RELATIVE RISK SITE EVALUATION

Fort Wayne Air National Guard Base, Indiana

Introduction

The Department of Defense (DoD) identified certain per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS) as emerging contaminants of concern which affected installations across the Air Force. When the term "Air Force" is used in this fact sheet, it includes Air National Guard (ANG). Specifically, perfluorooctane sulfonate (PFOS), perfluorooctanoic acid (PFOA), and perfluorobutanesulfonic acid (PFBS) are components of legacy Aqueous Film Forming Foam (AFFF) that the Air Force began using in the 1970s as a firefighting agent to extinguish petroleum fires. The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) issued lifetime drinking water Health Advisories (HA) for PFOS and PFOA, and health-based regional screening levels for PFBS.

The Air Force has systematically evaluated potential AFFF releases on all Installations and former Installations. It began with the Preliminary Assessments, or PAs, that identified potential release areas. First responders, fire chiefs, and hangar staff were interviewed to determine where a release or a spill may have occurred on an Installation (for example, aircraft crash site or an accidental hangar AFFF release). After the information in the PA was collected, Site Inspections, or SIs, were initiated to take soil and water samples and analyzed the media for PFAS compounds at the potential release areas. The intention of the SI was to determine if a release had occurred and to determine the impacts to soil and/or groundwater. The next step in the process is called the Relative Risk Site Evaluation, or RRSE, which is a tool used to sequence Sites/Installations to begin a Remedial Investigation, or RI. Air Force Installations are at the beginning of the more detailed investigative stage, the RI, to determine where action is needed and to identify remedial technologies.

The Fort Wayne Air National Guard Base (ANGB) PFAS PA and SI can be found at the AFCEC Administrative Record (AR): https://ar.afcec-cloud.af.mil/ Scroll to the bottom of the page and click on “Continue to site”, then select Air National Guard, scroll down the Installation List and click on Fort Wayne Int Airport, IN, then enter the AR Number 474887 in the “AR #” field for the PA. For the SI, enter the AR Number 585474. Then click “Search” at the bottom of the page. Click on the image of the eye to view the document.

More information on the Air Force response to PFOS and PFOA can be found at: https://www.afcec.af.mil/WhatWeDo/Environment/Perfluorinated-Compounds/

Acronyms

AFFF - Aqueous Film Forming Foam

ANG - Air National Guard

ANGB - Air National Guard Base

CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act

CHF – Contaminant Hazard Factor

DoD - Department of Defense

EPA – US Environmental Protection Agency

HA – Health Advisory

MPF – Migration Pathway Factor

PA – Preliminary Assessment

PFAS - Per-and polyfluoroalkyl substances

PFBS – Perfluorobutanesulfonic acid

PFOA - Perfluorooctanoic acid

PFOS - Perfluorooctane sulfonate

PRL - Potential Release Location

RCRA – Resource Conservation and Recovery Act

RF – Receptor Factor

RI – Remedial Investigation

RRSE – Relative Risk Site Evaluation

SI – Site Inspection

RELATIVE RISK SITE EVALUATION, cont.

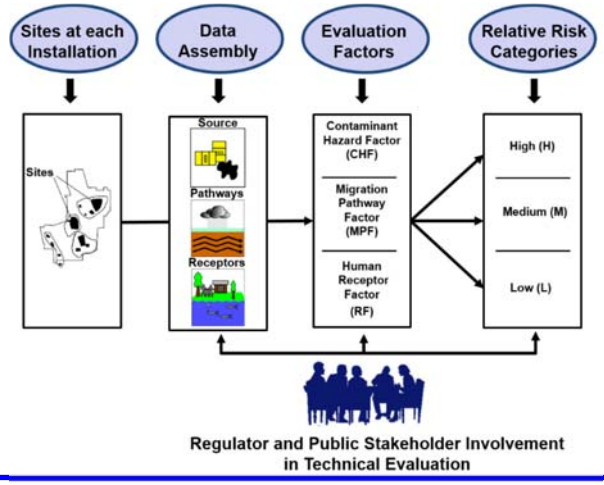
Q. What is the Relative Risk Site Evaluation (RRSE)?

A. RRSE is a methodology to sequence environmental restoration work used by the DoD. The RRSE process is used to evaluate the relative risk posed by an environmental restoration site in relation to other sites. The DoD fundamental premise in site prioritization is "worst first," meaning the DoD Component shall address sites that pose a relatively greater potential risk to public safety, human health, or the environment before sites posing a lesser risk. Relative risk is not the sole factor in determining the sequence of environmental restoration work, but it is an important consideration in the priority setting process. The methodology is described in the DoD, Relative Risk Site Evaluation Primer, Summer 1997 Revised Edition: https://denix.osd.mil/references/dod/policy-guidance/relative-risk-site-evaluation-primer/

Q. What is the RRSE framework?

A. The RRSE framework provides a DoD-wide approach for evaluating the relative risk to human health and the environment posed by contamination present at sites. The **Relative Risk Site Evaluation Concept Summary** (shown in the figure) illustrates the selection of sites, evaluation of the site data using three evaluation factors, and placement into high, medium, and low categories. The relative risk site evaluation framework is based on information fundamental to risk assessment: sources, pathways, and receptors to sequence restoration work. The RRSE is not a baseline risk assessment or health assessment in the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) process. Regulators and public stakeholders in the environmental restoration process are provided the opportunity to participate in the process in accordance with the DoD Defense Environmental Restoration Program.

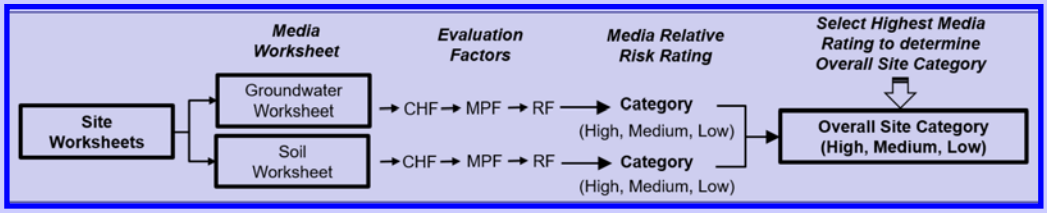
Relative Risk Site Evaluation Concept Summary



Sites at Each Installation

. What restoration sites are required to be evaluated in the RRSE process?

A. Restoration sites in CERCLA phases prior to remedy-in-place are evaluated in the process. Worksheets are developed for environmental media at each site. For consistency across all the Installations, only surface soil (0-1 foot deep) and groundwater media were evaluated in the RRSE.



The figure shows the process for a media to be evaluated using the contaminant hazard factor (CHF), the migration pathway factor (MPF), and the receptor factor (RF). Each media is scored to obtain a relative risk rating of High, Medium, or Low. The highest media rating determines the Overall Site Category.

