1988

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
REGION III
841 Chestnut Building
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19107

SUBJECT: JULY 88 WELL SAMPLES
C&D RECYLCING

DATE: 1 Sept 88

FROM: BRUCE MOLHOLT B. ENFORCEMENT CONFIDENTIAL

TO: DONNA McCARTNEY

PFE

I have examined the 5 new residential well samplings near C&D Recycling and make the following observations.

The only contamination which is significantly above background occurs within the Sulima well, with the following ppbs of metals being high:

	SULIMA WELL	OTHER WELLS
Aluminum	14500 ppb	< 20 ppb
Iron	16100	< 100
Lead	41	<10

Of these three metals, only lead has an established MCL, which is 50 ppb. However, the MCLG for lead is 20 ppb, which is presently being considered for adoption by the ODW as the MCL given the neurotoxicity of lead at low doses. The Sulima well sample at 41 ppb lead falls between present and future MCLs for lead.

Does lead at 41 ppb present a human health threat? This depends upon two factors: 1) whether small children are drinking this water and 2) other environmental sources of lead in the Sulima home. If small children are present (under age 5) and there is lead-based paint, or they live near an expressway, etc etc, then 41 ppb would represent an extra body burden which could adversely affect central nervous system development in a child.

My advice (if asked) would be to have any concerned members of the Sulima household have their blood lead (PbB) level(s) determined as the best indication of personal exposure. In preschool children, PbB in excess of 10 ug/dl may impair cognitive development, whereas in adults >30 ug/dl may be associated with central nervous system toxicity.

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