

Summary of Remedial Investigation Report – Area of Interest 8 (AOI 8)

Philadelphia Refining Complex
3144 Passyunk Avenue, Philadelphia, PA 19145

What is in this summary?

This document provides a plain language summary of the Area of Interest 8 (AOI 8) 2017 Remedial Investigation Report (RIR). The AOI 8 RIR was prepared as part of the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) Act 2 cleanup program. The AOI 8 RIR focuses on a portion of the Refinery, as described in the general description below. The location of AOI 8 is identified on the maps of Figures 1 & 2 below.

The AOI 8 RIR is a technical report which describes the condition of the land in AOI 8 as of 2017, historic processes, the chemicals present from past operations, and the next steps in the Act 2 process. The complete AOI 8 RIR can be downloaded at <https://phillyrefinerycleanup.info/act-2-documents/#aoi-8>.

To assist in the review of this and the other RIR summaries, Evergreen has also prepared a companion summary document titled “Overview of Former Sunoco Philadelphia Refinery Environmental Investigations” that describes the Act 2 process and what to expect to find in a RIR.

Commonly Used Terms

A few of the most common technical terms used in the AOI 8 report are explained below:

Act 2 Statewide Health Standards – The PADEP has set Act 2 Statewide health standards for soil and groundwater that are protective of human health and the environment. Additional investigation is not required if a chemical is detected at a level at or below the Act 2 standard.

Delineation – When a chemical is detected in soil or groundwater at a level above the Act 2 standard, additional samples are collected nearby to map the extent of the levels above the Act 2 standard. Delineation shows the extent of the chemical concentrations that are above the Act 2 standard.

Geology – The soils and rock (referred to as bedrock) beneath the Site. The soils were deposited over long periods of time. Soils are described by geologic units (or groupings of soils), which represent similar soils. Soils placed by humans rather than natural processes are called “fill”. Fill was used to make the land higher in order to build the Site, including AOI 8. Understanding the geology is important because it can influence how the chemicals in the ground will be found or move in the ground and in groundwater.

Groundwater – Groundwater is the water that is present in the spaces between grains of soil or rock. Groundwater is not an underground lake or stream, but it does flow from one area to another. Different groundwater units can be separated from one another if there are layers of soils that are packed very closely together, like a clay, between two groundwater units. Within AOI 8, there are two groundwater units, which are referred to as the shallow and the deep groundwater. Similar to the geology, understanding groundwater is important because it can influence where the chemicals will be found or move over time. If chemicals are present in an area of groundwater, it is referred to as a groundwater plume.

Lead Site Specific Standard – The PADEP has approved a site specific standard (SSS) for lead of 2,240 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg). The calculation of the SSS was based on updated procedures by the EPA and PADEP and not due to conditions in AOI 8.

Light Non-Aqueous Phase Liquid (LNAPL) – LNAPL is a petroleum hydrocarbon, oil for example, that floats on water. When LNAPL is found in an area of the soil or groundwater it is referred to as an LNAPL plume.

Potential Exposure Pathways – A potential exposure pathway is the way a receptor (for example a worker) may become exposed to a chemical in soil, groundwater, or indoor air. A complete exposure pathway is when there is chemical present that can come into contact with a receptor and no barriers exist to prevent contact. A complete exposure pathway, for example, could be present if a worker could touch soils that have unacceptable levels of a chemical. In addition to considering various human receptors, an ecological assessment was also completed for AOI 8 for ecological receptors (birds, plants, etc.).

Commonly Used Terms Continued

Remediation – Remediation is the cleanup up of contamination in soil or groundwater. An example of remediation is pumping LNAPL and groundwater out of wells to a treatment plant. An example of soil remediation is excavation, removal, and disposal of soil in a permitted landfill. All current remediation in AOI 8 is called “interim” since an Act 2 Cleanup Plan has not been submitted. Other, permanent, remedial actions can include construction of surface caps as a barrier to chemicals in soil and groundwater, installation of vapor mitigation systems in buildings, and land use restrictions to prevent exposures.

Vapor Intrusion- Vapors from chemicals in soil or groundwater can move upwards as vapor and move into indoor air in buildings. In addition to collection of soil and groundwater samples, the remedial investigation collected indoor air samples from occupied buildings in AOI 8. The remedial investigation also collected outdoor air samples right above LNAPL plumes to see if there was any upward vapor movement from the LNAPL areas and ambient outside air samples to see what the background concentrations were. These samples are different than the air samples that were collected by the refinery to look at impacts.