Q. **How is the Contaminant Hazard Factor (CHF) determined?**

A. The **CHF** is determined by dividing the maximum level for a contaminant at each site by the approved screening values (i.e., risk-based comparison values). Contaminant concentration ratios are totaled to arrive at a **CHF.** A CHF sum of greater than 100 earns a **Significant (High)** ranking. **Moderate (Medium)** is when the total is 2 to 100. **Minimal (Low)** is when a CHF is less than two.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

Air Force Civil Engineer Center
Environmental Restoration Program
www.afcec.af.mil

AFCEC CERCLA
Administrative Record (AR)
https://ar.afcec-cloud.af.mil/

POINT OF CONTACT

Aubrey Higginbotham NGB/
A4VR
(240) 612-8573
aubrey.higginbotham.2@us.af.mil

Q. How is the Migration Pathway Factor (MPF) determined?

A. The movement of contamination at a site is evaluated and assigned a **MPF** rating.

Ratings for MPFs are designated as: **evident**, **potential**, or **confined** (for **High, Medium, and Low**). **Evident** exposure means the contamination is at a point where exposure to humans or the environment can occur, such as at a drinking water well. **Potential** ratings are given to sites where exposure may happen. A **confined** rating is given to sites where a low possibility for exposure may occur.

Q. How is the Receptor Factor (RF) determined?

A. The **RF** is determined by a receptor's, such as humans, potential to come into contact with contaminated media. **RFs** are designated as: identified, potential, or limited **(High, Medium, and Low).**

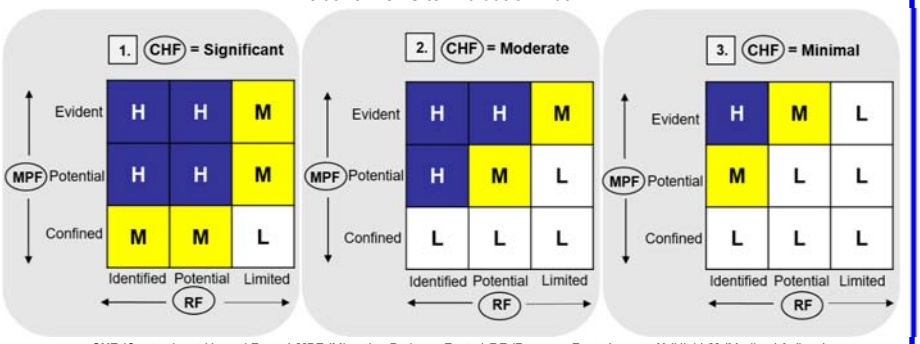
Identified rating is given when receptors are in contact or threat of contact with contaminated media. **Potential** is given when receptor may contact contaminated media. **Limited** is given when there is little or no contact with contaminated media.

RELATIVE RISK SITE EVALUTION, cont.

Media Relative Risk Rating

Q. How is the media relative risk rating determined?
A. Use the chart to determine the relative risk rating for each media evaluated. Start by choosing the **CHF** result of the evaluation. If the **CHF** is **Significant**, use **box 1.**; if **Moderate**, use **box 2.**; if **Minimal**, use **box 3.** Then find the **MPF** and **RF** results and move to the square where the results meet. That square indicates the media relative risk rating. For example, if the **CHF** is **Significant (go to box 1.)**, the **MPF** is **Potential** and the **RF** is **Identified**, then the rating is High (**H**).

Relative Risk Site Evaluation Matrix



CHF (Contaminant Hazard Factor) **MPF** (Migration Pathway Factor) **RF** (Receptor Factor) **H** (High) **M** (Medium) **L** (Low)

Overall Site Category

Q. How do I determine the Overall Site Category?
A. The highest relative risk media rating becomes the **Overall Site Category** for the site. For example, if a site has a groundwater relative risk rating of **High**, and soil relative risk rating of **Low**, then the Overall Site Category rating for the site is **High**.

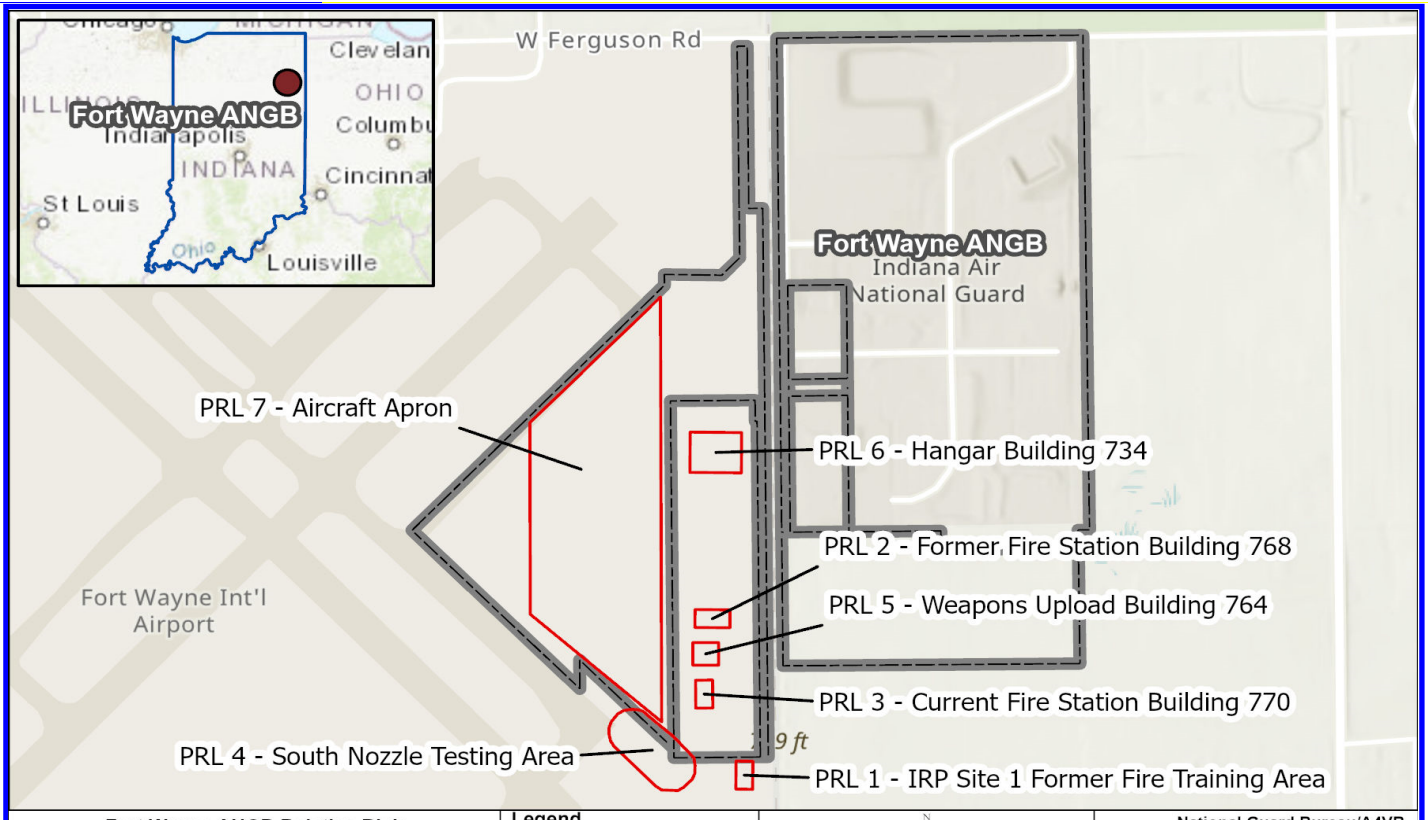
Regulatory and Stakeholder Involvement

Q. **How do I participate as Stakeholder?**

A. To offer opportunity to participate in RRSE, the Air Force announces a public comment period in your local newspaper. There is also opportunity to participate during installation Restoration Advisory Committees where active. Installation Restoration Advisory Committee meetings are also announced in your local newspaper.

