphthalenes		156.23	4.15	16,973	1.09E-04
C3-Naphthalenes		170.25	4.59	6,554	3.85E-05
C4-Naphthalenes		184.28	4.93	2,666	1.45E-05
Benzothiophene	95158	134.11	3.03	84,479	6.30E-04
C1-Benzothiophenes		148.23	3.52	37,602	2.54E-04
C2-Benzothiophenes		162.25	4.07	9,559	5.89E-05
C3-Benzothiophenes		176.28	4.58	3,529	2.00E-05
Biphenyl	92524	154.2	4.01	14,273	9.26E-05
Acenaphthylene	208968	152.2	3.47	64,896	4.26E-04
Acenaphthene	83329	154.21	3.77	22,178	1.44E-04
Dibenzofuran	132649	168.19	3.79	15,933	9.47E-05
Fluorene	86737	166.22	3.96	12,842	7.73E-05
C1-Fluorenes		180.25	4.52	4,966	2.76E-05
C2-Fluorenes		194.27	4.82	2,221	1.14E-05
C3-Fluorenes		208.3	5.29	901	4.33E-06
Carbazole	86748	167.21	3.20	86,864	5.19E-04
Anthracene	120127	178.12	4.48	2,436	1.37E-05
Phenanthrene	85018	178.23	4.52	4,368	2.45E-05
C1-Phenanthrene/Anthracenes		192.26	4.95	1,970	1.02E-05
C2-Phenanthrene/Anthracenes		206.29	5.44	790	3.83E-06
C3-Phenanthrene/Anthracenes		220.31	5.68	575	2.61E-06
C4-Phenanthrene/Anthracenes		234.3	6.16	283	1.21E-06
Dibenzothiophene	132650	184.3	4.48	1,650	8.95E-06
C1-Dibenzothiophenes		198.28	4.99	645	3.25E-06
C2-Dibenzothiophenes		212.31	5.45	257	1.21E-06
C3-Dibenzothiophenes		226.3	5.94	101	4.46E-07
Fluoranthene	206440	202.26	5.13	1,235	6.11E-06
Pyrene	129000	202.26	5.04	1,046	5.17E-06
C1-Fluoranthenes/Pyrenes		216.28	5.52	716	3.31E-06
C2-Fluoranthenes/Pyrenes		230.3	5.93	257	1.12E-06
C3-Fluoranthenes/Pyrenes		244.3	6.36	139	5.70E-07
Benzo(a)anthracene	56553	228.29	5.64	215	9.42E-07
Chrysene	218019	228.29	5.68	145	6.34E-07
C1-Chrysenes		242.32	6.18	179	7.37E-07
C2-Chrysenes		256.34	6.40	210	8.17E-07
C3-Chrysenes		270.36	6.81	254	9.40E-07
C4-Chrysenes		284.38	7.17	306	1.08E-06
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205992	252.3	6.39	228	9.03E-07
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207089	252.3	6.32	141	5.57E-07
Benzo(e)pyrene	192972	252.3	6.33	91	3.59E-07
Benzo(a)pyrene	50328	252.31	6.30	121	4.78E-07
Perylene	191242	252.31	6.33	44	1.74E-07
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193395	276.3	6.91	247	8.95E-07
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	53703	278.4	7.10	59	2.10E-07
Benzo(ghi)perylene	191242	276.3	6.79	193	6.99E-07

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Equation came from EPA/600/R-02/016, March (equation 2-2)

Parameters came from EPA's EpiSuite ECOSAR Module

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## Assessment of Organochlorine Pesticide Data for Sediments in Brandywine River

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Date: October 22, 2020

### Methods:

The approach to assess potential toxicity to benthic organisms from organochlorine pesticides in sediments is to perform Equilibrium partitioning (EqP) calculations. EqP involves predicting the concentration of the contaminant in the porewater by dividing the reported bulk sediment concentration of the contaminant by a sediment-water partition coefficient. To assess potential toxicity to benthic organisms, the resulting estimated porewater concentration is compared to Delaware's acute and chronic aquatic life criteria. Results of the comparisons are expressed as the ratio of the predicted exposure concentration in the sediment pore water to the applicable acute and chronic aquatic life criteria. The ratio using the acute criterion is referred to as acute toxic units or T.U.<sub>a</sub>. The ratio using the chronic criterion is referred to as chronic toxic units or T.U.<sub>c</sub>. Toxic unit values greater than 1 indicate that the predicted exposure concentration exceeds the associated criterion and that there's an increased likelihood of impact to benthic aquatic life.

Predicted porewater concentrations were also compared to Delaware human health water quality criteria for fish and water ingestion, since the Brandywine River is used as a drinking water source for the City of Wilmington.

The final step in the assessment involved evaluating the potential for the pesticides detected in the sediments to bioaccumulate in the aquatic food web and contribute to fish contamination in the Brandywine River. The approach involved comparing organic carbon normalized concentrations in the sediments to a bioaccumulation-based sediment quality benchmark (BBSQB) back calculated from an acceptable fish tissue concentration and a biota to sediment accumulation factor (BSAF). Full details of the approach are presented on the tab 'HH Tox Calcs'. Again, the results are expressed as a ratio of the organic carbon normalized sediment concentration to the benchmark with ratios greater than 1 indicating an increased likelihood of bioaccumulation in fish along with an increased risk to consumers of those fish.

### Findings:

1. Two pesticides were detected in the Brandywine River Sediment samples at concentrations that exceeded their associated laboratory method detection limit, including 4,4-DDE at Dam 8 Transect 1 (3.8 ppb) and 4,4-DDT at Dam 2 Transect 1 (4.1 ppb). Over 90% (20 out of 22 stations) of the results were 'non-detected' for all pesticides tested. And of those two stations with detections, only one pesticide had a reportable concentration.

2. After completing EqP calculations, acute toxicity is not predicted at either of the dam transect locations. Chronic toxicity is, however, predicted at both transect locations based upon the ratio of expected porewater concentrations to freshwater chronic aquatic life criteria. Chronic toxic units were calculated to be 3.8 for DDE at Dam 8 Transect 1 and 4.1 for DDT at Dam 2 Transect 1. It is important to recognize that the chronic aquatic life criterion of 0.001 ug/L used for DDT, DDD, and DDE is based on a methodology (the so-called Tissue Residue Value approach) that EPA no longer supports. EPA has not updated these criteria based upon current scientific procedures and so these criteria remain on the books 40 years after they were published in 1980. Although these criteria were used for this assessment, there is good reason to believe that they significantly overstate the risk of chronic toxicity to aquatic life by up to 100 times. This metric was derived by dividing the acute toxicity criterion for DDT, DDD and DDE (1.1 ug/L) by a conservative yet reasonable acute to chronic ratio of 10. This provides an alternative estimate of the chronic toxicity of DDT, DDD and DDE of 0.11 ug/L, which is 110 times greater than the outdated chronic criterion of 0.001 ug/L. Using the alternative chronic criteria, chronic toxic units fall to 0.04 at Dam 2 Transect 1 and 0.06 at Dam 8 Transect 1 (both less than 1).

3. Based on fate and transport considerations, the concentration of DDT and DDE dissolved in the water column during dam removal/modification/failure is expected to be no greater than the dissolved concentrations in the porewater prior to any activity. Since there appears to be a slight to no potential for chronic toxicity to aquatic life from DDT or DDE in porewater (based upon which criteria are used), there is slight to no potential for toxicity due to these compounds during dam removal/modification/failure at those locations.

4. Pesticide compounds in porewater were estimated to be above DNREC Water Quality Standards for protection of human health from the consumption of fish and water. Again, a toxic unit approach was used to determine the magnitude of any exceedance of criteria. A toxic unit greater than one indicates that toxic impacts are possible. Toxic units greater than 1 were calculated for DDT at Dam 2 Transect 1 (T.U.=20.3) and for DDE at Dam 8 Transect 1 (T.U.=30.5). Note that the human health criterion for DDT and its metabolites is that same for just fish ingestion as it is for ingestion of both fish and water.

5. More detailed assessment of potential bioaccumulation and associated health risk from consumption of fish containing DDT and DDE as described above (see HH Tox Calcs) indicates that the risk is very low. Organochlorine pesticide results from both samples were less than the calculated BBSQB.

6. The concentration of individual organochlorine pesticides in sediment was compared to the DNREC-RS Soil Screening Value for protection of human health to evaluate whether concentrations of individual compounds in sediment might pose a risk to human health if sediment were dredged/removed, dewatered, and deposited in an upland setting. There were no exceedances of soil screening levels.

### Conclusions:

In summary, organochlorine pesticides were not frequently detected Brandywine River Sediments. Concentrations of detected pesticides at Dam 2 Transect 1 and Dam 8 Transect 1 are not high enough to cause acute toxicity to aquatic life. However, depending on what criteria are used, there may be some chronic toxicity to benthic aquatic life at the two transect locations. Keep in mind that multiple composite transect samples were collected at each dam. These results don't consider the mixing of sediment from different transects as a result of dam removal/modification/failure.

Concerning the apparent potential for human health impacts from fish and water ingestion, this assessment conservatively assumes that predicted concentrations in sediment porewater are in equilibrium with surface water, and that concentrations in surface water and porewater are equal. Review of 2015 surface water data for chlorinated pesticides indicates that this is assumption is unlikely. Upon review of surface water data from samples collected in the Brandywine River in 2015, it appears that measured surface water concentrations of DDT and DDE were approximately two orders of magnitude less than porewater concentrations predicted in this assessment. This indicates that diffusion from the sediments into the water column is most likely occurring, and therefore dilution from overlying surface water is also occurring. There is not currently an MCL for DDT or DDE for comparison to drinking water standards.

Understanding that direct measurements are the best way to verify predictions, comparison of organochlorine pesticide data from the most recent DNREC fish contaminant monitoring program was performed. The most recent data, collected in 2015 for fish in the non-tidal Brandywine River, indicates that organochlorine pesticides (specifically DDT and DDE) do not exceed regulatory thresholds for fish consumption. Specifically, four composite fish tissue samples were analyzed in 2015 for pesticides, along with other bioaccumulative compounds. Samples locations ranged from between Dam 2 and the state line at Smith Bridge. White sucker and smallmouth bass composite sample results indicated that Total DDT+DDD+DDE (DDx) in fish tissue ranged from 9.7 ppb to 46.0 ppb. The DNREC Screening Value for DDT and metabolites in fish tissue is 159 ppb. Therefore, although potential impacts to human health are predicted based upon the conservative mathematical approach used, direct measurement of pesticides in fish tissue as compared to health based criteria demonstrate that they are not accumulating in Brandywine River fish at concentrations that would cause impact to either themselves, or humans.

Further, recall that the samples were collected as both horizontal and vertical composites, and that no other pesticides were detected in other transect samples. As stated above, these assessment results don't consider the mixing of sediment from different transects as a result of dam removal/modification/failure.

**Supporting Calculations, Charts, and References** Calculations which support the above findings appear within this spreadsheet. References cited appear on the last tab of this spreadsheet.











**Organic Carbon Normalized Bioaccumulation-Based Sediment Quality Criterion (BBSQC) for the Protection of Human Health from Organochlorine Pesticides**  
 Equations used to calculate the BBSQC were adapted from Greene (1997)

The approach involves calculating an organic carbon normalized contaminant concentration in the sediments ( $i$  SQC) based upon a biota to sediment accumulation factor (BSAF) and an acceptable concentration in edible fish flesh. For purposes of this analysis, an acceptable concentration of contaminant in fish is defined as a concentration that keeps human health risk low (lifetime cancer risk < 10<sup>-5</sup> and non-cancer hazard index < 1) even if someone were to consume an average of 17.5 grams of fish per day from the waterway. This is equivalent to 4.3 ounces per week.

BB SQBs for each of the organochlorine pesticides detected in the sediments of the Brandywine River are calculated below and then compared to the field data.

Variable	Abbreviation	Value	Units	Comment
Risk Level	RL	0.00001	unitless	Consistent with DE HSCA & DE fish advisory program
Hazard Index	HI	1	unitless	Consistent with DE HSCA & DE fish advisory program
Human Body Weight	BW	70	kg	EPA guidance
Lifetime Duration	LT	75	yr	EPA guidance; used only in CA risk assessment
Exposure Duration	ED	30	yr	EPA guidance; used only in CA risk assessment
Fish Consumption Rate	CR	0.0175	kg/day	KCA (1994) & EPA (2002)
GI Adsorption Factor	AF	1	unitless	
Reduction for Trimming/Cooking	RF	0	%	
Cancer Potency	q <sub>1</sub>	0.34	(mg/kg-d) <sup>-1</sup>	EPA IRIS
Reference Dose	RfD	no data	(mg/kg-d)	EPA IRIS
Lipid Fraction of Fish Fillet	l <sub>f</sub>	0.0255	kg lipid/kg fillet	Greene (2016a,b); median for White Sucker and Smallmouth Bass among 4 sites - calculation below
Biota to Sediment Accumulation Factor	BSAF	7.0165	kg lipid/kg o.c.	Greene (2016a,b); median for White Sucker and Smallmouth Bass among 4 sites - calculation below
<b>BBSQC using cancer endpoint</b>	BBSQC <sub>CA</sub>	1.64	mg DDE/kg o.c.	Same as ug DDE/g o.c.
<b>BBSQC using non-cancer endpoint</b>	BBSQC <sub>non-CA</sub>		mg DDE/kg o.c.	Same as ug DDE/g o.c.

Next we compare the organic carbon normalized DDE concentrations from Brandywine River sediments to the above benchmarks. The comparison is expressed as the ratio between the observed concentration to the SQC. Therefore, ratios greater than 1 indicate exceedance of the benchmark and an increased likelihood of a bioaccumulation problem.

**Comparison of BBSQC to Measured Total 4,4-DDE Concentration**

	BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T1-0320	BWR-DAM4-T2-0320	BWR-DAM4-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T4-0320	BWR-DAM4-T5-0320	BWR-DAM7-T1-0320	BWR-DAM7-T2-0320	BWR-DAM7-T3-0320	BWR-DAM8-T1-0320	BWR-DAM8-T2-0320	BWR-DAM11-T1-0320	BWR-DAM11-T2-0320	BWR-DUP1-0320	BWR-FIELDBLANK-0320 SOLID	BWR-DAM6-T1-0620	BWR-DAM6-T2-0620	BWR-DAM6-T3-0620	BWR-DAM9-T1-0620	BWR-DAM9-T2-0620	BWR-DAM10-T1-0620	BWR-DAM10-T2-0620	BWR-DUP2-0620
Measured 4,4,-DDE in Sed (ug chem/kg sed)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.8	0	0	0	0	0.000684	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Fraction organic carbon (kg ockg/kg sed)	0.0128	0.0151	0.0122	0.0163	0.0259	0.0198	0.0118	0.0121	0.0161	0.0211	0.0043	0.0243	0.0222	0.0196	0.0187	0.019	0.000684	0.0212	0.0178	0.0234	0.0285	0.0346	0.0242	0.00392	0.0209
OC Normalized Conc in Sed (ug chem/kg oc)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	156.38	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
OC Normalized Conc in Sed (mg chem/kg oc)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ratio of measured to BBSQC	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ratio of measured to BBSQC <sub>CA</sub>	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na

Variable	Abbreviation	Value	Units	Comment
Risk Level	RL	0.00001	unitless	Consistent with DE HSCA & DE fish advisory program
Hazard Index	HI	1	unitless	Consistent with DE HSCA & DE fish advisory program
Human Body Weight	BW	70	kg	EPA guidance
Lifetime Duration	LT	75	yr	EPA guidance; used only in CA risk assessment
Exposure Duration	ED	30	yr	EPA guidance; used only in CA risk assessment
Fish Consumption Rate	CR	0.0175	kg/day	KCA (1994) & EPA (2002)
GI Adsorption Factor	AF	1	unitless	
Reduction for Trimming/Cooking	RF	0	%	
Cancer Potency	q <sub>1</sub>	0.34	(mg/kg-d) <sup>-1</sup>	EPA IRIS
Reference Dose	RfD	5.00E-04	(mg/kg-d)	EPA IRIS
Lipid Fraction of Fish Fillet	l <sub>f</sub>	0.0255	kg lipid/kg fillet	Greene (2015); median for White Sucker and Smallmouth Bass among 4 sites - calculation below
Biota to Sediment Accumulation Factor	BSAF	1.5816	kg lipid/kg o.c.	Greene (2015); median for White Sucker and Smallmouth Bass among 4 sites - calculation below
<b>BBSQB using cancer endpoint</b>	HH SQB <sub>CA</sub>	7.29	mg DDT/kg o.c.	Same as ug DDT/g o.c.
<b>BBSQB using non-cancer endpoint</b>	HH SQB <sub>non-CA</sub>	49.59	mg DDT/kg o.c.	Same as ug DDT/g o.c.

Next we compare the organic carbon normalized DDT concentrations from Brandywine River Sediments to the above benchmarks. The comparison is expressed as the ratio between the observed concentration to the SQC. Therefore, ratios greater than 1 indicate exceedance of the benchmark and an increased likelihood of a bioaccumulation problem.

**Comparison of BBSQC to Measured Total 4,4-DDT Concentration**

	BWR-DAM2-T1-0320	BWR-DAM2-T2-0320	BWR-DAM2-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T1-0320	BWR-DAM4-T2-0320	BWR-DAM4-T3-0320	BWR-DAM4-T4-0320	BWR-DAM4-T5-0320	BWR-DAM7-T1-0320	BWR-DAM7-T2-0320	BWR-DAM7-T3-0320	BWR-DAM8-T1-0320	BWR-DAM8-T2-0320	BWR-DAM11-T1-0320	BWR-DAM11-T2-0320	BWR-DUP1-0320	BWR-FIELDBLANK-0320 SOLID	BWR-DAM6-T1-0620	BWR-DAM6-T2-0620	BWR-DAM6-T3-0620	BWR-DAM9-T1-0620	BWR-DAM9-T2-0620	BWR-DAM10-T1-0620	BWR-DAM10-T2-0620	BWR-DUP2-0620
Measured 4,4,-DDT in Sed (ug chem/kg sed)	0.0128	0.0151	0.0122	0.0163	0.0259	0.0198	0.0118	0.0121	0.0161	0.0211	0.0043	0.0243	0.0222	0.0196	0.0187	0.019	0.000684	0.0212	0.0178	0.0234	0.0285	0.0346	0.0242	0.00392	0.0209
Fraction organic carbon (kg ockg/kg sed)	0.0128	0.0151	0.0122	0.0163	0.0259	0.0198	0.0118	0.0121	0.0161	0.0211	0.0043	0.0243	0.0222	0.0196	0.0187	0.019	0.000684	0.0212	0.0178	0.0234	0.0285	0.0346	0.0242	0.00392	0.0209
OC Normalized Conc in Sed (ug chem/kg oc)	320.31	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
OC Normalized Conc in Sed (mg chem/kg oc)	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ratio of measured to BBSQC <sub>CA</sub>	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Ratio of measured to BBSQC <sub>non-CA</sub>	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Sample Name	% Lipid	kg lipid/kg fillet	DDE BSAF (kg lipid/kg o.c.)	DDT BSAF (kg lipid/kg o.c.)	Sample Name	DDT Tissue Conc. (ng/g)	DDE Tissue Conc. (ng/g)	DDT Sediment Conc. (ng/g)	DDE Sediment Conc. (ng/g)	%TOC	%Lipid	Lipid Normalized DDE Tissue Conc. (ng/g)	OC Normalized DDE Sediment Conc. (ng/g)	Lipid Normalized DDT Tissue Conc. (ng/g)	OC Normalized DDT Sediment Conc. (ng/g)	DDE BSAF (kg/kg)	DDT BSAF (kg/kg)
BRSmthBr-FISH-1015	3.09	0.0309	11.48	13.83	BRSmthBr-1015	2.97	8.4	0.317	1.08	4.56	3.09	271.84	23.68	96.12	6.95	11.48	13.83
BRRocklandRd-FISH-1015	4.25	0.0425	1.34	0.70	BRRocklandRd-1015	4.27	11.5	0.425	0.6	0.297	4.25	270.59	202.02	100.47	143.10	1.34	0.70
BRRocklandRd-SMB-1015	1.36	0.0136	2.56	0.58	BRRocklandRd-1015 (SMB)	1.12	7.02	0.425	0.6	0.297	1.36	616.18	202.02	82.35	143.10	2.56	0.58
BR95CityDam-FISH-1015	2.01	0.0201	16.18	2.46	BR95CityDam1015	5.03	32.8	0.725	0.719	0.713	2.01	1631.84	100.84	250.25	101.68	16.18	2.46
<b>Summary Statistics - Non-Tidal Brandywine</b>																	
	Lipid Content (ug/kg)		DDE BSAF		1/2 Method Detection Limit												
Mean	0.0268		7.8687	4.3912													
Standard Error	0.0063		3.5708	3.1743													
Median	0.0255		7.0165	1.5816													
Mode	#N/A		#N/A	#N/A													
Standard Deviation	0.0127		7.1416	6.3486													
Sample Variance	0.0002		61.0019	40.3047													
Kurtosis	-1.4413		-3.8299	3.6041													
Skewness	0.4493		0.3369	1.8940													
Range	14.8428		13.2507														
Minimum	0.0136		1.3394	0.5755													
Maximum	0.0425		16.1822	13.8262													
Sum	0.1071		31.5546	17.5649													
Count	4		4	4													

BSAFs were calculated from 2015 WATAR Dataset for non-tidal Brandywine sampling stations.  
 BSAF = Lipid Normalized Fish Tissue Concentration / Organic Carbon Normalized Sediment Concentration.

