FIFTH FIVE-YEAR REVIEW REPORT FOR **ABEX CORP SUPERFUND SITE** PORTSMOUTH, VIRGINIA



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Prepared by

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Region 3 Philadelphia, Pennsylvania

Paul Leonard, Director Hazardous Site Cleanup Division U.S. EPA, Region III

Date

Table of Contents

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS	ii
I. INTRODUCTION	3
Site Background	3
FIVE-YEAR REVIEW SUMMARY FORM	7
II. RESPONSE ACTION SUMMARY	7
Basis for Taking Action	7
Response Actions	8
Status of Implementation	9
Institutional Control Review	10
Systems Operations/Operation & Maintenance	14
III. PROGRESS SINCE THE PREVIOUS REVIEW	14
IV. FIVE-YEAR REVIEW PROCESS	14
Community Notification, Involvement & Site Interviews	14
Data Review	15
Site Inspection	15
V. TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT	16
QUESTION A: Is the remedy functioning as intended by the decision documents?	16
QUESTION B: Are the exposure assumptions, toxicity data, cleanup levels and remedial action object	ives
(RAOs) used at the time of the remedy selection still valid?	16
QUESTION C: Has any other information come to light that could call into question the protectivenes	s of the
remedy?	17
VI. ISSUES/RECOMMENDATIONS	17
VII. PROTECTIVENESS STATEMENT	18
VIII. NEXT REVIEW	18
APPENDIX A – REFERENCE LIST	A-1
APPENDIX B – SITE CHRONOLOGY	B-1
APPENDIX C – SITE MAPS	C-1
APPENDIX D – SITE INSPECTION CHECKLIST	D-1
APPENDIX E – PRESS NOTICE	E-11
APPENDIX F – SITE INSPECTION PHOTOS	F-1
APPENDIX G – INTERVIEW FORMS	G-1
APPENDIX H – ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION	H-1
APPENDIX I – ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE EXCAVATION PERMIT	I-1

Tables

Table 1: OU1 Soil COC Cleanup Goals	9
Table 2: Summary of Implemented Institutional Controls (ICs)	
Table 3: Protectiveness Determinations/Statements from the 2012 FYR	14
Table B-1: Site Chronology	B-1

Figures

Figure 1: Detailed Site Map	5
Figure 2: Operable Unit Map	6
Figure 3: Institutional Control Map	13
Figure C-1: Site Vicinity Map	C-1
-9	

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS & ACRONYMS

bgs	Below Ground Surface
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COC	Contaminant of Concern
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ESD	Explanation of Significant Differences
FYR	Five-Year Review
IEUBK	Integrated Exposure Uptake Biokinetic
HUD	U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
IC	Institutional Control
mg/kg	Milligrams per Kilogram
mg/ft^2	Milligrams per Square Foot
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NPL	National Priorities List
OU	Operable Unit
OSWER	Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response
O&M	Operation and Maintenance
PAH	Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbon
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PCIWP	Permanent Cover Investigation Work Plan
PRHA	Portsmouth Redevelopment & Housing Authority
PRAP	Preferred Remedial Alternative Plan
RAO	Remedial Action Objective
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study
RIR/RAWP	Remedial Investigation Report/Remedial Action Work Plan
ROD	Record of Decision
RPM	Remedial Project Manager
RSL	Residential Screening Level
SSTP	Soil Storage and Treatment Pad
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure
UU/UE	Unlimited Use and Unrestricted Exposure
VADEQ	Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
WPH	Washington Park Housing Complex

I. INTRODUCTION

The purpose of a five-year review (FYR) is to evaluate the implementation and performance of a remedy to determine if the remedy is and will continue to be protective of human health and the environment. The methods, findings and conclusions of reviews are documented in FYR Reports such as this one. In addition, FYR Reports identify issues found during the review, if any, and document recommendations to address them.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) is preparing this FYR pursuant to the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Section 121, consistent with the National Contingency Plan (NCP) (40 CFR Section 300.430(f)(4)(ii)), and considering EPA policy.

This is the fifth FYR for the Abex Corp. Superfund site (the Site). The triggering action for this statutory review is the completion date of the previous FYR. The FYR has been prepared due to the fact that hazardous substances, pollutants or contaminants remain at the Site above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure (UU/UE).