Relative Risk Site Evaluation Summary Fort Wayne ANGB, IN

Overall Site Category	Site Name (Sites are shown on the map below and RRSE Worksheets are attached)
HIGH	PRL 3, PRL 7
MEDIUM	PRL 1, PRL 4
LOW	PRL 2, PRL 5, PRL 6



AFFF Area is another term for Potential Release Location (PRL).

Site Background Information			
Installation:	Fort Wayne ANGB	**Date:**	10/14/2021
Location (State):	Indiana	**Media Evaluated:**	Groundwater, Soil
Site Name and ID:	IRP Site 1 – Former FTA - PRL 1	**Phase of Execution (e.g., RI, Record of Decision (ROD)):**	N/A
RPM's Name:	Aubrey Higginbotham	**Agreement Status (e.g., Federal Facility Agreement date)**	N/A
OVERALL SITE CATEGORY: MEDIUM			

Site Summary	
Brief Site Description:	Installation Restoration Program (IRP) Site 1 – Former Fire Training Area (FTA) is located south of Building 771, spanning 15 feet (ft.) by 90 ft. The Former FTA was utilized from the 1950s until 1972. During this time, approximately 500 gallons of flammable liquid, including jet propulsion fuel #4, aviation gasoline, and waste oils, were burned per year. When firefighting training operations ended in 1972, the unlined FTA was covered with 10 to 12 ft. of fill material consisting of native clay soils and some construction debris. Due to the dates of use, it is presumed that aqueous film forming foam (AFFF) was used in training activities at PRL 1. The FTA is located on the Fort Wayne Airport property, not within the base boundary.
Brief Description of Pathways:	Fort Wayne ANGB is underlain by unconsolidated glacial sediments comprised of the Lagro and Trafalgar Formations. The Lagro Formation underlying Fort Wayne International Airport is typically a silty clay to clay loam with a thickness of 25 to 40 ft. Immediately below the Lagro formation is the Trafalgar Formation, which is composed of loamy till, sand, gravel, silt and mud flows, with a maximum thickness of 75 ft. Surface runoff from the majority of the Fort Wayne ANGB generally flows north. Runoff collects in a drainage ditch located south of Ferguson Road, which eventually flows into Harbor Ditch to the east before emptying into St. Mary's River. At the time of the 2018 SI, depth to groundwater is was reported to be between 22 to 32 ft. below ground surface (bgs) and flows predominantly to the northeast across the base. A mound in the potentiometric surface appears at the southeast corner of the base in the vicinity of well IRP1-MW01, which results in a westerly flow to groundwater before turning northeast. This mound in the groundwater flow is in the vicinity of PRL 1 and PRL 10. PRL 1 is grassy area located on Fort Wayne Airport property, outside the Base boundary.
Brief Description of Receptors:	There are no potable water wells on base. Fort Wayne ANGB obtains potable water through the public water system, which draws water from the St. Joseph River. Multiple private water wells are located within a 4-mile radius of Fort Wayne ANGB. The closest downgradient drinking water well is located one quarter mile northeast of the Fort Wayne ANGB. The well is less than 200 feet in depth. Bedrock is generally encountered approximately 70 ft. bgs. Bedrock is a typical source of drinking water for the area, with wells obtaining water within 10-30 ft. of the bedrock surface. No residences are located near PRL 1 and the PRL is located outside the Base boundary but is within Fort Wayne Airport property so access would be limited. The area appears accessible to military and civilian Base/airport personnel. Therefore, commercial/industrial workers would be the most likely receptors.

Groundwater Worksheet

Installation: Fort Wayne ANGB

Site ID: PRL 1 **AFFF Release Area #:** AFFF 1

Contaminant	Maximum Concentration (ug/L)	Comparison Value (ug/L)	Ratios
PFOA	0.016	0.04	0.4
CHF Scale	**CHF Value**	**Contamination Hazard Factor (CHF)**	**0.4**
CHF > 100	**H (High)**	$CHF = \sum \frac{\text{[Maximum Concentration of Contaminant]}}{\text{[Comparison Value for Contaminant]}}$	
100 > CHF > 2	**M (Medium)**		
2 > CHF	**L (Low)**		
CHF Value		**CHF VALUE**	**L**

Migratory Pathway Factor		
Evident	Analytical data or direct observation indicates that contamination in the groundwater has moved to a point of exposure (e.g., well)	
Potential	Contamination in the groundwater has moved beyond the source or insufficient information available to make a determination of Evident or Confined	M
Confined	Analytical data or direct observation indicates that the potential for contaminant migration from the source via groundwater is limited (possibly due to geological structures or physical controls)	
Migratory Pathway Factor	DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	M
Receptor Factor		
Identified	Impacted drinking water well with detected contaminants or existing downgradient water supply well within 4 miles and groundwater is current source of drinking water (EPA Class I or IIA groundwater)	H
Potential	Existing downgradient drinking water well beyond 4 miles with no contaminant detection(s) or no known drinking water wells downgradient and groundwater is currently or potentially usable for drinking water (i.e., EPA Class I or II groundwater) or other beneficial use (e.g., agricultural)	
Limited	No known water supply wells downgradient and groundwater is not considered potential drinking water source and is of limited beneficial use (Class III)	
Receptor Factor	DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	H
	Groundwater Category	**MEDIUM**

Soil Worksheet

Installation Fort Wayne ANGB

Site ID: PRL 1 **AFFF Release Area #:** AFFF 1

Contaminant	Maximum Concentration (mg/kg)	Comparison Value (mg/kg)	Ratios
PFOS	0.084	0.126	0.7
PFOA	0.0048	0.126	0.0

CHF Scale	CHF Value	Contamination Hazard Factor (CHF	0.7
CHF > 100	H (High)		
100 > CHF > 2	M (Medium)		
2 > CHF	L (Low)		
CHF Value		CHF VALUE	L

$$CHF = \sum \frac{\text{[Maximum Concentration of Contaminant]}}{\text{[Comparison Value for Contaminant]}}$$

