ATSDR
AGENCY FOR TOXIC SUBSTANCES AND DISEASE REGISTRY

Public Health Assessment for

GENERAL ELECTRIC SITE-EAST STREET AREA II
(a/k/a GE-HOUSATONIC RIVER)
PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
EPA FACILITY ID: MAD002084093
SEPTEMBER 30, 2003

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry

THE ATSDR PUBLIC HEALTH ASSESSMENT: A NOTE OF EXPLANATION

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

In addition, this document has previously been provided to EPA and the affected states in an initial release, as required by CERCLA section 104 (i)(6)(H) for their information and review. The revised document was released for a 30-day public comment period. Subsequent to the public comment period, ATSDR addressed all public comments and revised or appended the document as appropriate. The public health assessment has now been reissued. This concludes the public health assessment process for this site, unless additional information is obtained by ATSDR which, in the agency's opinion, indicates a need to revise or append the conclusions previously issued.

Agency for Toxic Substances & Disease Registry ..... Julie L. Gerberding, M.D., M.P.H., Administrator
Henry Falk, M.D., M.P.H., Assistant Administrator

Division of Health Assessment and Consultation. ..... Robert C. Williams, P.E., DEE, Director
Sharon Williams-Fleetwood, Ph.D., Deputy Director

Community Involvement Branch ..... Germano E. Pereira, M.P.A., Chief

Exposure Investigations and Consultation Branch ..... John E. Abraham, Ph.D, Chief

Federal Facilities Assessment Branch ..... Sandra G. Isaacs, Chief

Program Evaluation, Records, and Information Services Branch..... Max M. Howie, Jr., M.S., Chief

Superfund Site Assessment Branch ..... Richard E. Gillig, M.C.P., Chief

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PUBLIC HEALTH ASSESSMENT
GENERAL ELECTRIC SITE
EAST STREET AREA 2
PITTSFIELD, BERKSHIRE COUNTY, MASSACHUSETTS
CERCLIS NO. MAD002084093

Prepared by

MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
BUREAU OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENT
ENVIRONMENTAL TOXICOLOGY PROGRAM
under a cooperative agreement with
Public Health Service
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
Atlanta, Georgia

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Preface

The Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH) prepared this public health assessment as part of its cooperative agreement with the U.S. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. In addition MDPH points out that this is only one of 10 General Electric sites for which public health assessments or health consultations are being or have been prepared. Thus any conclusions presented here cannot be extrapolated to any other area of the General Electric site or to the entire General Electric site as a whole. Finally, MDPH has attempted to gather available data for the General Electric site through many visits to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection offices for file reviews or document retrieval. Public comments received on this document appear in Appendix A. MDPH is preparing a Summary Public Health Assessment that will address health and exposure concerns for the General Electric sites as a whole. That document will be released for public review and comment.

SUMMARY

The East Street Area 2 site of the General Electric (GE) site in Pittsfield, Massachusetts, is one of 10 areas being evaluated in separate public health assessments and health consultations.[1] In addition, the Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH) is conducting or has conducted other health activities (e.g., descriptive analysis of cancer incidence data, ongoing serum polychlorinated biphenyl [PCB] analyses for Pittsfield area residents).

The East Street Area 2 site is bisected by East Street and comprises the western portion of the GE facilities. GE has primarily used this portion of their property for the manufacturing of electrical transformers. Areas of importance on the site include the thermal oxidizing facility,[2] the Pittsfield Coal Gas Company's former coal gasification facilities, a former oxbow (Former Oxbow H) of the Housatonic River, a scrap yard area, and Building 68, the site of a PCB release around 1968. Currently, much of the site is unused, and access to the majority of the site is restricted by fences.

The main compounds and environmental media of concern at the site are PCBs and dioxins in soil and sediment. Individuals with the greatest opportunities for exposure in the past and present were and are employees working on the site (e.g., workers who reportedly dumped or buried barrels full of PCB waste on site). MDPH has no information that would indicate that neighborhood residents had access to the site, there was no evidence of trespassing (e.g., holes in fence, dirt paths) observed during the site visits, and MDPH is not aware of similar frequent uses in the past. Prior to a remedial soil removal in the Building 68 Area during 1997, concentrations of PCBs in soil averaged approximately 560 parts per million (ppm) and ranged as high as 5,500 ppm. PCB concentrations in subsurface soil in the Building 68 area were detected as high as 102,000 ppm before remediation. Dioxin concentrations in surface soil and surface sediment ranged as high as 35.9 micrograms per kilogram (μg/kg) prior to remedial soil removal in the Building 68 Area, and in subsurface soils as high as 328 μg/kg. Under past conditions workers (e.g., workers who reportedly dumped or buried barrels full of PCB waste) may have come into contact with levels of PCB and/or dioxin in soil at levels of health concern; therefore, in the past the East Street Area 2 site may have posed a greater public health hazard than under current conditions. However, various aspects of the site (e.g., pavement, fences, vegetation, steep riverbank) have considerably reduced the opportunities for exposure to contaminants in soil. Concentrations of PCBs in ambient air at the site average 0.0016 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$) and do not present health concerns for residents living near the site.

Under current site conditions (e.g., fences, vegetation, pavement), the East Street Area 2 site currently represents "No Apparent Public Health Hazard" because current exposure opportunities are limited. However, contaminant concentrations in surface soil are elevated in some areas. Based on ATSDR criteria, the site could pose a "Public Health Hazard" in the future if site conditions change (e.g., pavement removed, remedial activities by environmental regulatory agencies are not properly completed) such that exposure opportunities increase.

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[1] For a discussion of the difference between public health assessments and risk assessments, see Appendix B.

[2] The thermal oxidizing facility is regulated under the Resource and Recovery Conservation Act (RCRA) and the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA).

BACKGROUND

A. Purpose and Health Issues

The East Street Area 2 site is one of 10 areas that comprise the GE site in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. On September 25, 1997, the GE site was proposed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the National Priorities List (NPL) (EPA 1997). When a site is proposed for listing, the U.S. Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) is required by federal law to conduct a public health assessment for the site. MDPH has a cooperative agreement with ATSDR to conduct public health assessments at NPL or other sites in Massachusetts. Thus, public health assessments for nine of the 10 areas of the GE site are being conducted by MDPH under its cooperative agreement with ATSDR. The tenth area, Allendale School Property, was evaluated by ATSDR in a health consultation. A health consultation was also conducted by ATSDR for Silver Lake. Negotiations between EPA and GE resulted in EPA's decision not to add the site to the NPL contingent on various cleanup actions agreed to by GE. In October 2000, a court-ordered consent decree was signed by EPA and GE, and it was agreed that GE would perform remediation actions to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MA DEP) performance standards (e.g., an average of less than 10 parts per million (ppm) PCBs in recreational surface soils, and an average of less than 2 ppm PCBs in residential soils). However, remediation does not eliminate past exposures and exposures occurring at parts of the site that may not yet have been remediated.

The 10 areas evaluated as part of the GE site are as follows:

1. Newell Street Area I
2. Newell Street Area II
3. East Street Area 1
4. East Street Area 2
5. Unkamet Brook Area
6. Hill 78 Area
7. Lyman Street
8. Allendale School Property
9. Housatonic River and Silver Lake
10. The Former Oxbows

Because each site has unique characteristics and opportunities for exposure, separate evaluations were developed for each of the 10 sites listed above. In addition, MDPH is also preparing a summary document for the GE site as a whole that will contain MDPH's overall assessment of public health implications for the entire site.

The GE site has a long history in terms of community health concerns. MDPH has been involved in addressing public health issues in the area since the early 1980s, when it issued a fish consumption advisory for the Housatonic River based on elevated PCB levels in fish. These final public health assessments address public health concerns related to contaminants found at the GE site, as well as health studies or exposure investigations that have been conducted or are

ongoing by MDPH in the area. These studies include a PCB exposure assessment study completed in 1997 (the information booklet from this report is included as appendix E), a descriptive assessment completed in 2002 of cancer incidence for the Housatonic River area for a 13-year period, an ongoing evaluation of serum PCB levels among residents who called the MDPH PCB Hotline concerned about their opportunities for exposure to PCBs in the Housatonic River, and a 2000 expert panel report on non-occupational PCB health effects (the information booklet from this report is included as appendix F).

The public health assessments or health consultations for the GE site review environmental data for the 10 areas mentioned above. They do not consider opportunities for past worker exposures within the GE facilities themselves (e.g., handling of materials containing PCBs), although they do consider opportunities for exposure to contaminants found in outdoor air, soil, or surface water bodies (including biota) for all potentially affected populations, including workers. Exposures to groundwater and sediments of the Housatonic River and its tributaries will be discussed in the public health assessment for the river.

These public health assessments also do not include evaluations of specific residential properties throughout Pittsfield (with the exception of properties evaluated as part of the site investigations for the 10 areas of the site). As part of the Residential Fill Property Project, the MA DEP and EPA have sampled residential properties suspected of containing elevated PCB levels in soil due to past use of fill material. As a result of public health concerns following the discovery of the use of PCB-contaminated soil for residential fill, MDPH has offered and continues to offer to any resident concerned about their opportunities for exposure to PCBs the exposure assessment questionnaire and, as warranted, having their blood tested for PCB levels as a service.

B. Site Description and History

The East Street Area 2 site comprises the western portion of the GE facility in Pittsfield, Massachusetts. With the exception of railroad tracks and a public street (East Street) that cross the site, all of the property is owned by GE. The site is completely fenced to prevent access (see Figure 1) (Blasland, Bouck and Lee, Inc. 1994a).

The East Street Area 2 site (see Figure 1) is bordered to the north by Kellogg and Tyler streets, to the east by East Street Area 1 and Newell Street, to the south by the East Branch of the Housatonic River and to the west by Silver Lake and the Lyman Street Site.[1] Areas within the East Street Area 2 site include:

- the former scrap yard
- the former thermal oxidizing facility
- the Pittsfield Coal Gas Company's former coal gasification facilities
- a former oxbow of the Housatonic River (i.e., Former Oxbow H)

[1] These boundaries have changed somewhat after the consent decree. These public health assessment documents describe the sites and the site boundaries as they existed prior to the signing of the consent decree in 2000.

- the Building 60 Drum Storage and Tank Truck Area
- Building 68
- Former oil/water separator

The former scrap yard, also referred to as the materials reclamation center, is a two-acre area that was used, beginning in 1937, as a scrap metal crushing, sorting, and storage area. According to GE personnel, the majority of the scrap yard has been paved since the 1940s (GE 1998).

The former thermal oxidizer facility is located south of East Street, adjacent to the western limb of Former Oxbow H and the Housatonic River. The commercially run thermal oxidizer was operated to combust liquid PCB wastes. The facility began operations in 1974 and ceased operations in 1996 (EPA 1998). The liquid PCB wastes were transported to the facility and unloaded into several storage tanks. These PCB liquids were then transferred via a pipeline to the thermal oxidizer for incineration. As exhaust gas left the facility, water spray in the downcomer and a packed bed scrubber were used to remove hydrochloric acid (HCL) generated during the combustion process. Any remaining HCL in the water spray was then neutralized using a sodium hydroxide solution.

The former coal gasification facilities are located in the central section of the site, on either side of East Street. The facilities were owned by the Pittsfield Coal Gas Company and used to produce coal tars, oil tars, liquors, drip oils, and sludges from 1902 until 1953. In 1954, the company changed its name to the Berkshire Gas Company and converted their facility into a natural gas distribution plant. In 1973, the Berkshire Gas Company sold this property to GE (Blasland, Bouck and Lee, Inc. 1994a). Residual products from the creation of tars, oils, and sludges have subsequently been found in Former Oxbow H. As a result, on March 29, 1990, MA DEP issued a Notice of Responsibility to the Berkshire Gas Company under the Massachusetts Contingency Plan (MCP) for their former operations in the East Street Area 2 site[1] (Blasland, Bouck and Lee, Inc. 1994a).

GE workers in the area reportedly dumped or buried barrels full of oil and PCB- contaminated fullers earth on site. Subsurface oil has been identified in East Street Area 2 in the form of an oil plume. A portion of the oil plume appears to originate from the area north of East Street, near Buildings 3-C, 12-X, and 12-Y (see Figure 1) (Blasland, Bouck and Lee, Inc. 1994a). The yard at Building 3-C is the reported source of a light non-aqueous phase liquid (LNAPL) plume (Blasland, Bouck and Lee 1995). Building 3-C formerly had an oil/water separator located next to it. This separator operated from 1917 to 1977. It received storm water from the main drain system and PCB-contaminated wastewater from spills in the Building 3-C yard area (Blasland, Bouck and Lee 1994a).

In the early 1940s, the Army Corps of Engineers straightened several sections of the Housatonic River in Pittsfield to minimize the chance of flooding. This detached some oxbows from the river, such as Former Oxbow H located on this site. Former Oxbow H has since been filled with materials from GE, the Berkshire Gas Company, and possibly other parties. Former Oxbow H appears to be influencing the direction and flow of the oil plume at the site. The increased

[1] Berkshire Gas Company is responsible for some of the costs of cleanup (MA DEP 2001).

permeability of the fill in the former oxbow might be the cause of this influence. The sole remaining evidence of the location of the former oxbow is the groundwater recharge pond, located within the eastern limb of the former oxbow (See Figure 1). The pond, which began being used around 1969, is approximately 100 feet long by 50 feet wide and is lined with gravel. The groundwater recharge pond was used to hold all the recovered, separated groundwater that was collected from the oil recovery systems in East Street Area 2 and East Street Area 1 until October 1991. In October 1991, a groundwater treatment facility[1] began treating the groundwater at the site. Since then, only a small volume of the treated groundwater is pumped into the groundwater recharge pond. This is to maintain the groundwater mound[2] caused by the pond (Blasland, Bouck and Lee, Inc. 1994a).

The Building 60 Drum Storage and the Tank Truck Area are located south of East Street and north of the former thermal oxidizer facility. From the late 1960s until 1985, this area was used as a storage area and transfer facility for hazardous wastes generated throughout the plant (e.g., spent solvents, phenolic wastes, acids, metal-containing wastes). The waste materials would subsequently be transferred to the Building 68 area and then incinerated in the former thermal oxidizer facility or shipped off-site. The Building 60 Tank Truck Area consists of concrete pavement approximately 150 feet long and 40 feet wide, and was used as a parking area for tank trucks that transported PCB-containing liquids. The tank trucks also previously parked on adjacent soil.

Building 68, a former PCB storage building and the site of a past PCB release, is located in the southwestern section of the site. Building 68's original structure was built in 1966. Around 1968, a storage tank containing PCBs, specifically Aroclor 1260, collapsed, releasing 1,000 gallons of liquid PCBs onto the riverbank and into the river itself[3]. GE removed soils and sediments that were visibly contaminated and placed them on-site before transferring them to a secure landfill. In 1969, the Building 68 structure was expanded to include concrete pavement along the building's southern and western sides. Around 1970, three drainage pits were built to hold storm water from the pavement and from the floor drainage within the building. These drainage pits were connected to a storm water interceptor pipe that transferred the runoff to an oil/water-separating unit. In 1978, GE ceased using the storage tank facility within Building 68 and disassembled the equipment inside. Subsequently, the drainage pits were cut off from the storm water interceptor pipe for a short while during the 1980s, and the building was used to store drummed waste material. Since that time the building has been used for empty drum storage (Blasland, Bouck and Lee, Inc. 1994b). The Building 68 Area underwent remediation during 1997. Riverbank soil was removed to the depth of the water table from a section of river approximately 170 ft (feet) in length. Sediment from the Housatonic River was removed at depths ranging from 1- to 4- feet from a section approximately 500 feet in length located within the Building 68 Area (Blasland, Bouck and Lee, Inc. 1997a, Blasland Bouck and Lee, Inc. 1997b).

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[1] See Figure 1. Groundwater treatment facility is building 64-G on the site plan. It is located near some of the former coal gasification facilities.

[2] A groundwater mound is an area that alters the direction of groundwater flow.

[3] This is the account of the spill in literature available to MDPH; however, this estimate has been called into question by members of the community, who believe it to be underestimated.

There are fences around all GE facilities, and access is restricted to employees only. The portion of the site north of East Street is covered entirely by an employee parking lot, pavement, and buildings. The area south of East Street is a combination of facilities and vegetation. Figure 2 shows the surface cover of the site.

C. Site Visit

For the purposes of this public health assessment, MDPH staff conducted six site visits: one on March 13, 1998, with representatives from EPA Region I and ATSDR; one on April 9, 1998, with representatives from MA DEP and GE; one on August 20, 1998; and one on July 27, 1999. Site visits conducted on June 21, 2001, and June 5, 2002, following initiation of remedial activities outlined in the consent decree, provided an update of on-going activities at the GE sites. It was noted at this site visit that most buildings at the site were not occupied at the time. Buildings 11 and 16 are used by the GE Environmental Programs section, Building 100 houses the Polymer Processing Development Center, Building 12 is used by Blasland, Bouck, and Lee employees as a field office, Buildings 64T and 64G are used by Earthtech employees who run the groundwater treatment facility, and Building 64 is used for shipping and receiving (EPA 2001). Also, the Building 31-complex on the northwest part of the site had been demolished, including several smokestacks. What remained was a sandy area under preparation to be paved for a parking area. Buildings 33 and 34 were also slated for demolition and paving for a parking area. For building locations please see figure 1.

D. Demographics

The East Street Area 2 site is located southeast of Silver Lake in the eastern section of Pittsfield. The 1980 U.S. Census indicated that 51,974 persons lived in the city of Pittsfield. The 1990 U.S. Census showed a population of 48,622, which is a 6.5% decrease from the 1980 population. The 2000 U.S. Census totaled a population of 45,793, which is a 5.8% decrease from 1990 and an 11.5% decrease from 1980 (U.S. Census 2001). The sex, race, and age breakdowns for Pittsfield are presented in Table 1.

Within the city of Pittsfield, the East Street Area 2 site is located in census tract 9012. In 1990, census tract 9012 was newly created and separated from census tract 9010. It now abuts census tract 9010 along the opposite bank of the Housatonic River and primarily comprises the GE property itself. The East Street Area 2 site also abuts U.S. census tract 9002 along Tyler and Kellogg Streets and the Silver Lake area. The 2000 U.S. Census shows that 4,674 persons reside in census tract 9002, and 66 persons reside in census tract 9012. The sex, race, and age breakdowns are presented in Table 1.

E. Health Outcome Data

Cancer incidence as reported by the Massachusetts Cancer Registry (MCR) for the city of Pittsfield is described in Table 2. To determine whether Pittsfield experienced elevated cancer rates, standardized incidence ratios (SIRs) were calculated[1]. For the years 1995 through 1999, the most recent years for which cancer incidence data are available, no cancers were statistically significantly elevated (MDPH 2002b).

MDPH evaluated cancer incidence data for Pittsfield, Lenox, Lee, Stockbridge, and Great Barrington and for smaller geographic areas within each community for the period from 1982 through 1994. Cancers evaluated include bladder, liver, breast, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), thyroid and Hodgkin's disease. Results of this analysis were presented in a separate health consultation report released in April 2002. Cancer information relevant to the GE sites was examined for patterns that might indicate an environmental exposure pathway.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONTAMINATION AND OTHER HAZARDS

To evaluate whether a site poses an existing or potential hazard to an exposed or potentially exposed population, health assessors review all available on-site and off-site environmental contamination data for all media (e.g., soil, surface water, groundwater, air). The quality of the environmental data is discussed in the Quality Assurance and Quality Control section. Physical conditions of the contaminant sources and physical hazards, if any, are discussed in the Physical and Other Hazards section. A plain language glossary of environmental health terms can be found at the end of this document (Appendix C).

A. On-Site Contamination

Surface soil, soil boring, groundwater, surface sediment, subsurface sediment, and air data from sampling at the East Street Area 2 site are available from 1988 through 1997 (Blasland, Bouck and Lee 1994a; Blasland, Bouck and Lee 1995; Blasland, Bouck and Lee 1997a, Blasland, Bouck and Lee 1997b, Blasland, Bouck and Lee 1997c). Data for surface soil samples was collected at depths of 0 to 0.5 feet and 0 to 2 feet. Sediment samples were collected at a depth of 0 to 0.5 feet. The surface sediment samples were collected from the Building 68 area, which experienced a PCB spill. The surface soil, subsurface soil, groundwater, and subsurface sediment samples were analyzed for PCBs, dioxins, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), pesticides/herbicides and inorganics. Surface sediment and air samples were analyzed for PCBs. Data for unfiltered groundwater, subsurface soils, and subsurface sediment were qualitatively reviewed.