To manage site investigations and cleanup, EPA divided the Site into two operable units (OUs); this FYR addresses OU1. OU1 includes soil contamination in an approximately 700-foot radius around the former Abex foundry as well as and commercial properties along Effingham Street. The Lincoln Street residential block soil excavation (Figures 1 and 2) was also completed at this time by the responsible parties even though the source of contamination was determined to not be Site related. OU2 includes site area groundwater, site-wide surface water, site wide sediments and soil contamination located outside of OU1. EPA selected a No Action remedy for OU2 on April 13, 2022.

EPA led the FYR and its site inspection. Participants for the Septembers 16.2021 inspection included the EPA remedial project manager (RPM) Lisa Denmark and the Virginia Department of Environmental Quality (VADEQ) representative Angela McGarvey. Due to COVID and travel restrictions, another virtual inspection, using photographs from the September 16th inspection, was conducted on September 23, 2021 with a larger group including EPA RPM Lisa Denmark, EPA's site Community Involvement Coordinator Alex Mandell, VADEQ representative Angela McGarvey, and William Dunnell from PRP support contractor Viridian. The Nansemond Tribe was also invited to participate in both events but was unable to participate due to scheduling.

Site Background

The area is located in the populated eastern section of Portsmouth, Virginia. The Site lies about a half-mile west of the south branch of the Elizabeth River (Figure C-1). The Site and surrounding area are generally flat, about 10 feet above mean sea level.

The Abex Corporation/Railroad Products Group (Abex) operated a brass and bronze foundry on site from 1928 to 1978. The former foundry area included five buildings and a former sand disposal area. Surrounding land uses have historically been residential and industrial, including a nearby naval shipyard, a coal yard and several city incinerators. Residential areas were located near the foundry during its operations, including Seventh Street homes, the Lincoln Street block, the Effingham residential area and the Washington Park Homes Public Housing Complex (WPH) (Figure 1). Other on-site areas hosted public and commercial uses. The former WPH was located on the northern portion of the Site where past fill activities took place; residents were permanently relocated in 2002, following a 2000 civil rights lawsuit, and the complex was demolished as part of cleanup. The former WPH area is now zoned for commercial and industrial uses; part of the area is now a parking lot with an adjacent stormwater retention pond (Figure 1). The rest of the WPH area is undeveloped and for sale. Land use at the other residential areas, with the exception of the Lincoln Street block, has changed to commercial and public use over time.

The Abex foundry recycled used railroad car journal bearings lined with an alloy composed primarily of lead with smaller amounts of antimony and tin. Foundry operations and disposal practices contaminated area soil, primarily

with lead. See Appendix B for additional information on site history information. The extent of groundwater, surface water, and sediment contamination and ecological risk at the Site as part of OU2, which will not be assessed during this FYR.

Figure 1: Detailed Site Map



Disclaimer: This map and any boundary lines within the map are approximate and subject to change. The map is not a survey. The map is for informational purposes only regarding EPA's response actions at the Site. This Figure is from the 4th FYR.

Figure 2: Operable Unit Map



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FIVE-YEAR REVIEW SUMMARY FORM

SITE IDENTIFICATION					
Site Name: Abex Co	orp. Superfund Site				
EPA ID: VAD98	0551683				
Region: 3	State: VA	City/County: City of Portsmouth/ Suffolk County			
	S	SITE STATUS			
NPL Status: Final					
Multiple OUs? Yes	Has th No	e site achieved construction completion?			
REVIEW STATUS					
Lead agency: EPA					
Author name: Lisa Denmark					
Author affiliation: EPA Region 3					
Review period: 8/2/202	1 - 5/10/2022				
Date of site inspection:	9/16/2021				
Type of review: Statutor	ry				
Review number: 5					
Triggering action date:	5/8/2017				
Due date (five years afte	er triggering action	date): 5/8/2022			

II. RESPONSE ACTION SUMMARY

Basis for Taking Action

Lead is the principal contaminant of concern (COC) at the Site due to its known health effects and its widespread presence in soil in former residential areas (WPH area and Effingham residential area) and foundry properties. The primary exposure pathway of concern at the Site was incidental ingestion of contaminated soil. According to the 1991 remedial investigation, the primary ecological effect associated with OU1 soils is the potential for impacted soils to reach the Elizabeth River and off-site locations as a result of surface runoff. Thus, the impact of this migration pathway and associated ecological risks was evaluated in OU2. Soil samples taken from the WPH area and properties next to the foundry in 1986 contained lead concentrations up to 12,800 milligrams per kilogram (mg/kg), which exceeded lead screening levels of 500 (now 400) mg/kg. Because other contaminants identified at the Site were co-located with the lead contamination, EPA determined that actions taken to achieve lead cleanup levels would also address unacceptable risks from additional contaminants, including cadmium, chromium, silver, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs), polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), antimony, nickel, copper, tin and zinc.

