The Hazard Ranking System (HRS)

The Ground Water Migration Pathway

October 26, 2023
Brian Kolodne





The ground water migration pathway evaluates people drinking water from contaminated or potentially contaminated aquifers



Ground Water Migration Pathway

TABLE 3-1—GROUND WATER MIGRATION PATHWAY SCORESHEET

Factor categories and factors	Maximum value	Value as- signed
Likelihood of Release to an Aquifer:		
1. Observed Release	550	
2. Potential to Release:		
2a. Containment	10	
2b. Net Precipitation	10	
2c. Depth to Aquifer	5	
2d. Travel Time	35	
2e. Potential to Release [lines 2a(2b + 2c + 2d)]	500	
3. Likelihood of Release (higher of lines 1 and 2e)	550	
Waste Characteristics:		
4. Toxicity/Mobility	(a)	
5. Hazardous Waste Quantity	(a)	
6. Waste Characteristics	100	
argets:		
7. Nearest Well	50	
8. Population:		
8a. Level I Concentrations	(b)	
8b. Level II Concentrations	(b)	
8c. Potential Contamination	(b)	
8d. Population (lines 8a + 8b + 8c)	(b)	
9. Resources	5	
10. Wellhead Protection Area	20	
11. Targets (lines 7 + 8d + 9 + 10)	(b)	
Ground Water Migration Score for an Aquifer:	, ,	
12. Aquifer Score [(lines 3 × 6 × 11) / 82,500] c	100	
Ground Water Migration Pathway Score:		
13. Pathway Score (S _{gw}), (highest value from line 12 for all aquifers evaluated) c	100	

^a Maximum value applies to waste characteristics category.





Likelihood of Release

Observed release Potential to release



Toxicity
Mobility
Hazardous waste quantity



Targets

Nearest well
Population
Resources
Wellhead Protection Area

^b Maximum value not applicable.

[°] Do not round to nearest integer.

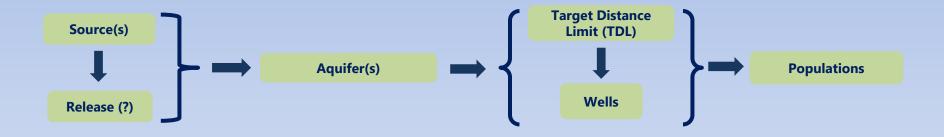


What is Your Site? Ground Water Migration Pathway - Conceptual Site Model



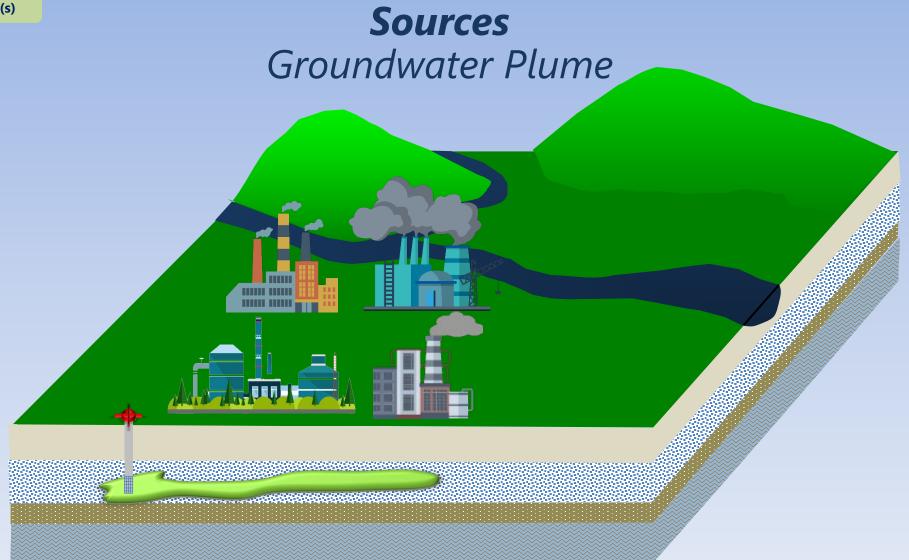
ELEMENTS OF THE GROUND WATER PATHWAY EVALUATION