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## Assessment of PFAS in Brandywine River Sediment Samples

Prepared by: John Cargill, Delaware DNREC

October 22, 2020

### Methods:

Because the science is still advancing with regards to toxic effects of PFAS compounds to both human and ecological health, it is difficult to put detected concentrations into context. In fact, there are currently only a few states in the country that have any specific criteria related to PFAS compounds, and analytical methods and compound lists are continuously developing. In most cases, the focus has been on human health impacts from drinking water containing PFAS, and in some cases from consuming PFAS impacted fish (fish consumption advisory levels). EPA has established a Drinking Water Health Advisory for two PFAS compounds, PFOA and PFOS, of 70 parts per trillion (ppt).

Peer reviewed studies indicate that exposure to PFOA and PFOS over certain levels may result in adverse health effects, including developmental effects to fetuses during pregnancy or to breastfed infants (e.g., low birth weight, accelerated puberty, skeletal variations), cancer (e.g., testicular, kidney), liver effects (e.g., tissue damage), immune effects (e.g., antibody production and immunity), thyroid effects and other effects (e.g., cholesterol changes) (USEPA, 2020).

PFAS analysis was conducted during this assessment because the opportunity to collect information in the Brandywine River was there, and the costs were not excessive. Because PFAS is such an important emerging contaminant throughout the country, and because such little data exists, any information related to its magnitude and distribution in the environment is valuable. Only the Transect 1 composite sample at each dam location was analyzed for PFAS.

### Results:

Aside from the USEPA Health Advisory Level for drinking water, the only other criteria that DNREC has established/adopted to date is for PFOA and PFOS in soil. DNREC-RS soil screening values are generally adopted from USEPA soil screening values (DNREC 2013), and currently include a screening value of 16 mg/kg (ppm) PFOA and 6 mg/kg (ppm) PFOS. Comparison of sediment data to these criteria are applicable if sediment is excavated, dewatered and moved to an upland location. Further, an exceedance of DNREC-RS screening criteria simply mean that the soil containing the contaminant should undergo further use specific risk assessment. The concentrations of PFOA and PFOS detected in the Brandywine Dam sediments are several orders of magnitude less than the DNREC-RS human health soil Screening Levels.

In lieu of any additional human health or ecological criteria to compare results, the data were organized and plotted based upon carbon chain length, and functional group (carboxylic acids, sulfonic acids, sulfonamides, etc.), in order to determine if there were any trends that could be identified, and to further help understand the distribution of PFAS compounds in the environment.

### Conclusions:

Human health impacts are not expected from PFOA or PFOS if the sediments were removed and transported to an upland location. Information regarding other PFAS compounds in soil is not yet available. In addition, the potential for ecological impacts from detected concentrations cannot be made at this time.

To understand whether PFAS compounds present in sediment samples are high enough to cause an impact to drinking water, data from the City of Wilmington Water Quality Report from 2019 was reviewed ([http://www.ccrwilmingtonde.com/2019\\_City\\_of\\_Wilmington\\_Water\\_Quality\\_Report.pdf](http://www.ccrwilmingtonde.com/2019_City_of_Wilmington_Water_Quality_Report.pdf)). According to Table 3 of the report, PFBS, PFHpA, PFHxA, PFNA, PFOS and PFOA were detected in drinking water at concentrations ranging from 2.3 parts per trillion (ppt)(PFBS) to 8.15 ppt (PFOA). PFOS was detected in the water sample at a concentration of 3.35 ppt. Both PFOA and PFOS concentrations are below the USEPA Health Advisory Level of 70 ppt (individual or combined).

TestAmerica Laboratories, Inc.

Eurofins TestAmerica, Edison

SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS: 460-205020-1

Job Description: WATAR (DE-1525) BRANDYWINE DAM SEDIMENTS

For:

State of Delaware

391 Lukens Drive

New Castle, Delaware 19720-2774

Client ID	DNREC SIRS		BWR-DAM2-T1-0320			BWR-DAM4-T1-0320			BWR-DAM7-T1-0320			BWR-DAM8-T1-0320			BWR-DAM11-T1-0320			BWR-DUP1-0320							
Lab Sample ID	Screening Levels		460-205020-1			460-205020-4			460-205020-11			460-205020-14			460-205020-16			460-205020-18							
Sampling Date	Nov 2019		03/06/2020 10:30:00			03/09/2020 13:55:00			03/10/2020 13:15:00			03/11/2020 12:15:00			03/12/2020 12:10:00			03/12/2020 00:00:00							
Matrix	Soils		Soil			Soil			Soil			Soil			Soil			Soil							
Dilution Factor	1		1			1			1			1			1			1							
Unit	ug/kg		ug/kg			ug/kg			ug/kg			ug/kg			ug/kg			ug/kg							
CAS#	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL				
<b>SOIL BY 537 (MODIFIED)</b>																									
1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorodecanesulfonic acid (8:2)	9108-34-4	NA	0.046	U	Z	0.046	0.064	U	Z	0.064	0.047	U	Z	0.047	0.055	U	Z	0.055	0.052	U	Z	0.040	U	0.040	
1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (6:2)	27619-97-2	NA	0.056	J	Z	0.035	0.048	U	Z	0.048	0.036	U	Z	0.036	0.042	U	Z	0.039	0.030	U	Z	0.030	U	0.030	
N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEFOSAA)	2991-50-6	NA	0.17	J	Z	0.048	0.083	J	Z	0.066	0.049	J	Z	0.049	0.63	J	Z	0.057	0.085	J	Z	0.054	U	0.041	
N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	2355-31-9	NA	0.055	J	Z	0.054	0.18	J	Z	0.075	0.056	U	Z	0.056	0.11	J	Z	0.064	0.14	J	Z	0.061	0.089	J	0.047
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	375-73-5	NA	0.051	J	Z	0.014	0.031	J	Z	0.019	0.039	J	Z	0.014	0.019	J	Z	0.017	0.028	J	Z	0.016	0.017	J	0.012
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	375-22-4	NA	0.30	U	Z	0.30	0.42	U	Z	0.42	0.31	U	Z	0.31	0.36	U	Z	0.36	0.34	U	Z	0.34	0.26	U	0.26
Perfluorodecanesulfonic acid (PFDS)	335-77-3	NA	0.030	U	Z	0.030	0.076	J	Z	0.042	0.046	J	Z	0.031	0.043	J	Z	0.036	0.044	J	Z	0.034	0.026	U	0.026
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	335-76-2	NA	0.045	J	Z	0.034	0.24	J	Z	0.046	0.082	J	Z	0.034	0.040	U	Z	0.040	0.067	J	Z	0.038	0.063	J	0.029
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	307-55-1	NA	0.12	J	Z	0.024	0.62	Z	Z	0.033	0.18	J	Z	0.025	0.058	J	Z	0.028	0.23	J	Z	0.027	0.18	J	0.021
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	375-92-8	NA	0.024	U	Z	0.024	0.033	U	Z	0.033	0.025	U	Z	0.025	0.028	U	Z	0.028	0.027	U	Z	0.027	0.021	U	0.021
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	375-85-9	NA	0.037	U	Z	0.037	0.050	U	Z	0.050	0.044	J	Z	0.038	0.044	U	Z	0.044	0.041	J	Z	0.041	0.032	U	0.032
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	355-46-4	NA	0.044	J	Z	0.024	0.063	J	Z	0.033	0.049	J	Z	0.025	0.042	J	Z	0.028	0.046	J	Z	0.027	0.041	J	0.021
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	307-24-4	NA	0.066	J	Z	0.038	0.053	U	Z	0.053	0.039	J	Z	0.039	0.045	U	Z	0.045	0.043	J	Z	0.043	0.033	U	0.033
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	375-95-1	NA	0.049	J	Z	0.032	0.11	J	Z	0.044	0.059	J	Z	0.033	0.043	J	Z	0.038	0.053	J	Z	0.036	0.046	J	0.028
Perfluorooctanesulfonamide (PFOSA)	754-91-6	NA	0.018	J	Z	0.014	0.030	J	Z	0.019	0.014	U	Z	0.014	0.021	J	Z	0.017	0.016	U	Z	0.016	0.012	U	0.012
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	1763-23-1	6000	0.19	J	Z	0.11	0.54	Z	Z	0.15	0.26	J	Z	0.11	0.18	J	Z	0.13	0.33	J	Z	0.12	0.23	J	0.092
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	335-67-1	16000	0.12	J	Z	0.022	0.16	J	Z	0.031	0.20	J	Z	0.023	0.098	J	Z	0.027	0.13	J	Z	0.025	0.12	J	0.019
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2706-90-3	NA	0.078	J	Z	0.029	0.072	J	Z	0.039	0.13	J	Z	0.029	0.10	J	Z	0.034	0.056	J	Z	0.032	0.084	J	0.025
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTeA)	376-06-7	NA	0.10	J	Z	0.030	0.41	J	Z	0.042	0.12	J	Z	0.031	0.053	J	Z	0.036	0.15	J	Z	0.034	0.11	J	0.026
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTriA)	2629-94-8	NA	0.090	J	Z	0.021	0.42	J	Z	0.028	0.13	J	Z	0.021	0.045	J	Z	0.025	0.15	J	Z	0.023	0.16	J	0.018
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	2058-94-8	NA	0.19	J	Z	0.038	0.76	Z	Z	0.053	0.21	J	Z	0.039	0.10	J	Z	0.045	0.33	J	Z	0.043	0.23	J	0.033

B : Compound was found in the blank and sample.  
 J : Result is less than the RL but greater than or equal to the MDL and the concentration is an approximate value.  
 U : Indicates the analyte was analyzed for but not detected.  
 Z : Data contains important qualifier codes see hardcopy report and report narrative for further details.

TestAmerica Laboratories, Inc.

Eurofins TestAmerica, Edison

SUMMARY OF ANALYTICAL RESULTS: 460-205020-1

Job Description: WATAR (DE-1525) BRANDYWINE DAM SEDIMENTS

For:

State of Delaware

391 Lukens Drive

New Castle, Delaware 19720-2774

Client ID	DNREC SIRS		BWR-FBGLOVE-0320			BWR-FBLINER-0320				
Lab Sample ID	Screening Levels		460-205020-19			460-205020-20				
Sampling Date	Nov 2019		03/12/2020 12:40:00			03/12/2020 12:45:00				
Matrix	Soils		Soil			Soil				
Dilution Factor	1		1			1				
Unit	ng/l		ng/l			ng/l				
CAS#	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	
<b>WATER BY 537 (MODIFIED)</b>										
1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorodecanesulfonic acid (8:2)	39108-34-4	NA	2.62	U	Z	2.62	2.48	U	Z	2.48
1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (6:2)	27619-97-2	NA	4.96	U	Z	4.96	4.70	U	Z	4.70
N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEFOSAA)	2991-50-6	NA	1.35	U	Z	1.35	1.28	U	Z	1.28
N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	2355-31-9	NA	1.53	U	Z	1.53	1.45	U	Z	1.45
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	375-73-5	NA	0.44	U	Z	0.44	0.42	U	Z	0.42
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	375-22-4	NA	0.90	U	Z	0.90	0.85	U	Z	0.85
Perfluorodecanesulfonic acid (PFDS)	335-77-3	NA	0.81	U	Z	0.81	0.77	U	Z	0.77
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	335-76-2	NA	0.69	U	Z	0.69	0.66	U	Z	0.66
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDoA)	307-55-1	NA	0.53	U	Z	0.53	0.50	U	Z	0.50
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	375-92-8	NA	0.86	U	Z	0.86	0.81	U	Z	0.81
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	375-85-9	NA	0.82	U	Z	0.82	0.78	U	Z	0.78
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	355-46-4	NA	0.72	U	Z	0.72	0.68	U	Z	0.68
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	307-24-4	NA	0.69	U	Z	0.69	0.65	U	Z	0.65
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	375-95-1	NA	0.24	U	Z	0.24	0.23	U	Z	0.23
Perfluorooctanesulfonamide (PFOSA)	754-91-6	NA	9.02	U	Z	9.02	8.54	U	Z	8.54
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	1763-23-1	NA	5.55	U	Z	5.55	5.52	U	Z	5.52
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	335-67-1	NA	0.73	U	Z	0.73	0.69	U	Z	0.69
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPeA)	2706-90-3	NA	0.57	U	Z	0.57	0.54	U	Z	0.54
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTeA)	376-06-7	NA	0.83	U	Z	0.83	0.79	U	Z	0.79
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTriA)	2629-94-8	NA	0.54	U	Z	0.54	0.51	U	Z	0.51
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	2058-94-8	NA	0.70	U	Z	0.70	0.67	U	Z	0.67

U : Indicates the analyte was analyzed for but not detected.

TestAmerica Laboratories, Inc.

Eurofins TestAmerica, Edison

Lab Job ID: 460-210989-1

Client ID	DNREC SIRS		BWR-DAM6-T1-0620			BWR-DAM9-T1-0620			BWR-DAM10-T1-0620			BWR-DUP2-0620			
Lab Sample ID	Screening Levels		460-210989-1			460-210989-4			460-210989-6			460-210989-8			
Sampling Date	Feb 2020		06/10/2020 11:15:00			06/09/2020 14:15:00			06/09/2020 11:10:00			06/10/2020 00:00:00			
Matrix	Soils		Soil			Soil			Soil			Soil			
Dilution Factor	1		1			1			1			1			
Unit	mg/kg		mg/kg			mg/kg			mg/kg			mg/kg			
CAS#	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL
<b>SOIL BY 537 (MODIFIED)</b>															
1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorodecanesulfonic acid (8:2)	9108-34-4	NA	0.000053	U	0.000053	0.00006	U	0.00006	0.000057	U	0.000057	0.000053	U	0.000053	
1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (6:2)	27619-97-2	NA	0.000057	J	0.00004	0.000046	U	0.000046	0.000043	U	0.000043	0.000093	J	0.00004	
N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEFOSAA)	2991-50-6	NA	0.000073	J	0.000055	0.00014	J	0.000062	0.000093	J	0.000059	0.00010	J	0.000055	
N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NMeFOSAA)	2355-31-9	NA	0.000086	J	0.000062	0.00013	J	0.000071	0.00013	J	0.000067	0.00012	J	0.000062	
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	375-73-5	NA	0.000017	J	0.000016	0.000018	U	0.000018	0.000019	J	0.000017	0.000016	J	0.000016	
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	375-22-4	NA	0.00035	U	0.00035	0.00040	U	0.00040	0.00037	U	0.00037	0.00035	U	0.00035	
Perfluorodecanesulfonic acid (PFDS)	335-77-3	NA	0.00005	J	0.000035	0.00005	J	0.00004	0.000045	J	0.000037	0.000039	J	0.000035	
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	335-76-2	NA	0.00024	J	0.000038	0.00017	J	0.000044	0.000091	J	0.000041	0.00020	J	0.0000	