Health assessors use a variety of health-based screening values, called comparison values, to help decide whether compounds detected at a site might need further evaluation. These comparison values include environmental media evaluation guides (EMEGs), reference dose media evaluation guides (RMEGs), cancer risk evaluation guides (CREGs), maximum

[1] A detailed explanation of SIRs is presented in Appendix D.

contaminant levels for drinking water (MCLs), or other applicable standards. These comparison values have been scientifically peer reviewed or derived using scientifically peer-reviewed values and published by ATSDR and/or EPA. The MA DEP has established Massachusetts's maximum contaminant levels (MMCL) for public drinking water supplies. EMEG, RMEG, MCL, and MMCL values are used to evaluate the potential for noncancer health effects. CREG values provide information on the potential for carcinogenic effects. For chemicals that do not have comparison values available for the medium of concern, EPA risk-based concentrations (RBCs) developed by EPA regional offices, are used. For lead, EPA has developed a hazard standard for residential soil (EPA 2001).

If the concentration of a compound exceeds its comparison value, adverse health effects are not necessarily expected. Rather, these comparison values help in selecting compounds for further consideration. For example, if the concentration of a chemical in a medium (e.g., soil) is greater than the EMEG for that medium, the potential for exposure to the compound should be further evaluated for the specific situation to determine whether noncancer health effects might be possible. Conversely, if the concentration is less than the EMEG, it is unlikely that exposure would result in noncancer health effects. EMEG values are derived for different durations of exposure according to ATSDR's guidelines. Acute EMEGs correspond to exposures lasting 14 days or less. Intermediate EMEGs correspond to exposures lasting longer than 14 days to less than one year. Chronic EMEGs correspond to exposures lasting one year or longer. CREG values are derived assuming a lifetime duration of exposure. RMEG values also assume chronic exposure. All the comparison values (i.e., CREGs, EMEGs, RMEGs, and RBCs) are derived assuming opportunities for exposure in a residential setting.

Tables 3a through 5 show the minimum, mean, and maximum values of compounds for environmental media for which data are available that exceeded their respective health-based comparison values, or, in the case of PAHs and inorganic compounds, typical background values. Data for subsurface soil, subsurface sediment, and groundwater were qualitatively reviewed.

Surface soil data were evaluated for the Building 68 area (both pre- and post-remediation) and the scrap yard area, as well as for the rest of the site. Tables 3a through 3d show the minimum, mean, and maximum values of soil compounds that exceeded their respective health-based comparison values or typical background values.

The highest soil PCB concentrations were detected at the riverbank immediately adjacent to Building 68. The elevated PCB levels can be directly attributed to the release of liquid PCBs, which occurred in 1969. In June 1997, a stretch of land about 170 feet along the river, from the top of the riverbank to the edge of the river, underwent remedial actions. Before remedial actions took place, samples were collected from depths of 0 to 0.5-feet and 0 to 2 feet along the riverbank next to Building 68 and up to approximately 390 feet downstream from the building. Eighteen 0- to 0.5-foot samples were collected from the riverbank. Four of the 0- to 0.5-foot soil samples had PCB concentrations of 730 parts per million (ppm), 1,700 ppm, 2,200 ppm, and 5,500 ppm. Overall, concentrations ranged from 8.6 to 5,500 ppm, with a mean of 681.3 ppm (see Table 3c). Six 0- to 2-foot samples were collected and analyzed for PCBs; the maximum concentration of PCBs was 536 ppm and mean was 208.33 ppm (See Table 3d). Six surface soil

samples were analyzed for PCBs after the remediation (See Table 3e). PCB levels in the six samples collected ranged from 3.8 up to 28.3 ppm with a mean concentration of 9.75 ppm.

The highest PCB concentrations observed in surface soil across the remainder of the site were, with a few exceptions, found in fill material in the eastern and southeastern portions of the scrap yard, adjacent to the western limb of the former oxbow. The 10 surface soil samples collected from the scrap yard area had PCB concentrations greater than 100 ppm. The PCB concentrations of those 10 samples ranged from 120 ppm to 2,400 ppm, with a mean of 522 ppm. Three soil samples collected from Former Oxbow H had PCB concentrations greater than 100 ppm. These three soil samples had PCB concentrations of 120 ppm, 320 ppm, and 470 ppm. Two soil samples collected from the Building 60 Drum Storage and Tank Truck Areas (see Figure 1) had PCB concentrations greater than 100 ppm. The PCB concentrations of these samples were 140 ppm and 150 ppm. There was only one other soil sample collected on this site that had a PCB concentration greater than 100 ppm. It should be noted, however, that the value reported by the laboratory was estimated as described in the Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) section below.

Ten surface soil samples were analyzed for dioxins (i.e., 5 at 0 to 0.5 feet, 4 at 0 to 2 feet, and one at 0 to 2 feet from the Building 68 area). Dioxin concentrations in surface soil across the site were found in excess of the comparison value. The two samples with the highest concentrations were collected from the riverbank adjacent to Building 68 and in fill material from the western limb of the former oxbow, and had dioxin toxicity equivalencies of 35.9 parts per billion (ppb)[1] and 7.23 ppb, respectively. The remainder of the samples had dioxin toxicity equivalencies that ranged from 0.084 ppb to 0.63 ppb, with a mean of 0.31 ppb.

Lead and arsenic were the only metals that exceeded their health-based comparison values in surface soil at the East Street Area 2 site. One of 10 soil samples collected from the site had a lead concentration in excess of the MA DEP S-1 Soil Standard for residential areas. This sample was collected from the riverbank adjacent to Building 68 and had an estimated concentration of 1,010 ppm. Overall, the mean lead concentration in surface soil samples collected from the site is 150 ppm. The primary concern with elevated levels of lead in soil is the possibility of exposure to children. The soil at this site is not accessible to children. In addition, it is unlikely that persons on the site would have spent all of their time in the area with the highest lead concentration. Therefore, opportunities for exposure to lead in soil are not expected, and thus, lead will not be further evaluated in this assessment. One surface soil sample was analyzed for arsenic, which was detected at a concentration of 12 ppm. This concentration is in excess of the comparison value. However, it is unlikely that individuals were in frequent contact with this area, and health effects are not expected. Thus, arsenic will not be further evaluated in this assessment.

Hexachlorobenzene, a semivolatile compound, was found in a single surface soil sample taken near the Building 68 area at a concentration greater than a comparison value. The sample had an estimated hexachlorobenzene concentration of 3.3 ppm. It is unlikely that persons on the site would have spent all of their time in this area. Therefore, health effects with regard to

[1] ppb (parts per billion) is equal to μg/kg.

opportunities for exposure to hexachlorobenzene in soil are not expected, and thus, hexachlorobenzene will not be further evaluated in this assessment.

One PAH (i.e., dibenzo(a,h)anthracene) was detected in surface soil in the scrap yard area at a concentration in excess of its respective observed background concentration (ATSDR 1995) or health-based comparison value. Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene was detected in six of 10 surface soil samples at concentrations ranging from 0.19 ppm to 1.7 ppm.

For subsurface soil in the Building 68 Area and the adjacent riverbank, 160 samples were collected from February 1996 to November 1997 at depths ranging from 0.5 to 35.7 feet at varying intervals (i.e., 0.5- to 2-foot) and analyzed for PCBs. The PCB levels ranged from nondetectable to 102,000 ppm. The highest concentrations were found in samples taken from the area between Building 68 and the Housatonic River. Out of the 160 samples, five samples were analyzed for dioxins, 31 samples for VOCs, 15 samples for SVOCs, and five samples for metals. Some detections of SVOCs and metals exceeded health-based comparison values. However, under current and past conditions, the subsurface soil is inaccessible. Because no opportunity for exposure for exposure exists, health effects are not expected; therefore, subsurface levels will not be further evaluated in this assessment. It should be noted that there is the potential for future opportunities for exposure if excavation activities or pavement removal take place, and there was the potential for workers who reportedly buried wastes to contact subsurface soils in the past.

For subsurface soil across the rest of the site (i.e., excluding the Building 68 area), 636 samples were collected from January 1991 to March 1996 at depths ranging from 1 to 50 feet at varying intervals (i.e., 1- to 4-foot) and analyzed for PCBs. The PCB levels ranged from nondetectable to 5,480 ppm. The highest detections were found in samples taken from the southern portion of the scrap yard area and the northwestern portion of the former oxbow. Out of the 636 samples, 70 samples were analyzed for dioxins, 85 samples for VOCs, 82 samples for SVOCs, 41 samples for pesticides and herbicides, and 79 samples for metals. Some detections of dioxins (e.g., as high as 328 ppb), SVOCs (e.g., benzo(a)pyrene, napthalene, pyrene), pesticides (e.g., aldrin), and metals (e.g., lead) exceeded health comparison values. However, under current and past conditions, the subsurface soil is inaccessible. Because no opportunity for exposure exists, health effects are not expected. Therefore, subsurface levels will not be further evaluated in this assessment. It should be noted that there is the potential for future opportunities for exposure if excavation activities or pavement removal take place, and there was the potential for workers who reportedly buried wastes to contact subsurface soils in the past.

Table 4 shows the PCB concentrations found in surface sediment samples collected from the Housatonic River adjacent to the Building 68 site before remedial actions had taken place. The concentrations in the 41 samples ranged from nondetectable up to 20,200 ppm, with a mean concentration of 2,652 ppm. Other sediment data from the Housatonic River site will be evaluated in the Housatonic River public health assessment.
For subsurface sediment in the Building 68 Area and the adjacent riverbank, 110 samples were collected from May–September 1996 at depths ranging from 0 to 63.6 inches at varying intervals (i.e., 2- to 9.6-inch) and analyzed for PCBs. The PCB levels ranged from nondetectable to 54,000 ppm. Out of the 110 subsurface sediment samples, two samples were analyzed for

dioxins, two samples for VOCs, four samples for SVOCs, and two samples for metals. In the samples analyzed for compounds other than PCBs, dioxins (e.g., 3.2 ppb), two PAH compounds (i.e., benzo(a)pyrene and benzo(b)fluoranthene), hexachlorobenzene, and arsenic were found in concentrations greater than screening values used to screen surface soil. However, under current and past conditions, the subsurface sediment is inaccessible. Because no opportunity for exposure exists, health effects are not expected; thus, subsurface levels will not be further evaluated in this assessment. However, sediment data will be further evaluated in the Housatonic River public health assessment.

Extensive groundwater monitoring has been conducted at the site, particularly in attempts to delineate a plume that extends from Building 3-C to the Housatonic River and covers a large section of the central portion of the site. Non-aqueous phase liquids (NAPLs) are the liquid contaminants that cannot be mixed with water. The LNAPLs are the NAPLs that are lighter than groundwater and exist as a separate layer floating on the water table. The dense non-aqueous phase liquids (DNAPLs) are the NAPLs that are denser than groundwater. These liquids sink through the aquifer and exist as a separate liquid phase below the water table. Analysis of the LNAPL associated with Building 3C has shown it to be mineral oil containing PCBs and PAHs, along with some organic constituents. The maximum PCB concentration in this mineral oil found at one sampling station south of the former coal gasification facilities was 53,000 ppm. GE has installed several oil recovery systems to control the oil plume at the site including recovery caissons, recovery wells, a slurry wall, passive oil recovery from selected wells, and oil absorbent booms to minimize or prevent oil migration into the Housatonic River (Blasland, Bouck and Lee 1994a). Potential impacts on the river itself from this groundwater concern will be further addressed in the public health assessment for the river.

For unfiltered groundwater samples outside of the plume, 24 samples were collected from March 1989 to September 1996 and analyzed for PCBs. PCB levels ranged from nondetectable to 18.8 ppm. Of these 24 samples, 15 samples were analyzed for dioxins, 24 samples were analyzed for VOCs, 24 samples for SVOCs, eight samples for metals, and four samples for pesticides. In addition, 23 samples were collected from March 1990 to December 1991 and analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, and metals. Some detections of SVOCs (e.g., benzo(a)pyrene) exceeded health-based comparison values. Opportunities for exposure to chemicals in groundwater are not likely, because Pittsfield is on a municipal water supply. Groundwater is not used for drinking or other purposes. However, all groundwater information will be further evaluated in the Housatonic River public health assessment.

Air monitoring for PCBs was conducted at two monitoring stations: at Building 64Y[1] and Former Building 32S[2] (Blasland, Bouck and Lee, Inc. 1994a). All samples taken at this site were high-volume samples. The sampling was conducted as part of the site assessment work during the following periods:

[1] The monitoring station at Building 64Y had a co-locator (i.e., another station as the primary station). This co-locator is for quality control purposes and shows ambient concentrations similar to concentrations collected at its primary station. The values used are averaged values of the primary station and its co-locator.

[2] The purpose of the February 1993 sampling at Former Building 32S was to provide supplementary winter data to complement data collected during the previous year-long study.

- August 1991 through August 1992, high-volume sampling at Building 64Y one to three times per month at the beginning, middle, and end of each month, except for June 1992, which had four sampling times; and,

- February 2, 1993, through February 18, 1993, high-volume sampling at Former Building 32S for three sampling times.

For the 1991 through 1992 sampling period, 35 high-volume sample results were available for review. Of these, 16 samples were taken during the summer months (i.e., mid-May to mid-September). For the sampling period of February 1993 at the Former Building 32S property, three more samples were available. Table 5 summarizes the results for all sampling periods.

- Twenty-nine of 38 results showed PCB detections, with a mean concentration, including nondetects, calculated at one-half the detection limit, of 0.0016 microgram per cubic meter ($\mu g/m^3$).

- Fifteen of 16 results from the summer months showed PCB detections, with a mean concentration of 0.0031 $\mu g/m^3$.

- Fourteen of 22 results from all sampling conducted during the months excluding the summer months for all years showed PCB detections, with a mean concentration of 0.0006 $\mu g/m^3$.

Furthermore, with respect to the Thermal Oxidizer on the East Street Area 2 site, air sampling included nine occasions during the summer months from mid-May to early August 1992 at building 64Y, according to GE, showed lower PCB concentrations during operation of the thermal oxidizer (i.e., mean = 0.00175 µg/m3) than when the thermal oxidizer was shut down (i.e., mean = 0.00242 µg/m3) (GE 1994). Those figures are included in the summary data presented. Also, a 1981 testing regimen that coincided with a test burn of the Thermal Oxidizer conducted from November 30 to December 9, 1981, on six occasions at a location just south of East Street and just west of Newell Street on the East Street Area 2 site (typically downwind of the thermal oxidizer) and a location in the Lyman Street parking lot west of the East Street Area 2 site (typically upwind of the thermal oxidizer) showed that average PCB concentrations were lower on the days when the thermal oxidizer was being used (i.e., mean = 0.0044 µg/m3) than when the thermal oxidizer was not being used (i.e., mean = 0.0278 µg/m3) (BBL, 1994a).

A cancer risk assessment for PCB and dioxin emissions from the thermal oxidizer was done by EPA in 1988. EPA concluded that within the scope of their assessment, the analysis of PCB and dioxin emissions indicated health risks that are considered low and well within acceptable ranges according to regulatory programs within EPA and other federal agencies (EPA 1988). A risk assessment conducted by Sigma Research Corporation for GE and submitted to EPA and MA DEP in 1992 used the EPA ISC2 model to estimate, from PCB and dioxin emission rates from stack testing, concentrations of PCBs and dioxin TEQ at evenly spaced receptor locations over a 2.4 square kilometer area around the thermal oxidizer. Model results for the receptors with the highest model concentrations, which varied from location to location over a year, were well below ATSDR's comparison value of 0.01 µg/m3 for PCBs (i.e., ranged from 2.39 x 10-5 to 8.65

x 10-5) over a year, but were above EPA's Risk Based Concentration for dioxin of 4.2 x 10-8 μg/m3 for dioxin TEQ, (i.e., ranged from 4.38 x10-8 to 1.40 x 10-7) over a year. However, modeled concentrations averaged over the entire 2.4 square kilometer grid over a year also resulted in concentrations less than the comparison values for PCBs (i.e., ranged from 2.93 x 10-6 μg/m3 to 9.89 x10-6 μg/m3), but also resulted in concentrations less than the comparison values for dioxin of 4.2 x 10-8 μg/m3 (i.e., ranged from 5.68x10 –9 μg/m3 to 1.86 x 10-8 μg/m3) (Sigma 1994).

An ambient air monitoring station to establish background concentrations was set up at the Berkshire Community College, 3.5 miles west of the GE sites. The sampling was conducted during the following periods:

- August 1991 through August 1992, high-volume sampling one to three times per month at the beginning, middle, and end of the month, except for June 1992 with four sampling times;

- May 1993 through August 1993, high-volume sampling twice per month at the beginning and middle of the month;

- June 1995 through August 1995, high-volume sampling twice per month at the second and last weeks of the month; and,

- July 1996 through September 1996, high-volume sampling once per month.

Table 5 shows the results from the background sampling for PCBs:

- Nineteen of 48 results showed PCB detections, with a mean concentration of 0.0007 $\mu g/m^3$;

- Fifteen of 27 results taken in the summer showed PCB detections, with a mean concentration of 0.001 $\mu g/m^3$; and

- Four of 21 results taken in months other than the summer months (i.e., mid-May to mid-September) showed PCB detections, with a mean concentration of 0.0004 $\mu g/m^3$.

Thus, the background PCB concentrations averaged approximately two times lower than those detected at the East Street Area 2 site. Both monitoring programs at the site and at the background location indicate that ambient PCB concentrations increase when temperature rises, starting at about 60° F (Blasland, Bouck and Lee, Inc. 1994b). PCB concentrations in air during the summer months averaged approximately three-fold higher at the East Street Area 2 site than at the background site. This is consistent with the observation seen with the other GE sites, i.e., that it is likely that there is a contribution in the general vicinity of the GE sites during the summer season in particular. It is also of interest that air sampling for PCBs at the Newell Street Area II site was conducted during the remediation of Building 68 at the East Street Area 2 site. These results can be found in the public health assessment for Newell Street Area II. It is possible that the remediation at Building 68 might have contributed to the higher PCB air levels seen at the Newell Street Area II site.

Ambient air monitoring for PAHs was conducted at four sampling locations near Building 64Y, a suspected source area of buried coal tar pitch with possible volatile hydrocarbon emissions. Figure 3 shows the locations of these stations. Three stations (i.e., 002, 003, 005) were located approximately 90 degrees downwind (i.e., east-southeast) and one station (i.e., 001) was located upwind (i.e., northeast) of the suspected source area (Blasland, Bouck and Lee, Inc. 1994b). All samples taken were high-volume. Since station 002 had a co-locator, the values from this station and its co-locator were averaged to get a single PAH concentration.

The sampling was conducted as part of the site assessment work during the following period:

- August 1, 1991, high-volume sampling for PAHs.

A total of seventeen PAH compounds were analyzed for in the samples collected.

Results from the downwind and upwind stations are summarized as follows:

- None of the three downwind results showed detections of 17 PAHs and the detection limits for these PAHs were 0.416 $\mu g/m^3$, 0.417 $\mu g/m^3$ and 0.434 $\mu g/m^3$;
- The one upwind result also showed no detections of 17 PAHs and the detection limits for these PAHs were 0.417 $\mu g/m^3$.

Hence, the results did not show PAHs in either downwind or upwind ambient samples. The detection limits for the PAHs are less than health-based screening values. Hence, PAHs in air will not be further discussed.

B. Off-Site Contamination

The GE site comprises 10 different areas, for which separate public health assessments are being developed. Those 10 areas are the Housatonic River/Silver Lake, the Former Oxbows (Oxbows A, B, C, J, and K), East Street Area 1, East Street Area 2, Newell Street Area I, Newell Street Area II, the Unkamet Brook Area, Lyman Street, Hill 78 Area, and the Allendale School Property. Environmental data for the Housatonic River, which borders the East Street Area 2 site, typically would be considered off-site from the East Street Area 2 site. However, these data will be addressed in a separate public health assessment for the Housatonic River rather than be included as off-site contamination for the East Street Area 2 site. Past and present opportunities for off-site exposure to PCBs in ambient air might occur, or have occurred to residents living in neighborhoods adjacent to the site (e.g., along Kellogg and Tyler streets).

C. Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC)

The reports on GE facilities were also associated with a sampling and analysis plan that included information on QA/QC (Blasland, Bouck and Lee, Inc. 1994c). The information shows that QA/QC was performed appropriately for the samples. The validity of the conclusions made in

this health assessment depends on the accuracy and reliability of the data provided in the cited reports.

The hexachlorobenzene value was estimated in a soil sample because it was detected at a level below the Contract Laboratory Program (CLP) required quantitation limit. In one soil sample, the lead value was accompanied by qualifiers stating that the spiked sample recovery and duplicate analysis were not within control limits. The PCB concentration for one soil sample was estimated due to the fact that the percent differences in the concentrations calculated from two dissimilar gas chromatograph columns was greater than 25%. This was the only soil sample collected from an area other than the riverbank adjacent to Building 68, the scrap yard area, the Building 60 drum storage and tank truck area, and Former Oxbow H that had a PCB concentration of over 100 ppm.

No other QA/QC problems were identified that would alter the interpretations of the data for this site. These discrepancies are minor and do not impact the overall validity of the data used to draw conclusions in this Public Health Assessment. All data have been approved by EPA pursuant to the Field Sampling Plan/Quality Assurance Project Plan (EPA 2000).

D. Physical and Other Hazards

As stated earlier, the entire site is fenced to prevent access. The fence is in good condition and there is no evidence of trespassing. There are no known physical hazards to people accessing the site (i.e., on-site employees and contractors).

PATHWAY ANALYSIS

To determine whether nearby residents and people on-site were, are, or could be exposed to contaminants, an evaluation was made of the environmental and human components that lead to human exposure. The pathway analysis consists of five elements: a source of contamination, transport through an environmental medium, a point of exposure, a route of human exposure, and a receptor population.

Exposure to a chemical must first occur before any adverse health effects can result. Five conditions must be met for exposure to occur. First, there must be a source of that chemical. Second, a medium (e.g., water) must be contaminated by either the source or by chemicals transported away from the source. Third, there must be a location where a person can potentially contact the contaminated medium. Fourth, there must be a means by which the contaminated medium could enter a person's body (e.g., ingestion). Finally, the chemical must actually reach the target organ susceptible to the toxic effects from that particular substance at a sufficient dose for a sufficient time for an adverse health effect to occur (ATSDR 1993).

A completed exposure pathway exists when all of the above five elements are present. A potential exposure pathway exists when one or more of the five elements is missing and indicates that exposure to a contaminant could have occurred in the past, could be occurring in the present,

or could occur in the future. An exposure pathway can be eliminated if at least one of the five elements is missing and will not likely be present. The discussion that follows incorporates only those pathways that are important and relevant to the site.

A. Completed Exposure Pathways

Surface Soil

Past and present opportunities for exposure to surface soil constituents (0 – 0.5 feet., as well as 0–2 feet.) at this site likely occurred in areas not covered by buildings or pavement, specifically, to GE workers who, while wearing gloves and boots, were reportedly involved in dumping or burying PCB waste barrels on site in the past. According to the 1994 surface cover map (Figure 2), the majority of the unpaved areas at the site are in the southeast portion of the site. Those unpaved sections of the site would present the greatest opportunity for exposure. Opportunities for exposure would have been expected to begin during the 1930s and 1940s, when PCBs began to be used by GE. Potentially affected populations include past and present employees (i.e., plant workers, maintenance personnel, grounds keepers, etc.) or contractors working at the site. Past or present exposures might have occurred through incidental ingestion of contaminated soils or possibly skin absorption of PCBs through direct contact with PCB contaminated soils at the site. It is important to note, however, that opportunities for exposure to PCBs in soil through direct contact at the East Street Area 2 site may be mitigated somewhat by vegetative cover in the unpaved areas located in the southeastern corner of the site.

Ambient Air

Past and present opportunities for exposure to PCBs through daily inhalation of ambient air at this site might occur to former GE and other employees, contractors, and residents living in neighborhoods adjacent to the site. Past opportunities for exposure to PCBs in ambient air may have also occurred to former GE employees and residents living in the vicinity of the former thermal oxidizer on the site.

B. Potential Exposure Pathways

Subsurface Soil/ Sediment

Past subsurface soil opportunities for exposure might have occurred to GE workers who were reportedly involved in dumping or burying waste barrels on site in the past. Also, future exposures to contaminated subsurface soils and sediment might occur should excavation activities or pavement removal take place, particularly in and near the Building 60 Drum Storage and Tank Truck Area, the scrap yard, and Building 68. Exposure to PCBs through contact with these soils would mostly happen through incidental ingestion or possibly skin absorption. At this time, MDPH is not aware of excavation activities taking place or planned for the site.

Surface Sediment/Surface Water

Groundwater from this site discharges into the Housatonic River (Blasland, Bouck and Lee, Inc. 1994a). Although this might be considered a potential exposure pathway (e.g., via ingestion of fish contaminated with PCBs or incidental ingestion of and dermal contact with surface sediment and surface water), this public health assessment will not attempt to quantify the possible role of groundwater as a contributor of PCBs or other compounds for the Housatonic River. The steepness of the terrain makes sediment inaccessible to the public; therefore, sediment is considered to be a potential rather than completed pathway. MDPH has no information to indicate that workers come in contact with surface sediment.

Surface water, sediment, and fish chemical concentration data exist for the Housatonic River itself, including data that were generated following the Building 68 PCB release in 1969 in which liquid PCBs spilled into the river and its sediments. The public health assessment document being developed for the Housatonic River will evaluate opportunities for exposure to PCBs or other containments in the river utilizing all available data from the river.

C. Eliminated Exposure Pathways

Groundwater

Past, present, and future exposures to PCB-contaminated groundwater are unlikely to occur in this area because residences in the area as well as Pittsfield as a whole, are on a municipal water supply. Residents are, therefore, unlikely to use groundwater for potable purposes.

DISCUSSION

MDPH has summarized the available environmental data and exposure pathways for the East Street Area 2 site in this public health assessment. Completed exposure pathways included contact with surface soil and ambient air. The main compounds and environmental medium of concern at the site are PCBs. In soil samples, the other compounds that exceeded either screening or typical background values were dioxins and one PAH compound (i.e., dibenzo(a,h)anthracene).

Opportunities for exposure to these compounds are primarily via incidental ingestion of surface soil at the site, skin absorption of PCBs through direct contact with PCB contaminated soils, or inhalation of PCBs detected in ambient air. Groundwater at the site has not been and is not being used for drinking water or other industrial purposes, and hence, groundwater does not present a completed exposure pathway. Although groundwater likely discharges into the Housatonic River, it is more appropriate to use actual chemical concentration data for the river surface water and sediment in estimating public health effects. Public health implications from opportunities for exposure to chemicals in the river will be covered in a separate public health assessment.

In evaluating the public health implications of opportunities for exposure to PCBs, MDPH has been conducting a variety of activities in the Housatonic River area. MDPH previously completed an exposure assessment study of the Housatonic River area (MDPH 1997). Residents of eight communities that live within one-half mile of the Housatonic River were randomly chosen to participate in the exposure assessment study. In addition, residents who were not

chosen for the study but who were concerned about exposure to PCBs were offered the opportunity to volunteer to participate in a separate effort.

The exposure assessment study found that although the participants generally had serum PCB levels within the reported background range for nonoccupationally exposed individuals (ATSDR 2000), those who engaged in high-risk activities (e.g., high frequency and duration of consumption of contaminated fish) had higher serum PCB levels.

Because of the discovery during summer 1997 of widespread residential PCB soil contamination, MDPH is conducting a separate study of residents who might be at risk of exposure through contact with residential soil. MDPH set up a hotline number for individuals to call with health-related concerns, to complete exposure questionnaires, and to request serum PCB testing. Since August 1997, over 150 individuals have had their serum tested for PCBs. This is an ongoing community service by MDPH. Results of serum PCB testing, and evaluation of the community health concerns resulting from the hotline calls will be reported in the summary public health assessment for the GE sites.

MDPH has also been conducting ongoing outreach with the local health community to inform them of activities in the area. For example, MDPH held Grand Rounds in 1993, 1996, 1997, September 2000, and December 2000 at the Berkshire Medical Center or North Adams Hospital to discuss MDPH activities, particularly those related to serum PCB testing, with health professionals at these facilities. During 1999, MDPH staff spoke at a number of other health-related forums sponsored by local health professionals and community groups.

Other activities performed or ongoing by MDPH include the following:

1. MDPH conducted a descriptive cancer incidence analysis of selected cancer types (i.e., bladder cancer, liver cancer, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma (NHL), breast cancer, thyroid cancer, and Hodgkin's disease) in Pittsfield, Lenox, Lee, Stockbridge, and Great Barrington that occurred from 1982 through 1994, utilizing data from the Massachusetts Cancer Registry. This analysis included evaluations of temporal and geographic trends (e.g., analysis of smaller geographic areas, or census tracts).

2. The Executive Office of Health and Human Services (EOHHS) convened an independent panel of national experts to advise MDPH on the most up-to-date information on possible health effects from non-occupational exposure to PCBs. A public meeting attended by the panel chair was held in Pittsfield in January 1999, prior to the first panel meeting. The panel prepared a written report that was submitted to EOHHS and released to the public in October 2000 (MDPH 2000). A public meeting attended by most of the panel members was held in Pittsfield in December 2000. In addition, panel members along with MDPH met with MDPH's advisory committee and with physicians at the Berkshire Medical Center.

3. MDPH established its Housatonic River Area Advisory Committee on Health in 1995. This committee is comprised of local residents, representatives from the local medical community, environmental and health professionals, representatives from the offices of elected officials and local health departments. MDPH staff hold meetings with committee members to report

on the status of various activities and to discuss and get feedback on the conduct of MDPH health activities (e.g., education and outreach) in the area.

Information gathered from these additional activities improves MDPH's ability to assess the public health implications of PCB contamination in the Pittsfield area. The following discussion of potential public health implications is based on available information. A summary public health assessment incorporating all available information from the individual GE site public health assessments and addressing public health and exposure concerns will be developed and released for public comment.

A. Chemical-Specific Toxicity Information

As noted earlier in this public health assessment, PCBs, dioxins, and one PAH compound (i.e., dibenzo(a,h)anthracene) exceeded either comparison or typical background levels in surface soil at the site. In addition, PCBs were detected in ambient air samples at the site at levels slightly higher than background for the area.

In order to evaluate possible public health implications, estimates of opportunities for exposure to compounds (e.g., in soil) must be combined with what is known about the toxicity of the chemicals. ATSDR has developed minimal risk levels (MRL) for many chemicals. An MRL is an estimate of daily human exposure to a substance that is likely to be without an appreciable risk of adverse noncancer health effects over a specified duration of exposure. MRLs are derived based on no-observed-adverse-effect levels (NOAELs) or lowest-observed-adverse-effect levels (LOAELs) from either human or animal studies. The LOAELs or NOAELs reflect the actual levels of exposure that are used in studies. ATSDR has also classified LOAELs into "less serious" or "serious" effects. "Less serious" effects are those that are not expected to cause significant dysfunction or whose significance to the organism is not entirely clear. "Serious" effects are those that evoke failure in a biological system and can lead to illness or death. When reliable and sufficient data exist, MRLs are derived from NOAELs or from less serious LOAELs, if no NOAEL is available for the study. To derive these levels, ATSDR also accounts for uncertainties about the toxicity of a compound by applying various margins of safety to the MRL, thereby establishing a level that is well below a level of health concern.

PCBs

For PCBs, the rhesus monkey is the most sensitive animal species in terms of health effects resulting from exposure to PCBs, and studies in this species form the basis of ATSDR's screening values for PCBs. ATSDR derived a chronic oral MRL of 0.00002 milligrams per kilogram per day (mg/kg/day) for chronic exposure to PCBs. The MRL was based on a LOAEL for immunological effects (e.g., decreased IgM and IgG antibody levels in response to sheep red blood cells) in female rhesus monkeys administered 0.005 mg/kg/day aroclor 1254 by gavage for 55 months (Tryphonas et al. 1989, 1991a; as cited in ATSDR 2000). A LOAEL of 0.005 mg/kg/day for 37 months also induced adverse dermatological effects (e.g., prominent toe nail

beds, elevated toe nails, separated toe nails) in adult monkeys (Arnold et al. 1993a; as cited in ATSDR 2000) as well as in their offspring (Arnold et al. 1995; as cited in ATSDR 2000). A LOAEL of 0.005 mg/kg/day for 37 months in adult monkeys also induced effects (e.g., inflammation of tarsal glands, nail lesions, and gum recession) in their offspring.

An uncertainty factor of 300 was used to derive the chronic oral MRL (10 for extrapolation from a LOAEL to a NOAEL, 10 for human variability, and 3 for extrapolation from animals to humans). These effects at the LOAELs discussed above are considered by ATSDR to be "less serious" effects. Other effects ("less serious" or "serious") were generally reported to occur at levels approximately four times greater than those that form the basis for the lowest LOAELs (ATSDR 2000). A panel of international experts cited support for this chronic oral MRL from human studies (ATSDR 2000).

ATSDR has also developed an intermediate oral MRL of 0.00003 mg/kg/day. The MRL was based on a LOAEL of 0.0075 mg/kg/day for neurobehavioral effects in infant monkeys that were exposed to a PCB congener mix representing 80% of the congeners typically found in human breast milk (ATSDR 2000).

ATSDR has not developed an MRL for the inhalation route of exposure because of a lack of sufficient data on which to base an MRL. The chronic MRL will be used for evaluating human health concerns associated with opportunities for exposure to PCBs at this site, regardless of duration or route of exposure. This is a conservative assumption.

While the above health effects were the most sensitive health effects (forming the basis of the MRL), a number of human and animal studies have suggested that other effects include liver damage, neurological effects, reproductive and developmental effects, and cancer. Also, the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has classified PCBs as "probable human carcinogens" based on sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in animals and limited evidence in humans. Because it is difficult to show that a chemical causes cancer in humans, animal studies are used to identify chemicals that have the potential to cause cancer in humans. PCBs do cause cancer in animals. Thus, it is assumed that exposure to PCBs over a period of time might pose a risk for humans. The degree of risk depends on the intensity and frequency of exposure.

Dioxins

The compound 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD) is one of 75 different congeners of chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins (CDDs). Dioxins are not intentionally manufactured but can be formed in the manufacturing process of chlorophenols (e.g., herbicides and germicides). The main environmental sources of dioxins are herbicides, wood preservatives, germicides, pulp and paper manufacturing plants, incineration of municipal and certain industrial and medical wastes, transformer/capacitor fires involving PCBs, exhaust from automobiles using leaded gasoline, chemical wastes from improper disposal, coal combustion, and residential wood burning stoves.

ATSDR has developed an MRL for TCDD of $1x10^{-9}$ mg/kg/day, or 1 picogram per kilogram per day (pg/kg/day) (ATSDR 1998). This was based on a LOAEL for developmental effects in rhesus monkeys. This MRL is similar to what ATSDR has estimated as a background exposure level of approximately 0.7 pg/kg/day for TCDD. ATSDR notes that the primary route of exposure to dioxin compounds for the general population is the food supply (e.g., fish), which is the main contributor to the background exposure. The EPA has estimated that greater than 90 percent of the human body burden of dioxins is derived from foods. If one considers exposure to all CDD and chlorinated dibenzofuran congeners, the background exposure level increases to as much as 2.75 pg/kg/day (ATSDR 1998).

The EPA has determined that TCDD is a "probable human carcinogen" based on sufficient animal and limited or inadequate evidence in human studies. IARC has classified TCDD as carcinogenic to humans (Group 1) (ATSDR 1998).

PAH Compounds

PAHs are ubiquitous in soil. Combustion processes release PAHs into the environment. Therefore, the major sources of PAHs in soils, sediments, and surface water include fossil fuels, cigarette smoke, industrial processes, and exhaust emissions from gasoline engines, oil-fired heating, and coal burning. PAHs are also found in other environmental media and in foods, particularly charbroiled, broiled, or pickled food items, and refined fats and oils (ATSDR 1995).

No MRLs are available for benzo(a)pyrene or dibenz(a,h)anthracene. The primary health concern for these compounds is carcinogenicity, and EPA considers both compounds to be "probable human carcinogens," based on sufficient evidence in animal studies and inadequate evidence for human studies.

B. Evaluation of Possible Health Effects

For the East Street Area 2 site, populations that could have had opportunities for exposure to compounds (i.e., PCBs, dioxins, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene) in surface soil and PCBs in ambient air include past and present employees of GE or other companies whose facilities were on the site, specifically, GE workers who, while wearing gloves and boots, were reportedly involved in dumping or burying barrels of PCB wastes on site in the past, contractors, and, for ambient air, residents living in neighborhoods adjacent to the site. The site is completely fenced to prevent access. The riverbank is very heavily vegetated, making access limited. Currently, there is no evidence that local residents trespass on or use the site.

The average PCB concentration in air samples collected at the East Street Area 2 site was 0.0016 $\mu g/m^3$. This concentration is elevated in comparison with the background concentration of PCBs in air samples. However, assuming daily exposure throughout the year to the average ambient air concentrations of PCBs at the site, estimated exposures for young children and adults fall below

ATSDR's MRL[1]. Thus, opportunities for exposure to PCBs in ambient air at the site under current conditions would not be expected to result in noncancer or cancer health effects.

Furthermore, a risk assessment for thermal oxidizer stack air testing results and air dispersion modeling over the receptor population conducted by EPA in 1988 found no increased risk of cancer (i.e., 6.0 x 10-6) or other adverse health effects (EPA 1988). Another risk assessment conducted by Sigma Research Corporation for GE and submitted to EPA and MA DEP in 1992 used the EPA ISC2 to model concentrations of PCBs and dioxin TEQ concentrations from stack testing emission rates for evenly spaced receptors over a 2.4 square kilometer area around the thermal oxidizer. Modeled concentrations averaged over the year over the grid were less than the comparison values for PCBs and dioxin TEQ (Sigma 1994). Therefore, according to these estimates by EPA, and consulting firms, opportunities for exposure to modeled concentrations to PCBs and dioxin TEQ would result in no increased concern for health effects. However, according to information from the Sigma study, if the receptors in the modeled grid with the highest modeled concentrations, which varied from location to location in the grid over the year, were averaged together over the year, modeled PCB concentrations were still well below comparison values, but for dioxin TEQ, were above comparison values, were above ATSDR's MRL for dioxin, but below the LOAEL, and may have resulted in a low increased concern for cancer.

Even though health concerns may have been possible if opportunities for exposure were exclusively to the highest modeled levels of dioxin TEQ over the year, it is unlikely that individuals would have come into contact with the highest concentrations in the grid all year because the highest concentrations varied from location to location within the grid over the year. Therefore, according to information available from EPA and consulting firms, the thermal oxidizer did not likely significantly increase health concerns from opportunities for exposure to PCBs and dioxins in ambient air; however, the thermal oxidizer theoretically may have increased health concerns if there were opportunities for exposure to the consistently higher modeled dioxin TEQ locations in the modeled receptor grid. For reasons explained above, concerns about the latter are unlikely. It should be noted that the thermal oxidizer is no longer contributing to ambient air exposures because it was shut down and dismantled between April and October of 1996 (BBL, 1996).

Surface soil concentrations of PCBs at the site are concentrated in a few hot spot areas. The highest concentrations were found adjacent to Building 68, in the scrap yard area, in the former oxbow area, and in the former Building 60 drum storage and tank truck area (see Figure 1). Of these areas, only the soils in the areas of Building 68 and the former oxbow are unpaved. The scrap yard area has

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[1] Lifetime average daily dose (LADD) (child) $= \frac{(\text{Air concentration mg/m}^3)\ (\text{Intake rate m}^3\text{/d})\ (\text{Exposure duration yr})}{(\text{Body weight kg} \times \text{Lifetime yr})}$

$$2.7 \times 10^{-7}\ \text{mg/kg-d} = \frac{(0.0000016\ \text{mg/m}^3)\ (23\ \text{m}^3\text{/d})\ (18\ \text{yr})}{(35\ \text{kg} \times 70\ \text{yr})}$$

Cancer Risk = Exposure Dose x EPA's oral slope factor = $(2.7 \times 10^{-7}\ \text{mg/kg/d}) \times 2\ (\text{mg/k-d})^{-1} = 5.4 \times 10^{-7}$

been paved since the 1940s (GE 1998). The maximum concentrations of PCBs in surface soil was 5,500 ppm adjacent to Building 68 and 470 ppm in the former oxbow area, while average concentrations ranged from about 3 to 22 ppm in different parts of the site (non-hot spot areas).

