DEVELOPMENT OF THE CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL

WHAT REGULATORS WANT:

IMPROVED QUALITY OF SITE CHARACTERIZATION THROUGH EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION AND THE CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL

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GOALS OF THE CSM

- To establish a rigorous framework for obtaining and presenting information regarding waste site conditions
- To facilitate communication with individuals needing to understand site conditions

WHAT IS A CSM?

- Succinct summary of:
 - source(s)
 - pathway(s)
 - receptor(s)
- Framework for organizing investigation activities and identifying data gaps to be filled
- Graphical and tabular representation of site conditions to support remedial design/action

STAGES

- Preliminary CSM basis for field investigation design
- Evolving CSM coherent summary of field data, subject to further refinement as data gaps are identified and addressed
- Final CSM post-validation basis for remedial design and remedial action

DEVELOPING A PRELIMINARY CSM

- Records review federal/state regulatory agencies, local building/tax/fire/health departments, historical (Sanborn maps, historical society)
- Interviews federal/state/municipal officials, former/present site owner/operator, neighbors, former employees
- Database search

DEVELOPING A PRELIMINARY CSM

- Map studies site plans, Sanborn, topographic
- Prior investigation results/reports (if available)
- Initial site reconnaissance



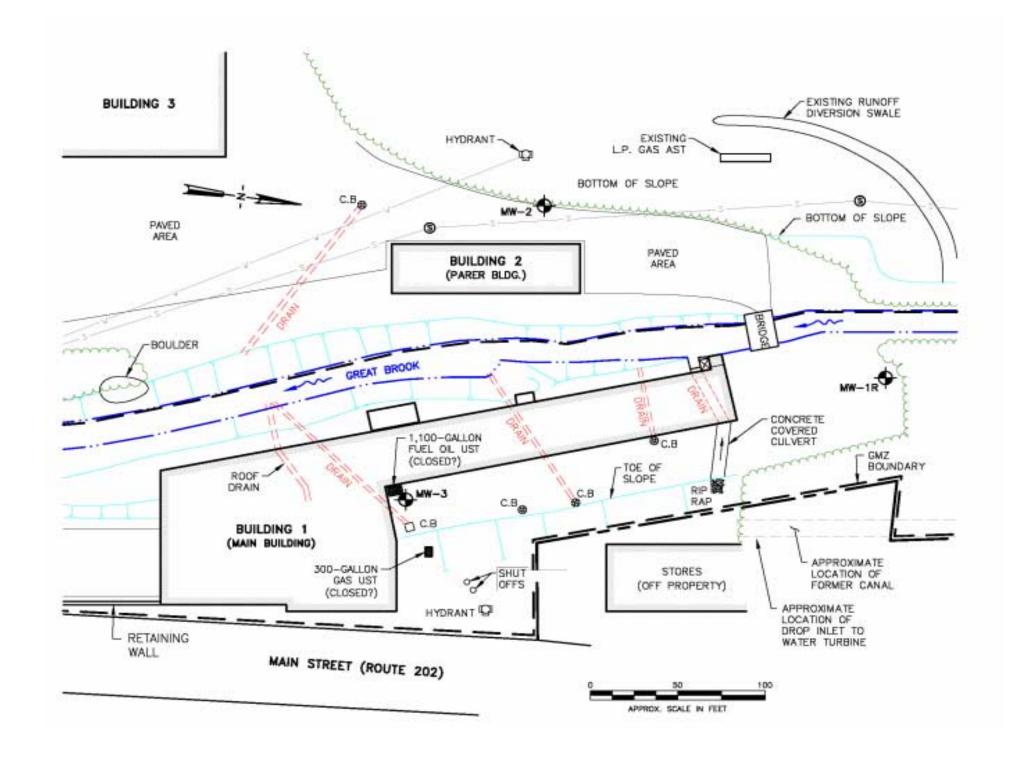
PRELIMINARY CSM

Sources

- activity/process history (types/volumes of wastes)
- identified discharge/release mechanisms and locations
- visibly stained/stressed areas
- prior investigation data

Pathways

- direct contact (exposed wastes/impacted soil)
- ground water (water supply wells)
- surface water (runoff or ground water discharge)
- air (ambient and indoor)
- utilities (preferential migration)