General Description of Area of Interest 8

AOI 8 covers approximately 250 acres and is located on the eastern side of the Schuylkill River near Interstate 76. The location of AOI 8 is shown on **Figure 1** and **Figure 2**. Some key features are:

- AOI 8 was the location of one of the first active refining areas at the site but was largely unused for refining after Sunoco purchased the facility in 1988. PES redeveloped parts of AOI 8 to build facilities to unload crude oil and to store and distribute several products including fuel oil, butane, and propane.
- Much of the infrastructure has been removed, but AOI 8 currently contains about 13 aboveground storage tanks. Releases from tanks are investigated under the PADEP’s Storage Tank Corrective Action Program by collecting soil and groundwater data from around the tanks. The results of the storage tank investigations are included in the AOI 8 RIR.
- The historic refinery and associated aboveground storage tanks were primarily used to store crude oil for gasoline, asphalt, wax, acid, and lubricating oil.
- The current and future anticipated use of AOI 8 is for non-residential purposes.
- The geology beneath AOI 8 is fill, clay, sand, gravel, and bedrock.
- The shallow groundwater, also called the water-table aquifer, starts between about 5 to 20 feet below the ground surface and extends down to where there is a thick layer of clay or, in some places, bedrock. Shallow groundwater flows towards the Schuylkill River in most places. The deep groundwater, also called the lower aquifer, starts beneath the clay, extends down to bedrock, and flows generally towards the south, southwest, and southeast.

Figure 1. AOI 8



Figure 2. Areas Surrounding AOI 8



What was found during the Act 2 investigations in AOI 8?

LNAPL, soil, groundwater, and air samples (indoor air and outdoor air above LNAPL plumes) were collected as part of the remedial investigation. The results of the sampling are:

- **LNAPL** – Forty LNAPL samples were collected from monitoring wells in AOI 8. The results of this sampling show that LNAPL consists of mostly weathered petroleum including gasoline, lubricating oil, fuel oil, and residues such as tar and wax. There are no Act 2 Statewide standards for LNAPL; instead LNAPL's effect on soil or groundwater is evaluated by the Act 2 standards. The LNAPL was found to exist in the areas shaded in blue on **Figure 3**. The plumes are considered to be either shrinking in size or stable, meaning unchanging in size or location. LNAPL is delineated in various areas, as shown in **Figure 3** (see blue shaded areas on map).
- **Soil** – A total of 280 soil samples were collected from soil borings and during the installation of monitoring wells. The sample results were compared to the Act 2 Statewide standards and the results are shown on **Figure 4** (green dots are samples with no exceedances, orange dots are samples with exceedances of any chemical analyzed). The chemicals detected at concentrations over the Act 2 Statewide standards included benzene, naphthalene, ethylbenzene, total xylenes, 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, lead, and nickel. Five samples exceeded the site specific standard for lead. The chemicals that were found at levels over the standards are chemicals common to refinery operations. However, some conditions may be unrelated to refining.
- **Groundwater** – Approximately 200 monitoring wells had over 20,000 measurements to determine the direction of groundwater flow. More than 1,000 groundwater samples have been collected from monitoring wells in AOI 8 and from offsite monitoring wells located adjacent to AOI 8 (some of the offsite wells are associated with other Act 2 Sites). Impacted groundwater beneath AOI 8 is not likely to migrate under nearby residential areas. The chemicals that have been detected above the Act 2 Statewide standards are:
 - **Shallow Groundwater** – (from around 5 to 20 feet below ground surface to a thick layer of clay that separates the aquifers, or in some places, to bedrock) 1,2,4-trimethylbenzene, 1,3,5-trimethylbenzene, 2-methylnaphthalene, anthracene, benzene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(g,h,i)perylene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, chrysene, cobalt, ethylbenzene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, fluoranthene, indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene, lead, naphthalene, nickel, pyrene, toluene, vanadium, and zinc
 - **Deep Groundwater** – benzene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(g,h,i)perylene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, chrysene, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, and naphthalene
- **Figure 5** shows the locations of the monitoring wells where groundwater samples have been collected in relation to the Act 2 Statewide standards (green dots mean no exceedances, orange dots are wells with exceedances of any chemical analyzed). Similar to the soil data, the compounds detected over the Act 2 Statewide standard in groundwater are generally common to refinery operations and are consistent with past operations. However, some conditions may be unrelated to refining.
- **Air** – Nearly 80 air samples were collected in and near AOI 8. These air samples were indoor air samples collected in occupied buildings in AOI 8, ambient (background) outdoor air samples, outdoor air samples above LNAPL plumes, air samples below ground (soil gas), and air samples from sewers. The sampling results were compared to the Act 2 standards, Environmental Protection Agency Regional Screening Levels (EPA RSL), standards from the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH). The indoor air samples were below all of these standards with the exception of the Act 2 Standards and the EPA RSL.