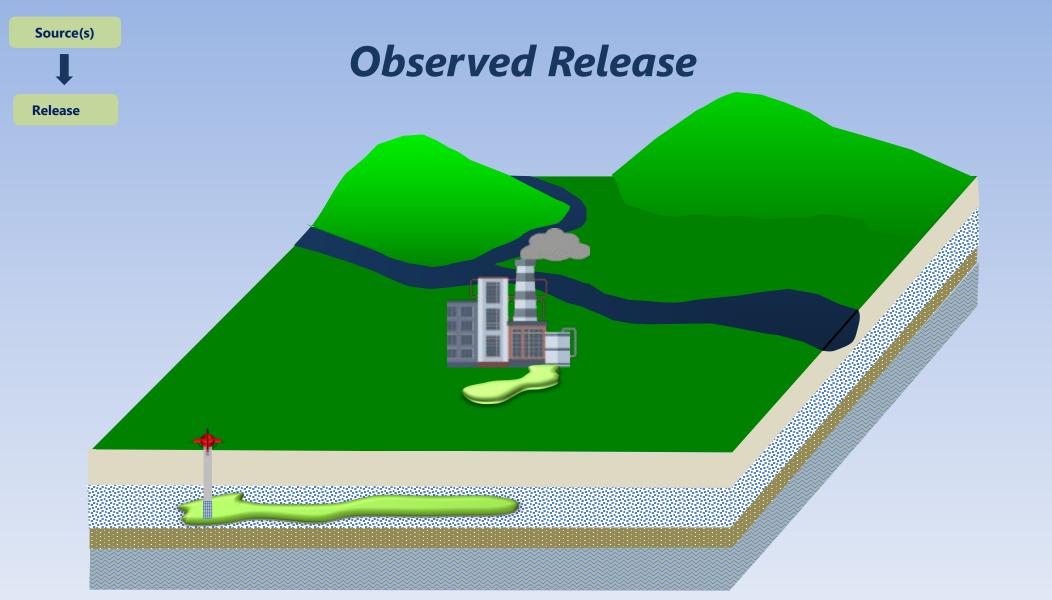
Elements of the Ground Water Migration Pathway





Sources





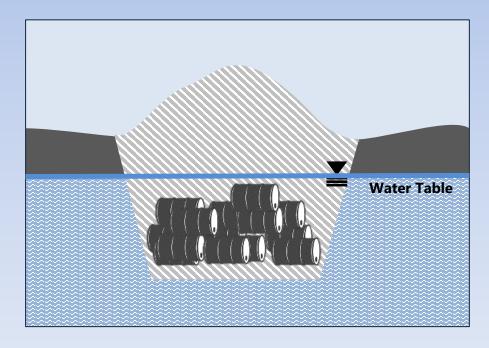
Source(s)



Release (?)

Observed ReleaseDirect Observation







Release (?)

Observed Release Chemical Analysis



Source(s)

Release (?)

Observed Release Chemical Analysis – Sample Similarity

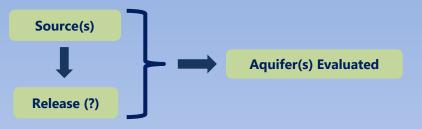


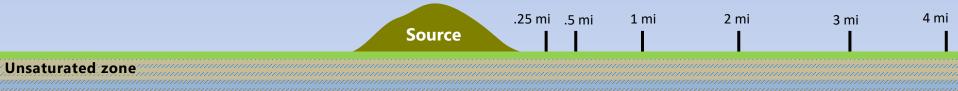


Quiz #1: Sample Similarity

Background samples were collected on 8/12/2021. Release samples were collected on 8/14/2023. Is it appropriate to compare these two sets of samples?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Not enough info to decide