Migratory Pathway Factor		
Evident	Analytical data or observable evidence that contamination is present at a point of exposure	
Potential	Contamination has moved beyond the source, could move but is not moving appreciably, or information is not sufficient to make a determination of Evident or Confined	M
Confined	Low possibility for contamination to be present at or migrate to a point of exposure	
Migratory Pathway Factor	DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	M

Receptor Factor		
Identified	Receptors identified that have access to contaminated soil	
Potential	Potential for receptors to have access to contaminated soil	M
Limited	No potential for receptors to have access to contaminated soil	
Receptor Factor	DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	M
	Soil Category	**LOW**

Site Background Information			
Installation:	Fort Wayne ANGB	**Date:**	10/14/2021
Location (State):	Indiana	**Media Evaluated:**	Soil
Site Name and ID:	Former Fire Station – Building 768 - PRL 2	**Phase of Execution (e.g., RI, Record of Decision (ROD)):**	N/A
RPM's Name:	Aubrey Higginbotham	**Agreement Status (e.g., Federal Facility Agreement date)**	N/A
OVERALL SITE CATEGORY: LOW			

Site Summary	
Brief Site Description:	The former Fire Station operated from 1976 until 1997 and occupied the western portion of Building 768. When the Fire Station was operating, vehicles containing AFFF were stored in the bay area. As of the preliminary assessment (PA) Report, there were no documented past releases of AFFF; however in the event of a release, AFFF would have drained to the floor trenches through an oil/water separator (OWS) and discharged to the sanitary sewer system. No groundwater sample was collected at this location due to dry well conditions at the time of sampling.
Brief Description of Pathways:	Fort Wayne ANGB is underlain by unconsolidated glacial sediments comprised of the Lagro and Trafalgar Formations. The Lagro Formation underlying Fort Wayne International Airport is typically a silty clay to clay loam with a thickness of 25 to 40 ft. Immediately below the Lagro formation is the Trafalgar Formation, which is composed of loamy till, sand, gravel, silt and mud flows, with a maximum thickness of 75 ft. Surface runoff from the majority of the Fort Wayne ANGB generally flows north. Runoff collects in a drainage ditch located south of Ferguson Road, which eventually flows into Harbor Ditch to the east before emptying into St. Mary's River. At the time of the 2018 SI, depth to groundwater is was reported to be between 22 to 32 ft. bgs and flows predominantly to the northeast across the base. A mound in the potentiometric surface appears at the southeast corner of the base in the vicinity of well IRP1-MW01, which results in a westerly flow to groundwater before turning northeast. This mound in the groundwater flow is in the vicinity of PRL 1 and PRL 10. PRL 2 is primarily covered by a building/pavement; however, there are small landscaped areas to the north, west, and east.
Brief Description of Receptors:	There are no potable water wells on base. Fort Wayne ANGB obtains potable water through the public water system, which draws water from the St. Joseph River. Multiple private water wells are located within a 4-mile radius of Fort Wayne ANGB. The closest downgradient drinking water well is located one quarter mile northeast of the Fort Wayne ANGB. The well is less than 200 feet in depth. Bedrock is generally encountered approximately 70 ft. bgs. Bedrock is a typical source of drinking water for the area, with wells obtaining water within 10-30 ft. of the bedrock surface. Soil receptors would be unlikely since the area is covered in pavement. PRL 2 is located within the Base boundary and is accessible to civilian and military personnel.

Soil Worksheet

Installation Fort Wayne ANGB

Site ID: PRL 2 **AFFF Release Area #:** AFFF 2

Contaminant	Maximum Concentration (mg/kg)	Comparison Value (mg/kg)	Ratios
PFOS	0.037	0.126	0.3
PFOA	0.0021	0.126	0.0
CHF Scale	**CHF Value**	**Contamination Hazard Factor (CHF**	**0.3**
CHF > 100	**H (High)**		
100 > CHF > 2	**M (Medium)**		
2 > CHF	**L (Low)**		
CHF Value		**CHF VALUE**	**L**

$$CHF = \sum \frac{\text{[Maximum Concentration of Contaminant]}}{\text{[Comparison Value for Contaminant]}}$$

Migratory Pathway Factor		
Evident	Analytical data or observable evidence that contamination is present at a point of exposure	
Potential	Contamination has moved beyond the source, could move but is not moving appreciably, or information is not sufficient to make a determination of Evident or Confined	
Confined	Low possibility for contamination to be present at or migrate to a point of exposure	L
Migratory Pathway Factor	DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	L

Receptor Factor		
Identified	Receptors identified that have access to contaminated soil	
Potential	Potential for receptors to have access to contaminated soil	M
Limited	No potential for receptors to have access to contaminated soil	
Receptor Factor	DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	M
	Soil Category	**LOW**

Site Background Information			
Installation:	Fort Wayne ANGB	**Date:**	10/14/2021
Location (State):	Indiana	**Media Evaluated:**	Groundwater, Soil
Site Name and ID:	Current Fire Station – Building 770 - PRL 3	**Phase of Execution (e.g., RI, Record of Decision (ROD)):**	N/A
RPM's Name:	Aubrey Higginbotham	**Agreement Status (e.g., Federal Facility Agreement date)**	N/A
OVERALL SITE CATEGORY: HIGH			

Site Summary	
Brief Site Description:	Building 770 is the current Fire Station and as of the time of the 2016 PA site visit, housed multiple vehicles that utilized AFFF, including one P-19 vehicle with a 130-gallon AFFF storage tank, one P-22 vehicle with a 30-gallon AFFF storage tank, two rapid intervention vehicles that were each equipped with a 40-gallon AFFF storage tank, and one 500-gallon foam trailer. The foam trailer was filled manually with AFFF using 5-gallon buckets, and the crash vehicles were then manually filled from the foam trailer. There were no documented releases or historical knowledge of AFFF releases at the Fire Station. In the event of a release, AFFF would reportedly have drained to the floor trench, through an OWS, and eventually discharged to the sanitary sewer system. The groundwater sample collected at this location was non-detect.
Brief Description of Pathways:	Fort Wayne ANGB is underlain by unconsolidated glacial sediments comprised of the Lagro and Trafalgar Formations. The Lagro Formation underlying Fort Wayne International Airport is typically a silty clay to clay loam with a thickness of 25 to 40 ft. Immediately below the Lagro formation is the Trafalgar Formation, which is composed of loamy till, sand, gravel, silt and mud flows, with a maximum thickness of 75 ft. Surface runoff from the majority of the Fort Wayne ANGB generally flows north. Runoff collects in a drainage ditch located south of Ferguson Road, which eventually flows into Harbor Ditch to the east before emptying into St. Mary's River. At the time of the 2018 SI, depth to groundwater is was reported to be between 22 to 32 ft. bgs and flows predominantly to the northeast across the base. A mound in the potentiometric surface appears at the southeast corner of the base in the vicinity of well IRP1-MW01, which results in a westerly flow to groundwater before turning northeast. This mound in the groundwater flow is in the vicinity of PRL 1 and PRL 10. PRL 3 is primarily covered by a building/pavement, but grassy areas are located south, north, west, and east of the area.
Brief Description of Receptors:	There are no potable water wells on base. Fort Wayne ANGB obtains potable water through the public water system, which draws water from the St. Joseph River. Multiple private water wells are located within a 4-mile radius of Fort Wayne ANGB. The closest downgradient drinking water well is located one quarter mile northeast of the Fort Wayne ANGB. The well is less than 200 feet in depth. Bedrock is generally encountered approximately 70 ft. bgs. Bedrock is a typical source of drinking water for the area, with wells obtaining water within 10-30 ft. of the bedrock surface. PRL 3 is surrounded by other buildings and parking lots and is located within the Base boundary. No residences are present near PRL 3, so receptors would be limited to commericial/industrial users.