Response Actions

Abex completed emergency removal actions between 1986 and 1989 and again in 1992 to remove leadcontaminated soils from the Abex lot, the WPH area and the Effingham Playground. In addition, Abex fenced off and capped the Abex lot and the McCready lot with asphalt. In March 1993, Abex demolished Building 13, one of the foundry structures. It was disposed of off-site.

From July 1999 to January 2000, EPA conducted an emergency removal action to remove lead-contaminated dust from heating units and duct work at all 160 units at the WPH area (plus the rental office and the community center). At the same time, EPA cleaned any rooms in the apartments with lead-dust levels above U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) guidelines of 0.1 milligrams of lead per square foot of surface area (0.1 mg/ft²).

While site decision documents did not define remedial action objectives (RAOs) for the Site's cleanup, EPA designed the OU1 remedy to prevent exposure to lead by addressing the principal threat at the Site – lead-contaminated soil and debris associated with the former foundry.

EPA has issued several remedial decision documents since the Record of Decision (ROD) for OU1 in September 1992. These decision documents reflect changes in anticipated land use and changes to lead excavation concentration standards and depths. The OU1 remedy, as modified by a ROD Amendment in August 1994, an Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) in October 1995 and an ESD in August 2002, includes the following components:

- Excavation of soil exceeding 500 mg/kg lead to the maximum depth of the water table (about 3-4 feet below the ground surface) within the Abex lot and the McCready lot.
- In areas zoned for commercial and industrial use (except for the Abex lot and the McCready lot), excavation of soil exceeding 500 mg/kg lead in the first foot below ground surface (bgs) and 1,000 mg/kg lead at a depth between 1 and 2 feet bgs.
- Following a civil rights lawsuit in 2000 and the resulting rezoning of the area for commercial and industrial use, EPA changed the remedy to remediate the WPH area to commercial and industrial use standards.
- Land use controls on future excavation below 2 feet in areas zoned for commercial and industrial use to prevent exposure to any remaining lead-contaminated soil. The institutional controls may include:
 - A city ordinance requiring a permit for, and imposing restrictions on, excavation in places within the area of OU1 and requiring notice to EPA, the City of Portsmouth, the Portsmouth Redevelopment & Housing Authority (PRHA) and the public prior to excavation in such locations.
 - The inclusion of provisions in deeds for properties within OU1 providing notice of the remedy and restricting excavation on such properties.
 - In areas zoned for commercial and industrial use, the placement of underground "warning liners" in excavated areas before backfilling with clean soil.
- As per the 1994 ROD Amendment, specified implementation of the remedy should achieve an average lead concentration of 400 mg/kg by removing soil with lead levels above 500 mg/kg (see Table 1).
- Maintenance of existing permanent covers (such as buildings without crawl spaces, parking lots, sidewalks and streets) to prevent future exposure to contaminated soil beneath these covers.
- Treatment of excavated soils exhibiting the characteristic of toxicity (as determined by analysis using the toxicity characteristic leaching procedure [TCLP]) by using chemical stabilization to bind the metals in the soil.
- Disposal of all excavated and treated soil at an off-site disposal facility.
- Demolition of the following buildings:
 - All existing structures on the Holland Property associated with the former foundry operation.
 - Single-family homes in the Effingham Residential Area.
 - Seventh Street row homes.

Table 1: OU1 Soil COC Cleanup Goals

Soil COC	Anticipated Land Use	Excavation Concentration (mg/kg) ^{a, b}	Excavation Level (feet bgs) ^a
Lead	residential	remove if > 500	down to water table as needed
Lead	commercial/industrial	remove if > 500	up to 1
	use	remove if > 1,000	> 1 and ≤ 2

Notes:

^a As required by the 1994 ROD Amendment.

^b The goal of removing soil with lead levels above 500 mg/kg was to reduce the average lead level across OU1 to below 400 mg/kg, according to the 2009 Remedial Action Report.

Status of Implementation

EPA and Abex signed a Consent Decree in April 1996; Abex agreed to perform the Site's remedial design and remedial action and pay EPA's past site costs. Abex conducted the remedial design with EPA approval in July 1998 and conducted the remedial work for OU1 in three phases between 1997 and 2000. In 2002, PRHA permanently relocated WPH area residents as a result of a civil rights lawsuit and rezoned the WPH area for commercial and industrial uses. In response, EPA issued an ESD to change soil cleanup criteria in the former WPH area from residential standards to commercial/industrial standards.