Results Reordered by Carbon Chain Length and Functional Group

Client ID	BWR-DAM2-T1-0320			BWR-DAM4-T1-0320			BWR-DAM6-T1-0620			BWR-DAM7-T1-0320			BWR-DAM8-T1-0320			BWR-DAM9-T1-0620			BWR-DAM10-T1-0620			BWR-DAM11-T1-0320			BWR-DUP1-0320			BWR-DUP2-0620			
Lab Sample ID	460-205020-1			460-205020-4			460-210989-1			460-205020-11			460-205020-14			460-210989-4			460-205020-16			460-205020-18			460-210989-8						
Sampling Date	03/06/2020 10:30:00			03/09/2020 13:55:00			06/10/2020 11:15:00			03/10/2020 13:15:00			03/11/2020 12:15:00			06/09/2020 14:15:00			06/09/2020 11:10:00			03/12/2020 00:00:00			03/12/2020 00:00:00			06/10/2020 00:00:00			
Matrix	Soil			Soil			Soil			Soil			Soil			Soil			Soil			Soil			Soil			Soil			
Dilution Factor	1			1			1			1			1			1			1			1			1			1			
Unit	ug/kg			ug/kg			ug/kg			ug/kg			ug/kg			ug/kg			ug/kg			ug/kg			ug/kg			ug/kg			
SOIL BY 537 (MODIFIED)	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	
<b>Perfluoroalkylcarboxylic Acids (PFCA)</b>																															
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	0 U Z	0.3	0.42	0 U Z	0.42	0 U	0.35	0 U Z	0.31	0 U	0.36	0 U	0.4	0 U	0.37	0 U	0.34	0 U	0.26	0 U	0.35	0 U	0.35	0 U	0.26	0 U	0.35	0 U	0.35		
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPA)	0.078 J Z	0.029	0.039	0 U	0.039	0 U	0.039	0.13 J Z	0.029	0.1 J Z	0.034	0 U	0.037	0 U	0.035	0.084 J	0.025	0 U	0.025	0 U	0.033	0 U	0.044	0 U	0.032	0.066 J	0.042	0.042	0.042		
Perfluorohexanoic acid (PFHxA)	0.066 J Z	0.038	0.053	0 U Z	0.053	0 U	0.044	0.039 J Z	0.039	0 U	0.045	0 U	0.05	0 U	0.047	0 U	0.043	0 U	0.033	0 U	0.033	0 U	0.044	0 U	0.032	0.066 J	0.042	0.042	0.042		
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	0 U Z	0.037	0.05	0.059 J Z	0.042	0.044 J Z	0.038	0 U	0.044	0 U	0.048	0 U	0.048	0 U	0.045	0.041 J	0.041	0 U	0.032	0.066 J	0.042	0.042	0.042	0.042	0.042	0.042	0.042	0.042	0.042	0.042	
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	0.12 J Z B	0.022	0.16 J Z B	0.031	0.11 J B	0.026	0.2 J Z B	0.023	0.098 J B	0.027	0.082 J B	0.029	0.096 J B	0.027	0.13 J B	0.025	0.12 J B	0.019	0.12 J B	0.019	0.12 J B	0.026	0.026	0.026	0.026	0.026	0.026	0.026	0.026	0.026	
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	0.049 J Z	0.032	0.11 J Z	0.044	0.12 J	0.039	0.059 J Z	0.033	0.043 J	0.038	0.082 J	0.042	0.043 J	0.039	0.053 J	0.036	0.046 J	0.028	0.12 J	0.028	0.12 J	0.036	0.036	0.036	0.036	0.036	0.036	0.036	0.036	0.036	
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	0.045 J Z	0.034	0.24 J Z	0.046	0.24 J	0.036	0.082 J Z	0.034	0.04	0.17 J	0.044	0.091 J	0.041	0.097 J	0.038	0.063 J	0.029	0.2 J	0.029	0.2 J	0.038	0.038	0.038	0.038	0.038	0.038	0.038	0.038	0.038	0.038	
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	0.19 J Z	0.038	0.053	0.078 J Z	0.044	0.087	0.039	0.1 J	0.045	0.084	0.055	0.047	0.033 J	0.043	0.033 J	0.043	0.033 J	0.029	0.23 J	0.029	0.23 J	0.033	0.033	0.033	0.033	0.033	0.033	0.033	0.033	0.033	
Perfluorododecanoic acid (PFDDa)	0.12 J Z	0.024	0.62 J Z	0.033	0.52 J Z	0.027	0.18 J Z	0.025	0.058 J	0.028	0.37 J Z	0.031	0.35 J Z	0.029	0.23 J	0.027	0.18 J	0.021	0.43 J	0.027	0.43 J	0.027	0.027	0.027	0.027	0.027	0.027	0.027	0.027	0.027	
Perfluorotridecanoic acid (PFTriA)	0.09 J Z	0.021	0.42 J Z	0.028	0.36	0.024	0.13 J Z	0.021	0.045 J	0.025	0.33 J	0.027	0.3 J	0.025	0.15 J	0.023	0.16 J	0.018	0.33 J	0.023	0.33 J	0.023	0.023	0.023	0.023	0.023	0.023	0.023	0.023	0.023	
Perfluorotetradecanoic acid (PFTeA)	0.1 J Z	0.03	0.41 J Z	0.042	0.25 J	0.035	0.12 J Z	0.031	0.053 J	0.036	0.22 J	0.04	0.21 J	0.037	0.15 J	0.034	0.11 J	0.026	0.22 J	0.034	0.22 J	0.034	0.034	0.034	0.034	0.034	0.034	0.034	0.034	0.034	
<b>Perfluoroalkylsulfonic Acids (PFSA)</b>																															
Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS)	0.051 J Z B	0.014	0.031 J Z B	0.019	0.017 J B	0.016	0.039 J Z B	0.014	0.019 J B	0.017	0 U	0.018	0.019 J B	0.017	0.028 J B	0.016	0.017 J B	0.016	0.016 J B	0.016	0.016 J B	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016
Perfluorohexanesulfonic acid (PFHxS)	0.044 J Z B	0.024	0.063 J Z B	0.033	0.038 J B	0.027	0.049 J Z B	0.025	0.042 J B	0.028	0.057 J B	0.031	0.063 J B	0.028	0.046 J B	0.027	0.041 J B	0.021	0.067 J B	0.027	0.067 J B	0.027	0.027	0.027	0.027	0.027	0.027	0.027	0.027	0.027	
Perfluoroheptanesulfonic acid (PFHpS)	0 U Z	0.024	0 U Z	0.033	0 U	0.027	0 U Z	0.025	0 U	0.028	0 U	0.031	0.029 J	0.028	0 U	0.027	0 U	0.021	0 U	0.021	0 U	0.027	0.027	0.027	0.027	0.027	0.027	0.027	0.027	0.027	
Perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (PFOS)	0.19 J Z	0.11	0.54 J Z	0.06	0.18	0.12	0.26 J Z	0.11	0.18 J	0.13	0.51	0.32 J	0.19	0.33 J	0.12	0.23 J	0.12	0.23 J	0.092	0.51	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.12	
Perfluorodecanesulfonic acid (PFDS)	0 U Z	0.03	0.076 J Z	0.042	0.05 J	0.035	0.046 J Z	0.031	0.043 J	0.036	0.05 J	0.04	0.045 J	0.037	0.044 J	0.034	0 U	0.026	0.039 J	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	0.035	
<b>Perfluorooctanesulfonamides (FOSAs)</b>																															
Perfluorooctanesulfonamide (PFOSA)	0.018 J Z	0.014	0.03 J Z	0.019	0.017 J	0.016	0 U Z	0.014	0.021 J	0.017	0.018 J	0.018	0 U	0.017	0 U	0.016	0 U	0.012	0.024 J	0.016	0.024 J	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016	0.016
<b>Telomer Sulfonic Acids</b>																															
1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorooctanesulfonic acid (6:2)	0.056 J Z	0.035	0 U Z	0.048	0.057 J	0.04	0 U Z	0.042	0 U	0.042	0 U	0.046	0 U	0.048	0 U	0.039	0 U	0.03	0.093 J	0.03	0.093 J	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03	0.03
1H,1H,2H,2H-perfluorodecanesulfonic acid (8:2)	0 U Z	0.046	0 U Z	0.064	0 U	0	0 U Z	0.047	0 U	0.055	0 U	0	0 U	0	0 U	0.052	0 U	0.04	0 U	0.04	0 U	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	
<b>Perfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acids (FOSAA)</b>																															
N-methylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NmFOSAA)	0.055 J Z	0.054	0.18 J Z	0.075	0.086 J	0.062	0 U Z	0.056	0.11 J	0.064	0.13 J	0.071	0.13 J	0.067	0.14 J	0.061	0.089 J	0.047	0.12 J	0.062	0.12 J	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.062	0.062
N-ethylperfluorooctanesulfonamidoacetic acid (NEtFOSAA)	0.17 J Z	0.048	0.083 J Z	0.066	0.073 J B	0.055	0.049 J Z	0.049	0.63 J	0.057	0.14 J B	0.062	0.093 J B	0.055	0.085 J	0.054	0 U	0.041	0.1 J B	0.055	0.1 J B	0.055	0.055	0.055	0.055	0.055	0.055	0.055	0.055	0.055	
Sum PFAS	1.442		3.795		3.467		1.637		1.542		2.999		2.339		1.88		1.37		3.155		3.155		3.155		3.155		3.155		3.155		3.155

Fingerprints - Total PFAS

Client ID	BWR-DAM2-T1-0320			BWR-DAM4-T1-0320			BWR-DAM6-T1-0620			BWR-DAM7-T1-0320			BWR-DAM8-T1-0320			BWR-DAM9-T1-0620			BWR-DAM10-T1-0620			BWR-DAM11-T1-0320			BWR-DUP1-0320			BWR-DUP2-0620			
Lab Sample ID	460-205020-1			460-205020-4			460-210989-1			460-205020-11			460-205020-14			460-210989-4			460-205020-16			460-205020-18			460-210989-8						
Sampling Date	03/06/2020 10:30:00			03/09/2020 13:55:00			06/10/2020 11:15:00			03/10/2020 13:15:00			03/11/2020 12:15:00			06/09/2020 14:15:00			06/09/2020 11:10:00			03/12/2020 00:00:00			03/12/2020 00:00:00			06/10/2020 00:00:00			
Matrix	Soil			Soil			Soil			Soil			Soil			Soil			Soil			Soil			Soil			Soil			
Dilution Factor	1			1			1			1			1			1			1			1			1			1			
Unit	Decimal			Decimal			Decimal			Decimal			Decimal			Decimal			Decimal			Decimal			Decimal			Decimal			
SOIL BY 537 (MODIFIED)	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	Result	Q	MDL	
<b>Perfluoroalkylcarboxylic Acids (PFCA)</b>																															
Perfluorobutanoic acid (PFBA)	0			0			0			0			0			0			0			0			0			0			
Perfluoropentanoic acid (PFPA)	0.054092			0.016972			0			0.079414			0.064851			0			0.029787			0.061314			0			0			
Perfluoroheptanoic acid (PFHpA)	0			0			0.017018			0.026878			0			0			0.021809			0			0.020919			0.020919			
Perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA)	0.083218			0.042161			0.031728			0.122175			0.063534			0.027342			0.041043			0.069149			0.067591			0.038035			
Perfluorononanoic acid (PFNA)	0.033981			0.026986			0.034612			0.036042			0.027886			0.027342			0.018384			0.033577			0.038035			0.038035			
Perfluorodecanoic acid (PFDA)	0.031207			0.063241			0.069224			0.050092			0.039006			0.056686			0.035638			0.045985			0.063391			0.063391			
Perfluoroundecanoic acid (PFUnA)	0.131761			0.200264			0.250937			0.128283			0.064851			0.290093			0.235143			0.175532			0.167883			0.22187</			

## References

DNREC. 2013. Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control, Division of Waste and Hazardous Substances, Remediation Section, HSCA Screening Level Table, Last updated February 2020. New Castle, DE.

USEPA, 2020. Drinking Water Health Advisories for PFOA and PFOS. Webpage.

<https://www.epa.gov/ground-water-and-drinking-water/drinking-water-health-advisories-pfoa-and-pfos>

## **APPENDIX D**

### **RAIS RISK CALCULATOR OUTPUT**

## Site-specific Risk Excavation Worker Soil Inputs

Variable	Excavation Worker Soil Default Value	Form-input Value
A (PEF Dispersion Constant)	16.2302	16.2302
A (VF Dispersion Constant)	11.911	11.911
A (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	11.911	11.911
B (PEF Dispersion Constant)	18.7762	18.7762
B (VF Dispersion Constant)	18.4385	18.4385
B (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	18.4385	18.4385
City (PEF Climate Zone) Selection	Default	Default
City (VF Climate Zone) Selection	Default	Default
C (PEF Dispersion Constant)	216.108	216.108
C (VF Dispersion Constant)	209.7845	209.7845
C (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	209.7845	209.7845
foc (fraction organic carbon in soil) g/g	0.006	0.006
F(x) (function dependent on $U_m/U_c$ ) unitless	0.194	0.194
n (total soil porosity) $L_{pore}/L_{crit}$	0.43396	0.43396
$\rho_n$ (dry soil bulk density) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.5	1.5
$\rho_n$ (dry soil bulk density - mass limit) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.5	1.5
PEF (particulate emission factor) m <sup>3</sup> /kg	1359344438	1359344438
$\rho_c$ (soil particle density) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	2.65	2.65
$Q/C_{wind}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	93.77	93.77
$Q/C_{vnl}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	68.18	68.18
$Q/C_{vnl}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> - mass limit)	68.18	68.18
$A_c$ (PEF acres)	0.5	0.5
$A_c$ (VF acres)	0.5	0.5
$A_c$ (VF mass-limit acres)	0.5	0.5
$AF_{ow}$ (skin adherence factor - excavation worker) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.3	0.3
$AT_{ow}$ (averaging time - excavation worker)	365	365
$BW_{ow}$ (body weight - excavation worker) kg	80	80
$ED_{ow}$ (exposure duration - excavation worker) yr	1	1
$EF_{ow}$ (exposure frequency - excavation worker) day/yr	20	20
$ET_{ow}$ (exposure time - excavation worker) hr	8	8
$IR_{ew}$ (soil ingestion rate - excavation worker) mg/day	330	330

## Site-specific Risk Excavation Worker Soil Inputs

Variable	Excavation Worker Soil Default Value	Form-input Value
LT (lifetime) yr	70	70
SA <sub>su</sub> (surface area - excavation worker) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	3527	3527
T <sub>w</sub> (groundwater temperature) Celsius	25	25
Theta <sub>a</sub> (air-filled soil porosity) L <sub>air</sub> /L <sub>soil</sub>	0.28396	0.28396
Theta <sub>w</sub> (water-filled soil porosity) L <sub>water</sub> /L <sub>soil</sub>	0.15	0.15
T (exposure interval) s	819936000	819936000
T (exposure interval) yr	26	26
U <sub>m</sub> (mean annual wind speed) m/s	4.69	4.69
U <sub>i</sub> (equivalent threshold value)	11.32	11.32
V (fraction of vegetative cover) unitless	0.5	0.5

**Site-specific Risk**  
Excavation Worker for Soil

Chemical	CAS Number	Mutagen?	VOC?	Subchronic RfD (mg/kg-day)	SRfD Ref	Subchronic RfC (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	SRfC Ref	SF <sub>o</sub> (mg/kg-day) <sup>-1</sup>	SF <sub>o</sub> Ref	IUR (ug/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>-1</sup>	IUR Ref	ABS <sub>oi</sub>	ABS <sub>derm</sub>
Antimony (metallic)	7440-36-0	No	No	4.00E-04	PPRTV Current	1.00E-03	ATSDR Final	-	-	-	-	0.15	-
Thallium (Soluble Salts)	7440-28-0	No	No	4.00E-05	SCREEN Current	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>													

Chemical	Volatilization Factor (m <sup>3</sup> /kg)	DA	Particulate Emission Factor (m <sup>3</sup> /kg)	Soil Saturation Concentration (mg/kg)	HLC (atm-m <sup>3</sup> /mole)	Henry's Law Constant (unitless)	H' and HLC Ref	Henry's Law Constant Used in Calcs (unitless)	Normal Boiling Point BP (K)	BP Ref
Antimony (metallic)	-	-	1.36E+09	-	-	-	-	-	1.91E+03	PHYSPROP
Thallium (Soluble Salts)	-	-	1.36E+09	-	-	-	-	-	1.73E+03	PHYSPROP
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>										

Chemical	Critical Temperature TC (K)	TC Ref	D <sub>ia</sub> (cm <sup>2</sup> /s)	D <sub>iw</sub> (cm <sup>2</sup> /s)	Soil Concentration (mg/kg)	Ingestion Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Dermal Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Inhalation Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Antimony (metallic)	5.07E+03	YAWS	-	-	5.5	1.24E-06	-	7.39E-11
Thallium (Soluble Salts)	4.65E+03	YAWS	-	-	0.23	5.20E-08	-	3.09E-12
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>								

Chemical	Ingestion Carcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Dermal Carcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Inhalation Carcinogenic CDI (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	Ingestion HQ	Dermal HQ	Inhalation HQ	Total HI	Ingestion Risk	Dermal Risk	Inhalation Risk	Total Risk
Antimony (metallic)	1.78E-08	-	1.06E-09	3.11E-03	-	7.39E-08	3.11E-03	-	-	-	-
Thallium (Soluble Salts)	7.43E-10	-	4.41E-11	1.30E-03	-	-	1.30E-03	-	-	-	-
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>											

## Site-specific Risk Excavation Worker Soil Inputs

Variable	Excavation Worker Soil Default Value	Form-input Value
A (PEF Dispersion Constant)	16.2302	16.2302
A (VF Dispersion Constant)	11.911	11.911
A (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	11.911	11.911
B (PEF Dispersion Constant)	18.7762	18.7762
B (VF Dispersion Constant)	18.4385	18.4385
B (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	18.4385	18.4385
City (PEF Climate Zone) Selection	Default	Default
City (VF Climate Zone) Selection	Default	Default
C (PEF Dispersion Constant)	216.108	216.108
C (VF Dispersion Constant)	209.7845	209.7845
C (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	209.7845	209.7845
foc (fraction organic carbon in soil) g/g	0.006	0.006
F(x) (function dependent on $U_m/U_c$ ) unitless	0.194	0.194
n (total soil porosity) $L_{pore}/L_{crit}$	0.43396	0.43396
$\rho_n$ (dry soil bulk density) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.5	1.5
$\rho_n$ (dry soil bulk density - mass limit) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.5	1.5
PEF (particulate emission factor) m <sup>3</sup> /kg	1359344438	1359344438
$\rho_c$ (soil particle density) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	2.65	2.65
$Q/C_{wind}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	93.77	93.77
$Q/C_{vnl}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	68.18	68.18
$Q/C_{vnl}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> - mass limit)	68.18	68.18
$A_c$ (PEF acres)	0.5	0.5
$A_c$ (VF acres)	0.5	0.5
$A_c$ (VF mass-limit acres)	0.5	0.5
$AF_{ow}$ (skin adherence factor - excavation worker) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.3	0.3
$AT_{ow}$ (averaging time - excavation worker)	365	365
$BW_{ow}$ (body weight - excavation worker) kg	80	80
$ED_{ow}$ (exposure duration - excavation worker) yr	1	1
$EF_{ow}$ (exposure frequency - excavation worker) day/yr	20	20
$ET_{ow}$ (exposure time - excavation worker) hr	8	8
$IR_{ew}$ (soil ingestion rate - excavation worker) mg/day	330	330



## Site-specific Risk Excavation Worker Soil Inputs

Variable	Excavation Worker Soil Default Value	Form-input Value
LT (lifetime) yr	70	70
SA <sub>su</sub> (surface area - excavation worker) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	3527	3527
T <sub>w</sub> (groundwater temperature) Celsius	25	25
Theta <sub>a</sub> (air-filled soil porosity) L <sub>air</sub> /L <sub>soil</sub>	0.28396	0.28396
Theta <sub>w</sub> (water-filled soil porosity) L <sub>water</sub> /L <sub>soil</sub>	0.15	0.15
T (exposure interval) s	819936000	819936000
T (exposure interval) yr	26	26
U <sub>m</sub> (mean annual wind speed) m/s	4.69	4.69
U <sub>i</sub> (equivalent threshold value)	11.32	11.32
V (fraction of vegetative cover) unitless	0.5	0.5

# Site-specific Risk

## Excavation Worker for Soil

Chemical	CAS Number	Mutagen?	VOC?	Subchronic RfD (mg/kg-day)	SRfD Ref	Subchronic RfC (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	SRfC Ref	SF <sub>o</sub> (mg/kg-day) <sup>-1</sup>	SF <sub>o</sub> Ref	IUR (ug/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>-1</sup>	IUR Ref	ABS <sub>ni</sub>	ABS <sub>derm</sub>	Volatilization Factor (m <sup>3</sup> /kg)	DA
Benzo[a]pyrene	50-32-8	Yes	No	-		-		1.00E+00	IRIS	6.00E-04	IRIS	1	0.13	-	-
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>				-		-		-		-		-	-	-	-

Chemical	Particulate Emission Factor (m <sup>3</sup> /kg)	Soil Saturation Concentration (mg/kg)	HLC (atm-m <sup>3</sup> /mole)	Henry's Law Constant (unitless)	H <sup>o</sup> and HLC Ref	Henry's Law Constant Used in Calcs (unitless)	Normal Boiling Point BP (K)	BP Ref	Critical Temperature TC (K)	TC Ref	D <sub>ia</sub> (cm <sup>2</sup> /s)
Benzo[a]pyrene	1.36E+09	-	4.57E-07	1.87E-05	PHYSPROP	1.87E-05	7.68E+02	PHYSPROP	9.69E+02	EPA 2001 Fact Sheet	2.55E-02
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>	-	-	-	-		-	-		-		-

Chemical	D <sub>iw</sub> (cm <sup>2</sup> /s)	Soil Concentration (mg/kg)	Ingestion Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Dermal Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Inhalation Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Ingestion Carcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Dermal Carcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Inhalation Carcinogenic CDI (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )
Benzo[a]pyrene	6.58E-06	0.6	1.36E-07	5.65E-08	8.06E-12	1.94E-09	8.08E-10	1.15E-10
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Chemical	Ingestion HQ	Dermal HQ	Inhalation HQ	Total HI	Ingestion Risk	Dermal Risk	Inhalation Risk	Total Risk
Benzo[a]pyrene	4.52E-04	1.88E-04	4.03E-06	6.45E-04	1.94E-09	8.08E-10	6.91E-14	2.74E-09
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>	<i>4.52E-04</i>	<i>1.88E-04</i>	<i>4.03E-06</i>	<i>6.45E-04</i>	<i>1.94E-09</i>	<i>8.08E-10</i>	<i>6.91E-14</i>	<i>2.74E-09</i>