If we assume that employees were exposed to average PCB concentrations across the site, the resulting estimated exposure is unlikely to result in adverse health effects. However, if there were site workers who might have had some regular (i.e., 5 days a week for 50 weeks a year) contact with surface soils (about 680 ppm on average at the 0 – 0.5 foot range, and about 280 ppm at 0 – 2 foot range) in the Building 68 area, particularly in the 30-year period following the PCB spill near Building 68 in 1969 and if they incidentally ingested soil during their activities (e.g., burying waste) these exposure opportunities could have exceeded ATSDR's MRL but would likely be less than the lowest reported LOAEL and may have resulted in a low-to-moderate increased concern for cancer. Also, if workers, while burying wastes, potentially contacted sub-surface soil PCB levels that were higher than surface PCB levels, opportunities for exposure to PCBs at levels of health concern were also possible. Thus, it is possible that the site may have presented health concerns for some individuals in the past. However, no information was available to MDPH that would indicate that this type of activity currently occurs.

One PAH compound also exceeded screening values for soil. The PAH compound, dibenzo(a,h)anthracene, exceeded its screening value, which is based on cancer risk estimates. The maximum detected value in 0- to 0.5-foot soil samples was less than 1 ppm (0.78 ppm), while the average detected concentration[1] was 0.36 ppm. Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene was detected in two of five 0- to 2-foot soil samples at concentrations of 1.7 ppm and 0.61 ppm. Because of limited opportunities for exposure to dibenzo(a,h)anthracene at the site, elevated risks of cancer are not expected from exposure to this compound.

Five 0- to 0.5-foot soil samples were collected from the East Street Area 2 site and analyzed for dioxin compounds. These samples ranged from 0.093 to 7.23 ppb toxicity equivalents (TEQ), averaging 1.745 ppb. These surface soil samples were collected from the former oxbow, from the area of the former coal gasification facilities, and from an open area to the east of the former oxbow. Four additional 0- to 2-foot soil samples were also collected from the site and analyzed for dioxin compounds. These samples ranged from 0.084 to 0.435 ppb TEQ, averaging 0.25 ppb. The highest concentration of dioxin compounds found in soil at the site came from a single 0- to 2-foot soil sample collected from the Building 68 area of the site. This sample had a TEQ of 35.9 ppb. If employees were exposed to average concentrations of dioxin in surface soil across the site, the resulting estimated exposure is unlikely to result in adverse health effects. As with PCBs, workers (e.g., those dumping or burying waste barrels) with regular contact (i.e., 5 days a week for 50 weeks a year) with surface soils in the Building 68 area could have resulted in exposure opportunities that may have exceeded ATSDR's MRL but would likely be lower than the lowest reported LOAEL, and may have resulted in a moderate increased concern for cancer. Also, if workers potentially contacted sub-surface soil dioxin TEQ levels that were higher than surface levels in some areas of the site while burying wastes, opportunities for exposure to dioxin TEQ at levels of health concern were also possible. Thus it is possible that contact with the site in the Building 68 area may have

[1] This value is not the mean concentration. The mean concentration was not calculated because the detection limits were not available for these samples.

presented health concerns for some individuals (e.g., those reportedly involved in barrel burying), but again, no information was available to MDPH that would indicate such contact currently occurs.

Thus, with no information available indicating that individuals currently have regular contact with surface soils in the Building 68 area, under current conditions, it is not likely that estimated opportunities for exposure to PCBs and other compounds (i.e., dioxin and dibenzo(a,h)anthracene) at the East Street Area 2 site would result in adverse health effects. Furthermore, the pavement cover on the majority of areas with elevated contaminant concentrations in soil and a vegetative cover across the unfenced portions of the site may have limited exposure to contaminated soils. Contact with sediment would also be difficult due to the terrain. The riverbank of the East Street Area 2 site is heavily vegetated, making access difficult. In addition, this site does not appear to be used in terms of recreational or trespassing activities. MDPH staff conducted six site visits, and no such activities were observed. It should be noted that industrial areas on the GE site are reportedly being remediated according to the consent decree (e.g., having surface soils remediated to less than 25 ppm, engineered barriers placed where PCBs average more than 100 ppm in the top 15 feet, and have deed use restrictions). However, should construction activities occur that would disturb soil, particularly subsurface soil, should the use of the site change (e.g., residential or commercial development, recreational usage), or remediation activities be improperly completed/maintained, the site could be a potential public health hazard in the future, depending on the extent to which opportunities for exposure increase.

Furthermore, the MDPH's 1997 Exposure Assessment Study concluded that serum levels of the non-occupationally exposed participants from communities surrounding the Housatonic River including Pittsfield were generally within background levels. The 2000 Expert Panel on the Health Effects of Non-Occupational Exposure to PCBs agreed that the available data indicate that serum PCB-levels for non-occupationally exposed populations from MDPH's Exposure Assessment Study are generally similar to the background exposure levels in recent studies (MDPH 2000). However, MDPH notes that serum PCB levels tended to be higher in older residents of the Housatonic River Area who were frequent and/or long-term fish eaters or who reported opportunities for occupational exposure. In addition, there was some indication that other activities (e.g., fiddlehead fern consumption, gardening) may have contributed slightly to serum PCB levels.

The MDPH 2002 Assessment of Cancer Incidence Health Consultation showed that, for the majority of cancer types evaluated, residents of the Housatonic River Area did not experience excessive rates of cancer incidence during the period 1982-1994. For most primary cancer types evaluated, the incidence occurred at or below expected rates, concentrations of cancer cases appeared to reflect the population density, and, when reviewed in relation to the GE sites, the pattern of cancer incidence did not suggest that these sites played a primary role in this development. While Pittsfield did experience more cancer elevations than the other communities, and the pattern of some cancer types showed elevations that were statistically significantly higher than expected in certain areas or during certain time periods, no pattern among those census tracts with statistically significant elevations was observed. Specifically, although two of the three census tracts in Pittsfield adjacent to the GE site experienced statistically significant elevations in cancers of the bladder, breast, and NHL, a pattern suggesting that a common environmental exposure pathway played a primary role in these census tracts was not observed

nor were cases distributed more toward the vicinity of the GE sites. It is important to note, however, that it is impossible to determine whether exposure to GE site contaminants may have played a role in any individual cancer diagnosis. Further review of the available risk factor and occupational information suggested that workplace exposures and smoking may have been potential factors in the development of some individuals' cancers (e.g., bladder cancer). However, the pattern of cancer in this area does not suggest that environmental factors played a primary role in the increased rates in this area (MDPH 2002a).

As noted earlier in this PHA, more recent cancer incidence data for the period 1995–1999 shows that for Pittsfield as a whole, no cancer type was statistically significantly elevated. Although bladder cancer among males for Pittsfield as a whole was statistically significantly elevated during 1982 – 1994 (MDPH 2002a), this cancer type occurred less often than expected among males during 1995 – 1999 (28 cases observed vs. approximately 36 cases expected) (MDPH 2002b).

C. ATSDR Child Health Considerations

ATSDR and MDPH, through ATSDR's Child Health Initiative, recognize that the unique vulnerabilities of infants and children demand special emphasis in communities faced with contamination of their environment. Children are at a greater risk than adults from certain kinds of exposure to hazardous substances emitted from waste sites. They are more likely exposed because they play outdoors and because they often bring food into contaminated areas. Because of their smaller stature, they might breathe dust, soil, and heavy vapors close to the ground. Children are also smaller, resulting in higher doses of contaminant exposure per body weight. The developing body systems of children can sustain permanent damage if certain toxic exposures occur during critical growth stages. Most importantly, children depend completely on adults for risk identification and management decisions, housing decisions, and access to medical care. There are no children who have access to the site either now or in the past.

CONCLUSIONS

The primary compounds and environmental medium of concern at the East Street Area 2 site are PCBs and dioxin in soil and sediment. MDPH has conducted public health activities in the past for Pittsfield and the Housatonic River area. These included the MDPH Housatonic River Area Exposure Assessment Study, which concluded that serum levels of the non-occupationally exposed participants from communities surrounding the Housatonic River including Pittsfield were generally within background levels, the MDPH Expert Panel on the Health Effects of Non-occupational Exposure to PCBs, which generally agreed with these findings, and the MDPH Assessment of Cancer Incidence Health Consultation, which concluded that the pattern of cancer in this area does not suggest that environmental factors played a primary role in increased rates in this area.

MDPH is currently conducting ongoing public health activities (e.g., exposure assessment survey, and serum PCB testing, as warranted, on an individual basis as a public service). Information gathered from these additional activities will continue to improve MDPH's ability to assess the public health implications of PCB contamination at all sites being evaluated in public health

assessments for the GE site. Thus, MDPH evaluation of potential public health implications related to the East Street Area 2 site is based on currently available information. An extensive sampling effort, including additional work on the site by the environmental agencies to better define the nature and extent of contamination (surface, subsurface, PCBs, and other constituents) at the site will generate new information regarding the site. Information from this public health assessment will be included in the summary public health assessment for all of the GE sites.

The main compounds and environmental media of concern at the site are PCBs and dioxin in soil. Persons likely to have had the greatest opportunities for exposure were workers on the site, particularly those who reportedly dumped or buried barrels containing PCB contaminated materials. For these individuals, exposure opportunities likely exceeded the MRL but were lower than the lowest LOAEL, and may have posed a low to moderate increased risk for cancer. Hence, the site may have presented a greater public health hazard in the past than under current conditions. However, limited opportunities for exposure (e.g., fences, vegetation, pavement, lower concentration in Building 68 area) suggest that under past conditions, adverse health effects might not necessarily have occurred. Concentrations of PCBs in ambient air at the site do not present health concerns for residents living near the site. Under current site conditions (e.g., limited use, current institutional controls, remedial activities), the site as a whole (i.e., East Street Area 2) poses no apparent public health hazard.

ATSDR requires that one of five conclusion categories be used to summarize findings of health consultations and health assessments. These categories are: 1) Urgent Public Health Hazard; 2) Public Health Hazard; 3) Indeterminate Public Health Hazard; 4) No Apparent Public Health Hazard; and 5) No Public Health Hazard. A category is selected from site-specific conditions such as the degree of public health hazard based on the presence and duration of human exposure, contaminant concentration, the nature of toxic effects associated with site-related contaminants, presence of physical hazards, and community health concerns.
Under current site conditions (e.g., fences, vegetation, pavement), ATSDR would classify the East Street Area 2 site as a "No Apparent Public Health Hazard" because current exposure opportunities are limited. However, contaminant concentrations in surface soil are elevated in some areas and sampling of dioxin concentration in surface soil is somewhat limited. Under past site conditions the East Street Area 2 site may have posed a greater health hazard than under current conditions as a result of long-term opportunities for exposure to high concentrations of PCB-contaminated soil at the site by site workers (e.g., maintenance workers, and workers dumping or burying barrels). Based on ATSDR criteria, the site could pose a "Public Health Hazard" in the future if site conditions change (e.g., pavement removed) such that exposure opportunities increase, or remedial activities are not properly completed/maintained, particularly considering contents of PCBs and dioxins in subsurface soils.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. MDPH recognizes that there have been multiple opportunities for exposure to PCBs throughout Pittsfield and the Housatonic River area and supports ongoing remedial efforts to reduce opportunities for exposure to PCBs throughout Pittsfield and the Housatonic River Area.

2. MDPH supports ongoing site characterization efforts, including collection of additional samples and remedial activities, by the environmental regulatory agencies, in order to reduce opportunities for exposure to PCBs throughout the Pittsfield and Housatonic River area.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTION PLAN

1. Due to the discovery during summer 1997 of widespread residential PCB soil contamination, MDPH is conducting a separate study of residents who were concerned about this exposure. MDPH set up a hotline number for individuals to call with health-related concerns, to complete exposure questionnaires, and to request serum PCB testing. Results of these more recent analyses of serum PCB levels and evaluation of the community health concerns expressed on the hotline calls are being developed as part of the summary public health assessment for the GE sites.

2. MDPH will continue to offer to evaluate any resident's opportunities for past exposure to PCBs and, if warranted, have their serum PCB levels determined.

3. As previously stated in the Health Consultation's Assessment of Cancer Incidence, Housatonic River Area, 1982-1994, MDPH will continue to monitor bladder cancer incidence in Pittsfield through the Massachusetts Cancer Registry to determine whether the pattern of bladder cancer changes.

4. MDPH established its Housatonic River Area Advisory Committee on Health in 1995. This committee is comprised of local residents, representatives from the local medical community, environmental and health professionals, representatives from the offices of elected officials, and local health departments. MDPH staff will continue to hold meetings with committee members to report on the status of various activities and to discuss and get feedback on the conduct of MDPH health activities (e.g., education and outreach) in the area.

5. MDPH will incorporate information from the East Street Area 2 site public health assessment into the summary public health assessment for the GE sites.

6. Upon receipt from EPA of any additional data that EPA believes may warrant further public health assessment, MDPH will review this information and determine an appropriate public health response (e.g., health consultation, technical assistance).

This document was prepared by the Bureau of Environmental Health Assessment of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health. If you have any questions about this document, please contact Suzanne K. Condon, Director of BEHA/MDPH, 7th Floor, 250 Washington Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02108.

TABLES

Table 1. Demographic Characteristics of Pittsfield (2000 U.S. Census)

	Pittsfield		Census Tract 9010		Census Tract 9012	
Characteristics	Persons	%	Persons	%	Persons	%
Age[1]						
Under 5	2719	5.9	298	5.7	2	3.03
5 – 14	6072	13.2	705	13.5	8	12.12
15 – 44	17924	39.1	1988	38.04	25	37.88
45 – 64	10540	23.0	1262	24.15	13	19.7
65 and over	8538	18.6	973	18.61	18	27.27
Sex						
male	21,765	47.5	2,485	47.55	31	43.8
female	24,028	52.5	2,741	52.45	35	56.2
Race						
Not Hispanic or Latino:	44,859	97.96	5,191	99.33	66	100.0
White alone	41,951	91.61	5,036	96.36	61	0.92
Black or African American alone	1,592	3.48	68	1.30	3	0.05
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	57	0.12	1	0.02	2	0.03
Asian alone	525	1.15	43	0.82	0	0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	18	0.04	1	0.02	0	0
Some other race alone	70	0.15	11	0.21	0	0
Two or more races	646	1.41	31	0.59	0	0
Hispanic or Latino:	934	2.04	35	0.67	0	0
White alone	444	0.97	25	0.48	0	0
Black or African American alone	82	0.18	3	0.06	0	0
American Indian and Alaska Native alone	8	0.02	0	0.00	0	0
Asian alone	8	0.02	0	0.00	0	0
Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone	2	0.0	2	0.04	0	0
Some other race alone	284	0.6	4	0.08	0	0
Two or more races	106	0.2	1	0.02	0	0

1 Within Census Tracts 9002, 9010, and 9011, the total numbers of persons by race are higher than the total numbers of persons by sex and by age because many people might come from more than 2 different racial origins.

Table 2. Pittsfield Cancer Incidence: Expected and Observed Case Counts, with Standardized Incidence Ratios, 1995 - 1999

	Exp	Obs	SIR
Bladder, Urinary			
Male	36.46	28	77
Female	15.43	14	91
Total	51.88	42	81
Brain and Other Central Nervous System			
Male	9.65	9	93
Female	8.51	6	71
Total	18.15	15	83
Breast			
Male	1.65	1	NC*
Female	217.96	226	104
Total	219.61	227	103
Cervix Uteri			
Female	11.32	13	115
Colon / Rectum			
Male	89.61	85	95
Female	97.11	75	77 #–
Total	186.72	160	86
Esophagus			
Male	12.24	9	74
Female	4.74	3	NC*
Total	16.98	12	71
Hodgkin's Disease (Hodgkin Lymphoma)			
Male	4.64	4	NC*
Female	3.83	1	NC*
Total	8.47	5	59
Kidney and Renal Pelvis			
Male	19.90	13	65
Female	13.83	9	65
Total	33.72	22	65 #–
Larynx			
Male	11.24	10	89
Female	3.09	4	NC*
Total	14.34	14	98
Leukemia			
Male	16.23	15	92
Female	13.77	6	44 #–
Total	29.99	21	70
Liver and Intrahepatic Bile Ducts			
Male	7.72	3	NC*
Female	3.82	3	NC*
Total	11.54	6	52
Lung and Bronchus			
Male	111.39	94	84
Female	96.82	83	86
Total	208.21	177	85 #–

	Exp	Obs	SIR
Melanoma of Skin			
Male	22.34	16	72
Female	17.80	12	67
Total	40.14	28	70
Multiple Myeloma			
Male	6.88	10	145
Female	6.68	4	NC*
Total	13.56	14	103
Non-Hodgkin('s) Lymphoma			
Male	27.40	18	66
Female	27.74	17	61 #–
Total	55.14	35	63 ~–
Oral Cavity and Pharynx			
Male	20.47	15	73
Female	11.24	3	NC*
Total	31.71	18	57 #–
Ovary			
Female	25.16	28	111
Pancreas			
Male	14.81	21	142
Female	17.81	10	56
Total	32.62	31	95
Prostate			
Male	215.29	168	78 ^–
Stomach			
Male	15.06	10	66
Female	10.52	8	76
Total	25.58	18	70
Testis			
Male	6.82	4	NC*
Thyroid			
Male	4.09	3	NC*
Female	11.18	11	98
Total	15.28	14	92
Uteri, Corpus and Uterus, NOS			
Female	42.36	34	80
All Sites / Types			
Male	701.74	584	83 ^–
Female	715.26	606	85 ^–
Total	1417.00	1190	84 ^–

Table 2 (cont). Pittsfield Cancer Incidence: Expected and Observed Case Counts, with Standardized Incidence Ratios, 1995 - 1999

Exp = expected case count, based on the Massachusetts average age-specific incidence rates for this cancer
Obs = observed case count

SIR = standardized incidence ratio [(**Obs** / **Exp**) X 100]

* = **SIR** and statistical significance not calculated when **Obs** < 5

+ indicates number of observed cases is statistically significantly higher than the expected number of cases
- indicates number of observed cases is statistically significantly lower than the expected number of cases

# indicates statistical significance at the p <= 0.05 level
~ indicates statistical significance at the p <= 0.01 level, as well as at the p <= 0.05 level
^ indicates statistical significance at the p <= 0.001 level, as well as at the p <= 0.05 and p <= 0.01 levels

Table 3a. 0- to 0.5-foot soil contaminants of concern for the East Street Area 2 (Pre-remediation)[1]

Compounds	**Detects/ Samples**	**Minimum (mg/kg)**	**Mean[2] (mg/kg)**	**Maximum (mg/kg)**	**Comparison Values**
Total PCBs	2/2	1.4	2.45	3.5	CREG = 0.4
Dioxin Toxicity Equivalence (µg/kg)	5/5	0.093 (µg/kg)	1.74 (µg/kg)	7.23 (µg/kg)	EMEG[3] (child) = 0.05 EMEG (adult) = 0.7
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	4/5	ND	NC *	0.78	*CREG = 0.02

CREG Cancer Risk Evaluation Guide (ATSDR)
*CREG Values were calculated by using TEFs in relation to CREG = 0.1 mg/kg given to benzo(a)pyrene in ATSDR guidelines.
EMEG Environmental Media Evaluation Guide (ATSDR)
NC* Value could not be calculated because the method detection limits were not available.
ND Compound was not detected.

[1] Sampling was performed on May 7, 1991. Concentrations are listed as parts per million, ppm, by dry weight unless otherwise noted.
[2] Mean values were calculated using one half the method detection limit for samples in which the compound was below detection.
[3] Comparison value for 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD).

Table 3b. 0- to 2-foot soil contaminants of concern for the East Street Area 2 (Pre-remediation)[1]

Compounds	Detects/ Samples	Minimum (mg/kg)	Mean[2] (mg/kg)	Maximum (mg/kg)	Comparison Values
Total PCBs	73/78	ND	100.1	2,400	CREG = 0.4
Dioxin Toxicity Equivalence (µg/kg)	4/4	0.08 (µg/kg)	0.25 (µg/kg)	0.44 (µg/kg)	EMEG[3] (child) = 0.05 EMEG (adult) = 0.7
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	2/5	ND	NC*	1.7	*CREG = 0.02

CREG Cancer Risk Evaluation Guide (ATSDR)
*CREG Values were calculated by using TEFs in relation to CREG = 0.1 mg/kg given to benzo(a)pyrene in ATSDR guidelines.
EMEG Environmental Media Evaluation Guide (ATSDR)
ND Compound was not detected.
NC* Value could not be calculated because the method detection limits were not available.