Groundwater Worksheet

Installation Fort Wayne ANGB

Site ID: PRL 3 **AFFF Release Area #:** AFFF 3

Contaminant	Maximum Concentration (ug/L)	Comparison Value (ug/L)	Ratios
CHF Scale	**CHF Value**	**Contamination Hazard Factor (CHF)**	**No Data**
CHF > 100	**H (High)**	$CHF = \sum \frac{\text{[Maximum Concentration of Contaminant]}}{\text{[Comparison Value for Contaminant]}}$	
100 > CHF > 2	**M (Medium)**		
2 > CHF	**L (Low)**		
CHF Value		**CHF VALUE**	**NA**

Migratory Pathway Factor		
Evident	Analytical data or direct observation indicates that contamination in the groundwater has moved to a point of exposure (e.g., well)	
Potential	Contamination in the groundwater has moved beyond the source or insufficient information available to make a determination of Evident or Confined	
Confined	Analytical data or direct observation indicates that the potential for contaminant migration from the source via groundwater is limited (possibly due to geological structures or physical controls)	L
Migratory Pathway Factor	DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	L
Receptor Factor		
Identified	Impacted drinking water well with detected contaminants or existing downgradient water supply well within 4 miles and groundwater is current source of drinking water (EPA Class I or IIA groundwater)	H
Potential	Existing downgradient drinking water well beyond 4 miles with no contaminant detection(s) or no known drinking water wells downgradient and groundwater is currently or potentially usable for drinking water (i.e., EPA Class I or II groundwater) or other beneficial use (e.g., agricultural)	
Limited	No known water supply wells downgradient and groundwater is not considered potential drinking water source and is of limited beneficial use (Class III)	
Receptor Factor	DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	H
	Groundwater Category	**NA**

Soil Worksheet

Installation Fort Wayne ANGB

Site ID: PRL 3 **AFFF Release Area #:** AFFF 3

Contaminant	Maximum Concentration (mg/kg)	Comparison Value (mg/kg)	Ratios
PFOS	0.25	0.126	2.0
PFOA	0.0021	0.126	0.0
PFBS	0.00034	1.9	0.0
CHF Scale	**CHF Value**	**Contamination Hazard Factor (CHF**	**2.0**
CHF > 100	**H (High)**		
100 > CHF > 2	**M (Medium)**		
2 > CHF	**L (Low)**		
CHF Value		**CHF VALUE**	**M**

$$CHF = \sum \frac{\text{[Maximum Concentration of Contaminant]}}{\text{[Comparison Value for Contaminant]}}$$

Migratory Pathway Factor

Evident	Analytical data or observable evidence that contamination is present at a point of exposure	H
Potential	Contamination has moved beyond the source, could move but is not moving appreciably, or information is not sufficient to make a determination of Evident or Confined	
Confined	Low possibility for contamination to be present at or migrate to a point of exposure	
Migratory Pathway Factor	DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	H

Receptor Factor

Identified	Receptors identified that have access to contaminated soil	
Potential	Potential for receptors to have access to contaminated soil	M
Limited	No potential for receptors to have access to contaminated soil	
Receptor Factor	DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	M
	Soil Category	**HIGH**

Site Background Information			
Installation:	Fort Wayne ANGB	**Date:**	10/14/2021
Location (State):	Indiana	**Media Evaluated:**	Groundwater, Soil
Site Name and ID:	South Nozzle Test Area - PRL 4	**Phase of Execution (e.g., RI, Record of Decision (ROD)):**	N/A
RPM's Name:	Aubrey Higginbotham	**Agreement Status (e.g., Federal Facility Agreement date)**	N/A
OVERALL SITE CATEGORY: MEDIUM			

Site Summary	
Brief Site Description:	The south nozzle testing area (NTA) is located near the south end of the Aircraft Apron, southwest of Building 771 and is located partially on base property and partially on airport property. At the time of 2016 PA site visit, monthly or bi-monthly nozzle and equipment testing was reportedly conducted in this area between 1997 and 2015 on the edge of the ramp, and the small amounts of AFFF used were allowed to dissipate. After the discontinuation of the use of AFFF in 2015, nozzle testing was performed with water only. The groundwater sample collected at this location was non-detect.
Brief Description of Pathways:	Fort Wayne ANGB is underlain by unconsolidated glacial sediments comprised of the Lagro and Trafalgar Formations. The Lagro Formation underlying Fort Wayne International Airport is typically a silty clay to clay loam with a thickness of 25 to 40 ft. Immediately below the Lagro formation is the Trafalgar Formation, which is composed of loamy till, sand, gravel, silt and mud flows, with a maximum thickness of 75 ft. Surface runoff from the majority of the Fort Wayne ANGB generally flows north. Runoff collects in a drainage ditch located south of Ferguson Road, which eventually flows into Harbor Ditch to the east before emptying into St. Mary's River. At the time of the 2018 SI, depth to groundwater is was reported to be between 22 to 32 ft. bgs and flows predominantly to the northeast across the base. A mound in the potentiometric surface appears at the southeast corner of the base in the vicinity of well IRP1-MW01, which results in a westerly flow to groundwater before turning northeast. This mound in the groundwater flow is in the vicinity of PRL 1 and PRL 10. PRL 4 is covered by pavement and grass.
Brief Description of Receptors:	There are no potable water wells on base. Fort Wayne ANGB obtains potable water through the public water system, which draws water from the St. Joseph River. Multiple private water wells are located within a 4-mile radius of Fort Wayne ANGB. The closest downgradient drinking water well is located one quarter mile northeast of the Fort Wayne ANGB. The well is less than 200 feet in depth. Bedrock is generally encountered approximately 70 ft. bgs. Bedrock is a typical source of drinking water for the area, with wells obtaining water within 10-30 ft. of the bedrock surface. PRL 4 is partially within the base boundaries with no residences nearby. PRL 4 is located south of the aircraft apron, which is a restricted area, and part of the PRL is located on the Fort Wayne Municipal Airport property. Receptors would include commercial/industrial workers.