## Site-specific Risk Excavation Worker Soil Inputs

Variable	Excavation Worker Soil Default Value	Form-input Value
A (PEF Dispersion Constant)	16.2302	16.2302
A (VF Dispersion Constant)	11.911	11.911
A (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	11.911	11.911
B (PEF Dispersion Constant)	18.7762	18.7762
B (VF Dispersion Constant)	18.4385	18.4385
B (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	18.4385	18.4385
City (PEF Climate Zone) Selection	Default	Default
City (VF Climate Zone) Selection	Default	Default
C (PEF Dispersion Constant)	216.108	216.108
C (VF Dispersion Constant)	209.7845	209.7845
C (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	209.7845	209.7845
foc (fraction organic carbon in soil) g/g	0.006	0.006
F(x) (function dependent on $U_m/U_c$ ) unitless	0.194	0.194
n (total soil porosity) $L_{pore}/L_{crit}$	0.43396	0.43396
$\rho_n$ (dry soil bulk density) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.5	1.5
$\rho_n$ (dry soil bulk density - mass limit) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.5	1.5
PEF (particulate emission factor) m <sup>3</sup> /kg	1359344438	1359344438
$\rho_c$ (soil particle density) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	2.65	2.65
$Q/C_{wind}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	93.77	93.77
$Q/C_{vnl}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	68.18	68.18
$Q/C_{vnl}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> - mass limit)	68.18	68.18
$A_c$ (PEF acres)	0.5	0.5
$A_c$ (VF acres)	0.5	0.5
$A_c$ (VF mass-limit acres)	0.5	0.5
$AF_{ow}$ (skin adherence factor - excavation worker) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.3	0.3
$AT_{ow}$ (averaging time - excavation worker)	365	365
$BW_{ow}$ (body weight - excavation worker) kg	80	80
$ED_{ow}$ (exposure duration - excavation worker) yr	1	1
$EF_{ow}$ (exposure frequency - excavation worker) day/yr	20	20
$ET_{ow}$ (exposure time - excavation worker) hr	8	8
$IR_{ew}$ (soil ingestion rate - excavation worker) mg/day	330	330

## Site-specific Risk Excavation Worker Soil Inputs

Variable	Excavation Worker Soil Default Value	Form-input Value
LT (lifetime) yr	70	70
SA <sub>su</sub> (surface area - excavation worker) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	3527	3527
T <sub>w</sub> (groundwater temperature) Celsius	25	25
Theta <sub>a</sub> (air-filled soil porosity) L <sub>air</sub> /L <sub>soil</sub>	0.28396	0.28396
Theta <sub>w</sub> (water-filled soil porosity) L <sub>water</sub> /L <sub>soil</sub>	0.15	0.15
T (exposure interval) s	819936000	819936000
T (exposure interval) yr	26	26
U <sub>m</sub> (mean annual wind speed) m/s	4.69	4.69
U <sub>i</sub> (equivalent threshold value)	11.32	11.32
V (fraction of vegetative cover) unitless	0.5	0.5

**Site-specific Risk**  
Excavation Worker for Soil

Chemical	CAS Number	Mutagen?	VOC?	Subchronic RfD (mg/kg-day)	SRfD Ref	Subchronic RfC (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	SRfC Ref	SF <sub>o</sub> (mg/kg-day) <sup>-1</sup>	SF <sub>o</sub> Ref	IUR (ug/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>-1</sup>	IUR Ref	ABS <sub>ni</sub>	ABS <sub>norm</sub>
TCDD, 2,3,7,8-	1746-01-6	No	Yes	2.00E-08	ATSDR Final	-		1.30E+05	CALEPA	3.80E+01	CALEPA	1	0.03
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>				-		-		-		-		-	-

Chemical	Volatilization Factor (m <sup>3</sup> /kg)	DA	Particulate Emission Factor (m <sup>3</sup> /kg)	Soil Saturation Concentration (mg/kg)	HLC (atm-m <sup>3</sup> /mole)	Henry's Law Constant (unitless)	H' and HLC Ref	Henry's Law Constant Used in Calcs (unitless)	Normal Boiling Point (K)	BP Ref	Critical Temperature (K)
TCDD, 2,3,7,8-	1.96E+06	3.46E-09	1.36E+09	-	5.00E-05	2.04E-03	EPI	2.04E-03	6.52E+02	EPI	9.78E+02
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-		-

Chemical	TC Ref	D <sub>ia</sub> (cm <sup>2</sup> /s)	D <sub>iw</sub> (cm <sup>2</sup> /s)	Soil Concentration (mg/kg)	Ingestion Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Dermal Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Inhalation Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Ingestion Carcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)
TCDD, 2,3,7,8-	Approx. from Tcrit=1.5xTBoil	4.70E-02	6.76E-06	0.00003885	8.78E-12	8.45E-13	3.62E-13	1.25E-13
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>		-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Chemical	Dermal Carcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Inhalation Carcinogenic CDI (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	Ingestion HQ	Dermal HQ	Inhalation HQ	Total HI	Ingestion Risk	Dermal Risk	Inhalation Risk	Total Risk
TCDD, 2,3,7,8-	1.21E-14	5.17E-12	4.39E-04	4.22E-05	9.06E-06	4.90E-04	1.63E-08	1.57E-09	1.97E-10	1.81E-08
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>	-	-	4.39E-04	4.22E-05	9.06E-06	4.90E-04	1.63E-08	1.57E-09	1.97E-10	1.81E-08

## Site-specific Risk Excavation Worker Soil Inputs

Variable	Excavation Worker Soil Default Value	Form-input Value
A (PEF Dispersion Constant)	16.2302	16.2302
A (VF Dispersion Constant)	11.911	11.911
A (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	11.911	11.911
B (PEF Dispersion Constant)	18.7762	18.7762
B (VF Dispersion Constant)	18.4385	18.4385
B (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	18.4385	18.4385
City (PEF Climate Zone) Selection	Default	Default
City (VF Climate Zone) Selection	Default	Default
C (PEF Dispersion Constant)	216.108	216.108
C (VF Dispersion Constant)	209.7845	209.7845
C (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	209.7845	209.7845
foc (fraction organic carbon in soil) g/g	0.006	0.006
F(x) (function dependent on $U_m/U_c$ ) unitless	0.194	0.194
n (total soil porosity) $L_{pore}/L_{total}$	0.43396	0.43396
$\rho_s$ (dry soil bulk density) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.5	1.5
$\rho_s$ (dry soil bulk density - mass limit) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.5	1.5
PEF (particulate emission factor) m <sup>3</sup> /kg	1359344438	1359344438
$\rho_p$ (soil particle density) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	2.65	2.65
$Q/C_{wind}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	93.77	93.77
$Q/C_{vnl}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	68.18	68.18
$Q/C_{vnl}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> - mass limit)	68.18	68.18
$A_c$ (PEF acres)	0.5	0.5
$A_c$ (VF acres)	0.5	0.5
$A_c$ (VF mass-limit acres)	0.5	0.5
$AF_{ow}$ (skin adherence factor - excavation worker) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.3	0.3
$AT_{ow}$ (averaging time - excavation worker)	365	365
$BW_{ow}$ (body weight - excavation worker) kg	80	80
$ED_{ow}$ (exposure duration - excavation worker) yr	1	1
$EF_{ow}$ (exposure frequency - excavation worker) day/yr	20	20
$ET_{ow}$ (exposure time - excavation worker) hr	8	8
$IR_{ew}$ (soil ingestion rate - excavation worker) mg/day	330	330

## Site-specific Risk Excavation Worker Soil Inputs

Variable	Excavation Worker Soil Default Value	Form-input Value
LT (lifetime) yr	70	70
SA <sub>su</sub> (surface area - excavation worker) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	3527	3527
T <sub>w</sub> (groundwater temperature) Celsius	25	25
Theta <sub>a</sub> (air-filled soil porosity) L <sub>air</sub> /L <sub>soil</sub>	0.28396	0.28396
Theta <sub>w</sub> (water-filled soil porosity) L <sub>water</sub> /L <sub>soil</sub>	0.15	0.15
T (exposure interval) s	819936000	819936000
T (exposure interval) yr	26	26
U <sub>m</sub> (mean annual wind speed) m/s	4.69	4.69
U <sub>i</sub> (equivalent threshold value)	11.32	11.32
V (fraction of vegetative cover) unitless	0.5	0.5

## Site-specific Risk

### Excavation Worker for Soil

Chemical	CAS Number	Mutagen?	VOC?	Subchronic RfD (mg/kg-day)	SRfD Ref	Subchronic RfC (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	SRfC Ref	SF <sub>0</sub> (mg/kg-day) <sup>-1</sup>	SF <sub>0</sub> Ref	IUR (ug/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>-1</sup>	IUR Ref	ABS <sub>ni</sub>	ABS <sub>starm</sub>
Thallium (Soluble Salts)	7440-28-0	No	No	4.00E-05	SCREEN Current	-		-		-		1	-
<i>*Total Risk/Hi</i>													

Chemical	Volatilization Factor (m <sup>3</sup> /kg)	DA	Particulate Emission Factor (m <sup>3</sup> /kg)	Soil Saturation Concentration (mg/kg)	HLC (atm-m <sup>3</sup> /mole)	Henry's Law Constant (unitless)	H <sup>+</sup> and HLC Ref	Henry's Law Constant Used in Calcs (unitless)	Normal Boiling Point BP (K)	BP Ref
Thallium (Soluble Salts)	-	-	1.36E+09	-	-	-		-	1.73E+03	PHYSPROP
<i>*Total Risk/Hi</i>										

Chemical	Critical Temperature TC (K)	TC Ref	D <sub>ia</sub> (cm <sup>2</sup> /s)	D <sub>iw</sub> (cm <sup>2</sup> /s)	Soil Concentration (mg/kg)	Ingestion Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Dermal Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Inhalation Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Thallium (Soluble Salts)	4.65E+03	YAWS	-	-	0.29	6.55E-08	-	3.90E-12
<i>*Total Risk/Hi</i>								

Chemical	Ingestion Carcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Dermal Carcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Inhalation Carcinogenic CDI (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	Ingestion HQ	Dermal HQ	Inhalation HQ	Total HI	Ingestion Risk	Dermal Risk	Inhalation Risk	Total Risk
Thallium (Soluble Salts)	9.36E-10	-	5.57E-11	1.64E-03	-	-	1.64E-03	-	-	-	-
<i>*Total Risk/Hi</i>											



## Site-specific Risk Recreator Soil/Sediment Inputs

Variable	Recreator Soil/Sediment Default Value	Form-input Value
A (PEF Dispersion Constant)	16.2302	16.2302
A (VF Dispersion Constant)	11.911	11.911
A (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	11.911	11.911
B (PEF Dispersion Constant)	18.7762	18.7762
B (VF Dispersion Constant)	18.4385	18.4385
B (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	18.4385	18.4385
City (PEF Climate Zone) Selection	Default	Default
City (VF Climate Zone) Selection	Default	Default
C (PEF Dispersion Constant)	216.108	216.108
C (VF Dispersion Constant)	209.7845	209.7845
C (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	209.7845	209.7845
foc (fraction organic carbon in soil) g/g	0.006	0.006
F(x) (function dependent on $U_{crit}/U_c$ ) unitless	0.194	0.194
n (total soil porosity) $L_{pore}/L_{total}$	0.43396	0.43396
$\rho_b$ (dry soil bulk density) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.5	1.5
$\rho_b$ (dry soil bulk density - mass limit) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.5	1.5
PEF (particulate emission factor) m <sup>3</sup> /kg	1359344438	1359344438
$\rho_p$ (soil particle density) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	2.65	2.65
$Q/C_{wind}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	93.77	93.77
$Q/C_{vol}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	68.18	68.18
$Q/C_{vol}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> - mass limit)	68.18	68.18
$A_e$ (PEF acres)	0.5	0.5
$A_e$ (VF acres)	0.5	0.5
$A_e$ (VF mass-limit acres)	0.5	0.5
$AF_{0.2}$ (skin adherence factor) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.2	0.2
$AF_{2.6}$ (skin adherence factor) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.2	0.2
$AF_{6-16}$ (skin adherence factor) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.07	0.07
$AF_{16-30}$ (skin adherence factor) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.07	0.07
$AF_{mass}$ (skin adherence factor - adult) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.07	0.07
$AF_{mass}$ (skin adherence factor - child) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.2	0.2
$AT_{res}$ (averaging time)	365	365
$BW_{0.2}$ (body weight) kg	15	15

## Site-specific Risk Recreator Soil/Sediment Inputs

Variable	Recreator Soil/Sediment Default Value	Form-input Value
BW <sub>2,6</sub> (body weight) kg	15	15
BW <sub>6-16</sub> (body weight) kg	80	80
BW <sub>16-20</sub> (body weight) kg	80	80
BW <sub>rec-a</sub> (body weight - adult) kg	80	80
BW <sub>rec-c</sub> (body weight - child) kg	15	15
DFS <sub>rec-adj</sub> (age-adjusted soil dermal factor) mg/kg	22155	22155
DFSM <sub>rec-adj</sub> (mutagenic age-adjusted soil dermal factor) mg/kg	91770	91770
ED <sub>rec</sub> (exposure duration - recreator) years	26	26
ED <sub>n,2</sub> (exposure duration) year	2	2
ED <sub>2,6</sub> (exposure duration) year	4	4
ED <sub>6-16</sub> (exposure duration) year	10	10
ED <sub>16-20</sub> (exposure duration) year	10	10
ED <sub>rec-c</sub> (exposure duration - child) years	6	6
EF <sub>rec</sub> (exposure frequency) days/year	75	75
EF <sub>n,2</sub> (exposure frequency) days/year	75	75
EF <sub>2,6</sub> (exposure frequency) days/year	75	75
EF <sub>6-16</sub> (exposure frequency) days/year	75	75
EF <sub>16-20</sub> (exposure frequency) days/year	75	75
EF <sub>rec-a</sub> (exposure frequency - adult) days/year	75	75
EF <sub>rec-c</sub> (exposure frequency - child) days/year	75	75
ET <sub>rec</sub> (exposure time - recreator) hours/day	1	1
ET <sub>n,2</sub> (exposure time) hours/day	1	1
ET <sub>2,6</sub> (exposure time) hours/day	1	1
ET <sub>6-16</sub> (exposure time) hours/day	1	1
ET <sub>16-20</sub> (exposure time) hours/day	1	1
ET <sub>rec-a</sub> (adult exposure time) hours/day	1	1
ET <sub>rec-c</sub> (child exposure time) hours/day	1	1
IFS <sub>rec-adj</sub> (age-adjusted soil ingestion factor) mg/kg	7875	7875
IFSM <sub>rec-adj</sub> (mutagenic age-adjusted soil ingestion factor) mg/kg	35750	35750
IRS <sub>n,2</sub> (soil intake rate) mg/day	200	200
IRS <sub>2,6</sub> (soil intake rate) mg/day	200	200
IRS <sub>6-16</sub> (soil intake rate) mg/day	100	100

## Site-specific Risk Recreator Soil/Sediment Inputs

Variable	Recreator Soil/Sediment Default Value	Form-input Value
IRS <sub>16-20</sub> (soil intake rate) mg/day	100	100
IRS <sub>recre-a</sub> (soil intake rate - adult) mg/day	100	100
IRS <sub>recre-c</sub> (soil intake rate - child) mg/day	200	200
LT (lifetime - recreator) years	70	70
SA <sub>n-7</sub> (skin surface area) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	2373	2373
SA <sub>7-6</sub> (skin surface area) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	2373	2373
SA <sub>6-16</sub> (skin surface area) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	6032	6032
SA <sub>16-20</sub> (skin surface area) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	6032	6032
SA <sub>recre-a</sub> (skin surface area - adult) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	6032	6032
SA <sub>recre-c</sub> (skin surface area - child) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	2373	2373
T <sub>w</sub> (groundwater temperature) Celsius	25	25
Theta <sub>a</sub> (air-filled soil porosity) L <sub>air</sub> /L <sub>soil</sub>	0.28396	0.28396
Theta <sub>w</sub> (water-filled soil porosity) L <sub>water</sub> /L <sub>soil</sub>	0.15	0.15
T (exposure interval) s	819936000	819936000
T (exposure interval) yr	26	26
U <sub>m</sub> (mean annual wind speed) m/s	4.69	4.69
U <sub>i</sub> (equivalent threshold value)	11.32	11.32
V (fraction of vegetative cover) unitless	0.5	0.5

**Site-specific Risk**  
 Recreator for Soil/Sediment

Chemical	CAS Number	Mutagen?	VOC?	Chronic RfD (mg/kg-day)	RfD Ref	Chronic RfC (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	RfC Ref	SF <sub>o</sub> (mg/kg-day) <sup>-1</sup>	SF <sub>o</sub> Ref	IUR (ug/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>-1</sup>	IUR Ref	ABS <sub>ni</sub>	ABS <sub>farm</sub>	Volatilization Factor (m <sup>3</sup> /kg)	DA
Antimony (metallic)	7440-36-0	No	No	4.00E-04	IRIS	3.00E-04	ATSDR Final	-		-		0.15	-	-	-
Thallium (Soluble Salts)	7440-28-0	No	No	1.00E-05	SCREEN Current	-		-		-		1	-	-	-
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>				-		-		-		-		-	-	-	-

**Site-specific Risk**  
 Recreator for Soil/Sediment

Chemical	Particulate Emission Factor (m <sup>3</sup> /kg)	Soil Saturation Concentration (mg/kg)	RBA	HLC (atm-m <sup>3</sup> /mole)	Henry's Law Constant (unitless)	H <sup>+</sup> and HLC Ref	Henry's Law Constant Used in Calcs (unitless)	Normal Boiling Point BP (K)	BP Ref	Critical Temperature TC (K)	TC Ref	D <sub>a</sub> \ (cm <sup>2</sup> /s)	D <sub>w</sub> \ (cm <sup>2</sup> /s)
Antimony (metallic)	1.36E+09	-	1	-	-		-	1.91E+03	PHYSPROP	5.07E+03	YAWS	-	-
Thallium (Soluble Salts)	1.36E+09	-	1	-	-		-	1.73E+03	PHYSPROP	4.65E+03	YAWS	-	-
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>	-	-	-	-	-		-	-		-		-	-

**Site-specific Risk**  
 Recreator for Soil/Sediment

Chemical	Soil Concentration (mg/kg)	Child Ingestion Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Child Dermal Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Child Inhalation Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Adult Ingestion Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Adult Dermal Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Adult Inhalation Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Antimony (metallic)	5.5	1.51E-05	-	3.46E-11	1.41E-06	-	3.46E-11
Thallium (Soluble Salts)	0.29	7.95E-07	-	1.83E-12	7.45E-08	-	1.83E-12
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Site-specific Risk**  
 Recreator for Soil/Sediment

Chemical	Adjusted Ingestion Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Adjusted Dermal Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Adjusted Inhalation Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Ingestion Carcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Dermal Carcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Inhalation Carcinogenic CDI (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	Child Ingestion HQ	Child Dermal HQ	Child Inhalation HQ
Antimony (metallic)	4.56E-06	-	3.46E-11	1.70E-06	-	1.29E-08	3.77E-02	-	1.15E-07
Thallium (Soluble Salts)	2.41E-07	-	1.83E-12	8.94E-08	-	6.78E-10	7.95E-02	-	-
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<b>1.17E-01</b>	-	<i>1.15E-07</i>

**Site-specific Risk**  
 Recreator for Soil/Sediment

Chemical	Child Total HI	Adult Ingestion HQ	Adult Dermal HQ	Adult Inhalation HQ	Adult Total HI	Adjusted Ingestion HQ	Adjusted Dermal HQ	Adjusted Inhalation HQ	Adjusted Total HI	Ingestion Risk	Dermal Risk	Inhalation Risk	Total Risk
Antimony (metallic)	3.77E-02	3.53E-03	-	1.15E-07	3.53E-03	1.14E-02	-	1.15E-07	1.14E-02	-	-	-	-
Thallium (Soluble Salts)	7.95E-02	7.45E-03	-	-	7.45E-03	2.41E-02	-	-	2.41E-02	-	-	-	-
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>	<b>1.17E-01</b>	1.10E-02	-	1.15E-07	1.10E-02	3.55E-02	-	1.15E-07	3.55E-02	-	-	-	-