[1] Samples were taken from 1988 to 1997.
[2] Mean values were calculated using one half the method detection limit for samples in which the compound was below detection.
[3] Comparison value for 2,3,7,8-tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin (TCDD).

Table 3c. 0- to 0.5-foot soil contaminants of concern from the Building 68 area of East Street Area 2 from 1996 to 1997 (Pre-remediation)

Compound	Detects/ Samples	Minimum (mg/kg)	Mean (mg/kg)	Maximum (mg/kg)	Comparison Value
Total PCBs	18/18	8.6	681.28	5,500	CREG = 0.4

CREG Cancer Risk Evaluation Guide (ATSDR)

Table 3d. 0- to 2-foot soil contaminants of concern for the Building 68 area of East Street Area 2 during 1996 (Pre-remediation)

Compound	Detects/ Samples	Minimum (mg/kg)	Mean (mg/kg)	Maximum (mg/kg)	Comparison Value
Total PCBs	6/6	60.5	208.3	536	CREG = 0.4
Dioxin Toxicity Equivalence (µg/kg)	1/1	35.9 (µg/kg)	35.9 (µg/kg)	35.9 (µg/kg)	Chronic EMEG (child) = 0.05 Chronic EMEG (adult) = 0.7
Hexachlorobenzene	1/1	3.3 J	3.3 J	3.3 J	Chronic EMEG (child) = **3** Chronic EMEG (adult) = **40** CREG = 0.4
Arsenic	1/1	12	12	12	Chronic EMEG (child) = 20 Chronic EMEG (adult) = 200 CREG = 0.5
Lead	1/1	1010 NS	1010 NS	1010 NS	MDEP S-1 Soil Standard = 300 EPA std (res.) = 400

CREG Cancer Risk Evaluation Guide (ATSDR)
EMEG Environmental Media Evaluation Guide (ATSDR)
J Value indicates an estimated value less than the CLP required quantitation limit.
N Spiked sample recovery is not within control limits.
N/A Not Available
S Duplicate analysis is not within control limits.

Table 3e. 0- to 0.5-foot soil contaminants of concern from the riverbank adjacent to the Building 68 area of East Street Area 2 after remediation (November 1997[1])

Compound	Detects/ Samples	Minimum (mg/kg)	Mean (mg/kg)	Maximum (mg/kg)	Comparison Value
Total PCBs	6/6	3.8	9.75	28.3	CREG = 0.4

CREG Cancer Risk Evaluation Guide (ATSDR)

[1] Remedial activity (soil removal) occurred in June 1997. Soil testing was performed in November 1997.

Table 4. Surface sediment[1] contaminants of concern from the Building 68 area of East Street Area 2 during 1996 (Pre-remediation).

Compound	Detects/ Samples	Minimum (mg/kg)	Mean[2] (mg/kg)	Maximum (mg/kg)	Comparison Value
Total PCBs	38/41	ND (0.126)	2,651.8	20,200	CREG = 0.4

CREG Cancer Risk Evaluation Guide (ATSDR)
ND Compound was not detected. The number in parenthesis is the detection limit.

[1] The surface sediment samples summarized in this table include four 0- to 0.5-inch samples, four 0.5- to 6-inch samples, two 0- to 5-inch samples, one 0- to 4-inch sample, and thirty 0- to 6-inch samples
[2] Mean value is calculated using one half the method detection limit for samples in which the compound was below detection.

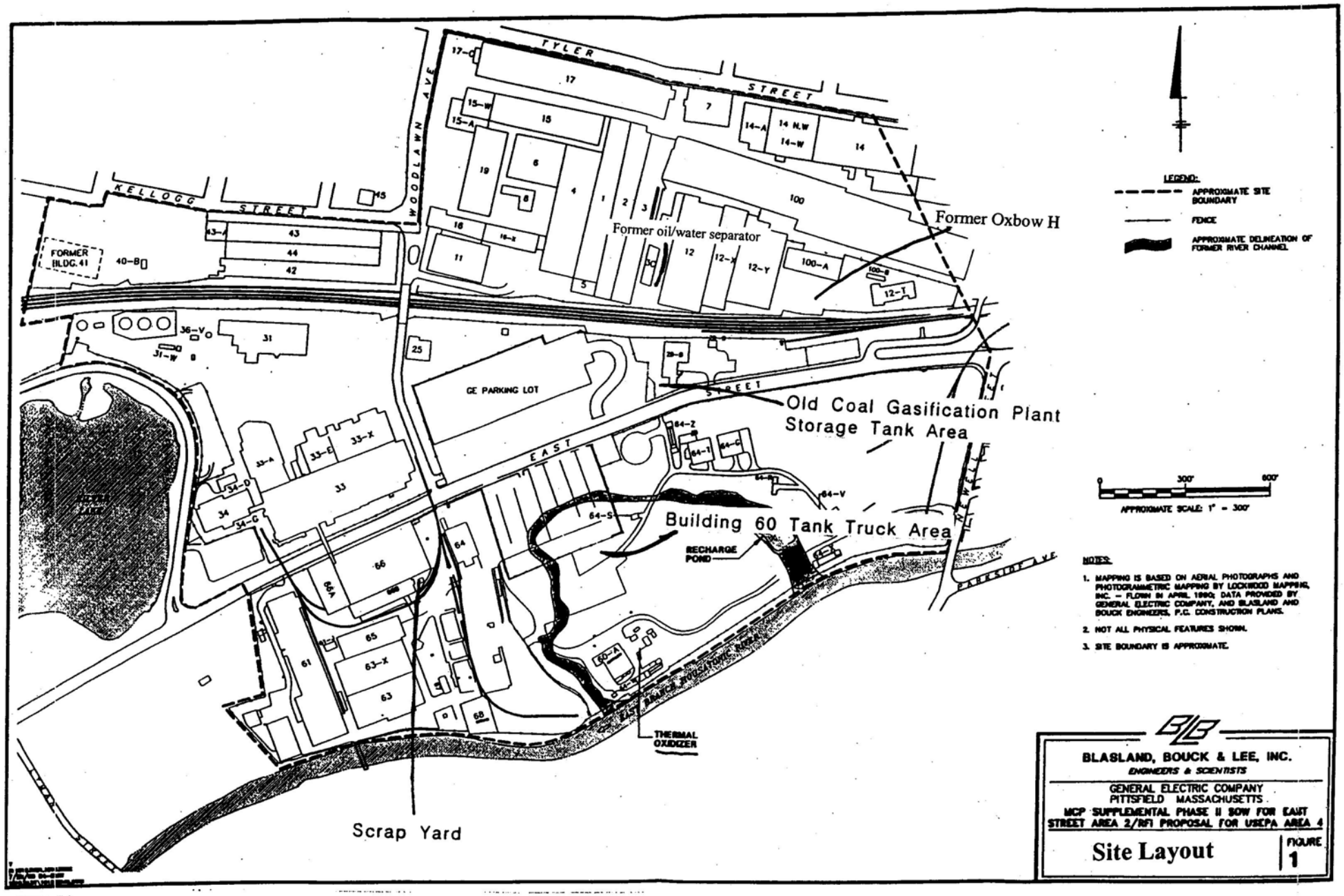
Table 5. PCB concentrations in ambient air ($\mu g/m^3$) – East Street Area 2

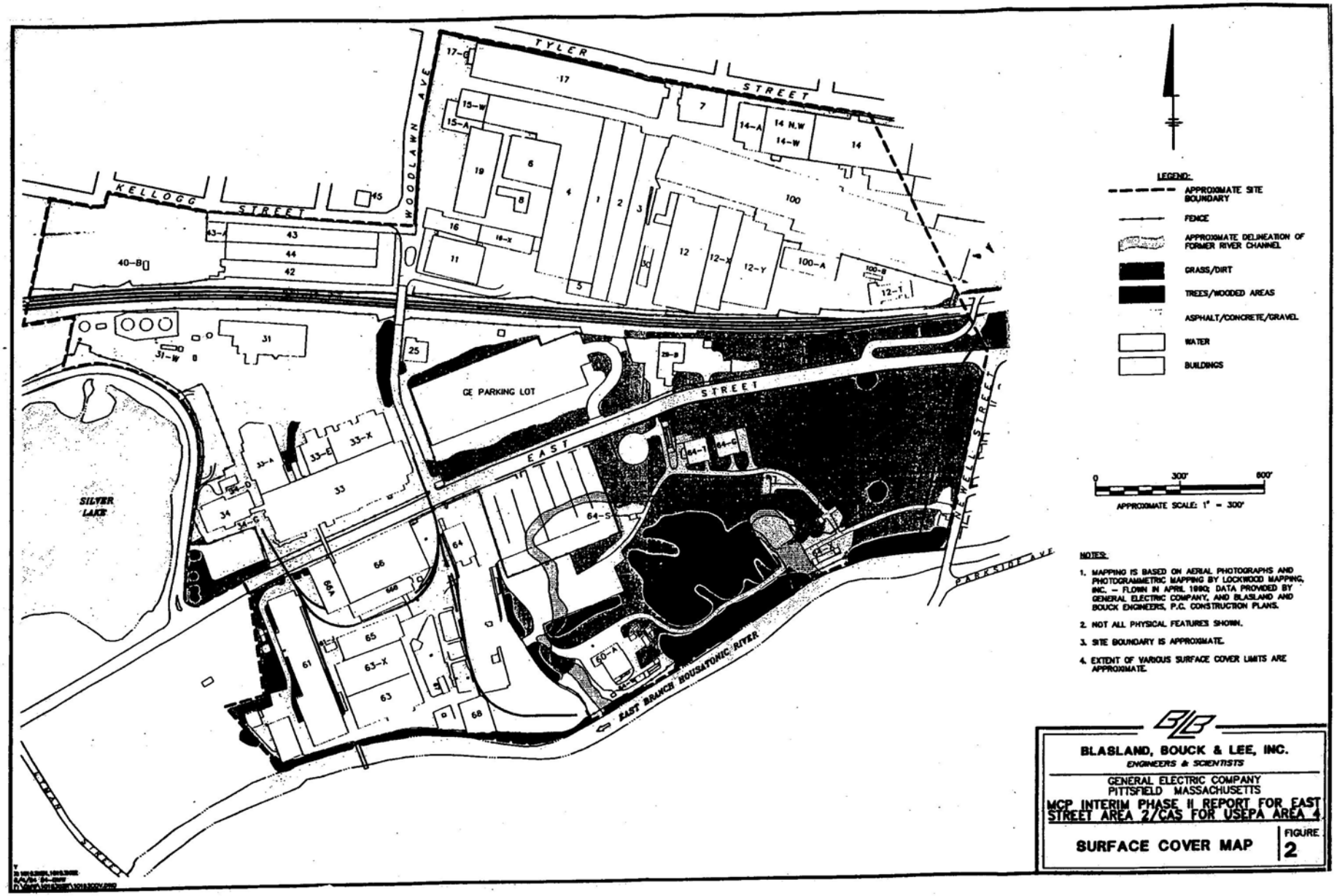
Location	Total Year	Summer Months[1]	Non-Summer Months	Comparison Values
Site[2]	Mean = 0.0016 Max = 0.0071	Mean = 0.0031 Max = 0.0071	Mean = 0.00062 Max = 0.0013	CREG = 0.01
Background[3]	Mean = 0.0007 Max = 0.0035	Mean = 0.001 Max = 0.0035	Mean = 0.0004 Max = 0.0014	CREG = 0.01

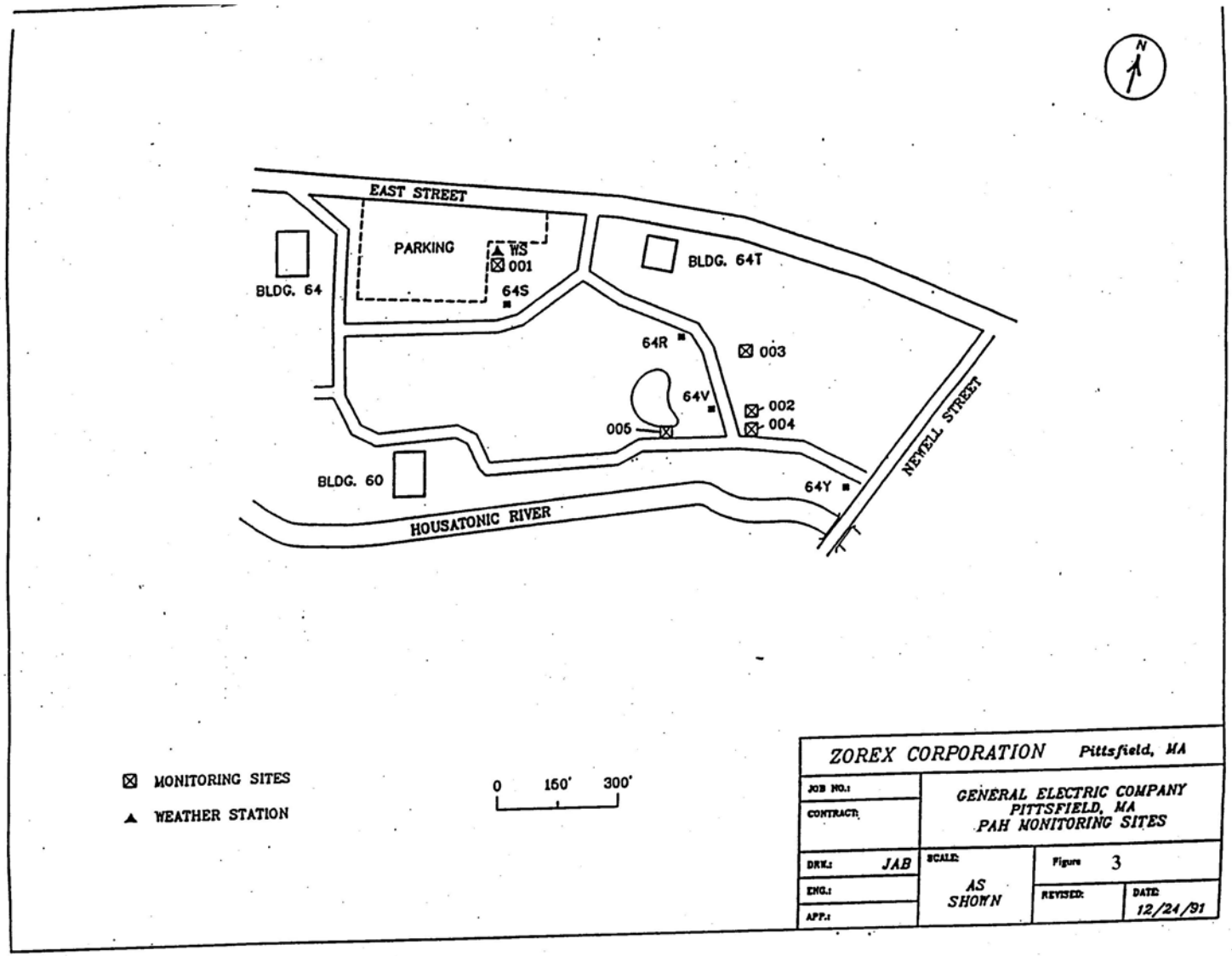
Mean values were calculated using one-half the method detection limit for samples in which the compound was below detection.

[1] Summer months are mid-May to early September.
[2] Site - results are 24-hour high volume ambient mean PCB concentrations for the East Street Area 2 site (August 1991 through August 1992 and February 1993).
[3] Background - location is Berkshire Community College; sampling periods August 1991 through August 1992; May 1993 through August 1993; June 1995 through August 1995; July 1996 through September 1996; 24-hour high volume ambient mean PCB concentrations.

FIGURES


TYLER STREET
KELLOGG STREET
WOODLAWN AVE
EAST STREET
PARKSIDE AVE
FORMER BLDG. 41
GE PARKING LOT
Former oil/water separator
Former Oxbow H
Old Coal Gasification Plant Storage Tank Area
Building 60 Tank Truck Area
RECHARGE POND
THERMAL OXIDIZER
Scrap Yard
LEGEND:
APPROXIMATE SITE BOUNDARY
FENCE
APPROXIMATE DELINEATION OF FORMER RIVER CHANNEL
300'
600'
APPROXIMATE SCALE: 1" = 300'
NOTES:
1. MAPPING IS BASED ON AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND PHOTOGRAMMETRIC MAPPING BY LOCKWOOD MAPPING, INC. – FLOWN IN APRIL 1990; DATA PROVIDED BY GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, AND BLASLAND AND BOUCK ENGINEERS, P.C. CONSTRUCTION PLANS.
2. NOT ALL PHYSICAL FEATURES SHOWN.
3. SITE BOUNDARY IS APPROXIMATE.
BLASLAND, BOUCK & LEE, INC.
ENGINEERS & SCIENTISTS
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
PITTSFIELD MASSACHUSETTS
MCP SUPPLEMENTAL PHASE II SOW FOR EAST STREET AREA 2/RFI PROPOSAL FOR USEPA AREA 4
Site Layout
FIGURE 1


TYLER STREET
KELLOGG STREET
WOODLAWN AVE
EAST STREET
GE PARKING LOT
SILVER LAKE
EAST BRANCH HOUSATONIC RIVER
PARKSIDE AVE
LEGEND:
APPROXIMATE SITE BOUNDARY
FENCE
APPROXIMATE DELINEATION OF FORMER RIVER CHANNEL
GRASS/DIRT
TREES/WOODED AREAS
ASPHALT/CONCRETE/GRAVEL
WATER
BUILDINGS
0
300'
600'
APPROXIMATE SCALE: 1" = 300'
NOTES:
1. MAPPING IS BASED ON AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS AND PHOTOGRAMMETRIC MAPPING BY LOCKWOOD MAPPING, INC. – FLOWN IN APRIL 1990; DATA PROVIDED BY GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY, AND BLASLAND AND BOUCK ENGINEERS, P.C. CONSTRUCTION PLANS.
2. NOT ALL PHYSICAL FEATURES SHOWN.
3. SITE BOUNDARY IS APPROXIMATE.
4. EXTENT OF VARIOUS SURFACE COVER LIMITS ARE APPROXIMATE.
BLASLAND, BOUCK & LEE, INC.
ENGINEERS & SCIENTISTS
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
PITTSFIELD MASSACHUSETTS
MCP INTERIM PHASE II REPORT FOR EAST STREET AREA 2/CAS FOR USEPA AREA 4
SURFACE COVER MAP
FIGURE 2


N
EAST STREET
PARKING
WS
001
64S
BLDG. 64
BLDG. 64T
64R
003
64V
002
004
005
BLDG. 60
64Y
NEWELL STREET
HOUSATONIC RIVER
MONITORING SITES
WEATHER STATION
0 150' 300'
ZOREX CORPORATION Pittsfield, MA
JOB NO.:
CONTRACT:
GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY
PITTSFIELD, MA
PAH MONITORING SITES
DRN.: JAB
ENG.:
APP.:
SCALE:
AS SHOWN
Figure 3
REVISED:
DATE: 12/24/91

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APPENDICES

Appendix A:
Comments on General Electric Site – East Street Area 2 Public Health Assessment

The Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH), Bureau of Environmental Health Assessment (BEHA), Environmental Toxicology Program (ETP) received and responded to the following comments for the General Electric Site – East Street Area 2 Public Health Assessment. Thirteen comments were received from both the Housatonic River Initiative (HRI), a community group based in Pittsfield, and from General Electric (GE).

General Comments

1. **Comment:** More soil sampling is needed, GE initiated testing and EPA testing was inadequate. Specifically, MDPH didn't mention dumping of pure oils and earth-filled barrels on the site.