PRELIMINARY CSM

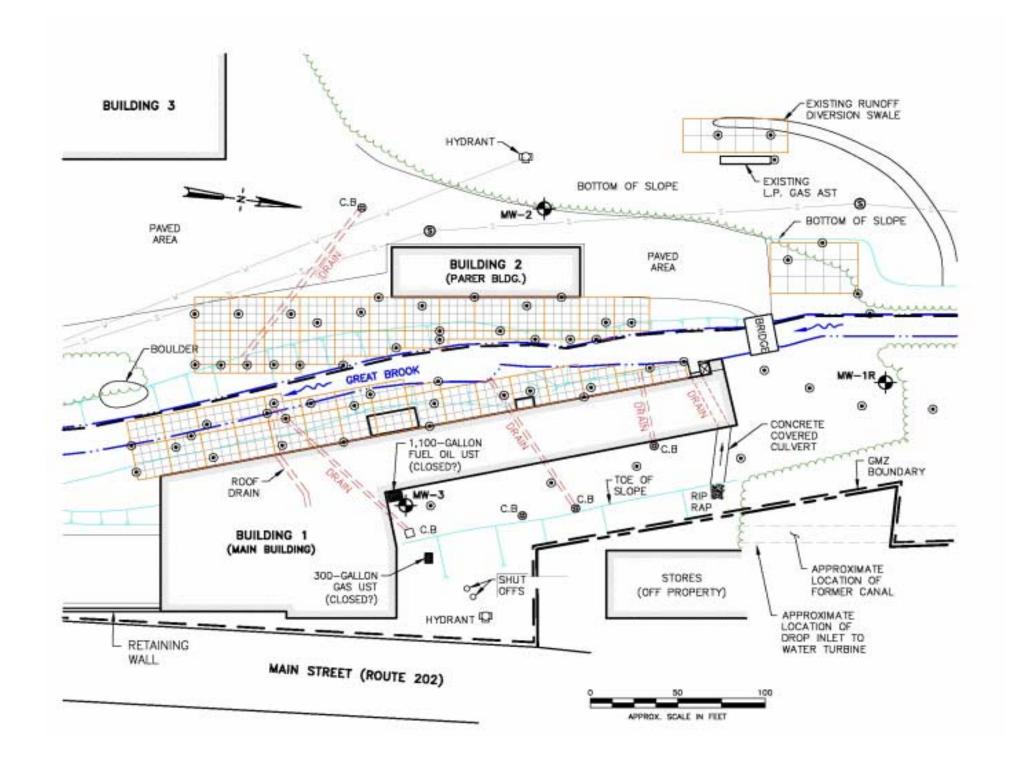
- Receptors exposure duration/frequency by pathway
 - Residents (children/adults)
 - Factory workers
 - Construction workers
 - Trespassers
 - Ground water users
 - Aquatic organisms
 - Soil/sediment dwelling organisms
 - Vegetation

CSM → FIELD INVESTIGATION

- Where do we look?
 - Identified/possible release/discharge points
 - Identified areas of impact/contamination
 - Visibly stained/stressed areas
 - Pathways (e.g., ground water, utility trenches)
- What do we look for?
 - Constituents of known process waste streams
 - Constituents of waste streams typical of industrial activity
 - Degradation products of waste stream constituents
 - Constituents previously detected

CSM → FIELD INVESTIGATION

- How do we do look for it?
 - Intrusive investigation (e.g., test pits, soil borings, direct-push borings, monitoring wells)
 - Field analytical methods (e.g., screening instrumentation, portable GC, XRF)
 - Laboratory analyses and confirmation

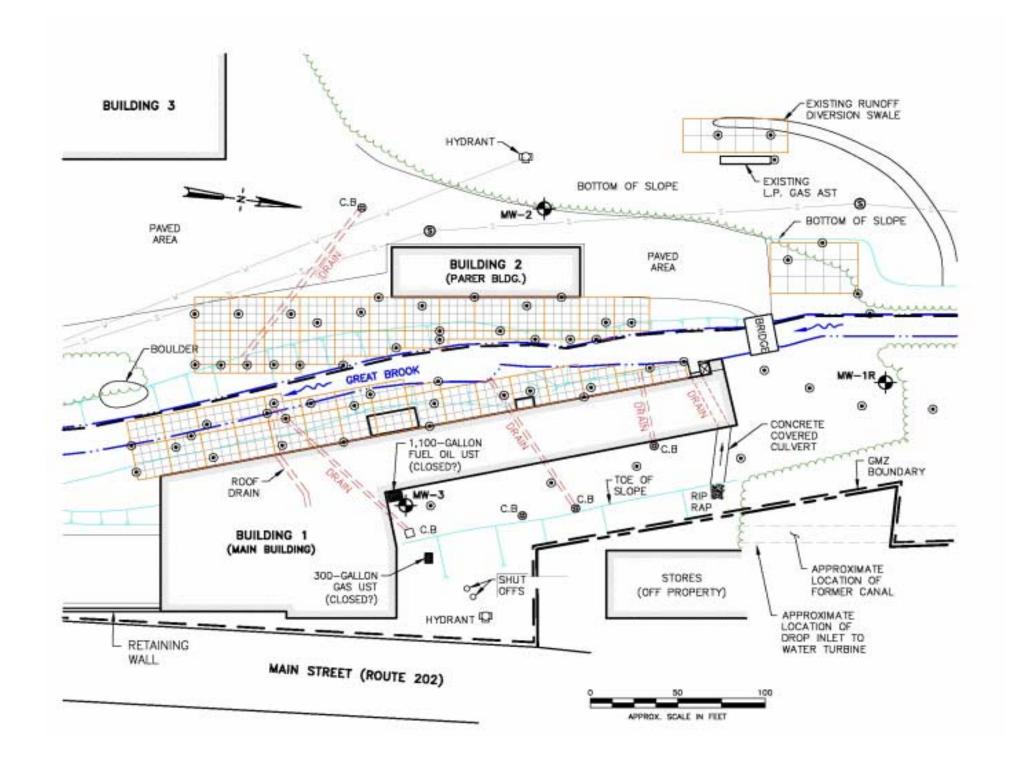


EVOLVING CSM – LET THE DATA LEAD

- Site history/background
- Geology/hydrogeology illustrated topography, stratigraphy, and ground water flow direction
- Contaminant distribution tabulated and illustrated for soil, ground water, etc.
- Potential receptors illustrated locations relative to site
- Data gaps ⇒ supplementary investigations

DATA GAPS

- Lateral/vertical limits waste/plume not fully defined => focused sampling
- Ground water flow direction/plume incompletely monitored => augmented monitoring network
- Contaminant distribution suggests another source => additional source characterization
- Previously unidentified utility => possible preferential migration pathway
- Exposure concentrations



REVISED EVOLVING CSM

- New data used to update/revise interim CSM
- Modeling of contaminant fate/transport and receptor exposures