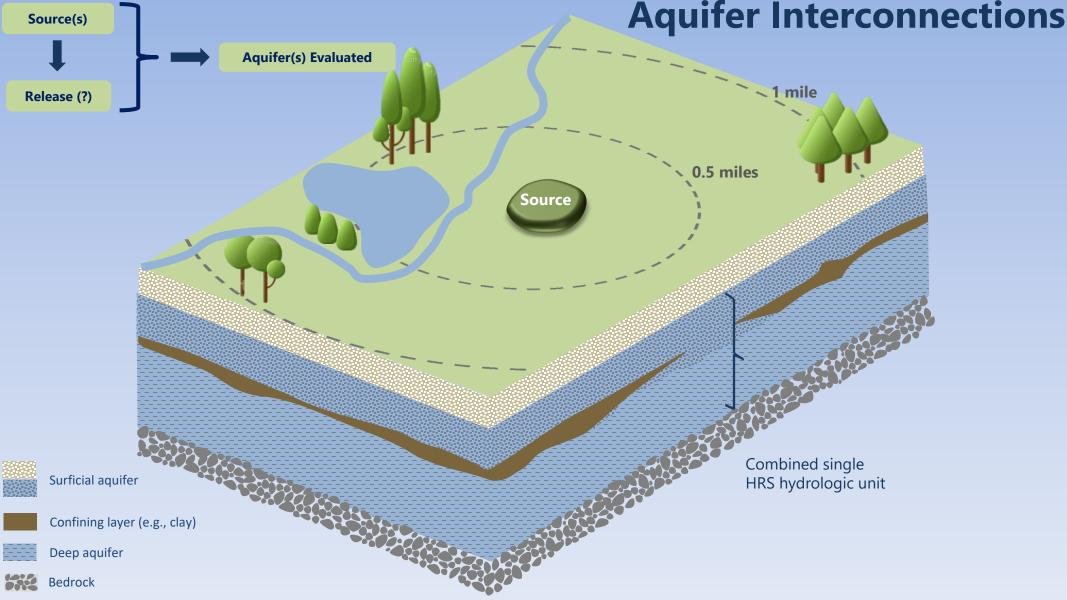
Saturated zone/overburden

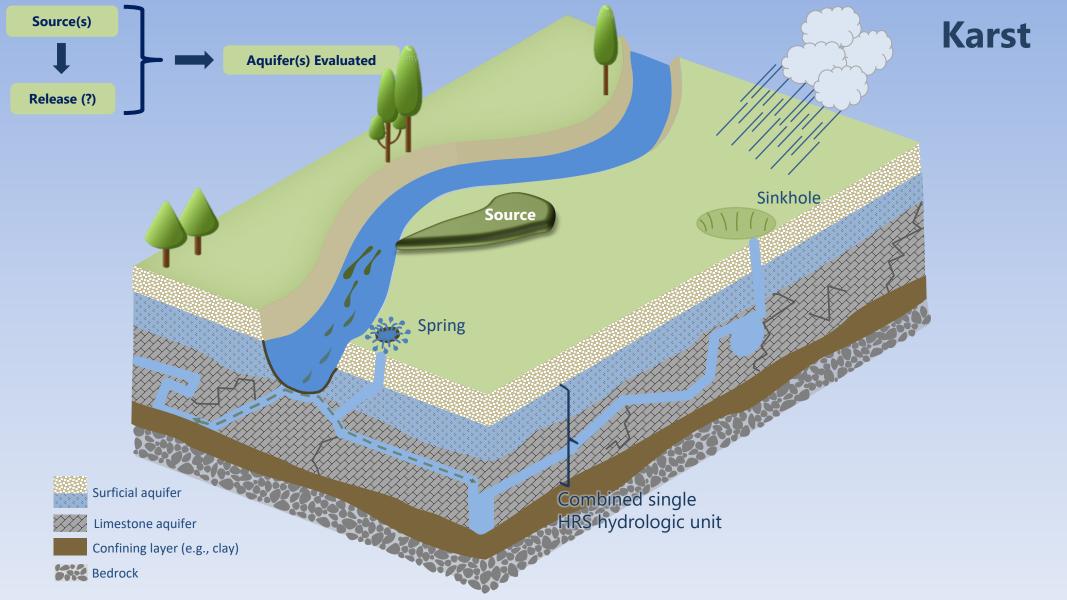
Sand Aquifer

Clay Unit

Gravel Aquifer

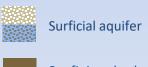
Bedrock







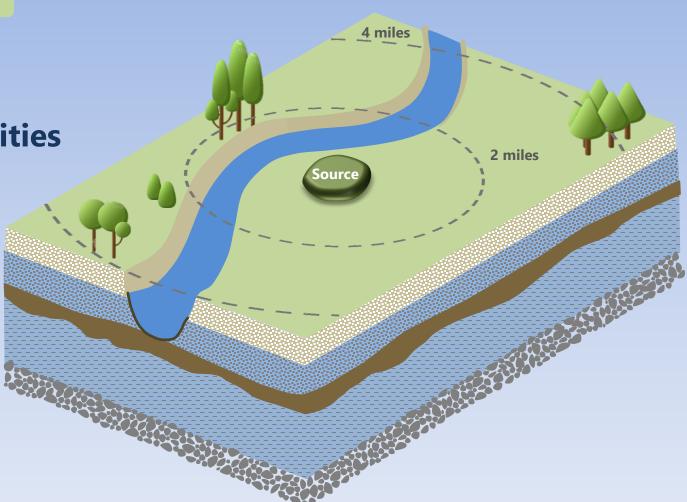
Aquifer Discontinuities



Confining clay layer

Deep aquifer

Bedrock



Quiz #2: Interconnections/Discontinuities

Does a clay lens represent a discontinuity?