   Response: MDPH has incorporated all known and the most recently available data. MDPH feels the available data are sufficient to characterize exposure opportunities in areas tested because we have estimated exposures from maximum soil concentrations as well as average soil concentrations. It is important to note that the methods for evaluating exposures are a very conservative approach. Maximum concentrations are unlikely to be representative of the entire site. However, the recommendation section states that "MDPH supports ongoing site characterization efforts, including collection of additional samples and remedial activities, by the regulatory agencies, in order to reduce opportunities for exposure to PCBs throughout the Pittsfield and Housatonic River area." This additional site work is reportedly going to be done in accordance with the consent decree signed by EPA and GE in 2000 (see comment 5). According to EPA, there have been no major drum fields found to date; however, light and dense non-aqueous phase liquids have been found, which indicate that barrels may have been present (EPA 2002a). MDPH added mention of the barrels to the background section.

   The following text was added to the Background section:

   "GE workers in the area reportedly dumped or buried barrels full of oil and PCB contaminated fullers earth on site."

2. **Comment:** MDPH should address concerns about past exposures in the workers who dumped or buried barrels oil or fullers earth filled barrels on site while wearing gloves and boots.

   Response: MDPH is completing an occupational feasibility study to determine the feasibility of conducting a health study of former GE workers. This is the

type of study that would consider worker opportunities for exposure (e.g., via direct contact with PCB oils) and possible associations with health effects (e.g., concerns). The public health assessments or health consultations for the GE site review environmental data to determine general residential exposure concerns. It is not possible to determine past worker exposures within the GE facilities themselves (e.g., handling of materials containing PCBs) based on available data, although they do consider opportunities for exposure to contaminants found in outdoor air, soil, or surface water bodies (including biota) for all potentially affected populations, including workers. MDPH has estimated exposures of GE workers to PCB concentrations in surface soil (e.g., 0-2 feet), and potentially subsurface soil at the site as stated in the Discussion section. Mention of workers dumping or burying barrels was added to the Pathway Analysis and Discussion Sections.

The following text was added to the Pathway Analysis section:

"specifically, to GE workers who, while wearing gloves and boots, were reportedly involved in dumping or burying PCB waste barrels on site in the past."

The following text was added to the Discussion Section, Evaluation of Possible Health Effects section:

"specifically, GE workers who, while wearing gloves and boots, were reportedly involved in dumping or burying barrels of PCB wastes on site in the past."

3. **Comment:** MDPH should address possible (now defunct) thermal oxidizer ambient air exposure. It gets rid of 99.5 % of PCBs, but where does the rest go. Monitoring devices were said to have been melted.

Response: According to EPA, the thermal oxidizer operated continuously from 1974 to 1996, and GE decided to shut it down in 1996 rather than go through the permitting process once their original permit expired. EPA regulated the thermal oxidizer under the Toxic Substances Control Act (EPA, 2002a). According to EPA, GE conducted many trial burns during the permitting of the incinerator. Stack testing was done as part of those trial burns. Modeling of the stack numbers was done, followed by a risk assessment, which did not reveal any significant concerns (EPA, 2002b). According to EPA, at the closure of the thermal oxidizer, GE addressed releases of PCBs directly associated with the thermal oxidizer operations (EPA, 2002b). However, areas of high soil PCB concentrations were found elsewhere on the East Street 2 site (EPA, 2002b). These soil data have already been summarized and evaluated in this public health assessment. Additional testing and remediation actions by the

environmental regulatory agencies and GE will address this as part of the consent decree (see comment 9). Ambient air testing was done at the East Street Area 2 Site from August 1991 through August 1992 and February 1993, while the thermal oxidizer was still active (GE 1994). These ambient air results have already been summarized in this public health assessment. Although the results have helped to characterize ambient air levels of PCBs, not all of the samples were necessarily from areas potentially impacted by the thermal oxidizer. Ambient air testing was also done in November and December of 1981 in conjunction with stack testing for the thermal oxidizer (BBL 1994a), mention of which was added to this PHA. MDPH did a document review at EPA Region One in Boston in order to review the above mentioned risk assessment. Ambient air exposure has been listed in this public health assessment as a completed exposure pathway for the past and present. MDPH has further addressed the former thermal oxidizer by adding the following text to the on-site contamination section, the pathway analysis section, and the discussion section.

The following text was added to the On-site Contamination section:

"Furthermore, with respect to the Thermal Oxidizer on the East Street Area 2 site, air sampling included in the summary above on nine occasions during the summer months from mid- May to early August 1992 at building 64Y, according to GE, showed lower PCB concentrations during operation of the thermal oxidizer (i.e., mean = 0.00175 µg/m3) than when the thermal oxidizer was shut down (i.e., mean = 0.00242 µg/m3) (GE 1994). Also, a 1981 testing regimen that coincided with a test burn of the Thermal Oxidizer conducted from November 30 to December 9, 1981, on six occasions at a location just south of East Street and just west of Newell Street on the East Street Area 2 site (typically downwind of the thermal oxidizer), and a location in the Lyman Street parking lot just to the west of the East Street Area 2 site (typically upwind of the thermal oxidizer) showed that average PCB concentrations were lower on the days when the thermal oxidizer was being used (i.e., mean = 0.0044 µg/m3) than when the thermal oxidizer was not being used (i.e., mean = 0.0278 µg/m3) (BBL, 1994a).

A cancer risk assessment for PCB and dioxin emissions from the thermal oxidizer was done by EPA in 1988. EPA concluded that within the scope of their assessment, the analysis of PCB and dioxin emissions indicated health risks that are considered low and well within acceptable ranges according to regulatory programs within EPA and other federal agencies (EPA 1988). A risk assessment conducted by Sigma Research Corporation for GE and submitted to EPA and MA DEP in 1992 used the EPA ISC2 model to estimate concentrations of PCBs and dioxin TEQ from PCB and dioxin emission rates from stack testing at evenly spaced receptor locations over a 2.4 square kilometer area around the thermal oxidizer. Model results for the

receptors with the highest model concentrations, which varied from location to location over a year, were well below ATSDR's comparison value of 0.01 µg/m3 for PCBs (i.e., ranged from 2.39 x 10^{-5} to 8.65 x 10^{-5}) over a year, but were above EPA's Risk Based Concentration for dioxin of 4.2 x 10^{-8} µg/m3 for dioxin TEQ, (i.e., ranged from 4.38 x10^{-8} to 1.40 x 10^{-7}) over a year. However, modeled concentrations averaged over the entire 2.4 square kilometer grid over a year also resulted in concentrations less than the comparison values for PCBs (i.e., ranged from 2.93 x 10-6 µg/m3 to 9.89 x10-6 µg/m3), but also resulted in concentrations less than the comparison values for dioxin of 4.2 x 10^{-8} µg/m3 (i.e., ranged from 5.68x10^{-9} µg/m3 to 1.86 x 10^{-8} µg/m3) (Sigma 1994)."

The following was added to the Pathway Analysis section:

"Past opportunities for exposure to PCBs in ambient air may have also occurred to former GE employees and residents living in the vicinity of the former thermal oxidizer on the site."

The following text was added to the Discussion Section, Evaluation of Possible Health Effects section:

"Furthermore, a risk assessment for thermal oxidizer stack air testing results and air dispersion modeling over the receptor population conducted by EPA in 1988 found no increased risk of cancer (i.e., 6.0 x 10^{-6}) or other adverse health effects (EPA 1988). Another risk assessment conducted by Sigma Research Corporation for GE and submitted to EPA and MA DEP in 1992 used the EPA ISC2 to model concentrations of PCBs and dioxin TEQ concentrations from stack testing emission rates for evenly spaced receptors over a 2.4 square kilometer area around the thermal oxidizer. Modeled concentrations averaged over the year over the grid were less than the comparison values for PCBs and dioxin TEQ (Sigma 1994). Therefore, according to these estimates by EPA and consulting firms, opportunities for exposure to modeled concentrations to PCBs and dioxin TEQ would result in no increased concern for health effects. However, according to information from the Sigma study, if the receptors in the modeled grid with the highest modeled concentrations, which varied from location to location in the grid over the year, were averaged together over the year, modeled PCB concentrations were still well below comparison values, but for dioxin TEQ were above comparison values, were above ATSDR's MRL for dioxin, but below the LOAEL, and may have resulted in a low increased concern for cancer.

Even though health concerns may have been possible if opportunities for exposure were exclusively to the highest modeled levels of dioxin TEQ over the year, it is unlikely that individuals would have come into contact with the highest concentrations in the grid all year because the highest concentrations

varied from location to location within the grid over the year. Therefore, according to information available from EPA and consulting firms, the thermal oxidizer did not likely significantly increase health concerns from opportunities for exposure to PCBs and dioxins in ambient air; however, the thermal oxidizer theoretically may have increased health concerns if there were opportunities for exposure to the consistently higher modeled dioxin TEQ locations in the modeled receptor grid. For reasons explained above, concerns about the latter are unlikely. It should be noted that the thermal oxidizer is no longer contributing to ambient air exposures because it was shut down and dismantled between April and October of 1996 (BBL, 1996)."

4. **Comment:** MDPH should take into account multiple exposure pathways (i.e., soil exposures at multiple sites, and eating fish from the Housatonic River).

Response: Each site was evaluated separately in order to assess health concerns specific to a particular site. For those sites with multiple exposure pathways, these exposure opportunities were taken into account in developing the conclusions for that individual site. However, MDPH is working on an executive summary for all the Public Health Assessments combined, including the Housatonic River, that will summarize overall health concerns for the entire GE site and that will include an evaluation of health concerns related to all applicable exposure opportunities and available health (e.g., cancer incidence) and biomonitoring information.

Background

5. **Comment:** The consent decree for remediation actions to EPA and MDEP performance standards (i.e., average of < 2 ppm PCBs in residential soils) should be emphasized in all PHAs.

Response: MDPH has mentioned in the background section that there is an agreement between EPA and GE for various clean-up actions. This has been elaborated on and expanded in the text of the Background section under section A, Purpose and Health Issues, by adding the following on page 2:

"In October 2000, a court-ordered consent decree was signed by EPA and GE, and it was agreed that GE would perform remediation actions to U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection (MA DEP) performance standards (e.g., an average of less than 10 parts per million (ppm) PCBs in recreational surface soils, and an average of less than 2 ppm PCBs in residential soils). However, remediation does not eliminate past exposures and exposures occurring at parts of the site that have not yet been remediated."

Discussion

6. **Comment:** The CREG is too conservative to use as a comparison value for PCBs and MDPH should use the 2-ppm EPA action level as a comparison value.

   Response: MDPH has a cooperative agreement with the US ATSDR to conduct PHAs in Massachusetts. ATSDR has published health based comparison values to screen for possible health effects from exposure to a particular contaminant. A comparison value does not indicate that health effects occur at that particular level. This is explained in the Environmental Contamination and Other Hazards under section A, On-Site Contamination, in paragraphs two and three. Comparison values are used to determine if a particular contaminant needs to be further evaluated for possible health effects that may or may not occur given the potential opportunities for exposure at the site. Regulatory action levels are set by environmental regulatory agencies for clean-up/remediation purposes and are not typically used by health agencies to evaluate possible health concerns based on site-specific exposure opportunities.

7. **Comment:** The exposure factors used in the risk calculations are too conservative and should be more realistic and clarified at least in the appendix.

   Response: MDPH has used exposure factors reasonable for this area in evaluating site-specific information. MPDH used more conservative exposure factors than typically used because in Pittsfield, many people reportedly grew up playing near GE sites, have had jobs at GE as teenagers, and could have gone on to work at GE as adults and worked there throughout there working lifetime because GE was the major Pittsfield employer. Hence, MDPH has used exposure factors consistent with the community-based history and discussions with individuals who reported such a history of contact with the GE sites.

8. **Comment:** MDPH should reference studies that assess the possible link between PCBs and cancer or non-cancer health effects that found no credible links to cancer or other serious health effects (i.e., *A Weight-of-Evidence Review of the Potential Human Cancer Effects of PCBs*, and *Non-Cancer- Effects of PCBs – A Comprehensive Review of Literature*).

   Response: MDPH has relied on the ATSDR Toxicological Profile for PCBs (ATSDR 2000) and other scientifically peer-reviewed documents that discuss cancer and non-cancer health effects of PCBs. For example, PCBs are currently considered a probable human carcinogen by EPA, and the

International Agency for Research on Cancer currently classifies PCBs as probable human carcinogens based on sufficient evidence in animals and limited evidence in humans as presented in the Discussion Section under section A, Chemical-Specific Toxicity Information, in this PHA. Also, discussed in this section of the PHA are the ATSDR derivations of Minimal Risk Levels (MRLs) for non-cancer health effects. In addition, the summary report of the Expert Panel on the Health Effects of Non-Occupational Exposure to PCBs convened by MDPH stated, "While the panel cited some conflicting human studies, overall the panel members agreed that the evidence is clear that PCBs are a definitive carcinogen in animals. In humans, the evidence with regard to cancer is suggestive, but inconclusive," and stated, "PCBs are thought to behave as tumor promoters in susceptible tissues. Therefore, the carcinogenic effects of PCBs are likely to be influenced by other carcinogens or toxins that may be present." Large epidemiological studies of GE workers were included in the Expert Panel's considerations. The Expert Panel also "agreed that there appears to be some developmental effects (e.g., subtle cognitive deficits) associated with exposures to PCB," and stated, "The current research suggests that prenatal exposures to fetuses at near background levels of PCBs may subtly affect the mental development of children." These sources are referenced in the Public Health Assessments.

9. **Comment:** MDPH should use a revised higher MRL of 0.0002 mg/kg/d for PCBs developed by AMEC Earth and Environmental, Inc. in their study, *Development of a Revised Reference Dose for Polychlorinated Biphenyls (Aroclor 1254) Based on Empirical Data*.

Response: MDPH, through its Cooperative Agreement with ATSDR, will continue to use the ATSDR chronic MRL of 0.00002 mg/kg/d as derived and supported in the toxicological profile for PCBs, which was scientifically peer reviewed and put out for a public comment period prior to adoption (ATSDR, 2000). EPA's reference dose (Rfd) for chronic exposure is also 0.00002 mg/kg/d (EPA IRIS, 2002).

10. **Comment:** Page 20 of the Lyman Street PHA states average soil PCB concentrations were used in risk calculations, while the equation states the maximum value was used, which is it for the Lyman Street PHA as well as the other PHAs.

Response: Both maximum and average PCB concentrations were used in the risk calculations. Separate calculations were done for hotspot locations as well.

The risk calculations have been reviewed by MDPH, and references to them in the PHAs have been clarified.

Conclusions

11. **Comment:** No Public Health Hazard for the future should be declared because the site will be cleaned up according to EPA and MDEP performance standards.

Response: MDPH cannot make conclusions contingent upon actions that have not been completed yet. There are also opportunities for future exposures that are not possible to define at this time (e.g., pavement on the site is torn up or a building on the site is demolished). However, it is expected that once the activities in the consent decree are fully implemented, the likelihood that future exposures could be of public health concern should be considerably reduced or eliminated.

12. **Comment:** Health risk evaluations should be qualified by the fact that serum levels in the area were generally found to be in the background range for non-occupationally exposed people.

Response: MDPH has added the following text to the Discussion section:

"Furthermore, the MDPH's 1997 Exposure Assessment Study concluded that serum levels of the non-occupationally exposed participants from communities surrounding the Housatonic River including Pittsfield were generally within background levels. The Expert Panel on the Health Effects of Non-Occupational Exposure to PCBs agreed that the available data indicate that serum PCB-levels for non-occupationally exposed populations from MDPH's Exposure Assessment Study are generally similar to the background exposure levels in recent studies (MDPH 2000). However, MDPH notes that serum PCB levels tended to be higher in older residents of the Housatonic River Area who were frequent and/or long-term fish eaters or who reported opportunities for occupational exposure. In addition, there was some indication that other activities (e.g., fiddlehead fern consumption, gardening) may have contributed slightly to serum PCB levels."

13. **Comment:** The MDPH Cancer Incidence Report findings that any elevations in cancer had no statistically significant link to the GE site should be reiterated in all the conclusion sections.

Response: MDPH has added the following to the text of the Discussion section:

"The MDPH 2002 Assessment of Cancer Incidence Health Consultation showed that, for the majority of cancer types evaluated, residents of the

Housatonic River Area did not experience excessive rates of cancer incidence during the period 1982-1994. For most primary cancer types evaluated, the incidence occurred at or below expected rates, concentrations of cancer cases appeared to reflect the population density, and, when reviewed in relation to the GE sites, the pattern of cancer incidence did not suggest that these sites played a primary role in this development. While Pittsfield did experience more cancer elevations than the other communities, and the pattern of some cancer types showed elevations that were statistically significantly higher than expected in certain areas or during certain time periods, no pattern among those census tracts with statistically significant elevations was observed. Specifically, although two of the three census tracts in Pittsfield adjacent to the GE site experienced statistically significant elevations in cancers of the bladder, breast, and NHL, a pattern suggesting that a common environmental exposure pathway played a primary role in these census tracts was not observed nor were cases distributed more toward the vicinity of the GE sites. It is important to note, however, that it is impossible to determine whether exposure to GE site contaminants may have played a role in any individual cancer diagnosis. Further review of the available risk factor and occupational information suggested that workplace exposures and smoking may have been potential factors in the development of some individuals' cancers (e.g., bladder cancer). However, the pattern of cancer in this area does not suggest that environmental factors played a primary role in the increased rates in this area (MDPH 2002a).

As noted earlier in this PHA, more recent cancer incidence data for the period 1995–1999 shows that for Pittsfield as a whole, no cancer type was statistically significantly elevated. Although bladder cancer among males for Pittsfield as a whole was statistically significantly elevated during 1982 – 1994 (MDPH 2002a), this cancer type occurred less often than expected among males during 1995 – 1999 (28 cases observed vs. approximately 36 cases expected) (MDPH 2002b)."

Appendix B:
Public Health Assessments vs. Risk Assessments

Public health assessments and risk assessments both investigate the impact or potential impact of hazardous substances at a specific site on public health. However, the two types of assessment differ in their goals and focus. Quantitative risk assessments are geared largely toward arriving at numeric estimates of the risk posed to a population by the hazardous substances found on a site. These calculations use statistical and biological models based on dose-response data from animal toxicologic studies and (if available) human epidemiological studies. Risk assessments estimate the public health risk posed by a site, and their conclusions can be used to establish allowable contamination levels, or to establish clean-up levels and select remedial measures to be taken at the site.

Public health assessments are intended to determine the past, current or future public health implications of a specific site, but focus more than risk assessments do on the health concerns of the specific community. Public health assessments are based on environmental characterization information (including information on environmental contamination and exposure pathways), community health concerns associated with the site, and community-specific health outcome data. They make recommendations for actions needed to protect public health (which may include the development and issuing of health advisories), and they identify populations in need of further health actions or studies.

Appendix C:
ATSDR Glossary of Environmental Health Terms

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) is a federal public health agency with headquarters in Atlanta, Georgia, and 10 regional offices in the United States. ATSDR's mission is to serve the public by using the best science, taking responsive public health actions, and providing trusted health information to prevent harmful exposures and diseases related to toxic substances. ATSDR is not a regulatory agency, unlike the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), which is the federal agency that develops and enforces environmental laws to protect the environment and human health.

This glossary defines words used by ATSDR in communications with the public. It is not a complete dictionary of environmental health terms. If you have questions or comments, call ATSDR's toll-free telephone number, 1-888-42-ATSDR (1-888-422-8737).

Absorption
The process of taking in. For a person or animal, absorption is the process of a substance getting into the body through the eyes, skin, stomach, intestines, or lungs.

Acute
Occurring over a short time [compare with **chronic**].

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

Additive effect
A biologic response to exposure to multiple substances that equals the sum of responses of all the individual substances added together [compare with **antagonistic effect** and **synergistic effect]**.

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

Aerobic
Requiring oxygen [compare with **anaerobic**].

Ambient
Surrounding (for example, *ambient* air).

Anaerobic
Requiring the absence of oxygen [compare with **aerobic**].

Analyte

A substance measured in the laboratory. A chemical for which a sample (such as water, air, or blood) is tested in a laboratory. For example, if the analyte is mercury, the laboratory test will determine the amount of mercury in the sample.

Analytic epidemiologic study
A study that evaluates the association between exposure to hazardous substances and disease by testing scientific hypotheses.

Antagonistic effect
A biologic response to exposure to multiple substances that is **less** than would be expected if the known effects of the individual substances were added together [compare with **additive effect** and **synergistic effect**].

Background level
An average or expected amount of a substance or radioactive material in a specific environment, or typical amounts of substances that occur naturally in an environment.