Phase One

The first phase took place in April and May 1997. It included the construction of a soil storage and treatment pad (SSTP) for soil handling activities. Other activities included:

- Asbestos abatement and decontamination of the structures on the former foundry property and Seventh Street row homes.
- Collection and analyses of composite samples of buildings and structures.
- Demolition and off-site disposal of non-hazardous waste of property buildings and structures, including the Seventh Street row homes and debris.
- Restoration of demolition areas to match existing grade.
- Installation of security fencing at perimeter of the block containing the former foundry and the Seventh Street row homes.
- Rezoning of the Effingham Residential Area by the City of Portsmouth for commercial and industrial use, part of which would become a fire station.

Phase Two

The second phase focused on the demolition of the 20 Effingham Residential Area homes. It took place in August 1998. The phase included:

- Collection and analysis of composite samples of buildings and structures.
- Demolition of buildings and structures and off-site disposal of the material as non-hazardous waste.
- Restoration of demolition areas to match existing grade.
- Installation of security fencing at the perimeter of the Effingham Residential Area.

Phase Three

Abex completed the third phase of OU1 cleanup work between January 1999 and May 2000. This phase included:

• Excavation, treatment (as necessary by stabilization with lime and Portland cement) and off-site disposal of contaminated soils from the former foundry property, the adjacent WPH area, the Effingham Residential Area, vacant blocks east of the former foundry, and the residential properties bounded by

Lincoln, Effingham, Green and Nelson streets.¹ The OU1 RACR states 13,853 tons of non-hazardous soil was disposed of and 245 cubic yards from the 5 yards that were remediated.

• In accordance with the ROD Amendment, soil beneath permanent covers (buildings without crawl spaces, parking lots, sidewalks and streets) was not removed. All areas remediated per the ROD Amendment that contained permanent covers were required to use institutional controls to protect these covers and future exposures.

During this time, the City of Portsmouth completed construction of a new fire station on Effingham Avenue. The City dedicated the fire station on July 3, 2001.

Remediation of WPH Area

Following the settlement of a civil rights lawsuit in 2000 and relocation of former WPH residents in 2001 and 2002, PRHA demolished WPH structures in November 2003. In February 2004, Abex investigated soil conditions in the areas beneath the footprints of the former buildings in accordance with the EPA-approved December 2003 Washington Park Housing Permanent Cover Investigation Work Plan (PCIWP). EPA reviewed and approved the May 2004 Remedial Investigation Report/Remedial Action Work Plan (RIR/RAWP) and the September 2005 Revised Project Manual prepared by Abex. The plans described the remediation of lead-contaminated soil beneath the former WPH buildings and associated asphalt and sidewalk cover. Abex performed the WPH remedial action of excavation between November 2005 and March 2006. During this time, the City of Portsmouth rezoned the former WPH area from residential use to commercial and industrial uses. At present, a beverage distributor (Massimo Zanetti Beverage USA) has built a warehousing and transportation facility on a portion of the former WPH area (see Figure 1).

See Figure 1 for a full list of current site uses of OU-1 that include residential areas to the south of Lincoln Street, commercial stores such as the Dollar General and 7-Eleven, and public buildings such as a fire station and police training facility.

The Site's 2009 Remedial Action Report concluded that remedy implementation across all of OU1 lowered the lead concentrations in OU1 area soils to between 100 mg/kg and 300 mg/kg depending on the area, which is below the residential screening level of 400 mg/kg. Property within OU-1 is all non-residential property. The area is currently zoned commercial/industrial. Though the Lincoln Street block was cleaned up, it was not site-related and remains residential. For additional background information and information on confirmatory sampling, see Appendix H.

Institutional Control Review

For OU1 properties, the remedy required institutional controls on commercial and industrial properties in the form of one or more of the following: a city ordinance, deed provisions or underground "warning liners" to restrict excavation. There are 41 parcels impacted by OU1 remedial efforts including 28 commercial/industrial parcels and 13 residential parcels in the Lincoln Street block that are not site-related but were remediated during the RA. Groundwater investigations continue as part of OU2 but it is important to note that neither the surficial aquifer nor the deeper aquifer are used for drinking water supplies near the Site.