## Site-specific Risk Recreator Soil/Sediment Inputs

Variable	Recreator Soil/Sediment Default Value	Form-input Value
A (PEF Dispersion Constant)	16.2302	16.2302
A (VF Dispersion Constant)	11.911	11.911
A (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	11.911	11.911
B (PEF Dispersion Constant)	18.7762	18.7762
B (VF Dispersion Constant)	18.4385	18.4385
B (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	18.4385	18.4385
City (PEF Climate Zone) Selection	Default	Default
City (VF Climate Zone) Selection	Default	Default
C (PEF Dispersion Constant)	216.108	216.108
C (VF Dispersion Constant)	209.7845	209.7845
C (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	209.7845	209.7845
foc (fraction organic carbon in soil) g/g	0.006	0.006
F(x) (function dependent on $U_{crit}/U_c$ ) unitless	0.194	0.194
n (total soil porosity) $L_{void}/L_{total}$	0.43396	0.43396
$\rho_b$ (dry soil bulk density) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.5	1.5
$\rho_b$ (dry soil bulk density - mass limit) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.5	1.5
PEF (particulate emission factor) m <sup>3</sup> /kg	1359344438	1359344438
$\rho_s$ (soil particle density) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	2.65	2.65
$Q/C_{wind}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	93.77	93.77
$Q/C_{vol}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	68.18	68.18
$Q/C_{vol}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> - mass limit)	68.18	68.18
$A_e$ (PEF acres)	0.5	0.5
$A_e$ (VF acres)	0.5	0.5
$A_e$ (VF mass-limit acres)	0.5	0.5
$AF_{n,2}$ (skin adherence factor) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.2	0.2
$AF_{2,6}$ (skin adherence factor) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.2	0.2
$AF_{6,16}$ (skin adherence factor) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.07	0.07
$AF_{16,30}$ (skin adherence factor) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.07	0.07
$AF_{rec,ad}$ (skin adherence factor - adult) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.07	0.07
$AF_{rec,child}$ (skin adherence factor - child) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.2	0.2
$AT_{rec}$ (averaging time)	365	365
$BW_{0.2}$ (body weight) kg	15	15

## Site-specific Risk Recreator Soil/Sediment Inputs

Variable	Recreator Soil/Sediment Default Value	Form-input Value
BW <sub>2,6</sub> (body weight) kg	15	15
BW <sub>6-16</sub> (body weight) kg	80	80
BW <sub>16-20</sub> (body weight) kg	80	80
BW <sub>rec-a</sub> (body weight - adult) kg	80	80
BW <sub>rec-c</sub> (body weight - child) kg	15	15
DFS <sub>rec-adj</sub> (age-adjusted soil dermal factor) mg/kg	22155	22155
DFSM <sub>rec-adj</sub> (mutagenic age-adjusted soil dermal factor) mg/kg	91770	91770
ED <sub>rec</sub> (exposure duration - recreator) years	26	26
ED <sub>n,2</sub> (exposure duration) year	2	2
ED <sub>2,6</sub> (exposure duration) year	4	4
ED <sub>6-16</sub> (exposure duration) year	10	10
ED <sub>16-20</sub> (exposure duration) year	10	10
ED <sub>rec-c</sub> (exposure duration - child) years	6	6
EF <sub>rec</sub> (exposure frequency) days/year	75	75
EF <sub>n,2</sub> (exposure frequency) days/year	75	75
EF <sub>2,6</sub> (exposure frequency) days/year	75	75
EF <sub>6-16</sub> (exposure frequency) days/year	75	75
EF <sub>16-20</sub> (exposure frequency) days/year	75	75
EF <sub>rec-a</sub> (exposure frequency - adult) days/year	75	75
EF <sub>rec-c</sub> (exposure frequency - child) days/year	75	75
ET <sub>rec</sub> (exposure time - recreator) hours/day	1	1
ET <sub>n,2</sub> (exposure time) hours/day	1	1
ET <sub>2,6</sub> (exposure time) hours/day	1	1
ET <sub>6-16</sub> (exposure time) hours/day	1	1
ET <sub>16-20</sub> (exposure time) hours/day	1	1
ET <sub>rec-a</sub> (adult exposure time) hours/day	1	1
ET <sub>rec-c</sub> (child exposure time) hours/day	1	1
IFS <sub>rec-adj</sub> (age-adjusted soil ingestion factor) mg/kg	7875	7875
IFSM <sub>rec-adj</sub> (mutagenic age-adjusted soil ingestion factor) mg/kg	35750	35750
IRS <sub>n,2</sub> (soil intake rate) mg/day	200	200
IRS <sub>2,6</sub> (soil intake rate) mg/day	200	200
IRS <sub>6-16</sub> (soil intake rate) mg/day	100	100

## Site-specific Risk Recreator Soil/Sediment Inputs

Variable	Recreator Soil/Sediment Default Value	Form-input Value
IRS <sub>16-20</sub> (soil intake rate) mg/day	100	100
IRS <sub>recre-a</sub> (soil intake rate - adult) mg/day	100	100
IRS <sub>recre-c</sub> (soil intake rate - child) mg/day	200	200
LT (lifetime - recreator) years	70	70
SA <sub>n-7</sub> (skin surface area) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	2373	2373
SA <sub>7-6</sub> (skin surface area) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	2373	2373
SA <sub>6-16</sub> (skin surface area) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	6032	6032
SA <sub>16-20</sub> (skin surface area) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	6032	6032
SA <sub>recre-a</sub> (skin surface area - adult) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	6032	6032
SA <sub>recre-c</sub> (skin surface area - child) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	2373	2373
T <sub>w</sub> (groundwater temperature) Celsius	25	25
Theta <sub>a</sub> (air-filled soil porosity) L <sub>air</sub> /L <sub>soil</sub>	0.28396	0.28396
Theta <sub>w</sub> (water-filled soil porosity) L <sub>water</sub> /L <sub>soil</sub>	0.15	0.15
T (exposure interval) s	819936000	819936000
T (exposure interval) yr	26	26
U <sub>m</sub> (mean annual wind speed) m/s	4.69	4.69
U <sub>i</sub> (equivalent threshold value)	11.32	11.32
V (fraction of vegetative cover) unitless	0.5	0.5

**Site-specific Risk**  
 Recreator for Soil/Sediment

Chemical	CAS Number	Mutagen?	VOC?	Chronic RfD (mg/kg-day)	RfD Ref	Chronic RfC (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	RfC Ref	SF <sub>0</sub> (mg/kg-day) <sup>-1</sup>	SF <sub>0</sub> Ref	IUR (ug/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>-1</sup>	IUR Ref	ABS <sub>ni</sub>	ABS <sub>alarm</sub>	Volatilization Factor (m <sup>3</sup> /kg)	DA
Benzo[a]pyrene	50-32-8	Yes	No	3.00E-04	IRIS	2.00E-06	IRIS	1.00E+00	IRIS	6.00E-04	IRIS	1	0.13	-	-
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>				-		-		-		-		-	-	-	-

**Site-specific Risk**  
 Recreator for Soil/Sediment

Chemical	Particulate Emission Factor (m <sup>3</sup> /kg)	Soil Saturation Concentration (mg/kg)	RBA	HLC (atm-m <sup>3</sup> /mole)	Henry's Law Constant (unitless)	H <sup>+</sup> and HLC Ref	Henry's Law Constant Used in Calcs (unitless)	Normal Boiling Point BP (K)	BP Ref	Critical Temperature TC (K)	TC Ref	D <sub>ia</sub> (cm <sup>2</sup> /s)
Benzo[a]pyrene	1.36E+09	-	1	4.57E-07	1.87E-05	PHYSPROP	1.87E-05	7.68E+02	PHYSPROP	9.69E+02	EPA 2001 Fact Sheet	2.55E-02
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>	-	-	-	-	-		-	-		-		-

**Site-specific Risk**  
 Recreator for Soil/Sediment

Chemical	$D_w \setminus$ ( $\text{cm}^2/\text{s}$ )	Soil Concentration ( $\text{mg}/\text{kg}$ )	Child Ingestion Noncarcinogenic CDI ( $\text{mg}/\text{kg}\text{-day}$ )	Child Dermal Noncarcinogenic CDI ( $\text{mg}/\text{kg}\text{-day}$ )	Child Inhalation Noncarcinogenic CDI ( $\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ )	Adult Ingestion Noncarcinogenic CDI ( $\text{mg}/\text{kg}\text{-day}$ )	Adult Dermal Noncarcinogenic CDI ( $\text{mg}/\text{kg}\text{-day}$ )	Adult Inhalation Noncarcinogenic CDI ( $\text{mg}/\text{m}^3$ )
Benzo[a]pyrene	6.58E-06	0.6	1.64E-06	5.07E-07	3.78E-12	1.54E-07	8.46E-08	3.78E-12
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Site-specific Risk**  
Recreator for Soil/Sediment

Chemical	Adjusted Ingestion Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Adjusted Dermal Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Adjusted Inhalation Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Ingestion Carcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Dermal Carcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Inhalation Carcinogenic CDI (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	Child Ingestion HQ	Child Dermal HQ	Child Inhalation HQ
Benzo[a]pyrene	4.98E-07	1.82E-07	3.78E-12	8.40E-07	2.80E-07	3.89E-09	5.48E-03	1.69E-03	1.89E-06
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>5.48E-03</i>	<i>1.69E-03</i>	<i>1.89E-06</i>

**Site-specific Risk**  
 Recreator for Soil/Sediment

Chemical	Child Total HI	Adult Ingestion HQ	Adult Dermal HQ	Adult Inhalation HQ	Adult Total HI	Adjusted Ingestion HQ	Adjusted Dermal HQ	Adjusted Inhalation HQ	Adjusted Total HI	Ingestion Risk	Dermal Risk	Inhalation Risk	Total Risk
Benzo[a]pyrene	7.17E-03	5.14E-04	2.82E-04	1.89E-06	7.98E-04	1.66E-03	6.07E-04	1.89E-06	2.27E-03	8.40E-07	2.80E-07	2.33E-12	1.12E-06
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>	<i>7.17E-03</i>	<i>5.14E-04</i>	<i>2.82E-04</i>	<i>1.89E-06</i>	<i>7.98E-04</i>	<i>1.66E-03</i>	<i>6.07E-04</i>	<i>1.89E-06</i>	<i>2.27E-03</i>	<i>8.40E-07</i>	<i>2.80E-07</i>	<i>2.33E-12</i>	<i>1.12E-06</i>



## Site-specific Risk Recreator Soil/Sediment Inputs

Variable	Recreator Soil/Sediment Default Value	Form-input Value
A (PEF Dispersion Constant)	16.2302	16.2302
A (VF Dispersion Constant)	11.911	11.911
A (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	11.911	11.911
B (PEF Dispersion Constant)	18.7762	18.7762
B (VF Dispersion Constant)	18.4385	18.4385
B (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	18.4385	18.4385
City (PEF Climate Zone) Selection	Default	Default
City (VF Climate Zone) Selection	Default	Default
C (PEF Dispersion Constant)	216.108	216.108
C (VF Dispersion Constant)	209.7845	209.7845
C (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	209.7845	209.7845
foc (fraction organic carbon in soil) g/g	0.006	0.006
F(x) (function dependent on $U_{crit}/U_c$ ) unitless	0.194	0.194
n (total soil porosity) $L_{pore}/L_{total}$	0.43396	0.43396
$\rho_b$ (dry soil bulk density) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.5	1.5
$\rho_b$ (dry soil bulk density - mass limit) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.5	1.5
PEF (particulate emission factor) m <sup>3</sup> /kg	1359344438	1359344438
$\rho_p$ (soil particle density) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	2.65	2.65
$Q/C_{wind}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	93.77	93.77
$Q/C_{vol}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	68.18	68.18
$Q/C_{vol}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> - mass limit)	68.18	68.18
$A_e$ (PEF acres)	0.5	0.5
$A_e$ (VF acres)	0.5	0.5
$A_e$ (VF mass-limit acres)	0.5	0.5
$AF_{0.2}$ (skin adherence factor) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.2	0.2
$AF_{2.6}$ (skin adherence factor) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.2	0.2
$AF_{6-16}$ (skin adherence factor) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.07	0.07
$AF_{16-30}$ (skin adherence factor) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.07	0.07
$AF_{adult}$ (skin adherence factor - adult) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.07	0.07
$AF_{child}$ (skin adherence factor - child) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.2	0.2
$AT_{res}$ (averaging time)	365	365
$BW_{0.2}$ (body weight) kg	15	15

## Site-specific Risk Recreator Soil/Sediment Inputs

Variable	Recreator Soil/Sediment Default Value	Form-input Value
BW <sub>2,6</sub> (body weight) kg	15	15
BW <sub>6-16</sub> (body weight) kg	80	80
BW <sub>16-20</sub> (body weight) kg	80	80
BW <sub>rec-a</sub> (body weight - adult) kg	80	80
BW <sub>rec-c</sub> (body weight - child) kg	15	15
DFS <sub>rec-adj</sub> (age-adjusted soil dermal factor) mg/kg	22155	22155
DFSM <sub>rec-adj</sub> (mutagenic age-adjusted soil dermal factor) mg/kg	91770	91770
ED <sub>rec</sub> (exposure duration - recreator) years	26	26
ED <sub>n,2</sub> (exposure duration) year	2	2
ED <sub>2,6</sub> (exposure duration) year	4	4
ED <sub>6-16</sub> (exposure duration) year	10	10
ED <sub>16-20</sub> (exposure duration) year	10	10
ED <sub>rec-c</sub> (exposure duration - child) years	6	6
EF <sub>rec</sub> (exposure frequency) days/year	75	75
EF <sub>n,2</sub> (exposure frequency) days/year	75	75
EF <sub>2,6</sub> (exposure frequency) days/year	75	75
EF <sub>6-16</sub> (exposure frequency) days/year	75	75
EF <sub>16-20</sub> (exposure frequency) days/year	75	75
EF <sub>rec-a</sub> (exposure frequency - adult) days/year	75	75
EF <sub>rec-c</sub> (exposure frequency - child) days/year	75	75
ET <sub>rec</sub> (exposure time - recreator) hours/day	1	1
ET <sub>n,2</sub> (exposure time) hours/day	1	1
ET <sub>2,6</sub> (exposure time) hours/day	1	1
ET <sub>6-16</sub> (exposure time) hours/day	1	1
ET <sub>16-20</sub> (exposure time) hours/day	1	1
ET <sub>rec-a</sub> (adult exposure time) hours/day	1	1
ET <sub>rec-c</sub> (child exposure time) hours/day	1	1
IFS <sub>rec-adj</sub> (age-adjusted soil ingestion factor) mg/kg	7875	7875
IFSM <sub>rec-adj</sub> (mutagenic age-adjusted soil ingestion factor) mg/kg	35750	35750
IRS <sub>n,2</sub> (soil intake rate) mg/day	200	200
IRS <sub>2,6</sub> (soil intake rate) mg/day	200	200
IRS <sub>6-16</sub> (soil intake rate) mg/day	100	100

## Site-specific Risk Recreator Soil/Sediment Inputs

Variable	Recreator Soil/Sediment Default Value	Form-input Value
IRS <sub>16-20</sub> (soil intake rate) mg/day	100	100
IRS <sub>recre-a</sub> (soil intake rate - adult) mg/day	100	100
IRS <sub>recre-c</sub> (soil intake rate - child) mg/day	200	200
LT (lifetime - recreator) years	70	70
SA <sub>n-7</sub> (skin surface area) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	2373	2373
SA <sub>7-6</sub> (skin surface area) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	2373	2373
SA <sub>6-16</sub> (skin surface area) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	6032	6032
SA <sub>16-20</sub> (skin surface area) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	6032	6032
SA <sub>recre-a</sub> (skin surface area - adult) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	6032	6032
SA <sub>recre-c</sub> (skin surface area - child) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	2373	2373
T <sub>w</sub> (groundwater temperature) Celsius	25	25
Theta <sub>a</sub> (air-filled soil porosity) L <sub>air</sub> /L <sub>soil</sub>	0.28396	0.28396
Theta <sub>w</sub> (water-filled soil porosity) L <sub>water</sub> /L <sub>soil</sub>	0.15	0.15
T (exposure interval) s	819936000	819936000
T (exposure interval) yr	26	26
U <sub>m</sub> (mean annual wind speed) m/s	4.69	4.69
U <sub>i</sub> (equivalent threshold value)	11.32	11.32
V (fraction of vegetative cover) unitless	0.5	0.5

**Site-specific Risk**  
 Recreator for Soil/Sediment

Chemical	CAS Number	Mutagen?	VOC?	Chronic RfD (mg/kg-day)	RfD Ref	Chronic RfC (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	RfC Ref	SF <sub>0</sub> (mg/kg-day) <sup>-1</sup>	SF <sub>0</sub> Ref	IUR (ug/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>-1</sup>	IUR Ref	ABS <sub>ni</sub>	ABS <sub>farm</sub>	Volatilization Factor (m <sup>3</sup> /kg)
TCDD, 2,3,7,8-	1746-01-6	No	Yes	7.00E-10	IRIS	4.00E-08	CALEPA	1.30E+05	CALEPA	3.80E+01	CALEPA	1	0.03	1.96E+06
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>				-		-		-		-		-	-	-

**Site-specific Risk**  
 Recreator for Soil/Sediment

Chemical	DA	Particulate Emission Factor (m <sup>3</sup> /kg)	Soil Saturation Concentration (mg/kg)	RBA	HLC (atm-m <sup>3</sup> /mole)	Henry's Law Constant (unitless)	H <sup>+</sup> and HLC Ref	Henry's Law Constant Used in Calcs (unitless)	Normal Boiling Point BP (K)	BP Ref	Critical Temperature TC (K)	TC Ref	D <sub>ia</sub> (cm <sup>2</sup> /s)
TCDD, 2,3,7,8-	3.46E-09	1.36E+09	-	1	5.00E-05	2.04E-03	EPI	2.04E-03	6.52E+02	EPI	9.78E+02	Approx. from Tcrit=1.5xTBoil	4.70E-02
<i>*Total Risk/Hi</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-		-		-

**Site-specific Risk**  
 Recreator for Soil/Sediment

Chemical	$D_w$ \ (cm <sup>2</sup> /s)	Soil Concentration (mg/kg)	Child Ingestion Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Child Dermal Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Child Inhalation Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Adult Ingestion Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Adult Dermal Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Adult Inhalation Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
TCDD, 2,3,7,8-	6.76E-06	0.00003885	1.06E-10	7.58E-12	1.70E-13	9.98E-12	1.26E-12	1.70E-13
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Site-specific Risk**  
Recreator for Soil/Sediment

Chemical	Adjusted Ingestion Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Adjusted Dermal Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Adjusted Inhalation Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Ingestion Carcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Dermal Carcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Inhalation Carcinogenic CDI (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	Child Ingestion HQ	Child Dermal HQ	Child Inhalation HQ
TCDD, 2,3,7,8-	3.22E-11	2.72E-12	1.70E-13	1.20E-11	1.01E-12	6.31E-11	1.52E-01	1.08E-02	4.24E-06
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.52E-01	1.08E-02	4.24E-06

**Site-specific Risk**  
 Recreator for Soil/Sediment

Chemical	Child Total HI	Adult Ingestion HQ	Adult Dermal HQ	Adult Inhalation HQ	Adult Total HI	Adjusted Ingestion HQ	Adjusted Dermal HQ	Adjusted Inhalation HQ	Adjusted Total HI	Ingestion Risk	Dermal Risk	Inhalation Risk	Total Risk
TCDD, 2,3,7,8-	1.63E-01	1.43E-02	1.81E-03	4.24E-06	1.61E-02	4.61E-02	3.89E-03	4.24E-06	4.99E-02	1.56E-06	1.31E-07	2.40E-09	1.69E-06
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>	1.63E-01	1.43E-02	1.81E-03	4.24E-06	1.61E-02	4.61E-02	3.89E-03	4.24E-06	4.99E-02	1.56E-06	1.31E-07	2.40E-09	1.69E-06