- A. Yes
- B. No
- C. Maybe

Quiz #3: Interconnections/Discontinuities

Does a fault line represent a discontinuity or an interconnection?

- A. Discontinuity
- B. Interconnection
- C. Both
- D. Could be Either
- E. Neither

Quiz #4: Interconnections/Discontinuities

In order for two or more aquifers to be considered hydrogeologically connected for an HRS site, what is the maximum distance the interconnection can be located from a source?

- A. 1 mile
- B. 1.5 miles
- C. 2 miles
- D. 4 miles

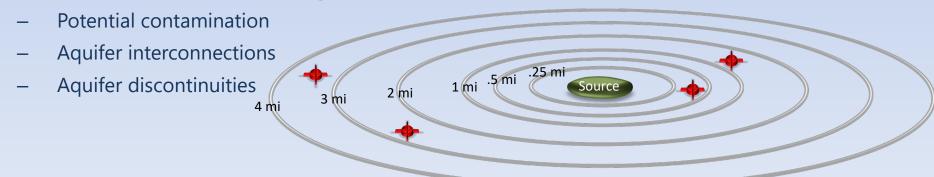


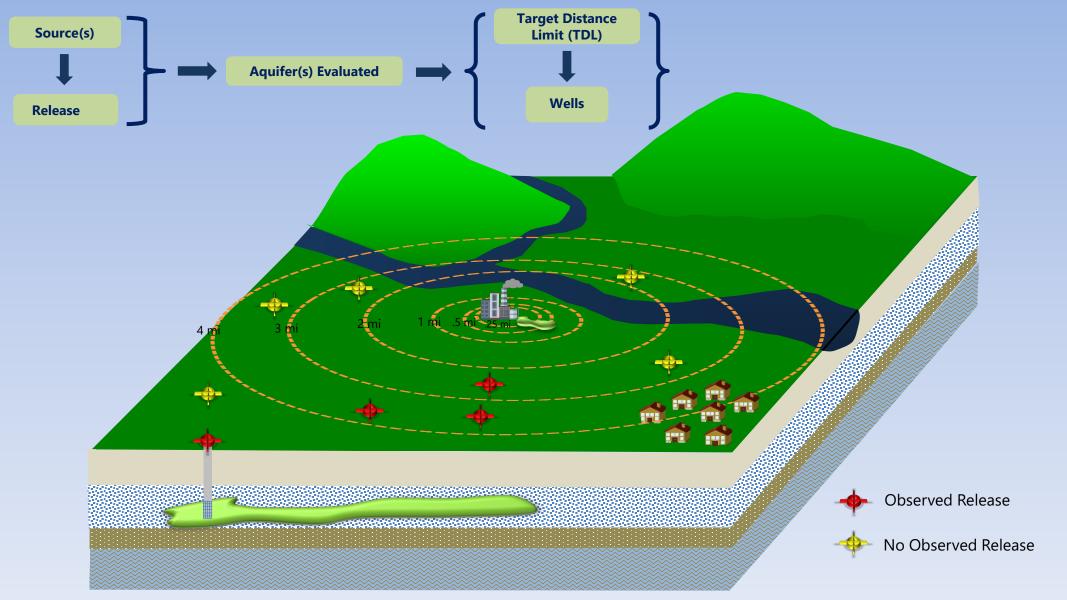
Target Distance Limit (TDL) - What is it?

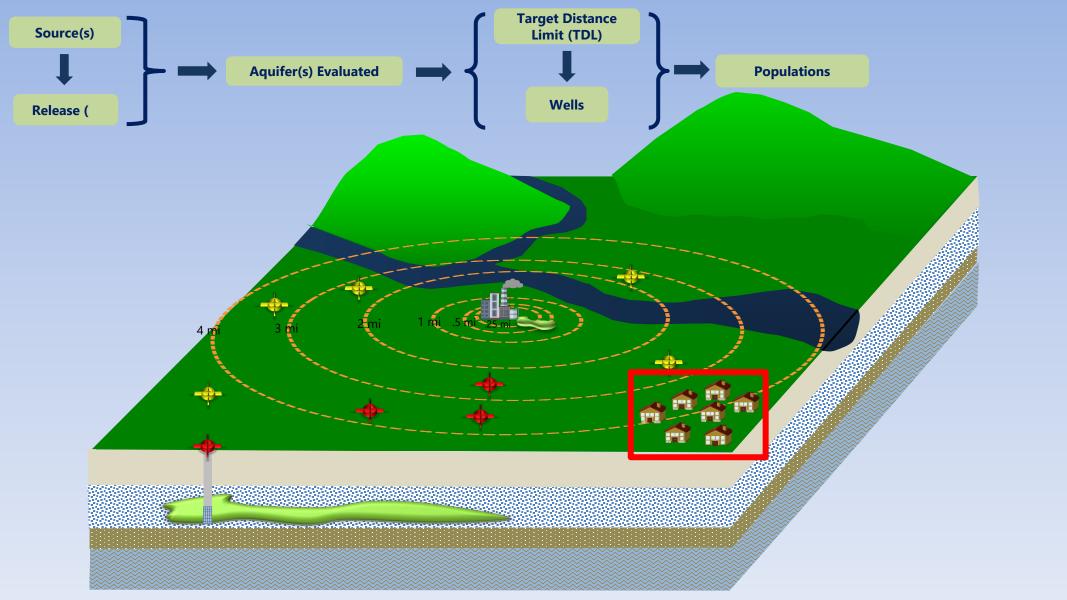
- The maximum distance over which potential targets for the site are evaluated.
- For the ground water migration pathway, the TDL is generally a 4-mile radius from sources at the site.