All commercial and industrial properties are covered at least in part by City Ordinance 1996-51, which restricts any excavation at properties within OU1 boundaries (defined in the ordinance as the area bounded by Fifth Street on the east, Effingham Street on the west, Lincoln Street on the south, and Race Street on the north and inclusive of the area within a 350-foot radius of the corner of Seventh and Harrison [now Wavy] Streets), prior to obtaining

¹ Though the Lincoln Street block cleanup was done as part of OU1, it was not required as part of the EPA-selected remedy. According to the 2009 Remedial Action Report, although Abex found elevated levels of lead on the Lincoln Street block during the OU1 remedial investigation, the investigation concluded that the lead was not from the former foundry. This determination was made through extensive work to compare ratios of contaminants to fingerprint the lead contamination. Abex agreed to address the yards but the crawl spaces were not sampled or addressed, as described in the OU1 ROD Amendment for the homes in the Effingham Residential Area.

an environmental compliance excavation permit from the city engineer or his/her designee (see Table 2). The ordinance defines Race Street and Fifth Street as the northern and easternmost boundaries. A title search for any of the properties included in the ordinance would yield these permit restrictions. In addition, some of the commercial parcels have property notes in their city planning department parcel information sheets or references to the site use restrictions in the deeds. For example, parcel 00310421 includes lister notes, "Inside 700 Ft Radius of Abex Site" and parcel 00290090 includes lister notes "Inside 700 Ft Radius of Ab Ex Site Part of Superfund Site." See Figure C-2 for location of site parcels.

The Ordinance restricts excavation at properties within the boundaries of the Abex Superfund Site Operable Unit 1 Area (as defined in the Ordinance) and requires a party who wants to excavate in that area to notify EPA Region III and apply for an environmental compliance excavation permit from the city engineer. The city engineer must notify EPA at least five days prior to issuing a permit. EPA and the city engineer work together on larger projects to ensure compliance and documents are filed appropriately at both agencies. Section 11-44 of the Ordinance sets forth the terms and conditions of the permits, requiring that all excavation be conducted in a manner consistent with the remedy and performance standards set forth in the ROD Amendment and ESD, and prohibits any excavation activities that may present an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health or welfare or the environment due to the release or threatened release of any hazardous substance, pollutant, or contaminant.

The Ordinance provides flexibility to determine if a request for a permit includes a non-OU1 area. Since the Ordinance covers an area at least as large as OU1, and may actually be over-inclusive, the city engineer, in consultation with EPA, has the flexibility when issuing a permit to determine the conditions at a particular parcel and include parcel-specific conditions in the permit.

The 13 residential properties are known as the Lincoln Street block; they are bounded by Lincoln Street to the north and Nelson Street to the south. The Lincoln Street block does not have warning liners, is not included in City Ordinance 1996-51 and does not have notes in the city planning department parcel information sheets. Review of recent deeds from recent property transfers for these parcels did not indicate that institutional controls are in place for these residential parcels. Though these parcels were cleaned up during the OU1 remedial action, institutional controls are not required by EPA because the contamination was determined not to be related to the Site.

Table 2: Summary of Implemented Institutional Controls (ICs)

Media, Engineered Controls and Areas that do not Support UU/UE Based on Current Conditions	ICs Needed	ICs Called for in the Decision Documents	Impacted Parcel(s)	IC Objective	Title of IC Instrument Implemented and Date	
Soil	Yes	Yes	00290090 00290010 00170020 00290011 00290012 00290013 00430010 00430020 00430031 00430031 00430060 00310350 00310350 00310370	Prevent exposure to any remaining lead contaminated	City Ordinance (1996-56) enacted January 1, 1997. "No person shall excavate any soils located within the Abex Superfund site OU1 area, prior to obtaining an environmental	
* These percels were	Yes Yes	00310380 00310390 00310400 00310410 00310421 00310420 00310420 00310422 00330011 00330012 00330790 00330800 adial action institu	soil.	to obtaining an environmental compliance excavation permit for such excavation from the city engineer or his/her designee."		
* These parcels were cleaned up during the OU1 remedial action, institutional controls are not required by EPA because the contamination is not related to the Site: 00330470, 00330480, 00330490, 00330500, 00330510, 00330520, 00330530, 00330540, 00330550, 00330560, 00330561, 00330580, 00330590						



Disclaimer: This map and any boundary lines within the map are approximate and subject to change. The map is not a survey. The map is for informational purposes only regarding EPA's response actions at the Site. This figure is from the 4th FYR.

Systems Operations/Operation & Maintenance

There is minimal required on-site monitoring for the OU1 remedy; decision documents require maintenance of permanent covers and implementation of institutional controls. Permanent covers (such as perimeter sidewalks, some buildings, parking lots and driveways) were left in place over potentially contaminated soil as part of the remedy. No equipment or systems associated with the remedial work for OU1 remain on the Site. The OU1 remedy does require FYRs, which includes an on-site inspection.