## Site-specific Risk Recreator Soil/Sediment Inputs

Variable	Recreator Soil/Sediment Default Value	Form-input Value
A (PEF Dispersion Constant)	16.2302	16.2302
A (VF Dispersion Constant)	11.911	11.911
A (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	11.911	11.911
B (PEF Dispersion Constant)	18.7762	18.7762
B (VF Dispersion Constant)	18.4385	18.4385
B (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	18.4385	18.4385
City (PEF Climate Zone) Selection	Default	Default
City (VF Climate Zone) Selection	Default	Default
C (PEF Dispersion Constant)	216.108	216.108
C (VF Dispersion Constant)	209.7845	209.7845
C (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	209.7845	209.7845
foc (fraction organic carbon in soil) g/g	0.006	0.006
F(x) (function dependent on $U_{crit}/U_c$ ) unitless	0.194	0.194
n (total soil porosity) $L_{pore}/L_{total}$	0.43396	0.43396
$\rho_b$ (dry soil bulk density) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.5	1.5
$\rho_b$ (dry soil bulk density - mass limit) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.5	1.5
PEF (particulate emission factor) m <sup>3</sup> /kg	1359344438	1359344438
$\rho_p$ (soil particle density) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	2.65	2.65
$Q/C_{wind}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	93.77	93.77
$Q/C_{vol}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	68.18	68.18
$Q/C_{vol}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> - mass limit)	68.18	68.18
$A_e$ (PEF acres)	0.5	0.5
$A_e$ (VF acres)	0.5	0.5
$A_e$ (VF mass-limit acres)	0.5	0.5
$AF_{n,2}$ (skin adherence factor) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.2	0.2
$AF_{2,6}$ (skin adherence factor) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.2	0.2
$AF_{6,16}$ (skin adherence factor) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.07	0.07
$AF_{16,30}$ (skin adherence factor) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.07	0.07
$AF_{rec,ad}$ (skin adherence factor - adult) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.07	0.07
$AF_{rec,child}$ (skin adherence factor - child) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.2	0.2
$AT_{rec}$ (averaging time)	365	365
$BW_{0-2}$ (body weight) kg	15	15

## Site-specific Risk Recreator Soil/Sediment Inputs

Variable	Recreator Soil/Sediment Default Value	Form-input Value
BW <sub>2,6</sub> (body weight) kg	15	15
BW <sub>6-16</sub> (body weight) kg	80	80
BW <sub>16-30</sub> (body weight) kg	80	80
BW <sub>rec-a</sub> (body weight - adult) kg	80	80
BW <sub>rec-c</sub> (body weight - child) kg	15	15
DFS <sub>rec-adj</sub> (age-adjusted soil dermal factor) mg/kg	22155	22155
DFSM <sub>rec-adj</sub> (mutagenic age-adjusted soil dermal factor) mg/kg	91770	91770
ED <sub>rec</sub> (exposure duration - recreator) years	26	26
ED <sub>n,2</sub> (exposure duration) year	2	2
ED <sub>2,6</sub> (exposure duration) year	4	4
ED <sub>6-16</sub> (exposure duration) year	10	10
ED <sub>16-30</sub> (exposure duration) year	10	10
ED <sub>rec-c</sub> (exposure duration - child) years	6	6
EF <sub>rec</sub> (exposure frequency) days/year	75	75
EF <sub>n,2</sub> (exposure frequency) days/year	75	75
EF <sub>2,6</sub> (exposure frequency) days/year	75	75
EF <sub>6-16</sub> (exposure frequency) days/year	75	75
EF <sub>16-30</sub> (exposure frequency) days/year	75	75
EF <sub>rec-a</sub> (exposure frequency - adult) days/year	75	75
EF <sub>rec-c</sub> (exposure frequency - child) days/year	75	75
ET <sub>rec</sub> (exposure time - recreator) hours/day	1	1
ET <sub>n,2</sub> (exposure time) hours/day	1	1
ET <sub>2,6</sub> (exposure time) hours/day	1	1
ET <sub>6-16</sub> (exposure time) hours/day	1	1
ET <sub>16-30</sub> (exposure time) hours/day	1	1
ET <sub>rec-a</sub> (adult exposure time) hours/day	1	1
ET <sub>rec-c</sub> (child exposure time) hours/day	1	1
IFS <sub>rec-adj</sub> (age-adjusted soil ingestion factor) mg/kg	7875	7875
IFSM <sub>rec-adj</sub> (mutagenic age-adjusted soil ingestion factor) mg/kg	35750	35750
IRS <sub>n,2</sub> (soil intake rate) mg/day	200	200
IRS <sub>2,6</sub> (soil intake rate) mg/day	200	200
IRS <sub>6-16</sub> (soil intake rate) mg/day	100	100

## Site-specific Risk Recreator Soil/Sediment Inputs

Variable	Recreator Soil/Sediment Default Value	Form-input Value
IRS <sub>16-20</sub> (soil intake rate) mg/day	100	100
IRS <sub>recre-a</sub> (soil intake rate - adult) mg/day	100	100
IRS <sub>recre-c</sub> (soil intake rate - child) mg/day	200	200
LT (lifetime - recreator) years	70	70
SA <sub>n-7</sub> (skin surface area) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	2373	2373
SA <sub>7-6</sub> (skin surface area) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	2373	2373
SA <sub>6-16</sub> (skin surface area) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	6032	6032
SA <sub>16-20</sub> (skin surface area) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	6032	6032
SA <sub>recre-a</sub> (skin surface area - adult) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	6032	6032
SA <sub>recre-c</sub> (skin surface area - child) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	2373	2373
T <sub>w</sub> (groundwater temperature) Celsius	25	25
Theta <sub>a</sub> (air-filled soil porosity) L <sub>air</sub> /L <sub>soil</sub>	0.28396	0.28396
Theta <sub>w</sub> (water-filled soil porosity) L <sub>water</sub> /L <sub>soil</sub>	0.15	0.15
T (exposure interval) s	819936000	819936000
T (exposure interval) yr	26	26
U <sub>m</sub> (mean annual wind speed) m/s	4.69	4.69
U <sub>i</sub> (equivalent threshold value)	11.32	11.32
V (fraction of vegetative cover) unitless	0.5	0.5

**Site-specific Risk**  
 Recreator for Soil/Sediment

Chemical	CAS Number	Mutagen?	VOC?	Chronic RfD (mg/kg-day)	RfD Ref	Chronic RfC (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	RfC Ref	SF <sub>0</sub> (mg/kg-day) <sup>-1</sup>	SF <sub>0</sub> Ref	IUR (ug/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>-1</sup>	IUR Ref	ABS <sub>ni</sub>	ABS <sub>norm</sub>	Volatilization Factor (m <sup>3</sup> /kg)	DA	Particulate Emission Factor (m <sup>3</sup> /kg)
Thallium (Soluble Salts)	7440-28-0	No	No	1.00E-05	SCREEN Current	-		-		-		1	-	-	-	1.36E+09
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>																

**Site-specific Risk**  
Recreator for Soil/Sediment

Chemical	Soil Saturation Concentration (mg/kg)	RBA	HLC (atm-m <sup>3</sup> /mole)	Henry's Law Constant (unitless)	H <sup>+</sup> and HLC Ref	Henry's Law Constant Used in Calcs (unitless)	Normal Boiling Point BP (K)	BP Ref	Critical Temperature TC (K)	TC Ref	D <sub>is</sub> (cm <sup>2</sup> /s)	D <sub>iw</sub> (cm <sup>2</sup> /s)	Soil Concentration (mg/kg)
Thallium (Soluble Salts)	-	1	-	-		-	1.73E+03	PHYSPROP	4.65E+03	YAWS	-	-	0.29
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>	-	-	-	-		-	-		-		-	-	-

**Site-specific Risk**  
 Recreator for Soil/Sediment

Chemical	Child Ingestion Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Child Dermal Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Child Inhalation Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Adult Ingestion Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Adult Dermal Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Adult Inhalation Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Adjusted Ingestion Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)
Thallium (Soluble Salts)	7.95E-07	-	1.83E-12	7.45E-08	-	1.83E-12	2.41E-07
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

**Site-specific Risk**  
 Recreator for Soil/Sediment

Chemical	Adjusted Dermal Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Adjusted Inhalation Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Ingestion Carcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Dermal Carcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Inhalation Carcinogenic CDI (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	Child Ingestion HQ	Child Dermal HQ	Child Inhalation HQ	Child Total HI	Adult Ingestion HQ	Adult Dermal HQ
Thallium (Soluble Salts)	-	1.83E-12	8.94E-08	-	6.78E-10	7.95E-02	-	-	7.95E-02	7.45E-03	-
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>	-	-	-	-	-	<i>7.95E-02</i>	-	-	<i>7.95E-02</i>	<i>7.45E-03</i>	-

**Site-specific Risk**  
 Recreator for Soil/Sediment

Chemical	Adult Inhalation HQ	Adult Total HI	Adjusted Ingestion HQ	Adjusted Dermal HQ	Adjusted Inhalation HQ	Adjusted Total HI	Ingestion Risk	Dermal Risk	Inhalation Risk	Total Risk
Thallium (Soluble Salts)	-	7.45E-03	2.41E-02	-	-	2.41E-02	-	-	-	-
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>	-	<i>7.45E-03</i>	<i>2.41E-02</i>	-	-	<i>2.41E-02</i>	-	-	-	-



## Site-specific Risk Resident Soil Inputs

Variable	Resident Soil Default Value	Form-input Value
A (PEF Dispersion Constant)	16.2302	16.2302
A (VF Dispersion Constant)	11.911	11.911
A (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	11.911	11.911
B (PEF Dispersion Constant)	18.7762	18.7762
B (VF Dispersion Constant)	18.4385	18.4385
B (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	18.4385	18.4385
City (PEF Climate Zone) Selection	Default	Default
City (VF Climate Zone) Selection	Default	Default
C (PEF Dispersion Constant)	216.108	216.108
C (VF Dispersion Constant)	209.7845	209.7845
C (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	209.7845	209.7845
foc (fraction organic carbon in soil) g/g	0.006	0.006
F(x) (function dependent on $U_{crit}/U_c$ ) unitless	0.194	0.194
n (total soil porosity) $L_{pore}/L_{total}$	0.43396	0.43396
$\rho_b$ (dry soil bulk density) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.5	1.5
$\rho_b$ (dry soil bulk density - mass limit) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.5	1.5
PEF (particulate emission factor) m <sup>3</sup> /kg	1359344438	1359344438
$\rho_c$ (soil particle density) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	2.65	2.65
$Q/C_{wind}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	93.77	93.77
$Q/C_{vol}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	68.18	68.18
$Q/C_{vol}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> - mass limit)	68.18	68.18
$A_e$ (PEF acres)	0.5	0.5
$A_e$ (VF acres)	0.5	0.5
$A_e$ (VF mass-limit acres)	0.5	0.5
$AF_{n,2}$ (mutagenic skin adherence factor) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.2	0.2
$AF_{2,6}$ (mutagenic skin adherence factor) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.2	0.2
$AF_{6,16}$ (mutagenic skin adherence factor) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.07	0.07
$AF_{16,26}$ (mutagenic skin adherence factor) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.07	0.07
$AF_{res,a}$ (skin adherence factor - adult) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.07	0.07
$AF_{res,c}$ (skin adherence factor - child) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.2	0.2
$AT_{res}$ (averaging time - resident carcinogenic)	365	365
$BW_{0.2}$ (mutagenic body weight) kg	15	15

## Site-specific Risk Resident Soil Inputs

Variable	Resident Soil Default Value	Form-input Value
BW <sub>2-6</sub> (mutagenic body weight) kg	15	15
BW <sub>6-16</sub> (mutagenic body weight) kg	80	80
BW <sub>16-76</sub> (mutagenic body weight) kg	80	80
BW <sub>rec-a</sub> (body weight - adult) kg	80	80
BW <sub>rec-c</sub> (body weight - child) kg	15	15
DFS <sub>rec-adj</sub> (age-adjusted soil dermal factor) mg/kg	103390	103390
DFSM <sub>rec-adj</sub> (mutagenic age-adjusted soil dermal factor) mg/kg	428260	428260
ED <sub>rec</sub> (exposure duration) years	26	26
ED <sub>n-7</sub> (mutagenic exposure duration) years	2	2
ED <sub>2-6</sub> (mutagenic exposure duration) years	4	4
ED <sub>6-16</sub> (mutagenic exposure duration) years	10	10
ED <sub>16-76</sub> (mutagenic exposure duration) years	10	10
ED <sub>rec-a</sub> (exposure duration - adult) years	20	20
ED <sub>rec-c</sub> (exposure duration - child) years	6	6
EF <sub>rec</sub> (exposure frequency) days/year	350	350
EF <sub>n-7</sub> (mutagenic exposure frequency) days/year	350	350
EF <sub>2-6</sub> (mutagenic exposure frequency) days/year	350	350
EF <sub>6-16</sub> (mutagenic exposure frequency) days/year	350	350
EF <sub>16-76</sub> (mutagenic exposure frequency) days/year	350	350
EF <sub>rec-a</sub> (exposure frequency - adult) days/year	350	350
EF <sub>rec-c</sub> (exposure frequency - child) days/year	350	350
ET <sub>rec</sub> (exposure time) hours/day	24	24
ET <sub>n-7</sub> (mutagenic exposure time) hours/day	24	24
ET <sub>2-6</sub> (mutagenic exposure time) hours/day	24	24
ET <sub>6-16</sub> (mutagenic exposure time) hours/day	24	24
ET <sub>16-76</sub> (mutagenic exposure time) hours/day	24	24
ET <sub>rec-a</sub> (adult exposure time) hours/day	24	24
ET <sub>rec-c</sub> (child exposure time) hours/day	24	24
IFS <sub>rec-adj</sub> (age-adjusted soil ingestion factor) mg/kg	36750	36750
IFSM <sub>rec-adj</sub> (mutagenic age-adjusted soil ingestion factor) mg/kg	166833.3	166833.3
IRS <sub>n-7</sub> (mutagenic soil intake rate) mg/day	200	200
IRS <sub>2-6</sub> (mutagenic soil intake rate) mg/day	200	200

## Site-specific Risk Resident Soil Inputs

Variable	Resident Soil Default Value	Form-input Value
IRS <sub>6-16</sub> (mutagenic soil intake rate) mg/day	100	100
IRS <sub>16-76</sub> (mutagenic soil intake rate) mg/day	100	100
IRS <sub>rec-a</sub> (soil intake rate - adult) mg/day	100	100
IRS <sub>rec-r</sub> (soil intake rate - child) mg/day	200	200
LT (lifetime) years	70	70
SA <sub>6-76</sub> (mutagenic skin surface area) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	2373	2373
SA <sub>76-16</sub> (mutagenic skin surface area) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	2373	2373
SA <sub>6-16</sub> (mutagenic skin surface area) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	6032	6032
SA <sub>16-76</sub> (mutagenic skin surface area) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	6032	6032
SA <sub>rec-a</sub> (skin surface area - adult) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	6032	6032
SA <sub>rec-r</sub> (skin surface area - child) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	2373	2373
T <sub>w</sub> (groundwater temperature) Celsius	25	25
Theta <sub>a</sub> (air-filled soil porosity) L <sub>air</sub> /L <sub>soil</sub>	0.28396	0.28396
Theta <sub>w</sub> (water-filled soil porosity) L <sub>water</sub> /L <sub>soil</sub>	0.15	0.15
T (exposure interval) s	819936000	819936000
T (exposure interval) yr	26	26
U <sub>m</sub> (mean annual wind speed) m/s	4.69	4.69
U <sub>t</sub> (equivalent threshold value)	11.32	11.32
V (fraction of vegetative cover) unitless	0.5	0.5

# Site-specific Risk

Resident for Soil

Chemical	CAS Number	Mutagen?	VOC?	Chronic RfD (mg/kg-day)	RfD Ref	Chronic RfC (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	RfC Ref	SF <sub>0</sub> (mg/kg-day) <sup>-1</sup>	SF <sub>0</sub> Ref	IUR (ug/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>-1</sup>	IUR Ref	ABS <sub>ni</sub>	ABS <sub>farm</sub>	Volatilization Factor (m <sup>3</sup> /kg)	DA
Benzo[a]pyrene	50-32-8	Yes	No	3.00E-04	IRIS	2.00E-06	IRIS	1.00E+00	IRIS	6.00E-04	IRIS	1	0.13	-	-
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>															

# Site-specific Risk

Resident for Soil

Chemical	Particulate Emission Factor (m <sup>3</sup> /kg)	Soil Saturation Concentration (mg/kg)	RBA	HLC (atm-m <sup>3</sup> /mole)	Henry's Law Constant (unitless)	H <sup>+</sup> and HLC Ref	Henry's Law Constant Used in Calcs (unitless)	Normal Boiling Point BP (K)	BP Ref	Critical Temperature TC (K)	TC Ref	D <sub>ia</sub> (cm <sup>2</sup> /s)
Benzo[a]pyrene	1.36E+09	-	1	4.57E-07	1.87E-05	PHYSPROP	1.87E-05	7.68E+02	PHYSPROP	9.69E+02	EPA 2001 Fact Sheet	2.55E-02
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>	-	-	-	-	-		-	-		-		-

# Site-specific Risk

## Resident for Soil

Chemical	$D_{iw}$ \ (cm <sup>2</sup> /s)	Soil Concentration (mg/kg)	Child Ingestion Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Child Dermal Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Child Inhalation Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Adult Ingestion Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Adult Dermal Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Adult Inhalation Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Benzo[a]pyrene	6.58E-06	0.6	7.67E-06	2.37E-06	4.23E-10	7.19E-07	3.95E-07	4.23E-10
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

# Site-specific Risk

Resident for Soil

Chemical	Adjusted Ingestion Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Adjusted Dermal Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Adjusted Inhalation Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Ingestion Carcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Dermal Carcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Inhalation Carcinogenic CDI (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	Child Ingestion HQ	Child Dermal HQ	Child Inhalation HQ
Benzo[a]pyrene	2.32E-06	8.50E-07	4.23E-10	3.92E-06	1.31E-06	4.35E-07	2.56E-02	7.89E-03	2.12E-04
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	<i>2.56E-02</i>	<i>7.89E-03</i>	<i>2.12E-04</i>

# Site-specific Risk

Resident for Soil

Chemical	Child Total HI	Adult Ingestion HQ	Adult Dermal HQ	Adult Inhalation HQ	Adult Total HI	Adjusted Ingestion HQ	Adjusted Dermal HQ	Adjusted Inhalation HQ	Adjusted Total HI	Ingestion Risk	Dermal Risk	Inhalation Risk	Total Risk
Benzo[a]pyrene	3.37E-02	2.40E-03	1.32E-03	2.12E-04	3.92E-03	7.74E-03	2.83E-03	2.12E-04	1.08E-02	3.92E-06	1.31E-06	2.61E-10	5.23E-06
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>	3.37E-02	2.40E-03	1.32E-03	2.12E-04	3.92E-03	7.74E-03	2.83E-03	2.12E-04	1.08E-02	3.92E-06	1.31E-06	2.61E-10	5.23E-06



