Name: Cornell-Dubilier Electronics

LOG #: 96-4046

ATSDR Record of Activity

ROUTING: E. Skowronski CS File

UID #: syk5	Date: <u>9-17-9</u>	6	Time:	am _ pm _	
_	7: Middlesex	State: NJ			
CERCLIS #:	Cost	Recovery #: 20	GZ Region: 2	1	
Site Status: (1) _ NPL _ Mon _x Emergency R	n-NPL _ RCRA _ esponse _ Reme	Non-Site spec: dial _ Remova	ific _ Federal al _ Other:	
_ Incoming Call _ Outgoing Call _ Conference Call _ Incoming Mail	_ Public M L _ Other Me all <u>x</u> Data Rev L _ Other	Activities leeting _ Healt leting _ Healt lew _ Write	ch Consult ch Referral cen Response	Site Visit Info Provided Training	
Requestor and Affiliation: (1) Nick Magriples Phone: Address: City: State: Zip Code:					
(31) Steve Jones () ()					
1-EPA 2-USCG 7-CITY HLTH 12-PRIV CITZ 17-NOAA 22-CITZ GROUP 27-NAVY	A-HOSPITAL	4-STATE ENV 9-LAW ENFORCE 14-UNKNOWN 19-OTHR CNTY 24-PRIV. CO 29-DEF LOG AGC	10-FIRE DEPT	11-POISON CTR	
Program Areas Health Assessment Health Studies Tox Info-profile Worker Health Petition Assessment Health Survellnc Tox Info-Nonprofile Admin Emergency Response Disease Registry Subst-Spec Research Other (Technical Assist) Health Consultation Exposure Registry Health Education Background and Statement of Issues:					

The Region 2 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has requested that the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR) review analytical data from a fenced area at the Cornell-Dubilier Electronics Site in South Plainfield, New Jersey, and determine if polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) in soil are at levels of public health concern.

The fenced area, which covers 1.5 acres, is the location of a truck

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driving school. The school has reportedly been in operation since February 1996, 8 hours per day, 6 days per week. Tractor trailers maneuver in the fenced area, while instructors outside of the vehicles guide the drivers through their training. An office trailer, parking area, and 2 canopied rest areas with benches are in the fenced area. A barbecue is located near the office trailer.

Although the composition of the ground surface within the fenced area varies, it generally consists of a compacted mixture of soil, rock, and crushed brick. When weather conditions are dry, dust is airborne within the fenced area during truck maneuvers; this may result in significant exposure to PCB containing dust via inhalation, and may result in offsite migration of PCBs.

A number of surface soil and subsurface soil samples were collected from the fenced area and adjacent areas. Four surface soil (0 - 3 inches or 0 - 6 inches) were collected and analyzed for PCBs (exposure to soil contamination usually occurs in the top 3 to 6 inches, so subsurface soil analytical data are not evaluated for potential public health threats). Aroclor 1254 was detected at the following concentrations in surface soil samples.

Sampling	Point	Concentration of Aroclor 1254 (mg/kg)
\$25 (0 - \$24 (0 -	6 inches) 3 inches) 6 inches) 6 inches)	270 4,700 98 51,000

Discussion:

PCBs can be absorbed into the body via ingestion, inhalation, or dermal exposure following ingestion of dust or soil, inhalation of PCB laden dust, or direct dermal contact with PCBs in soil or dust.

In humans, long-term exposure to PCBs can affect the skin and liver: reproductive, endocrine, immunosuppressive, and carcinogenic effects have been observed in animal studies [1,2].

Based on an immunosuppressive effect seen in monkeys chronically exposed to FCBs, ATSDR has derived a chronic oral Minimal Risk Level (MRL) for PCBs of 2.0E-05 mg/kg/day; an MRL is defined as an estimate of daily human exposure to a dose of a chemical that is likely to be without an appreciable risk of adverse noncancerous effects over a specified duration of exposure.

Using standard default values (70 kg adult ingesting 50 milligrams of soil per day), an adult ingesting soil containing 51,000 ppm PCBs will receive a dose 3 orders of magnitude greater than the MRL. At a soil concentration of 4,700 mg/kg PCBs, the dose would exceed the MRL by 2 orders of magnitude. Additional exposure to PCBs by potential

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inhalation of dust and dermal absorption would potentially increase the received dose.

Conclusions:

Based on review of the data, ATSDR concludes:

PCBs are present in surface soil in the fenced area at levels of public health concern.

PCBs may be migrating off-site during dry conditions when dust is generated during truck maneuvers.

The extent of PCB contamination in soil in the fenced area has not been adequately defined.

Recommendations:

- 1. Immediately stop exposure to PCBs in soil in the fenced area.
- 2. Prevent off-site migration of PCBs in dust or soil.
- 3. Characterize the extent of contamination in the fenced area.

If further clarification is required, or additional information becomes available, please do not hesitate to contact this office at 404/639-0616.

Steven Kinsler, Ph.D.

Concurrence January Date: 9-19-96

Date: 9-19-96

References

- 1. Toxicological Profile for Polychlorinated Biphenyls, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, April 1993.
- 2. ATSDR Case Studies in Environmental Medicine, Polychlorinated Biphenyl Toxicity, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Public Health Service, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, June 1990.

cc:

PERIS
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