Groundwater Worksheet

Installation Fort Wayne ANGB

Site ID: PRL 4 **AFFF Release Area #:** AFFF 4

Contaminant	Maximum Concentration (ug/L)	Comparison Value (ug/L)	Ratios
CHF Scale	**CHF Value**	**Contamination Hazard Factor (CHF)**	**No Data**
CHF > 100	**H (High)**	$CHF = \sum \frac{\text{[Maximum Concentration of Contaminant]}}{\text{[Comparison Value for Contaminant]}}$	
100 > CHF > 2	**M (Medium)**		
2 > CHF	**L (Low)**		
CHF Value		**CHF VALUE**	**NA**

Migratory Pathway Factor		
Evident	Analytical data or direct observation indicates that contamination in the groundwater has moved to a point of exposure (e.g., well)	
Potential	Contamination in the groundwater has moved beyond the source or insufficient information available to make a determination of Evident or Confined	
Confined	Analytical data or direct observation indicates that the potential for contaminant migration from the source via groundwater is limited (possibly due to geological structures or physical controls)	L
Migratory Pathway Factor	DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	L
Receptor Factor		
Identified	Impacted drinking water well with detected contaminants or existing downgradient water supply well within 4 miles and groundwater is current source of drinking water (EPA Class I or IIA groundwater)	H
Potential	Existing downgradient drinking water well beyond 4 miles with no contaminant detection(s) or no known drinking water wells downgradient and groundwater is currently or potentially usable for drinking water (i.e., EPA Class I or II groundwater) or other beneficial use (e.g., agricultural)	
Limited	No known water supply wells downgradient and groundwater is not considered potential drinking water source and is of limited beneficial use (Class III)	
Receptor Factor	DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	H
	Groundwater Category	**NA**

Soil Worksheet

Installation Fort Wayne ANGB

Site ID: PRL 4 **AFFF Release Area #:** AFFF 4

Contaminant	Maximum Concentration (mg/kg)	Comparison Value (mg/kg)	Ratios
PFOS	3.3	0.126	26.2
PFOA	0.0098	0.126	0.1
PFBS	0.0094	1.9	0.0
CHF Scale	**CHF Value**	**Contamination Hazard Factor (CHF**	**26.3**
CHF > 100	**H (High)**	$CHF = \sum \frac{\text{[Maximum Concentration of Contaminant]}}{\text{[Comparison Value for Contaminant]}}$	
100 > CHF > 2	**M (Medium)**		
2 > CHF	**L (Low)**		
CHF Value		**CHF VALUE**	**M**

Migratory Pathway Factor		
Evident	Analytical data or observable evidence that contamination is present at a point of exposure	H
Potential	Contamination has moved beyond the source, could move but is not moving appreciably, or information is not sufficient to make a determination of Evident or Confined	
Confined	Low possibility for contamination to be present at or migrate to a point of exposure	
Migratory Pathway Factor	DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	H
Receptor Factor		
Identified	Receptors identified that have access to contaminated soil	
Potential	Potential for receptors to have access to contaminated soil	
Limited	No potential for receptors to have access to contaminated soil	L
Receptor Factor	DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	L
	Soil Category	**MEDIUM**

Site Background Information			
Installation:	Fort Wayne ANGB	**Date:**	10/14/2021
Location (State):	Indiana	**Media Evaluated:**	Groundwater, Soil
Site Name and ID:	Weapons Upload – Building 764 - PRL 5	**Phase of Execution (e.g., RI, Record of Decision (ROD)):**	N/A
RPM's Name:	Aubrey Higginbotham	**Agreement Status (e.g., Federal Facility Agreement date)**	N/A
OVERALL SITE CATEGORY: LOW			

Site Summary	
Brief Site Description:	As of the 2016 PA site visit, the Weapons Upload – Building 764 was the only building on base that utilized an AFFF fire suppression system (FSS). The FSS included oscillating monitors in the corners of the hangar bay, in addition to a 150-gallon AFFF tank located in the equipment room. The AFFF FSS was tested bi-annually, and foam was allowed to dissipate within the hangar. Floor drains within the building lead to an OWS, which discharges to the sanitary sewer system. There are no documented incidental releases or historical knowledge of any incidental AFFF releases at Building 764. The groundwater sample from this location was non-detect.
Brief Description of Pathways:	Fort Wayne ANGB is underlain by unconsolidated glacial sediments comprised of the Lagro and Trafalgar Formations. The Lagro Formation underlying Fort Wayne International Airport is typically a silty clay to clay loam with a thickness of 25 to 40 ft. Immediately below the Lagro formation is the Trafalgar Formation, which is composed of loamy till, sand, gravel, silt and mud flows, with a maximum thickness of 75 ft. Surface runoff from the majority of the Fort Wayne ANGB generally flows north. Runoff collects in a drainage ditch located south of Ferguson Road, which eventually flows into Harbor Ditch to the east before emptying into St. Mary's River. At the time of the 2018 SI, depth to groundwater is was reported to be between 22 to 32 ft. bgs and flows predominantly to the northeast across the base. A mound in the potentiometric surface appears at the southeast corner of the base in the vicinity of well IRP1-MW01, which results in a westerly flow to groundwater before turning northeast. This mound in the groundwater flow is in the vicinity of PRL 1 and PRL 10. PRL 5 is covered by a building and pavement, with nearby grassy areas.
Brief Description of Receptors:	There are no potable water wells on base. Fort Wayne ANGB obtains potable water through the public water system, which draws water from the St. Joseph River. Multiple private water wells are located within a 4-mile radius of Fort Wayne ANGB. The closest downgradient drinking water well is located one quarter mile northeast of the Fort Wayne ANGB. The well is less than 200 feet in depth. Bedrock is generally encountered approximately 70 ft. bgs. Bedrock is a typical source of drinking water for the area, with wells obtaining water within 10-30 ft. of the bedrock surface. PRL 5 is located within the Base boundary with some grassy areas so soil receptors, with access to the area, would be limited to civilian and military personnel.

Groundwater Worksheet

Installation Fort Wayne ANGB

Site ID: PRL 5 **AFFF Release Area #:** AFFF 5

Contaminant	Maximum Concentration (ug/L)	Comparison Value (ug/L)	Ratios
CHF Scale	**CHF Value**	**Contamination Hazard Factor (CHF)**	**No Data**
CHF > 100	**H (High)**	$CHF = \sum \frac{\text{[Maximum Concentration of Contaminant]}}{\text{[Comparison Value for Contaminant]}}$	
100 > CHF > 2	**M (Medium)**		
2 > CHF	**L (Low)**		
CHF Value		**CHF VALUE**	**NA**

Migratory Pathway Factor		
Evident	Analytical data or direct observation indicates that contamination in the groundwater has moved to a point of exposure (e.g., well)	
Potential	Contamination in the groundwater has moved beyond the source or insufficient information available to make a determination of Evident or Confined	
Confined	Analytical data or direct observation indicates that the potential for contaminant migration from the source via groundwater is limited (possibly due to geological structures or physical controls)	L
Migratory Pathway Factor	DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	L
Receptor Factor		
Identified	Impacted drinking water well with detected contaminants or existing downgradient water supply well within 4 miles and groundwater is current source of drinking water (EPA Class I or IIA groundwater)	H
Potential	Existing downgradient drinking water well beyond 4 miles with no contaminant detection(s) or no known drinking water wells downgradient and groundwater is currently or potentially usable for drinking water (i.e., EPA Class I or II groundwater) or other beneficial use (e.g., agricultural)	
Limited	No known water supply wells downgradient and groundwater is not considered potential drinking water source and is of limited beneficial use (Class III)	
Receptor Factor	DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	H
	Groundwater Category	**NA**