## Site-specific Risk Resident Soil Inputs

Variable	Resident Soil Default Value	Form-input Value
A (PEF Dispersion Constant)	16.2302	16.2302
A (VF Dispersion Constant)	11.911	11.911
A (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	11.911	11.911
B (PEF Dispersion Constant)	18.7762	18.7762
B (VF Dispersion Constant)	18.4385	18.4385
B (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	18.4385	18.4385
City (PEF Climate Zone) Selection	Default	Default
City (VF Climate Zone) Selection	Default	Default
C (PEF Dispersion Constant)	216.108	216.108
C (VF Dispersion Constant)	209.7845	209.7845
C (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	209.7845	209.7845
foc (fraction organic carbon in soil) g/g	0.006	0.006
F(x) (function dependent on $U_{wind}/U_c$ ) unitless	0.194	0.194
n (total soil porosity) $L_{pore}/L_{total}$	0.43396	0.43396
$\rho_b$ (dry soil bulk density) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.5	1.5
$\rho_b$ (dry soil bulk density - mass limit) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.5	1.5
PEF (particulate emission factor) m <sup>3</sup> /kg	1359344438	1359344438
$\rho_s$ (soil particle density) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	2.65	2.65
$Q/C_{wind}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	93.77	93.77
$Q/C_{vol}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	68.18	68.18
$Q/C_{vol}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> - mass limit)	68.18	68.18
$A_e$ (PEF acres)	0.5	0.5
$A_e$ (VF acres)	0.5	0.5
$A_e$ (VF mass-limit acres)	0.5	0.5
$AF_{n,2}$ (mutagenic skin adherence factor) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.2	0.2
$AF_{2,6}$ (mutagenic skin adherence factor) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.2	0.2
$AF_{6,16}$ (mutagenic skin adherence factor) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.07	0.07
$AF_{16,26}$ (mutagenic skin adherence factor) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.07	0.07
$AF_{res,a}$ (skin adherence factor - adult) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.07	0.07
$AF_{res,c}$ (skin adherence factor - child) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.2	0.2
$AT_{res}$ (averaging time - resident carcinogenic)	365	365
$BW_{0-2}$ (mutagenic body weight) kg	15	15

## Site-specific Risk Resident Soil Inputs

Variable	Resident Soil Default Value	Form-input Value
BW <sub>2-6</sub> (mutagenic body weight) kg	15	15
BW <sub>6-16</sub> (mutagenic body weight) kg	80	80
BW <sub>16-26</sub> (mutagenic body weight) kg	80	80
BW <sub>rec-a</sub> (body weight - adult) kg	80	80
BW <sub>rec-c</sub> (body weight - child) kg	15	15
DFS <sub>rec-adj</sub> (age-adjusted soil dermal factor) mg/kg	103390	103390
DFSM <sub>rec-adj</sub> (mutagenic age-adjusted soil dermal factor) mg/kg	428260	428260
ED <sub>rec</sub> (exposure duration) years	26	26
ED <sub>n-2</sub> (mutagenic exposure duration) years	2	2
ED <sub>2-6</sub> (mutagenic exposure duration) years	4	4
ED <sub>6-16</sub> (mutagenic exposure duration) years	10	10
ED <sub>16-26</sub> (mutagenic exposure duration) years	10	10
ED <sub>rec-a</sub> (exposure duration - adult) years	20	20
ED <sub>rec-c</sub> (exposure duration - child) years	6	6
EF <sub>rec</sub> (exposure frequency) days/year	350	350
EF <sub>n-2</sub> (mutagenic exposure frequency) days/year	350	350
EF <sub>2-6</sub> (mutagenic exposure frequency) days/year	350	350
EF <sub>6-16</sub> (mutagenic exposure frequency) days/year	350	350
EF <sub>16-26</sub> (mutagenic exposure frequency) days/year	350	350
EF <sub>rec-a</sub> (exposure frequency - adult) days/year	350	350
EF <sub>rec-c</sub> (exposure frequency - child) days/year	350	350
ET <sub>rec</sub> (exposure time) hours/day	24	24
ET <sub>n-2</sub> (mutagenic exposure time) hours/day	24	24
ET <sub>2-6</sub> (mutagenic exposure time) hours/day	24	24
ET <sub>6-16</sub> (mutagenic exposure time) hours/day	24	24
ET <sub>16-26</sub> (mutagenic exposure time) hours/day	24	24
ET <sub>rec-a</sub> (adult exposure time) hours/day	24	24
ET <sub>rec-c</sub> (child exposure time) hours/day	24	24
IFS <sub>rec-adj</sub> (age-adjusted soil ingestion factor) mg/kg	36750	36750
IFSM <sub>rec-adj</sub> (mutagenic age-adjusted soil ingestion factor) mg/kg	166833.3	166833.3
IRS <sub>n-2</sub> (mutagenic soil intake rate) mg/day	200	200
IRS <sub>2-6</sub> (mutagenic soil intake rate) mg/day	200	200

## Site-specific Risk Resident Soil Inputs

Variable	Resident Soil Default Value	Form-input Value
IRS <sub>6-16</sub> (mutagenic soil intake rate) mg/day	100	100
IRS <sub>16-76</sub> (mutagenic soil intake rate) mg/day	100	100
IRS <sub>rec-a</sub> (soil intake rate - adult) mg/day	100	100
IRS <sub>rec-r</sub> (soil intake rate - child) mg/day	200	200
LT (lifetime) years	70	70
SA <sub>6-7</sub> (mutagenic skin surface area) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	2373	2373
SA <sub>7-6</sub> (mutagenic skin surface area) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	2373	2373
SA <sub>6-16</sub> (mutagenic skin surface area) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	6032	6032
SA <sub>16-76</sub> (mutagenic skin surface area) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	6032	6032
SA <sub>rec-a</sub> (skin surface area - adult) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	6032	6032
SA <sub>rec-r</sub> (skin surface area - child) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	2373	2373
T <sub>w</sub> (groundwater temperature) Celsius	25	25
Theta <sub>a</sub> (air-filled soil porosity) L <sub>air</sub> /L <sub>soil</sub>	0.28396	0.28396
Theta <sub>w</sub> (water-filled soil porosity) L <sub>water</sub> /L <sub>soil</sub>	0.15	0.15
T (exposure interval) s	819936000	819936000
T (exposure interval) yr	26	26
U <sub>m</sub> (mean annual wind speed) m/s	4.69	4.69
U <sub>t</sub> (equivalent threshold value)	11.32	11.32
V (fraction of vegetative cover) unitless	0.5	0.5

# Site-specific Risk

Resident for Soil

Chemical	CAS Number	Mutagen?	VOC?	Chronic RfD (mg/kg-day)	RfD Ref	Chronic RfC (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	RfC Ref	SF <sub>0</sub> (mg/kg-day) <sup>-1</sup>	SF <sub>0</sub> Ref	IUR (ug/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>-1</sup>	IUR Ref	ABS <sub>ni</sub>	ABS <sub>farm</sub>	Volatilization Factor (m <sup>3</sup> /kg)
TCDD, 2,3,7,8-	1746-01-6	No	Yes	7.00E-10	IRIS	4.00E-08	CALEPA	1.30E+05	CALEPA	3.80E+01	CALEPA	1	0.03	1.96E+06
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>				-		-		-		-		-	-	-

# Site-specific Risk

Resident for Soil

Chemical	DA	Particulate Emission Factor (m <sup>3</sup> /kg)	Soil Saturation Concentration (mg/kg)	RBA	HLC (atm-m <sup>3</sup> /mole)	Henry's Law Constant (unitless)	H <sup>+</sup> and HLC Ref	Henry's Law Constant Used in Calcs (unitless)	Normal Boiling Point BP (K)	BP Ref	Critical Temperature TC (K)	TC Ref	D <sub>ia</sub> (cm <sup>2</sup> /s)
TCDD, 2,3,7,8-	3.46E-09	1.36E+09	-	1	5.00E-05	2.04E-03	EPI	2.04E-03	6.52E+02	EPI	9.78E+02	Approx. from Tcrit=1.5xTBoil	4.70E-02
<i>*Total Risk/Hi</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-		-		-

# Site-specific Risk

## Resident for Soil

Chemical	$D_w$ \ (cm <sup>2</sup> /s)	Soil Concentration (mg/kg)	Child Ingestion Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Child Dermal Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Child Inhalation Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Adult Ingestion Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Adult Dermal Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Adult Inhalation Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
TCDD, 2,3,7,8-	6.76E-06	0.00003885	4.97E-10	3.54E-11	1.90E-11	4.66E-11	5.90E-12	1.90E-11
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

# Site-specific Risk

Resident for Soil

Chemical	Adjusted Ingestion Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Adjusted Dermal Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Adjusted Inhalation Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Ingestion Carcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Dermal Carcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Inhalation Carcinogenic CDI (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	Child Ingestion HQ	Child Dermal HQ	Child Inhalation HQ
TCDD, 2,3,7,8-	1.50E-10	1.27E-11	1.90E-11	5.59E-11	4.72E-12	7.06E-09	7.10E-01	5.05E-02	4.75E-04
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.10E-01	5.05E-02	4.75E-04

# Site-specific Risk

Resident for Soil

Chemical	Child Total HI	Adult Ingestion HQ	Adult Dermal HQ	Adult Inhalation HQ	Adult Total HI	Adjusted Ingestion HQ	Adjusted Dermal HQ	Adjusted Inhalation HQ	Adjusted Total HI	Ingestion Risk	Dermal Risk	Inhalation Risk	Total Risk
TCDD, 2,3,7,8-	7.61E-01	6.65E-02	8.43E-03	4.75E-04	7.54E-02	2.15E-01	1.81E-02	4.75E-04	2.34E-01	7.26E-06	6.13E-07	2.68E-07	8.15E-06
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>	7.61E-01	6.65E-02	8.43E-03	4.75E-04	7.54E-02	2.15E-01	1.81E-02	4.75E-04	2.34E-01	7.26E-06	6.13E-07	2.68E-07	8.15E-06



## Site-specific Risk Resident Soil Inputs

Variable	Resident Soil Default Value	Form-input Value
A (PEF Dispersion Constant)	16.2302	16.2302
A (VF Dispersion Constant)	11.911	11.911
A (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	11.911	11.911
B (PEF Dispersion Constant)	18.7762	18.7762
B (VF Dispersion Constant)	18.4385	18.4385
B (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	18.4385	18.4385
City (PEF Climate Zone) Selection	Default	Default
City (VF Climate Zone) Selection	Default	Default
C (PEF Dispersion Constant)	216.108	216.108
C (VF Dispersion Constant)	209.7845	209.7845
C (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	209.7845	209.7845
foc (fraction organic carbon in soil) g/g	0.006	0.006
F(x) (function dependent on $U_{wind}/U_c$ ) unitless	0.194	0.194
n (total soil porosity) $L_{pore}/L_{total}$	0.43396	0.43396
$\rho_b$ (dry soil bulk density) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.5	1.5
$\rho_b$ (dry soil bulk density - mass limit) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.5	1.5
PEF (particulate emission factor) m <sup>3</sup> /kg	1359344438	1359344438
$\rho_c$ (soil particle density) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	2.65	2.65
$Q/C_{wind}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	93.77	93.77
$Q/C_{vol}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	68.18	68.18
$Q/C_{vol}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> - mass limit)	68.18	68.18
$A_e$ (PEF acres)	0.5	0.5
$A_e$ (VF acres)	0.5	0.5
$A_e$ (VF mass-limit acres)	0.5	0.5
$AF_{n,2}$ (mutagenic skin adherence factor) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.2	0.2
$AF_{2,6}$ (mutagenic skin adherence factor) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.2	0.2
$AF_{6,16}$ (mutagenic skin adherence factor) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.07	0.07
$AF_{16,26}$ (mutagenic skin adherence factor) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.07	0.07
$AF_{res,a}$ (skin adherence factor - adult) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.07	0.07
$AF_{res,c}$ (skin adherence factor - child) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.2	0.2
$AT_{res}$ (averaging time - resident carcinogenic)	365	365
$BW_{0-2}$ (mutagenic body weight) kg	15	15

## Site-specific Risk Resident Soil Inputs

Variable	Resident Soil Default Value	Form-input Value
BW <sub>2-6</sub> (mutagenic body weight) kg	15	15
BW <sub>6-16</sub> (mutagenic body weight) kg	80	80
BW <sub>16-26</sub> (mutagenic body weight) kg	80	80
BW <sub>rec-a</sub> (body weight - adult) kg	80	80
BW <sub>rec-c</sub> (body weight - child) kg	15	15
DFS <sub>rec-adj</sub> (age-adjusted soil dermal factor) mg/kg	103390	103390
DFSM <sub>rec-adj</sub> (mutagenic age-adjusted soil dermal factor) mg/kg	428260	428260
ED <sub>rec</sub> (exposure duration) years	26	26
ED <sub>n-2</sub> (mutagenic exposure duration) years	2	2
ED <sub>2-6</sub> (mutagenic exposure duration) years	4	4
ED <sub>6-16</sub> (mutagenic exposure duration) years	10	10
ED <sub>16-26</sub> (mutagenic exposure duration) years	10	10
ED <sub>rec-a</sub> (exposure duration - adult) years	20	20
ED <sub>rec-c</sub> (exposure duration - child) years	6	6
EF <sub>rec</sub> (exposure frequency) days/year	350	350
EF <sub>n-2</sub> (mutagenic exposure frequency) days/year	350	350
EF <sub>2-6</sub> (mutagenic exposure frequency) days/year	350	350
EF <sub>6-16</sub> (mutagenic exposure frequency) days/year	350	350
EF <sub>16-26</sub> (mutagenic exposure frequency) days/year	350	350
EF <sub>rec-a</sub> (exposure frequency - adult) days/year	350	350
EF <sub>rec-c</sub> (exposure frequency - child) days/year	350	350
ET <sub>rec</sub> (exposure time) hours/day	24	24
ET <sub>n-2</sub> (mutagenic exposure time) hours/day	24	24
ET <sub>2-6</sub> (mutagenic exposure time) hours/day	24	24
ET <sub>6-16</sub> (mutagenic exposure time) hours/day	24	24
ET <sub>16-26</sub> (mutagenic exposure time) hours/day	24	24
ET <sub>rec-a</sub> (adult exposure time) hours/day	24	24
ET <sub>rec-c</sub> (child exposure time) hours/day	24	24
IFS <sub>rec-adj</sub> (age-adjusted soil ingestion factor) mg/kg	36750	36750
IFSM <sub>rec-adj</sub> (mutagenic age-adjusted soil ingestion factor) mg/kg	166833.3	166833.3
IRS <sub>n-2</sub> (mutagenic soil intake rate) mg/day	200	200
IRS <sub>2-6</sub> (mutagenic soil intake rate) mg/day	200	200

## Site-specific Risk Resident Soil Inputs

Variable	Resident Soil Default Value	Form-input Value
IRS <sub>6-16</sub> (mutagenic soil intake rate) mg/day	100	100
IRS <sub>16-76</sub> (mutagenic soil intake rate) mg/day	100	100
IRS <sub>rec-a</sub> (soil intake rate - adult) mg/day	100	100
IRS <sub>rec-r</sub> (soil intake rate - child) mg/day	200	200
LT (lifetime) years	70	70
SA <sub>6-7</sub> (mutagenic skin surface area) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	2373	2373
SA <sub>7-6</sub> (mutagenic skin surface area) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	2373	2373
SA <sub>6-16</sub> (mutagenic skin surface area) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	6032	6032
SA <sub>16-76</sub> (mutagenic skin surface area) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	6032	6032
SA <sub>rec-a</sub> (skin surface area - adult) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	6032	6032
SA <sub>rec-r</sub> (skin surface area - child) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	2373	2373
T <sub>w</sub> (groundwater temperature) Celsius	25	25
Theta <sub>a</sub> (air-filled soil porosity) L <sub>air</sub> /L <sub>soil</sub>	0.28396	0.28396
Theta <sub>w</sub> (water-filled soil porosity) L <sub>water</sub> /L <sub>soil</sub>	0.15	0.15
T (exposure interval) s	819936000	819936000
T (exposure interval) yr	26	26
U <sub>m</sub> (mean annual wind speed) m/s	4.69	4.69
U <sub>t</sub> (equivalent threshold value)	11.32	11.32
V (fraction of vegetative cover) unitless	0.5	0.5

# Site-specific Risk

## Resident for Soil

Chemical	CAS Number	Mutagen?	VOC?	Chronic RfD (mg/kg-day)	RfD Ref	Chronic RfC (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	RfC Ref	SF <sub>o</sub> (mg/kg-day) <sup>-1</sup>	SF <sub>o</sub> Ref	IUR (ug/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>-1</sup>	IUR Ref	ABS <sub>ni</sub>	ABS <sub>farm</sub>	Volatilization Factor (m <sup>3</sup> /kg)	DA
Antimony (metallic)	7440-36-0	No	No	4.00E-04	IRIS	3.00E-04	ATSDR Final	-		-		0.15	-	-	-
Thallium (Soluble Salts)	7440-28-0	No	No	1.00E-05	SCREEN Current	-		-		-		1	-	-	-
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>				-		-		-		-		-	-	-	-

# Site-specific Risk

## Resident for Soil

Chemical	Particulate Emission Factor (m <sup>3</sup> /kg)	Soil Saturation Concentration (mg/kg)	RBA	HLC (atm-m <sup>3</sup> /mole)	Henry's Law Constant (unitless)	H <sup>+</sup> and HLC Ref	Henry's Law Constant Used in Calcs (unitless)	Normal Boiling Point BP (K)	BP Ref	Critical Temperature TC (K)	TC Ref	D <sub>a</sub> \ (cm <sup>2</sup> /s)	D <sub>w</sub> \ (cm <sup>2</sup> /s)
Antimony (metallic)	1.36E+09	-	1	-	-		-	1.91E+03	PHYSPROP	5.07E+03	YAWS	-	-
Thallium (Soluble Salts)	1.36E+09	-	1	-	-		-	1.73E+03	PHYSPROP	4.65E+03	YAWS	-	-
<i>*Total Risk/Hi</i>	-	-	-	-	-		-	-		-		-	-

## Site-specific Risk

### Resident for Soil

Chemical	Soil Concentration (mg/kg)	Child Ingestion Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Child Dermal Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Child Inhalation Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Adult Ingestion Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Adult Dermal Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Adult Inhalation Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
Antimony (metallic)	5.5	7.03E-05	-	3.88E-09	6.59E-06	-	3.88E-09
Thallium (Soluble Salts)	0.23	2.94E-06	-	1.62E-10	2.76E-07	-	1.62E-10
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

# Site-specific Risk

## Resident for Soil

Chemical	Adjusted Ingestion Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Adjusted Dermal Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Adjusted Inhalation Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Ingestion Carcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Dermal Carcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Inhalation Carcinogenic CDI (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	Child Ingestion HQ	Child Dermal HQ	Child Inhalation HQ
Antimony (metallic)	2.13E-05	-	3.88E-09	7.91E-06	-	1.44E-06	1.76E-01	-	1.29E-05
Thallium (Soluble Salts)	8.91E-07	-	1.62E-10	3.31E-07	-	6.03E-08	2.94E-01	-	-
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.70E-01	-	1.29E-05

# Site-specific Risk

## Resident for Soil

Chemical	Child Total HI	Adult Ingestion HQ	Adult Dermal HQ	Adult Inhalation HQ	Adult Total HI	Adjusted Ingestion HQ	Adjusted Dermal HQ	Adjusted Inhalation HQ	Adjusted Total HI	Ingestion Risk	Dermal Risk	Inhalation Risk	Total Risk
Antimony (metallic)	1.76E-01	1.65E-02	-	1.29E-05	1.65E-02	5.32E-02	-	1.29E-05	5.33E-02	-	-	-	-
Thallium (Soluble Salts)	2.94E-01	2.76E-02	-	-	2.76E-02	8.91E-02	-	-	8.91E-02	-	-	-	-
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>	4.70E-01	4.40E-02	-	1.29E-05	4.41E-02	1.42E-01	-	1.29E-05	1.42E-01	-	-	-	-