What it means for evaluation:

The TDL will dictate what targets can be counted based on:







Quiz: Targets





Ground Water Migration Pathway

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WASTE CHARACTERISTICS





Waste Characteristics

Toxicity
Mobility
Hazardous waste quantity

Ground Water Migration Pathway



FITTING THE PIECES TOGETHER FOR THE HRS EVALUATION

Ground Water Migration Pathway

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Targets

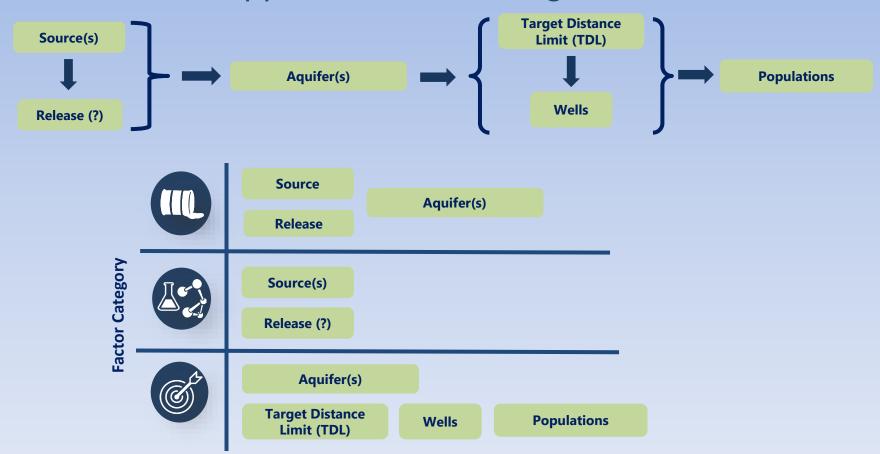
Nearest well
Population
Resources
Wellhead Protection Area

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Elements of the Ground Water Migration Pathway

Mapped to Factor Categories



Ground Water Pathway Elements within the HRS Structure

- When you have a <u>source</u> with a hazardous substance that could or already has entered (released into) the ground water
- When the contamination <u>has impacted</u>, or <u>threatens to impact</u>, one or more <u>drinking water aquifers</u>
- When you have <u>enough contamination</u> that is also <u>toxic enough</u> to impact <u>drinking water</u>
- <u>People</u> are <u>actually ingesting</u>
 contaminated drinking water or <u>could</u>
 <u>potentially</u> drink contaminated drinking
 water





Observed release Potential to release



Toxicity
Mobility
Hazardous waste quantity



Nearest well
Population
Resources
Wellhead Protection Area

Key Points for Information Gathering





Likelihood of Release

- Source Info
 - History
 - Manifests, permits, etc.
 - Dimensions
- Sampling Data
 - Identify source
 - Established an observed release
- Hydrogeology
 - Depth to aquifer
 - Hydraulic conductivity

Key Points for Information Gathering





Waste Characteristics

- Sampling data to identify hazardous substances
- Dimensions/capacities of sources
- Manifests, permits, other historical records
- Superfund Chemical Data Matrix (SCDM)

Key Points for Information Gathering





Targets

- Well Locations
- Usage of Standby Wells
- Populations Served by Drinking Water Wells
 - Total Population Per Municipal System
 - Total Connections per Municipal System
 - Population per private well
- Hydrogeology of the site
- Municipal water system blending
- Municipal water system buying/selling of water
- Wellhead Protection Area
- Resources

Data Collection

Targets – Blended Water Systems





Nearest well Population Resources

Wellhead Protection Area