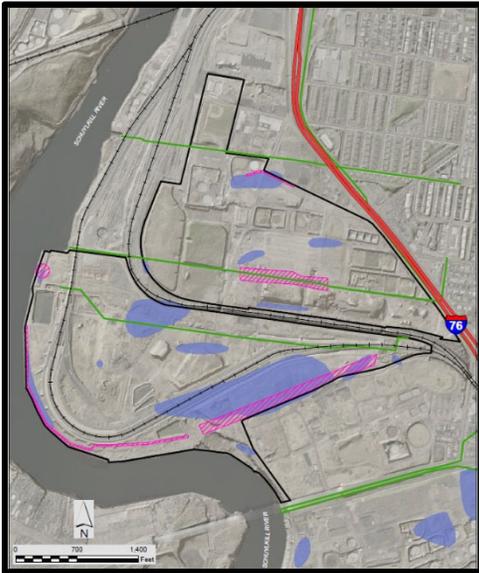


Figure 3. LNAPL Delineation



Figure 4. Soil Samples

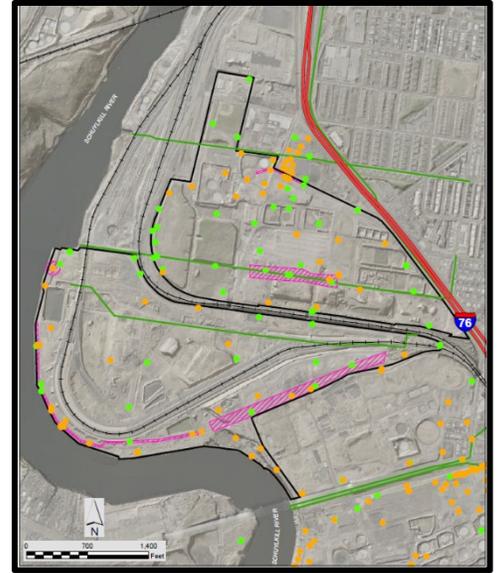


Figure 5. GW Samples

The full AOI 8 RIR has large-scale figures that illustrate the information collected in AOI 8 that are easier to read, as well as the complete data tables that have all laboratory results compared to the Act 2 standards. The full AOI 8 RIR also summarizes how much of the chemicals are present in AOI 8, including the extent of the benzene in groundwater, and the associated monitoring wells.

Discussion of Potential Exposure Pathways

Chemicals detected in soil, groundwater, and air include chemicals commonly associated with refinery operations. Potential human risks from AOI 8 are primarily from direct exposure to site soils, LNAPL, or offsite migration of groundwater. These conditions were addressed by interim remedial actions during the remedial investigation. LNAPL, soil, and groundwater conditions at AOI 8 will be further evaluated in future Act 2 submittals based upon Site redevelopment, and any potential human risks will be addressed by the final remedial actions.

Ecological Assessment

An ecological assessment was completed as part of the RIR following the Act 2 process which included database searches and communication with state and federal agencies. No disturbance to ecological receptors (for example endangered birds or plants) was identified in AOI 8. In addition, sitewide ecological risk assessment activities have been completed and will be reported in future Act 2 submittals.

Remediation Summary

Evergreen has operated four remediation systems in AOI 8 (see pink areas on **Figure 3**). Below is a brief summary for each system. See the RIR for additional details relating to the systems and operation. The future Cleanup Plan (submitted after all RIRs are approved) will fully summarize all remediation systems at the facility including anticipated duration of operation.

- Historically Evergreen operated the PGW Border Remediation System, Jackson Street Sewer Remediation System, and the North Yard Bulkhead and No. 3 Tank Farm Separator Remediation System. These systems pumped out groundwater and LNAPL through a total of about 20 wells. From their installation through 2017 (time of RIR submittal), these systems removed approximately 188 million gallons of

groundwater and more than 40,000 gallons of LNAPL by pumping from recovery wells and treating the material in a waste water treatment plant.

- The Jackson Street Water Curtain was designed to stop vapors from moving through the sewer to neighboring properties. It was installed in 2003 and is currently operating.
- Evergreen recently completed the installation of two new remediation systems in AOI 8. One is located along the AOI 8 northern property boundary at Maiden Lane and consists of one horizontal recovery well which will recover LNAPL and groundwater. The other remediation system is along the border with the Philadelphia Gas Work's Passyunk Facility in AOI 8 and replaces the former PGW Border Remediation System. This new system consists of 31 recovery wells which will recover LNAPL and groundwater.

Conclusion

Based on the completed investigation activities, LNAPL and associated impacts to soil, groundwater, and air within AOI 8 have been investigated consistent with the requirements set forth in Act 2. The AOI 8 RIR identified that a combination of statewide health standards and site specific standards are under consideration for AOI 8. Any sampling or remediation activities conducted within AOI 8 since submittal of the RIR will be included in future reports.

The PADEP and EPA reviewed the 2017 AOI 8 RIR, and it was approved by PADEP on March 22, 2018.

Note: This document has been prepared to provide a plain-language description of the information included in the RIR for AOI 8 (Stantec, 2017). The RIR was prepared for Area of Interest 8 (AOI 8) of the Philadelphia Energy Solutions Refining and Marketing LLC (PES) Philadelphia Refining Complex (Complex) and includes information provided in and collected up to the time of the RIR submittal. The report was prepared for Evergreen Resources Group, LLC (Evergreen). Evergreen is responsible for managing the investigation and cleanup of the legacy (pre-PES ownership) environmental impacts at the former Sunoco South Philadelphia Refinery, which is now known as the PES Complex. Per Section 901 of the Pennsylvania Land Recycling and Environmental Remediation Standards Act, this document was prepared to enhance the opportunity for public involvement through establishment of a basic understanding of the remedial investigation process. This summary document does not constitute a Remedial Investigation Report, nor does it contain all the information provided in the referenced report. The full RIR can be accessed at www.phillyrefinerycleanup.info.