Soil Worksheet

Installation Fort Wayne ANGB

Site ID: PRL 5 **AFFF Release Area #:** AFFF 5

Contaminant	Maximum Concentration (mg/kg)	Comparison Value (mg/kg)	Ratios
PFOS	0.021	0.126	0.2
PFOA	0.0012	0.126	0.0

CHF Scale	CHF Value	Contamination Hazard Factor (CHF	0.2
CHF > 100	H (High)		
100 > CHF > 2	M (Medium)		
2 > CHF	L (Low)		
CHF Value		CHF VALUE	L

$$CHF = \sum \frac{\text{[Maximum Concentration of Contaminant]}}{\text{[Comparison Value for Contaminant]}}$$

Migratory Pathway Factor

Evident	Analytical data or observable evidence that contamination is present at a point of exposure	
Potential	Contamination has moved beyond the source, could move but is not moving appreciably, or information is not sufficient to make a determination of Evident or Confined	M
Confined	Low possibility for contamination to be present at or migrate to a point of exposure	
Migratory Pathway Factor	DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	M

Receptor Factor

Identified	Receptors identified that have access to contaminated soil	
Potential	Potential for receptors to have access to contaminated soil	M
Limited	No potential for receptors to have access to contaminated soil	
Receptor Factor	DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	M
	Soil Category	**LOW**

Site Background Information			
Installation:	Fort Wayne ANGB	**Date:**	10/14/2021
Location (State):	Indiana	**Media Evaluated:**	Groundwater, Soil
Site Name and ID:	Hangar – Building 734 - PRL 6	**Phase of Execution (e.g., RI, Record of Decision (ROD)):**	N/A
RPM's Name:	Aubrey Higginbotham	**Agreement Status (e.g., Federal Facility Agreement date)**	N/A
OVERALL SITE CATEGORY: LOW			

Site Summary	
Brief Site Description:	Building 734 was built in 1953 and utilized an AFFF FSS until renovation in 2005/2006, during which a high expansion foam (HEF) FSS replaced the existing system. Floor drains in the building are connected to an OWS, which discharges to the sanitary sewer system. No testing or incidental releases of the AFFF FSS had been documented at Building 734. One accidental release of approximately 700 gallons of HEF occurred in 2015. The groundwater sample was non-detect; however, based on the inferred groundwater flow direction, may not have been installed hydraulically downgradient from the PRL.
Brief Description of Pathways:	Fort Wayne ANGB is underlain by unconsolidated glacial sediments comprised of the Lagro and Trafalgar Formations. The Lagro Formation underlying Fort Wayne International Airport is typically a silty clay to clay loam with a thickness of 25 to 40 ft. Immediately below the Lagro formation is the Trafalgar Formation, which is composed of loamy till, sand, gravel, silt and mud flows, with a maximum thickness of 75 ft. Surface runoff from the majority of the Fort Wayne ANGB generally flows north. Runoff collects in a drainage ditch located south of Ferguson Road, which eventually flows into Harbor Ditch to the east before emptying into St. Mary's River. At the time of the 2018 SI, depth to groundwater is was reported to be between 22 to 32 ft. bgs and flows predominantly to the northeast across the base. A mound in the potentiometric surface appears at the southeast corner of the base in the vicinity of well IRP1-MW01, which results in a westerly flow to groundwater before turning northeast. This mound in the groundwater flow is in the vicinity of PRL 1 and PRL 10. PRL 6 is primarily covered by a building/pavement with grassy/landscaped areas to the west and east.
Brief Description of Receptors:	There are no potable water wells on base. Fort Wayne ANGB obtains potable water through the public water system, which draws water from the St. Joseph River. Multiple private water wells are located within a 4-mile radius of Fort Wayne ANGB. The closest downgradient drinking water well is located one quarter mile northeast of the Fort Wayne ANGB. The well is less than 200 feet in depth. Bedrock is generally encountered approximately 70 ft. bgs. Bedrock is a typical source of drinking water for the area, with wells obtaining water within 10-30 ft. of the bedrock surface. Soil receptors would be unlikely since the area is covered in a building/pavement, but is located within the Base boundary. PRL 6 is accessible to civilian and military personnel.

Groundwater Worksheet

Installation Fort Wayne ANGB

Site ID: PRL 6 **AFFF Release Area #:** AFFF 6

Contaminant	Maximum Concentration (ug/L)	Comparison Value (ug/L)	Ratios
CHF Scale	**CHF Value**	**Contamination Hazard Factor (CHF)**	**No Data**
CHF > 100	**H (High)**	$CHF = \sum \frac{\text{[Maximum Concentration of Contaminant]}}{\text{[Comparison Value for Contaminant]}}$	
100 > CHF > 2	**M (Medium)**		
2 > CHF	**L (Low)**		
CHF Value		**CHF VALUE**	**NA**

Migratory Pathway Factor		
Evident	Analytical data or direct observation indicates that contamination in the groundwater has moved to a point of exposure (e.g., well)	
Potential	Contamination in the groundwater has moved beyond the source or insufficient information available to make a determination of Evident or Confined	
Confined	Analytical data or direct observation indicates that the potential for contaminant migration from the source via groundwater is limited (possibly due to geological structures or physical controls)	L
Migratory Pathway Factor	DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	L
Receptor Factor		
Identified	Impacted drinking water well with detected contaminants or existing downgradient water supply well within 4 miles and groundwater is current source of drinking water (EPA Class I or IIA groundwater)	H
Potential	Existing downgradient drinking water well beyond 4 miles with no contaminant detection(s) or no known drinking water wells downgradient and groundwater is currently or potentially usable for drinking water (i.e., EPA Class I or II groundwater) or other beneficial use (e.g., agricultural)	
Limited	No known water supply wells downgradient and groundwater is not considered potential drinking water source and is of limited beneficial use (Class III)	
Receptor Factor	DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	H
	Groundwater Category	**NA**

Soil Worksheet

Installation Fort Wayne ANGB

Site ID: PRL 6 **AFFF Release Area #:** AFFF 6

Contaminant	Maximum Concentration (mg/kg)	Comparison Value (mg/kg)	Ratios
PFOS	0.019	0.126	0.2
PFOA	0.0019	0.126	0.0
CHF Scale	**CHF Value**	**Contamination Hazard Factor (CHF**	**0.2**
CHF > 100	**H (High)**		
100 > CHF > 2	**M (Medium)**		
2 > CHF	**L (Low)**		
CHF Value		**CHF VALUE**	**L**

$$CHF = \sum \frac{\text{[Maximum Concentration of Contaminant]}}{\text{[Comparison Value for Contaminant]}}$$