Biodegradation
Decomposition or breakdown of a substance through the action of microorganisms (such as bacteria or fungi) or other natural physical processes (such as sunlight).

Biologic indicators of exposure study
A study that uses (a) **biomedical testing** or (b) the measurement of a substance [an **analyte**], its **metabolite**, or another marker of exposure in human body fluids or tissues to confirm human exposure to a hazardous substance [also see **exposure investigation**].

Biologic monitoring
Measuring hazardous substances in biologic materials (such as blood, hair, urine, or breath) to determine whether exposure has occurred. A blood test for lead is an example of biologic monitoring.

Biologic uptake
The transfer of substances from the environment to plants, animals, and humans.

Biomedical testing
Testing of persons to find out whether a change in a body function might have occurred because of exposure to a hazardous substance.

Biota
Plants and animals in an environment. Some of these plants and animals might be sources of food, clothing, or medicines for people.

Body burden
The total amount of a substance in the body. Some substances build up in the body because they are stored in fat or bone or because they leave the body very slowly.

CAP
See **Community Assistance Panel**.

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

Cancer risk
A theoretical risk of for getting cancer if exposed to a substance every day for 70 years (a lifetime exposure). The true risk might be lower.

Carcinogen
A substance that causes cancer.

Case study
A medical or epidemiologic evaluation of one person or a small group of people to gather information about specific health conditions and past exposures.

Case-control study
A study that compares exposures of people who have a disease or condition (cases) with people who do not have the disease or condition (controls). Exposures that are more common among the cases may be considered as possible risk factors for the disease.

CAS registry number
A unique number assigned to a substance or mixture by the American Chemical Society Abstracts Service.

Central nervous system
The part of the nervous system that consists of the brain and the spinal cord.

CERCLA [see **Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980**]

Chronic
Occurring over a long time (more than 1 year) [compare with **acute**].

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

Cluster investigation
A review of an unusual number, real or perceived, of health events (for example, reports of cancer) grouped together in time and location. Cluster investigations are designed to confirm case reports; determine whether they represent an unusual disease occurrence; and, if possible, explore possible causes and contributing environmental factors.

Community Assistance Panel (CAP)
A group of people, from a community and from health and environmental agencies, who work with ATSDR to resolve issues and problems related to hazardous substances in the community. CAP members work with ATSDR to gather and review community health concerns, provide information on how people might have been or might now be exposed to hazardous substances, and inform ATSDR on ways to involve the community in its activities.

Comparison value (CV)
Calculated concentration of a substance in air, water, food, or soil that is unlikely to cause harmful (adverse) health effects in exposed people. The CV is used as a screening level during the public health assessment process. Substances found in amounts greater than their CVs might be selected for further evaluation in the public health assessment process.

Completed exposure pathway [see **exposure pathway**].

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA)
CERCLA, also known as **Superfund**, is the federal law that concerns the removal or cleanup of hazardous substances in the environment and at hazardous waste sites. ATSDR, which was created by CERCLA, is responsible for assessing health issues and supporting public health activities related to hazardous waste sites or other environmental releases of hazardous substances.

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

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

Delayed health effect
A disease or injury that happens as a result of exposures that might have occurred in the past.

Dermal
Referring to the skin. For example, dermal absorption means passing through the skin.

Dermal contact
Contact with (touching) the skin [see **route of exposure**].

Descriptive epidemiology
The study of the amount and distribution of a disease in a specified population by person, place, and time.

Detection limit
The lowest concentration of a chemical that can reliably be distinguished from a zero concentration.

Disease prevention
Measures used to prevent a disease or reduce its severity.

Disease registry
A system of ongoing registration of all cases of a particular disease or health condition in a defined population.

DOD
United States Department of Defense.

DOE
United States Department of Energy.

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

Dose (for radioactive chemicals)
The radiation dose is the amount of energy from radiation that is actually absorbed by the body. This is not the same as measurements of the amount of radiation in the environment.

Dose-response relationship
The relationship between the amount of exposure [**dose**] to a substance and the resulting changes in body function or health (response).

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

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

EPA
United States Environmental Protection Agency.

Epidemiologic surveillance
The ongoing, systematic collection, analysis, and interpretation of health data. This activity also involves timely dissemination of the data and use for public health programs.

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

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

Exposure assessment
The process of finding out how people come into contact with a hazardous substance, how often and for how long they are in contact with the substance, and how much of the substance they are in contact with.

Exposure-dose reconstruction
A method of estimating the amount of people's past exposure to hazardous substances. Computer and approximation methods are used when past information is limited, not available, or missing.

Exposure investigation
The collection and analysis of site-specific information and biologic tests (when appropriate) to determine whether people have been exposed to hazardous substances.

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

Exposure registry
A system of ongoing followup of people who have had documented environmental exposures.

Feasibility study
A study by EPA to determine the best way to clean up environmental contamination. A number of factors are considered, including health risk, costs, and what methods will work well.

Geographic information system (GIS)

A mapping system that uses computers to collect, store, manipulate, analyze, and display data. For example, GIS can show the concentration of a contaminant within a community in relation to points of reference such as streets and homes.

Grand rounds
Training sessions for physicians and other health care providers about health topics.

Groundwater
Water beneath the earth's surface in the spaces between soil particles and between rock surfaces [compare with **surface water**].

Half-life ($t_{½}$)
The time it takes for half the original amount of a substance to disappear. In the environment, the half-life is the time it takes for half the original amount of a substance to disappear when it is changed to another chemical by bacteria, fungi, sunlight, or other chemical processes. In the human body, the half-life is the time it takes for half the original amount of the substance to disappear, either by being changed to another substance or by leaving the body. In the case of radioactive material, the half life is the amount of time necessary for one half the initial number of radioactive atoms to change or transform into another atom (that is normally not radioactive). After two half lives, 25% of the original number of radioactive atoms remain.

Hazard
A source of potential harm from past, current, or future exposures.

Hazardous Substance Release and Health Effects Database (HazDat)
The scientific and administrative database system developed by ATSDR to manage data collection, retrieval, and analysis of site-specific information on hazardous substances, community health concerns, and public health activities.

Hazardous waste
Potentially harmful substances that have been released or discarded into the environment.

Health consultation
A review of available information or collection of new data to respond to a specific health question or request for information about a potential environmental hazard. Health consultations are focused on a specific exposure issue. Health consultations are therefore more limited than a public health assessment, which reviews the exposure potential of each pathway and chemical [compare with **public health assessment**].

Health education
Programs designed with a community to help it know about health risks and how to reduce these risks.

Health investigation

The collection and evaluation of information about the health of community residents. This information is used to describe or count the occurrence of a disease, symptom, or clinical measure and to estimate the possible association between the occurrence and exposure to hazardous substances.

Health promotion
The process of enabling people to increase control over, and to improve, their health.

Health statistics review
The analysis of existing health information (i.e., from death certificates, birth defects registries, and cancer registries) to determine if there is excess disease in a specific population, geographic area, and time period. A health statistics review is a descriptive epidemiologic study.

Indeterminate public health hazard
The category used in ATSDR's public health assessment documents when a professional judgment about the level of health hazard cannot be made because information critical to such a decision is lacking.

Incidence
The number of new cases of disease in a defined population over a specific time period [contrast with **prevalence**].

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

Inhalation
The act of breathing. A hazardous substance can enter the body this way [see **route of exposure**].

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

In vitro
In an artificial environment outside a living organism or body. For example, some toxicity testing is done on cell cultures or slices of tissue grown in the laboratory, rather than on a living animal [compare with **in vivo**].

In vivo
Within a living organism or body. For example, some toxicity testing is done on whole animals, such as rats or mice [compare with **in vitro**].

Lowest-observed-adverse-effect level (LOAEL)

The lowest tested dose of a substance that has been reported to cause harmful (adverse) health effects in people or animals.

Medical monitoring
A set of medical tests and physical exams specifically designed to evaluate whether an individual's exposure could negatively affect that person's health.

Metabolism
The conversion or breakdown of a substance from one form to another by a living organism.

Metabolite
Any product of **metabolism**.

mg/kg
Milligram per kilogram.

mg/cm^2
Milligram per square centimeter (of a surface).

mg/m^3
Milligram per cubic meter; a measure of the concentration of a chemical in a known volume (a cubic meter) of air, soil, or water.

Migration
Moving from one location to another.

Minimal risk level (MRL)
An ATSDR estimate of daily human exposure to a hazardous substance at or below which that substance is unlikely to pose a measurable risk of harmful (adverse), noncancerous effects. MRLs are calculated for a route of exposure (inhalation or oral) over a specified time period (acute, intermediate, or chronic). MRLs should not be used as predictors of harmful (adverse) health effects [see **reference dose**].

Morbidity
State of being ill or diseased. Morbidity is the occurrence of a disease or condition that alters health and quality of life.

Mortality
Death. Usually the cause (a specific disease, condition, or injury) is stated.

Mutagen
A substance that causes **mutations** (genetic damage).

Mutation
A change (damage) to the DNA, genes, or chromosomes of living organisms.

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

No apparent public health hazard
A category used in ATSDR's public health assessments for sites where human exposure to contaminated media might be occurring, might have occurred in the past, or might occur in the future, but where the exposure is not expected to cause any harmful health effects.

No-observed-adverse-effect level (NOAEL)
The highest tested dose of a substance that has been reported to have no harmful (adverse) health effects on people or animals.

No public health hazard
A category used in ATSDR's public health assessment documents for sites where people have never and will never come into contact with harmful amounts of site-related substances.

NPL [see **National Priorities List for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Sites]**

Physiologically based pharmacokinetic model (PBPK model)
A computer model that describes what happens to a chemical in the body. This model describes how the chemical gets into the body, where it goes in the body, how it is changed by the body, and how it leaves the body.

Pica
A craving to eat nonfood items, such as dirt, paint chips, and clay. Some children exhibit pica-related behavior.

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

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

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

Potentially responsible party (PRP)
A company, government, or person legally responsible for cleaning up the pollution at a hazardous waste site under Superfund. There may be more than one PRP for a particular site.

ppb
Parts per billion.

ppm
Parts per million.

Prevalence
The number of existing disease cases in a defined population during a specific time period [contrast with **incidence**].

Prevalence survey
The measure of the current level of disease(s) or symptoms and exposures through a questionnaire that collects self-reported information from a defined population.

Prevention
Actions that reduce exposure or other risks, keep people from getting sick, or keep disease from getting worse.

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

Public availability session
An informal, drop-by meeting at which community members can meet one-on-one with ATSDR staff members to discuss health and site-related concerns.

Public health action
A list of steps to protect public health.

Public health advisory
A statement made by ATSDR to EPA or a state regulatory agency that a release of hazardous substances poses an immediate threat to human health. The advisory includes recommended measures to reduce exposure and reduce the threat to human health.

Public health assessment (PHA)
An ATSDR document that examines hazardous substances, health outcomes, and community concerns at a hazardous waste site to determine whether people could be harmed from coming into contact with those substances. The PHA also lists actions that need to be taken to protect public health [compare with **health consultation**].

Public health hazard

A category used in ATSDR's public health assessments for sites that pose a public health hazard because of long-term exposures (greater than 1 year) to sufficiently high levels of hazardous substances or **radionuclides** that could result in harmful health effects.

Public health hazard categories
Public health hazard categories are statements about whether people could be harmed by conditions present at the site in the past, present, or future. One or more hazard categories might be appropriate for each site. The five public health hazard categories are **no public health hazard, no apparent public health hazard**, **indeterminate public health hazard**, **public health hazard**, and **urgent public health hazard**.

Public health statement
The first chapter of an ATSDR **toxicological profile**. The public health statement is a summary written in words that are easy to understand. The public health statement explains how people might be exposed to a specific substance and describes the known health effects of that substance.

Public meeting
A public forum with community members for communication about a site.

Radioisotope
An unstable or radioactive isotope (form) of an element that can change into another element by giving off radiation.

Radionuclide
Any radioactive isotope (form) of any element.

RCRA [See **Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (1976, 1984)**]

Receptor population
People who could come into contact with hazardous substances [see **exposure pathway**].

Reference dose (RfD)
An EPA estimate, with uncertainty or safety factors built in, of the daily lifetime dose of a substance that is unlikely to cause harm in humans.

Registry
A systematic collection of information on persons exposed to a specific substance or having specific diseases [see **exposure registry** and **disease registry**].

Remedial Investigation
The CERCLA process of determining the type and extent of hazardous material contamination at a site.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (1976, 1984) (RCRA)
This Act regulates management and disposal of hazardous wastes currently generated, treated, stored, disposed of, or distributed.

RFA
RCRA Facility Assessment. An assessment required by RCRA to identify potential and actual releases of hazardous chemicals.

RfD
See **reference dose**.

Risk
The probability that something will cause injury or harm.

Risk reduction
Actions that can decrease the likelihood that individuals, groups, or communities will experience disease or other health conditions.

Risk communication
The exchange of information to increase understanding of health risks.

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

Safety factor [see **uncertainty factor]**

SARA [see **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act**]

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

Sample size
The number of units chosen from a population or environment.

Solvent
A liquid capable of dissolving or dispersing another substance (for example, acetone or mineral spirits).

Source of contamination
The place where a hazardous substance comes from, such as a landfill, waste pond, incinerator, storage tank, or drum. A source of contamination is the first part of an **exposure pathway**.

Special populations
People who might be more sensitive or susceptible to exposure to hazardous substances because of factors such as age, occupation, sex, or behaviors (for example, cigarette smoking). Children, pregnant women, and older people are often considered special populations.

Stakeholder
A person, group, or community who has an interest in activities at a hazardous waste site.

Statistics
A branch of mathematics that deals with collecting, reviewing, summarizing, and interpreting data or information. Statistics are used to determine whether differences between study groups are meaningful.

Substance
A chemical.

Substance-specific applied research
A program of research designed to fill important data needs for specific hazardous substances identified in ATSDR's **toxicological profiles**. Filling these data needs would allow more accurate assessment of human risks from specific substances contaminating the environment. This research might include human studies or laboratory experiments to determine health effects resulting from exposure to a given hazardous substance.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA)
In 1986, SARA amended CERCLA and expanded the health-related responsibilities of ATSDR. CERCLA and SARA direct ATSDR to look into the health effects from substance exposures at hazardous waste sites and to perform activities including health education, health studies, surveillance, health consultations, and toxicological profiles.

Surface water
Water on the surface of the earth, such as in lakes, rivers, streams, ponds, and springs [compare with **groundwater**].

Surveillance [see **epidemiologic surveillance**]

Survey
A systematic collection of information or data. A survey can be conducted to collect information from a group of people or from the environment. Surveys of a group of people can be conducted by telephone, by mail, or in person. Some surveys are done by interviewing a group of people [see **prevalence survey**].

Synergistic effect

A biologic response to multiple substances where one substance worsens the effect of another substance. The combined effect of the substances acting together is greater than the sum of the effects of the substances acting by themselves [see **additive effect** and **antagonistic effect**].

Teratogen
A substance that causes defects in development between conception and birth. A teratogen is a substance that causes a structural or functional birth defect.

Toxic agent
Chemical or physical (for example, radiation, heat, cold, microwaves) agents which, under certain circumstances of exposure, can cause harmful effects to living organisms.

Toxicological profile
An ATSDR document that examines, summarizes, and interprets information about a hazardous substance to determine harmful levels of exposure and associated health effects. A toxicological profile also identifies significant gaps in knowledge on the substance and describes areas where further research is needed.

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

Tumor
An abnormal mass of tissue that results from excessive cell division that is uncontrolled and progressive. Tumors perform no useful body function. Tumors can be either benign (not cancer) or malignant (cancer).

Uncertainty factor
Mathematical adjustments for reasons of safety when knowledge is incomplete. For example, factors used in the calculation of doses that are not harmful (adverse) to people. These factors are applied to the lowest-observed-adverse-effect-level (LOAEL) or the no-observed-adverse-effect-level (NOAEL) to derive a minimal risk level (MRL). Uncertainty factors are used to account for variations in people's sensitivity, for differences between animals and humans, and for differences between a LOAEL and a NOAEL. Scientists use uncertainty factors when they have some, but not all, the information from animal or human studies to decide whether an exposure will cause harm to people [also sometimes called a **safety factor**].

Urgent public health hazard
A category used in ATSDR's public health assessments for sites where short-term exposures (less than 1 year) to hazardous substances or conditions could result in harmful health effects that require rapid intervention.

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

Other glossaries and dictionaries:
Environmental Protection Agency
http://www.epa.gov/OCEPAterms/
National Center for Environmental Health (CDC)
http://www.cdc.gov/nceh/dls/report/glossary.htm
National Library of Medicine
http://www.nlm.nih.gov/medlineplus/dictionaries.html

Appendix D:
Explanation of a Standardized Incidence Ratio (SIR)

In order to evaluate cancer incidence a statistic known as a standardized incidence ratio (SIR) was calculated for each cancer type. An SIR is an estimate of the occurrence of cancer in a population relative to what might be expected if the population had the same cancer experience as some larger comparison population designated as "normal" or average. Usually, the state as a whole is selected to be the comparison population. Using the state of Massachusetts as a comparison population provides a stable population base for the calculation of incidence rates. As a result of the instability of incidence rates based on small numbers of cases, SIRs were not calculated when fewer than five cases were observed.

Specifically, an SIR is the ratio of the observed number of cancer cases to the expected number of cases multiplied by 100. An SIR of 100 indicates that the number of cancer cases observed in the population evaluated is equal to the number of cancer cases expected in the comparison or "normal" population. An SIR greater than 100 indicates that more cancer cases occurred than expected and an SIR less than 100 indicates that fewer cancer cases occurred than expected. Accordingly, an SIR of 150 is interpreted of 50% more cases than the expected number; an SIR of 90 indicates 10% fewer cases than expected.

Caution should be exercised, however, when interpreting an SIR. The interpretation of an SIR depends on both the size and the stability of the SIR. Tow SIRs can have the same size but not the same stability. For example, a SIR of 150 based on four expected cases and six observed cases indicates a 50% excess in cancer, but the excess is actually only two cases. Conversely, an SIR of 150 based on 400 expected cases and 600 observed cases represents the same 50% excess in cancer, but because the SIR is based upon a greater number of cases, the estimate is more stable. It is very unlikely that 200 excess cases of cancer would occur by chance alone.

Source: Massachusetts Department of Public Health, Bureau of Environmental Health Assessment (December 1998)

Appendix E:

INFORMATION BOOKLET

for

THE FINAL REPORT ON THE HOUSATONIC RIVER AREA PCB EXPOSURE ASSESSMENT

and

RELATED HEALTH ISSUES

prepared by
MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HEALTH
BUREAU OF ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH ASSESSMENT

September 1997

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

1. Q. Why was the "Housatonic River Area PCB Exposure Assessment" conducted?

A. The assessment was conducted to identify the frequency of different activities that might lead to opportunities for PCB exposure, and to determine, through the use of blood testing, how various activities may have contributed to higher serum PCB levels among HRA residents.

2. Q. What is meant by the "Housatonic River Area" (or "HRA")?

A. The Housatonic River Area or HRA comprises eight communities in Berkshire County, Massachusetts: Dalton, Great Barrington, Lanesborough, Lee, Lenox, Pittsfield, Sheffield, and Stockbridge.

3. Q. What are PCBs?

A. PCBs or polychlorinated biphenyls are man-made, odorless chemicals. They do not evaporate and do not dissolve easily in water. In the HRA, PCBs were largely used in the manufacture of electrical transformers.

4. Q. How did PCBs get into the Housatonic River and the surrounding communities?

A. PCBs were used in the manufacture of electrical and associated products in Pittsfield from 1932 to 1972, and they reached the Housatonic River in large quantities. This contamination was first discovered in the 1970s, in fish and sediments in lakes along the Housatonic. Extensive environmental sampling has revealed widespread contamination of Housatonic River sediments, floodplain soil, fish and other biota. Very recently, some residential properties were found to be contaminated with PCBs due to contaminated fills.

5. Q. Who conducted the study?

A. The Housatonic River Area PCB Exposure Assessment was conducted by the Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH), Bureau of Environmental Health Assessment, with support from the Massachusetts Department of Environmental Protection and the federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. The MDPH received input from local citizens or citizens' groups (e.g. Housatonic River Initiative), especially during the study design and protocol development. The MDPH also formed the Housatonic River Area Advisory Committee for Health Studies and MDPH staff held periodic meetings with committee members to report status and get feed back on the conduct of the study.