## Site-specific Risk Resident Soil Inputs

Variable	Resident Soil Default Value	Form-input Value
A (PEF Dispersion Constant)	16.2302	16.2302
A (VF Dispersion Constant)	11.911	11.911
A (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	11.911	11.911
B (PEF Dispersion Constant)	18.7762	18.7762
B (VF Dispersion Constant)	18.4385	18.4385
B (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	18.4385	18.4385
City (PEF Climate Zone) Selection	Default	Default
City (VF Climate Zone) Selection	Default	Default
C (PEF Dispersion Constant)	216.108	216.108
C (VF Dispersion Constant)	209.7845	209.7845
C (VF Dispersion Constant - mass limit)	209.7845	209.7845
foc (fraction organic carbon in soil) g/g	0.006	0.006
F(x) (function dependent on $U_{wind}/U_c$ ) unitless	0.194	0.194
n (total soil porosity) $L_{pore}/L_{total}$	0.43396	0.43396
$\rho_b$ (dry soil bulk density) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.5	1.5
$\rho_b$ (dry soil bulk density - mass limit) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	1.5	1.5
PEF (particulate emission factor) m <sup>3</sup> /kg	1359344438	1359344438
$\rho_c$ (soil particle density) g/cm <sup>3</sup>	2.65	2.65
$Q/C_{wind}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	93.77	93.77
$Q/C_{vol}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> )	68.18	68.18
$Q/C_{vol}$ (g/m <sup>2</sup> -s per kg/m <sup>3</sup> - mass limit)	68.18	68.18
$A_c$ (PEF acres)	0.5	0.5
$A_c$ (VF acres)	0.5	0.5
$A_c$ (VF mass-limit acres)	0.5	0.5
$AF_{n,2}$ (mutagenic skin adherence factor) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.2	0.2
$AF_{2,6}$ (mutagenic skin adherence factor) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.2	0.2
$AF_{6,16}$ (mutagenic skin adherence factor) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.07	0.07
$AF_{16,26}$ (mutagenic skin adherence factor) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.07	0.07
$AF_{res,a}$ (skin adherence factor - adult) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.07	0.07
$AF_{res,c}$ (skin adherence factor - child) mg/cm <sup>2</sup>	0.2	0.2
$AT_{res}$ (averaging time - resident carcinogenic)	365	365
$BW_{0-2}$ (mutagenic body weight) kg	15	15

## Site-specific Risk Resident Soil Inputs

Variable	Resident Soil Default Value	Form-input Value
BW <sub>2-6</sub> (mutagenic body weight) kg	15	15
BW <sub>6-16</sub> (mutagenic body weight) kg	80	80
BW <sub>16-76</sub> (mutagenic body weight) kg	80	80
BW <sub>rec-a</sub> (body weight - adult) kg	80	80
BW <sub>rec-c</sub> (body weight - child) kg	15	15
DFS <sub>rec-adj</sub> (age-adjusted soil dermal factor) mg/kg	103390	103390
DFSM <sub>rec-adj</sub> (mutagenic age-adjusted soil dermal factor) mg/kg	428260	428260
ED <sub>rec</sub> (exposure duration) years	26	26
ED <sub>n-7</sub> (mutagenic exposure duration) years	2	2
ED <sub>2-6</sub> (mutagenic exposure duration) years	4	4
ED <sub>6-16</sub> (mutagenic exposure duration) years	10	10
ED <sub>16-76</sub> (mutagenic exposure duration) years	10	10
ED <sub>rec-a</sub> (exposure duration - adult) years	20	20
ED <sub>rec-c</sub> (exposure duration - child) years	6	6
EF <sub>rec</sub> (exposure frequency) days/year	350	350
EF <sub>n-7</sub> (mutagenic exposure frequency) days/year	350	350
EF <sub>2-6</sub> (mutagenic exposure frequency) days/year	350	350
EF <sub>6-16</sub> (mutagenic exposure frequency) days/year	350	350
EF <sub>16-76</sub> (mutagenic exposure frequency) days/year	350	350
EF <sub>rec-a</sub> (exposure frequency - adult) days/year	350	350
EF <sub>rec-c</sub> (exposure frequency - child) days/year	350	350
ET <sub>rec</sub> (exposure time) hours/day	24	24
ET <sub>n-7</sub> (mutagenic exposure time) hours/day	24	24
ET <sub>2-6</sub> (mutagenic exposure time) hours/day	24	24
ET <sub>6-16</sub> (mutagenic exposure time) hours/day	24	24
ET <sub>16-76</sub> (mutagenic exposure time) hours/day	24	24
ET <sub>rec-a</sub> (adult exposure time) hours/day	24	24
ET <sub>rec-c</sub> (child exposure time) hours/day	24	24
IFS <sub>rec-adj</sub> (age-adjusted soil ingestion factor) mg/kg	36750	36750
IFSM <sub>rec-adj</sub> (mutagenic age-adjusted soil ingestion factor) mg/kg	166833.3	166833.3
IRS <sub>n-7</sub> (mutagenic soil intake rate) mg/day	200	200
IRS <sub>2-6</sub> (mutagenic soil intake rate) mg/day	200	200

## Site-specific Risk Resident Soil Inputs

Variable	Resident Soil Default Value	Form-input Value
IRS <sub>6-16</sub> (mutagenic soil intake rate) mg/day	100	100
IRS <sub>16-76</sub> (mutagenic soil intake rate) mg/day	100	100
IRS <sub>rec-a</sub> (soil intake rate - adult) mg/day	100	100
IRS <sub>rec-r</sub> (soil intake rate - child) mg/day	200	200
LT (lifetime) years	70	70
SA <sub>6-7</sub> (mutagenic skin surface area) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	2373	2373
SA <sub>7-6</sub> (mutagenic skin surface area) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	2373	2373
SA <sub>6-16</sub> (mutagenic skin surface area) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	6032	6032
SA <sub>16-76</sub> (mutagenic skin surface area) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	6032	6032
SA <sub>rec-a</sub> (skin surface area - adult) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	6032	6032
SA <sub>rec-r</sub> (skin surface area - child) cm <sup>2</sup> /day	2373	2373
T <sub>w</sub> (groundwater temperature) Celsius	25	25
Theta <sub>a</sub> (air-filled soil porosity) L <sub>air</sub> /L <sub>soil</sub>	0.28396	0.28396
Theta <sub>w</sub> (water-filled soil porosity) L <sub>water</sub> /L <sub>soil</sub>	0.15	0.15
T (exposure interval) s	819936000	819936000
T (exposure interval) yr	26	26
U <sub>m</sub> (mean annual wind speed) m/s	4.69	4.69
U <sub>t</sub> (equivalent threshold value)	11.32	11.32
V (fraction of vegetative cover) unitless	0.5	0.5

# Site-specific Risk

Resident for Soil

Chemical	CAS Number	Mutagen?	VOC?	Chronic RfD (mg/kg-day)	RfD Ref	Chronic RfC (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	RfC Ref	SF <sub>0</sub> (mg/kg-day) <sup>-1</sup>	SF <sub>0</sub> Ref	IUR (ug/m <sup>3</sup> ) <sup>-1</sup>	IUR Ref	ABS <sub>ni</sub>	ABS <sub>norm</sub>	Volatilization Factor (m <sup>3</sup> /kg)	DA	Particulate Emission Factor (m <sup>3</sup> /kg)
Thallium (Soluble Salts)	7440-28-0	No	No	1.00E-05	SCREEN Current	-		-		-		1	-	-	-	1.36E+09
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>																
				-		-		-		-		-	-	-	-	-

# Site-specific Risk

## Resident for Soil

Chemical	Soil Saturation Concentration (mg/kg)	RBA	HLC (atm-m <sup>3</sup> /mole)	Henry's Law Constant (unitless)	H <sup>+</sup> and HLC Ref	Henry's Law Constant Used in Calcs (unitless)	Normal Boiling Point BP (K)	BP Ref	Critical Temperature TC (K)	TC Ref	D <sub>is</sub> (cm <sup>2</sup> /s)	D <sub>iw</sub> (cm <sup>2</sup> /s)	Soil Concentration (mg/kg)
Thallium (Soluble Salts)	-	1	-	-		-	1.73E+03	PHYSPROP	4.65E+03	YAWS	-	-	0.29
<i>*Total Risk/HL</i>	-	-	-	-		-	-		-		-	-	-

# Site-specific Risk

Resident for Soil

Chemical	Child Ingestion Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Child Dermal Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Child Inhalation Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Adult Ingestion Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Adult Dermal Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Adult Inhalation Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Adjusted Ingestion Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)
Thallium (Soluble Salts)	3.71E-06	-	2.05E-10	3.48E-07	-	2.05E-10	1.12E-06
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

# Site-specific Risk

## Resident for Soil

Chemical	Adjusted Dermal Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Adjusted Inhalation Noncarcinogenic CDI (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Ingestion Carcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Dermal Carcinogenic CDI (mg/kg-day)	Inhalation Carcinogenic CDI (ug/m <sup>3</sup> )	Child Ingestion HQ	Child Dermal HQ	Child Inhalation HQ	Child Total HI	Adult Ingestion HQ	Adult Dermal HQ
Thallium (Soluble Salts)	-	2.05E-10	4.17E-07	-	7.60E-08	3.71E-01	-	-	3.71E-01	3.48E-02	-
<i>*Total Risk/Hi</i>	-	-	-	-	-	3.71E-01	-	-	3.71E-01	3.48E-02	-

# Site-specific Risk

Resident for Soil

Chemical	Adult Inhalation HQ	Adult Total HI	Adjusted Ingestion HQ	Adjusted Dermal HQ	Adjusted Inhalation HQ	Adjusted Total HI	Ingestion Risk	Dermal Risk	Inhalation Risk	Total Risk
Thallium (Soluble Salts)	-	3.48E-02	1.12E-01	-	-	1.12E-01	-	-	-	-
<i>*Total Risk/HI</i>	-	3.48E-02	1.12E-01	-	-	1.12E-01	-	-	-	-



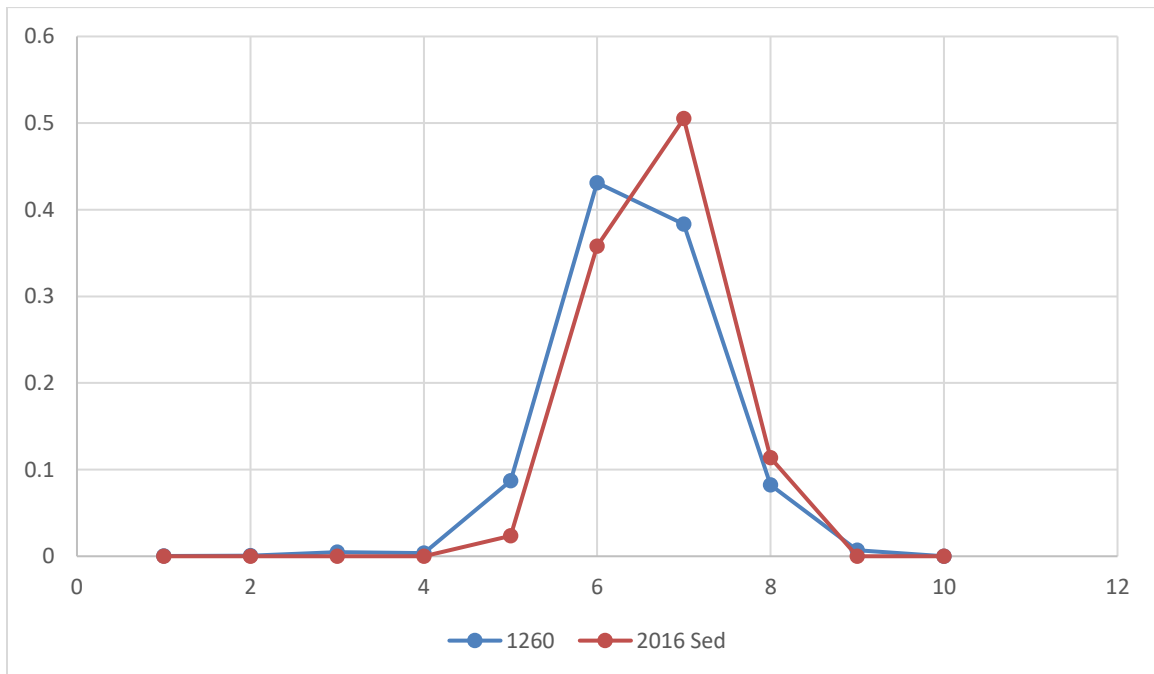
# **APPENDIX E**

## **DAM 4 PCB SOURCE SUMMARY**

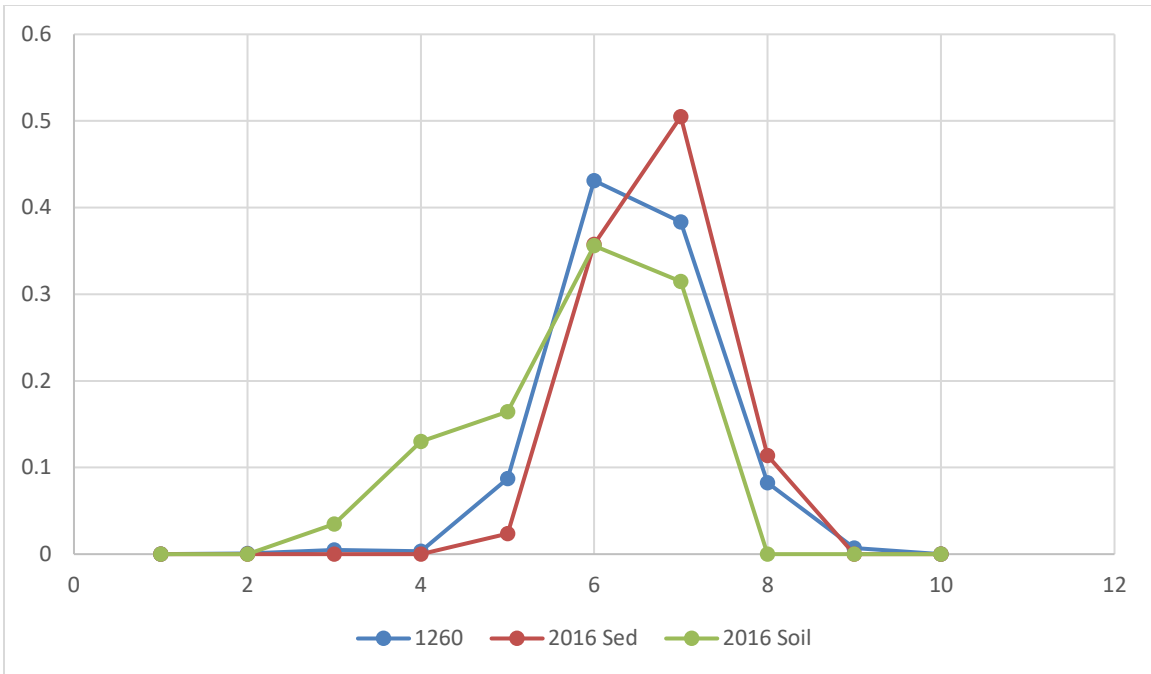
## Potential Source of PCB at Dam 4 Transect 1

During the Brandywine River dam sediment characterization effort, one sample reported a concentration of total PCBs above the method detection limits. PCBs were reported at a concentration of 69.0  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  in the composite sample of Dam 4 Transect 1. There is a known source of PCBs in the Hazardous Substance Cleanup Act (HSCA) Site adjacent to Dam 4. Site DE-1304/DE-1695 is an approximate 12-acre site that straddles Dam 4. This site is known as Wilmington Piece Dye, Bancroft Mills, Rockford Falls Lower Parcel, and the Falls. For more information on HSCA investigation, go to <https://www.nav.dnrec.delaware.gov/DEN3/>.

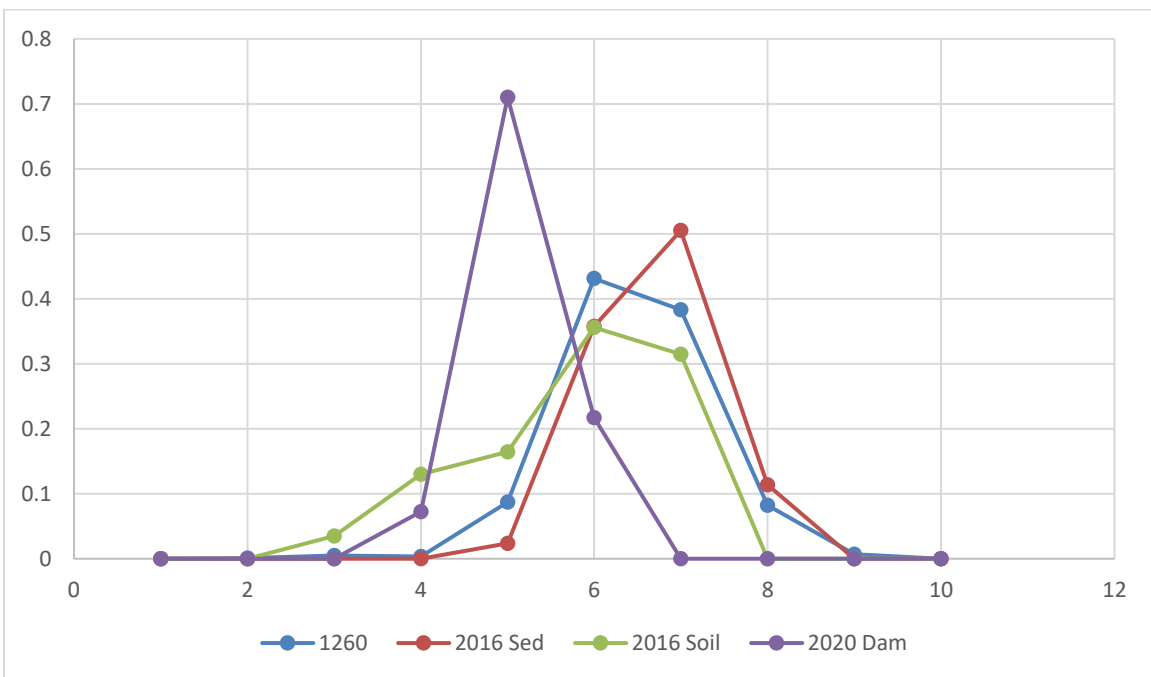
PCBs has never been a contaminant of concern to human health at the site adjacent to Dam 4. However, due to the nature of the contaminant, it is always a concern when detected in or near fishable water. It was first detected in the sediment below the dam in 1997. 40  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  of Aroclor 1260 was reported 550 feet below the dam. During the 2016 Remedial Investigation, total PCBs were reported at 5.3  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  in a sediment sample, but 237.6  $\mu\text{g}/\text{kg}$  in the sample's duplicate. Aroclor 1260 contains a high percentage of high chlorine biphenyl (USDHSS, 2000). When PCB mixtures are release in the environment, the lower chlorine biphenyls can be reduced through volatilization or washing, leaving behind a mixture of heavier chlorine biphenyls. Aroclor 1260 lacks these lighter biphenyls and maintains a fingerprint that is more resistant to change. Below is a graph of the relative percent of each homolog group of a standard of Aroclor 1260 and the Duplicate sample collect in 2016.



Added to that chart is the same analysis done on a soil sample collected adjacent to the sediment sample collected in 2016.



This is not a conclusive match, but due to changes in the site and the time that has passed this is the only comparison available. There are similarities in the distribution of a standard of Aroclor 1260, the sediment sample collected in 2016, as well as the soil sample collected in 2016. Below is the same graph with the addition of the relative percent of each homolog group of the sample collected from transect 1.



The primary differences are the high percentage of the penta- homolog group and the lack of the hepta- homolog group in the sample collected during the Dam

characterization effort. Based on the relative similarities of the 2016 samples and the 1997 aroclor sample and the differences with the Transect 1 Dam 4 sample, it appears that there are other sources of PCBs to sediments in the Brandywine River.

To address the high concentration of PCBs discovered in sediment during the 2016 investigation, a removal action took place. During removal efforts, very little sediment was found in the area and hand removal was required. A total of 5 gallons of sediment was removed. This was deemed adequate as finer grained sediment did not exist. The lack of sediment was confirmed during dam sediment characterization.