Migratory Pathway Factor		
Evident	Analytical data or observable evidence that contamination is present at a point of exposure	
Potential	Contamination has moved beyond the source, could move but is not moving appreciably, or information is not sufficient to make a determination of Evident or Confined	
Confined	Low possibility for contamination to be present at or migrate to a point of exposure	L
Migratory Pathway Factor	DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	L

Receptor Factor		
Identified	Receptors identified that have access to contaminated soil	
Potential	Potential for receptors to have access to contaminated soil	
Limited	No potential for receptors to have access to contaminated soil	L
Receptor Factor	DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	L
	Soil Category	**LOW**

Site Background Information			
Installation:	Fort Wayne ANGB	**Date:**	10/14/2021
Location (State):	Indiana	**Media Evaluated:**	Groundwater, Soil
Site Name and ID:	Aircraft Apron - PRL 7	**Phase of Execution (e.g., RI, Record of Decision (ROD)):**	N/A
RPM's Name:	Aubrey Higginbotham	**Agreement Status (e.g., Federal Facility Agreement date**	N/A
OVERALL SITE CATEGORY: HIGH			

Site Summary	
Brief Site Description:	The Aircraft Apron at Fort Wayne ANGB is located on the western portion of the base. An aircraft fuel spill of an unknown quantity occurred on the apron in the mid-1990s, west of the Hangar - Building 734 (PRL 6); base personnel reported that AFFF was applied to the area but its use was not documented. This potential release may have drained to grassy areas surrounding the apron or to catch basins along the eastern and western perimeter of the apron. Potential releases on the eastern half of the apron drain to catch basins along the eastern edge of the apron, and releases on the western half of the apron drain to catch basins along the western edge of the apron. Both catch basins drain to the north stormwater outfall and the south stormwater catch basin. Monthly or bi-monthly nozzle testing was also conducted on the ramp adjacent to Building 768 (PRL 2), and small amounts of AFFF used were left to dissipate.
Brief Description of Pathways:	Fort Wayne ANGB is underlain by unconsolidated glacial sediments comprised of the Lagro and Trafalgar Formations. The Lagro Formation underlying Fort Wayne International Airport is typically a silty clay to clay loam with a thickness of 25 to 40 ft. Immediately below the Lagro formation is the Trafalgar Formation, which is composed of loamy till, sand, gravel, silt and mud flows, with a maximum thickness of 75 ft. Surface runoff from the majority of the Fort Wayne ANGB generally flows north. Runoff collects in a drainage ditch located south of Ferguson Road, which eventually flows into Harbor Ditch to the east before emptying into St. Mary's River. At the time of the 2018 SI, depth to groundwater is was reported to be between 22 to 32 ft. bgs and flows predominantly to the northeast across the base. A mound in the potentiometric surface appears at the southeast corner of the base in the vicinity of well IRP1-MW01, which results in a westerly flow to groundwater before turning northeast. This mound in the groundwater flow is in the vicinity of PRL 1 and PRL 10. PRL 7 is primarily covered by pavement, but grassy areas are present on the northwest, southwest, and east side.
Brief Description of Receptors:	There are no potable water wells on base. Fort Wayne ANGB obtains potable water through the public water system, which draws water from the St. Joseph River. Multiple private water wells are located within a 4-mile radius of Fort Wayne ANGB. The closest downgradient drinking water well is located one quarter mile northeast of the Fort Wayne ANGB. The well is less than 200 feet in depth. Bedrock is generally encountered approximately 70 ft. bgs. Bedrock is a typical source of drinking water for the area, with wells obtaining water within 10-30 ft. of the bedrock surface. Soil receptors would be unlikely since the area is covered in pavement, and is part of the flightline. PRL 7 is also located within the Base boundary; however, authorized personnel might access the PRL under commercial/industrial-type scenarios.

Groundwater Worksheet

Installation Fort Wayne ANGB

Site ID: PRL 7 **AFFF Release Area #:** AFFF 7

Contaminant	Maximum Concentration (ug/L)	Comparison Value (ug/L)	Ratios
PFOS	0.11	0.04	2.7
PFOA	0.025	0.04	0.6
CHF Scale	**CHF Value**	**Contamination Hazard Factor (CHF)**	**3.4**
CHF > 100	**H (High)**		
100 > CHF > 2	**M (Medium)**		
2 > CHF	**L (Low)**		
CHF Value		**CHF VALUE**	**M**

$$CHF = \sum \frac{\text{[Maximum Concentration of Contaminant]}}{\text{[Comparison Value for Contaminant]}}$$

Migratory Pathway Factor

Evident	Analytical data or direct observation indicates that contamination in the groundwater has moved to a point of exposure (e.g., well)	
Potential	Contamination in the groundwater has moved beyond the source or insufficient information available to make a determination of Evident or Confined	M
Confined	Analytical data or direct observation indicates that the potential for contaminant migration from the source via groundwater is limited (possibly due to geological structures or physical controls)	
Migratory Pathway Factor	DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	M

Receptor Factor

Identified	Impacted drinking water well with detected contaminants or existing downgradient water supply well within 4 miles and groundwater is current source of drinking water (EPA Class I or IIA groundwater)	H
Potential	Existing downgradient drinking water well beyond 4 miles with no contaminant detection(s) or no known drinking water wells downgradient and groundwater is currently or potentially usable for drinking water (i.e., EPA Class I or II groundwater) or other beneficial use (e.g., agricultural)	
Limited	No known water supply wells downgradient and groundwater is not considered potential drinking water source and is of limited beneficial use (Class III)	
Receptor Factor	DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	H
	Groundwater Category	**HIGH**

Soil Worksheet

Installation Fort Wayne ANGB

Site ID: PRL 7 **AFFF Release Area #:** AFFF 7

Contaminant	Maximum Concentration (mg/kg)	Comparison Value (mg/kg)	Ratios
PFOS	0.066	0.126	0.5
PFOA	0.0021	0.126	0.0

CHF Scale	CHF Value	Contamination Hazard Factor (CHF	0.5
CHF > 100	H (High)		
100 > CHF > 2	M (Medium)		
2 > CHF	L (Low)		
CHF Value		CHF VALUE	L

$$CHF = \sum \frac{\text{[Maximum Concentration of Contaminant]}}{\text{[Comparison Value for Contaminant]}}$$

Migratory Pathway Factor		
Evident	Analytical data or observable evidence that contamination is present at a point of exposure	
Potential	Contamination has moved beyond the source, could move but is not moving appreciably, or information is not sufficient to make a determination of Evident or Confined	M
Confined	Low possibility for contamination to be present at or migrate to a point of exposure	
Migratory Pathway Factor	DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	M

Receptor Factor		
Identified	Receptors identified that have access to contaminated soil	
Potential	Potential for receptors to have access to contaminated soil	M
Limited	No potential for receptors to have access to contaminated soil	
Receptor Factor	DIRECTIONS: Record the single highest value from above in the box to the right (maximum value = H).	M
	Soil Category	**LOW**