6. Q. How were participants chosen for the Exposure Prevalence Study?

A. In the Exposure Prevalence Study, 800 households were randomly chosen from among all those located within one-half mile of the Housatonic River in the following eight communities: Dalton, Great Barrington, Lanesborough, Lee, Lenox, Pittsfield, Sheffield, and Stockbridge. Four hundred of those households were from Pittsfield, and four hundred were from the other seven communities.

7. Q. How were participants chosen for the Volunteer Study?

A. In the Volunteer Study, subjects were recruited by means of a Public Service Announcement in local newspapers and radio stations, and through a mass mailing to interested parties. The Volunteer Study allowed those residents who were concerned about PCB exposure, but who were not selected to participate in the Exposure Prevalence Study, to be scheduled for a blood test. MDPH arranged to administer questionnaires to the volunteers in person at three walk-in sites: the Great Barrington Senior Center, the Tri-town Health Department in Lee, and the Berkshire Athenaeum in Pittsfield. The questionnaire administered to the volunteers was the same as the one used in the Exposure Prevalence Study.

8. Q. How were opportunities for exposure to PCBs assessed?

A. A household screening questionnaire was administered to the 800 households. A representative of each household answered questions for all the members of his or her family. After the questionnaires were completed, the responses of every household member were weighted, with those activities more likely to lead to greater potential for PCB exposure weighted more heavily. Thus, those with the greatest potential for PCB exposure would receive the highest weights or scores.

9. Q. How were respondents selected to participate in blood testing?

A. In the Exposure Prevalence Study, individuals with the highest potential exposure to PCBs based on screening questionnaire scores were offered the opportunity for a blood test. Results of blood tests allowed MDPH to determine whether those individuals who were suspected to have had greater opportunities for exposure to PCBs did in fact have higher levels than those with lesser opportunities for exposure. All respondents in the Volunteer Study were offered blood testing.

10. Q. What was the range of serum PCB levels found in the Exposure Prevalence and Volunteer Studies?

A. Sixty-nine residents who participated in the Exposure Prevalence Study had serum PCB levels as follows:

Concentrations of PCBs in Parts Per Billion (ppb)	Number of Individuals

0-4	43
5-9	18
10-14	6
15-20	1
over 20	1

Seventy-nine residents who participated in the Volunteer Study had serum PCB levels shown as follows:

Concentrations of PCBs in Parts Per Billion (ppb)	Number of Individuals
0-4	32
5-9	25
10-14	15
15-20	2
over 20	5

The average serum PCB level in the Exposure Prevalence Study among non-occupationally exposed participants was 4.49 ppb, and in the Volunteer Study, the average was 5.77 ppb. These levels were generally within the normal background range for non-occupationally exposed individuals.

11. Q. Was occupational exposure related to serum PCB levels?

A. Yes. Among all participants who had blood testing, those who had had opportunities for occupational exposure had higher serum PCB levels than the rest.

12. Q. Was age related to serum PCB levels?

A. Yes. Age was found to be the prominent predictor of serum PCB level.

13. Q. Do most people in the United States have PCBs in their bodies?

A. PCBs have been measured in human blood, fatty tissue, and breast milk throughout the country. Ninety-five percent of the U.S. population have serum levels of less than 20 ppb. Ninety-nine percent of the U.S. population have serum levels of less than 30 ppb. The national average for serum PCB level in persons non-occupationally exposed is between 4 and 8 ppb. The greatest on-going source of public exposure to PCBs is from food, particularly fish.

14. Q. Is there anything I can do to reduce PCB levels in my blood?

A. Currently, there is no treatment available to lower PCB blood levels. However, if an individual was exposed, PCB levels will decrease over time once exposure to PCBs has been reduced.

15. Q. Is it safe to eat fish from the Housatonic River and its tributaries?

A. No. In 1982, the MDPH restricted fish, frog, and turtle consumption in the Housatonic River and its tributaries. Because of continued evidence of PCB contamination, it is expected that PCB levels in these species still remain elevated.

Both the Exposure Prevalence Study and the Volunteer Study showed that study participants who had higher frequency and duration of contaminated fish consumption had higher serum PCB levels. Due to health effects that have been suggested as potentially related to PCB exposure, the MDPH maintains that the current ban on these activities in or near the river remain in effect.

16. Q. Is it safe to eat fish from restaurants, supermarkets, and local markets in the Housatonic River Area?

A. Yes. In general, fish caught in marine open and bay waters is the source of most commercial catches in New England and is not affected by PCB contamination from local and freshwater areas. State and federal health regulatory officials regulate fish sold for the commercial markets.

17. Q. Was consumption of fiddlehead ferns associated with higher serum PCB levels?

A. Individuals who reported greater frequency and duration of fiddlehead fern consumption had slightly higher serum PCB levels.

18. Q. If my only exposure to PCBs is through soil contact, should I be concerned?

A. Previous studies conducted by MDPH have not shown that exposure through soil contact alone has resulted in appreciable increases in serum PCB levels. MDPH continues to consider consumption of contaminated fish to be the most significant non-occupational exposure concern. However, due to the recent discovery of widespread residential PCB contamination, MDPH is coordinating a separate study of residents who may be concerned about exposure.

19. Q. If PCBs have been discovered in soils on my property, what can I do about getting my health concerns addressed or my blood tested?

A. MDPH has established a toll free hot-line to advise local area residents about any health related concerns or questions they may have. The exposure assessment questionnaire will be provided to all residents who wish to have their opportunities for exposure evaluated and a blood test taken. The hot-line number is 1-800-240-4266.

20. Q. What health effects are caused by exposure to PCBs?

A. PCBs are not very acutely toxic. Large amounts of PCBs are necessary to produce acute effects. These effects can include skin lesions or irritations, fatigue, and hyperpigmentation (increased pigmentation) of the skin and nails. Chronic effects occur after weeks or years of exposure or long after initial exposure to PCBs. A number of studies have suggested that these effects include immune system suppression, liver damage, neurological effects, and possibly cancer.

21. Q. What happens to PCBs in your body?

A. Once PCBs enter the body they are first distributed in the liver and muscles and then are stored in fatty tissues. PCBs can be stored in fat tissue for years. Also, breast milk may concentrate PCBs because of its fat content. The PCBs can then be transferred to children through breastfeeding.

22. Q. Are cancer rates elevated in the HRA?

A. According to the most recent data from the Massachusetts Cancer Registry, cancer rates during 1982-1986 and 1987-1992 for the eight communities (i.e., Dalton, Great Barrington, Lanesborough, Lee, Lenox, Pittsfield, Sheffield, and Stockbridge) showed that, with the exception of bladder cancer in Pittsfield males during the 1982-1986 period, no statistically significant elevation was noted.

23. Q. Do PCBs cause reproductive effects?

A. Studies have reported that infants born to mothers who were environmentally or occupationally exposed to PCBs had decreases in birth weight, gestational age, and neonatal performance. However, the strength of the association with PCBs is unclear. PCBs have been shown to cause these and other reproductive effects in a variety of mammalian species.

24. Q. Are there any problems with reproductive outcomes for the HRA?

A. According to 1990-1994 birth data from the MDPH Registry of Vital Records and Statistics, infant mortality and the proportion of low birth weight in the HRA were similar to those of the state averages.

Appendix F:
Commonwealth of Massachusetts
EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Expert Panel on the Health Effects of Non-Occupational Exposure to Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCBs)

Questions and Answers

1. Q. Why was an expert panel convened?

A. Because of continuing concerns relative to the health effects of PCBs among Pittsfield area residents, the Secretary of the Executive Office of Health and Human Services (EOHHS) called for a review of this topic by a panel of independent experts. It was hoped that this panel would establish consensus on the available health information where possible, reflect the range of scientific opinion, and report on the current state of the science and directions of current research.

2. Q. Who was on the expert panel?

A. The panel comprised 11 nationally and internationally recognized experts on the health effects of PCBs from a wide range of disciplines, including toxicology, epidemiology, public health, and analytical chemistry.

3. Q. How and why were the panelists selected?

A. The Secretary of EOHHS invited the public to nominate potential panel members who had expertise in one of the following disciplines: toxicology; epidemiology; environmental exposure assessment; laboratory science; medicine (including cancer and reproductive outcomes); environmental fate and transport; and organic chemistry. The public comment period for submission of nominations ran from August 2nd to August 21st, 1998. Nearly 40 individuals were nominated representing a variety of disciplines. In selecting the final 11 panelists, the Secretary made every effort to have a panel of individuals with the diversity of technical disciplines noted above and who were nominated by a variety of publicly interested parties.

4. Q. What topics did the panel discuss? How were these topics selected?

A. The role of the panel was to review, assess, and summarize the most up-to-date published and ongoing research on PCBs and public health, with special emphasis on:

- The latest information on typical levels in the U.S. of PCBs in blood serum and the public health significance of these levels;
- The adverse health outcomes associated with exposure to PCBs;
- The thoroughness of information on ways humans can be exposed to PCBs (such as via air, water, soil, food);

- The interactions between PCBs and other chemicals.

EOHHS compiled a preliminary list of questions for the panel based on the experiences of the Massachusetts Department of Public Health (MDPH) with PCB contamination in the Houstonic River Area and throughout the Commonwealth. Furthermore, EOHHS and the chairman of the panel held a public meeting in Pittsfield on the eve of the panel meeting to solicit additional questions and comments from the public in Berkshire County.

5. Q. What were the findings of the expert panel with respect to typical background levels of PCBs in blood serum?

A. The panel agreed that the information on typical background serum PCB levels for non-occupationally exposed people in the Toxicological Profile for PCBs[1] (i.e., 4-8 ppb) is not current. In addition, the panel concluded that the information that now exists suggests that the range is probably lower than 4-8 ppb, but that comparisons are difficult due to differences in the age of various study populations and whether or not they eat fish. Some recent studies have found background serum PCB levels for women of reproductive age around 2 ppb, while other researchers have observed levels around 6 ppb for elderly people who do not eat much fish. The recent studies provide valuable data points that must be shared within the context of all relevant factors. For example, studies have consistently shown that serum PCB levels increase with age and are correlated to factors such as fish consumption and exposures to PCBs at work.

The varied analytical and statistical methods used by different researchers often make comparisons between studies difficult or impossible. Therefore, the panel strongly recommended that an individual's serum PCB level be evaluated by comparisons to the distribution of levels within the local and other comparable populations, considering age, fish consumption habits, and occupational exposures.

6. Q. How do the serum PCB levels from residents of the Housatonic River Area compare to the current estimates of typical background levels for non-occupationally exposed individuals?

A. When comparing serum PCB levels between different studies, it is important to match populations with similar ages and opportunities for exposures to PCBs (e.g., occupation, fish consumption habits). Analytical and statistical methods (e.g., chromatographic and detection methods, detection limits, target congeners, treatment of non-detected samples) can also vary among studies, further complicating comparisons. Nevertheless, if the appropriate factors are considered, the serum PCB levels measured in recent studies may provide useful comparison data for the results from the Housatonic River Area.

[1] Toxicological Profile for Polychlorinated Biphenyls, Draft for Public Comment, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Atlanta, Georgia, December 1998.

7. Q. How do the serum PCB levels from residents of the Housatonic River Area compare to the population in the study from The Netherlands?

A. In a recent study from The Netherlands, 415 women of reproductive age (i.e., mid-20s to mid-30s) were found to have median serum PCB levels around 2 ppb. Because of the analytical methods used in this study, this result may actually correspond to approximately 4 ppb of total serum PCBs as measured for MDPH's Exposure Assessment Study. This could be predicted with greater certainty if some samples are analyzed by both techniques. In contrast, non-occupationally exposed residents of the Housatonic River Area between 18 and 34 years old (n=8) had median serum PCB concentrations less than 2 ppb.

8. Q. How do the serum PCB levels from residents of the Housatonic River Area compare to people over 50 years old who do not each much fish?

A. A recently published study reportedly found that 180 people over 50 years old who do not eat much fish (i.e., less than 6 pounds per year) had serum PCB levels around 6 ppb. The median serum PCB levels for non-occupationally exposed, older (i.e., 50 years and older, including those greater than 70) participants in MDPH's Exposure Assessment Study were 3.70 (n=19) and 5.90 (n=12) ppb for the Exposure Prevalence and Volunteer phases, respectively.

9. Q. How do the serum PCB levels from residents of the Housatonic River Area compare to the population in the Great Lakes study?

A. A mixed-age population in the Great Lakes region who did not consume sport-caught fish had geometric mean (i.e., approximately median) serum PCB levels of 1.5 and 0.9 ppb for males (n=57) and females (n=42), respectively. For a similar population in the Housatonic River Area (i.e., non-occupationally exposed participants, 18-64 years old, who either never ate fish or ate only store-bought fish), the median serum PCB levels were 3.30 (n=10) and 1.66 (n=8) ppb in the Exposure Prevalence and Volunteer phases, respectively. Direct comparisons between these studies are hampered by the fact that the method detection limit for MDPH's Exposure Assessment Study (2 ppb) was greater than the median levels measured in the Great Lakes study.

10. Q. How do the serum PCB levels from residents of the Housatonic River Area compare to the populations in the New York breast disease studies?

A. Two studies of women with benign breast disease in the New York area reported average concentrations of serum PCBs of 2.15 (n=173) and 4.06 (n=19) ppb. The average serum PCB concentrations for non-occupationally exposed participants in MDPH's Exposure Assessment Study were slightly higher than this range, 4.49 (n=52) and 5.77 (n=53) ppb for the Exposure Prevalence and Volunteer phases, respectively. This may be because the women in the New York studies were on average about 10 years younger than the participants in MDPH's Exposure Assessment Study. Furthermore, the method detection limit for the larger of the New York studies (0.5 ppb) was four times lower than the detection

limit for MDPH's Exposure Assessment Study (2 ppb).

11. Q. Overall, how do the serum PCB levels from residents of the Housatonic River Area compare to the populations in these recent studies?

A. Because of the complications discussed earlier, direct comparisons between studies are difficult. However, the available data indicate that serum PCB levels for the non-occupationally exposed population from MDPH's Exposure Assessment Study are generally similar to the background exposure levels reported in recent studies.

12. Q. What were the findings of the expert panel with respect to adverse health outcomes associated with PCB exposures?

A. While the panel cited some conflicting human studies, overall the panel members agreed that the evidence is clear that PCBs are a definite carcinogen in animals. In humans, the evidence with regard to cancer is suggestive but inconclusive.

Most of the panel agreed that there appears to be some developmental effects (e.g., subtle cognitive deficits) associated with exposure to PCBs. Developmental effects observed in animal studies have also been seen in humans. However, frank neurotoxic effects such as seizure disorders have not been seen. Many agreed that the most susceptible population to these effects seems to be fetuses *in utero*.

There is some suggestive, but not conclusive, evidence from animal and human studies that exposures to PCBs can affect the immune system. Dermal effects (e.g., chloracne) have been observed in workers who were exposed to PCBs on the job.

13. Q. What were the findings of the expert panel with respect to the public health implications of serum PCB levels near background levels?

A. The current research suggests that prenatal exposures to fetuses at near background levels of PCBs may subtly affect the mental development of children. Immunological and hormonal effects have also been seen following prenatal exposure, in addition to the neurological effects. Recent studies in The Netherlands observed that children born to mothers with greater than 3 ppb of serum PCBs scored slightly lower on tests of cognitive abilities than children whose mothers had serum PCB levels less than 1.5 ppb. While statistically significant for the study population, the panel agreed that these effects were probably not noticeable on an individual basis. Moreover, because of the analytical methods used in this study, the serum PCB measurements represent approximately one-half the total serum PCBs and, hence, should be doubled to be comparable to the test results from MDPH's Exposure Assessment Study.

Importantly, this same study also found that children who were breast fed scored better on cognitive tests than children who were fed formula, despite additional exposures to PCBs and dioxins in breast milk. This finding reinforces the beneficial properties of breast feeding and highlights that exposures to PCBs *in utero* are likely of greatest concern.

14. Q. Should I be concerned about the cognitive development of my children?

A. The results of recent studies from The Netherlands raise legitimate concerns about developmental effects as a result of near background exposures to PCBs for fetuses *in utero*. However, the cognitive effects observed are slight and many panelists felt they were not biologically significant on an individual basis. Furthermore, the panel felt that other factors that affect a child's aptitude for learning (e.g., parental involvement with the child's education, good nutrition, supportive family environment) probably play a much larger role than background PCB exposures. Nevertheless, these findings provide more justification for continuing to clean up PCB contamination to reduce opportunities for exposure as much as possible.

15. Q. What were the findings of the expert panel with respect to exposure routes for non-occupationally exposed populations?

A. The panel agreed that exposures to PCBs are possible through multiple routes (e.g., air, water, soil, and food), however, the vast majority of exposure typically occurs through eating food of animal origin (e.g., fish, meat, dairy).

16. Q. How can people avoid important opportunities for exposure to PCBs?

A. Observing fish consumption advisories and eating a healthy diet that is low in fatty foods is the most effective way to reduce overall exposures to PCBs. However, because even small exposures add incrementally to overall body burden, it is important to reduce exposures via all routes.

Because the bioavailability of PCBs in air, water, and soil is uncertain, the expert panel endorsed serum PCB tests as the best available measure of actual exposure for individuals who are concerned about their exposures to PCBs.

17. Q. What were the findings of the expert panel with respect to interactions between PCBs and other chemicals?

A. PCBs are thought to behave as tumor promoters in susceptible tissues. Therefore, the carcinogenic effects of PCBs are likely to be influenced by other carcinogens or toxins that may be present. It is hoped that ongoing research will reveal more about the toxicity of mixtures of PCBs and other chemicals in the future.

18. Q. The focus in the Housatonic River Area Exposure Assessment Study was on individuals living near the river. Is there a need for the MDPH to examine the PCB serum levels of a population further away from the river?

A: The Housatonic River Area Exposure Assessment Study was purposely aimed to select individuals with highest opportunity for exposure, therefore the focus was on individuals living near the river or engaging in a variety of activities that may increase their

opportunities for exposure to PCBs (e.g., fish consumption, recreational activities near the river, gardening, construction activities, fiddlehead fern consumption). Since these people were largely found to have levels near typical background ranges, individuals living further away from the river would not be expected to have higher PCB levels.

19. Q. Will MDPH evaluate all the adverse health outcomes that have been associated with PCB exposures?

A. In addition to a large number of public health assessments, MDPH is conducting an analysis of cancer incidence from 1982 to 1994 in the Housatonic River Area using data from the Massachusetts Cancer Registry. For this project, the cancers most strongly associated with PCB exposures will be evaluated (i.e., liver cancer, breast cancer, non-Hodgkin's lymphoma, Hodgkin's disease, thyroid cancer, and bladder cancer). If environmental data indicate significant opportunities for exposure to other carcinogens (e.g., PCBs and smoking as co-carcinogens), or if the literature and further discussions with appropriate experts identifies additional cancers of concern (e.g., brain, testicular, lung cancer), the list of cancers under review may be expanded. The expert panel agreed that MDPH's approach for the health assessment and other public health activities, along with the continued clean-up efforts, were adequate measures to be taken at this time.

MDPH is also conducting a pilot study assessing the relationship between environmental exposures to PCBs and DDE and new diagnoses of breast cancer.

20. Q. What can I do if I am concerned about my exposures to PCBs?

A. MDPH has established a toll free hotline to advise local area residents about any health related concerns or questions they may have. An exposure assessment questionnaire has been and will continue to be provided to all residents who wish to have their opportunities for exposure evaluated and a blood test taken. The hotline number is (800) 240-4266.

21. Q. Where can I get additional information?

A. For information on the expert panel or MDPH health studies in the Housatonic River Area, contact the Bureau of Environmental Health Assessment of MDPH at (617) 624-5757 or (800) 240-4266.

Certification

The Public Health Assessment for East Street Area 2 was prepared by the Massachusetts Department of Health under a cooperative agreement with the federal Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). It is in accordance with approved methodology and procedures existing at the time the public health assessment was initiated.

Gail Godfrey
Technical Project Officer
Superfund Site Assessment Branch (SSAB)
Division of Health Assesment and Consulttion (DHAC)
ATSDR

The Division of Public Health Assessment and Consultation (DHAC), ATSDR, has reviewed this public health assessment and concurs with its findings.

Roberta Erlwein, MPH
Section Chief, SPS, SSAB, DHAC, ATSDR