III. PROGRESS SINCE THE PREVIOUS REVIEW

The table below includes the protectiveness determinations and statements from the previous FYR as well as the recommendations from the previous FYR and the current status of those recommendations.

Table 3: Protectiveness Determinations/Statements from the 2017 FYR

OU #	Protectiveness Determination	Protectiveness Statement	
1	Protective	The remedy at OU-1 has been completed and is protective. Long-term	
		protectiveness of the remedy will be ensured through the continued use of the	
		"environmental" permitting process of the City of Portsmouth to ensure that	
		the excavation or disturbance of any soil within OU-l is conducted in such a	
		way as to protect human health and the environment. EPA will also continue to	
		conduct Five-Year Reviews to ensure that the remedy remains protective.	

There were no issues identified in the previous FYR.

IV. FIVE-YEAR REVIEW PROCESS

Community Notification, Involvement & Site Interviews

A public notice was made available by a newspaper posting, in the *Virginian Pilot Newspaper*, on 02/08/2022, stating that the FYR was underway and inviting the public to submit any comments to EPA. No comments were received. The results of the review and the report will be made available at the Site's information repository, Portsmouth Public Library, located at 601 Court Street in Portsmouth, Virginia. During the FYR process, interviews were conducted to document any perceived problems or successes with the remedy that has been implemented to date. Interviews were conducted on November 18 and 30, 2021. Interviewees included Jeff Harper, from the City of Portsmouth Engineering Department, and representatives of the Nansemond Indian Nation. Additionally, EPA received written responses to interview questions from VADEQ and William Dunnell of Viridian, site contractor.

Overall, most interviewees believe that the remedy is effective and is protective of human health and the environment. The remedy is performing as intended and there have been few complaints and inquiries in the last five years. Most notably, during the interview with Jeff Harper, a discussion regarding a past request from a City Council member for EPA to participate in a council meeting was mentioned. EPA did participate in a city council meeting to provide past, current, and future efforts at the Abex Superfund Site. Specifically, EPA took questions regarding potential redevelopment at a parcel located on or near Operable Unit 1. To date, there are no new plans for redevelopment at this location. Redevelopment is likely in many areas of OU1. At the time this FYR, part of the former Washington Housing property was on the market to be sold. The Nansemond Indian Tribe offered their support, help, and guidance as EPA continues to work closely with the Portsmouth community on environmental justice.

Additionally, EPA met with representatives of the Nansemond on March 29, 2022 to discuss the FYR draft and answer questions about the site. EPA answered questions about future site requirements, redevelopment, and history of the site. The Nansemond offered support of future environmental health workshops as well.

In 2017, as EPA was working on the previous FYR, the community shared their desire for more opportunity to better understand the conditions of their soil in the surrounding Abex community. In response, EPA took the lead initiative to hold the first ever Portsmouth Environmental Health Workshop. On Saturday, September 8, 2018 EPA held the workshop at the Wesley Community Service Center from 11am to 4pm. The workshop included free soil lead screening and free blood lead screening for children. Additionally, several local, state, and federal partners presented and had one on one discussions with community members about important environmental topics, including nearby Superfund Sites. More than 12 children received free blood lead screening, and over 90 soil samples were screened for lead. Community members, and all the partners involved, were very pleased with this fun, educational, empowering, and collaborative effort. Partners included: EPA, Virginia Department of Environmental Quality, Virginia Department of Health, Portsmouth Department of Health, Hampton Roads Community Health Center, Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Virginia Cooperative Extension: Portsmouth Master Gardeners, Elizabeth River Project, and others. Outreach for the workshop included distribution of a workshop flyer, postcards to more than 2,000 nearby residents, and an EPA news release. Local news outlets such as The Virginian Pilot and After News 3 CBS, produced television and online stories highlighting the workshop.

Data Review

The remedy implemented involved removal of surface soil and capping in place, thus does not require ongoing sample collection. Therefore, there is not additional data to review during this FYR.

Site Inspection

The site inspection took place on September 16, 2021. In attendance were EPA RPM Lisa Denmark and VADEQ RPM Angela McGarvey. The purpose of the inspection was to assess the protectiveness of the remedy. For a full list of site inspection activities, see the Site Inspection Checklist in Appendix D. Site photographs are available in Appendix F.

Site inspection began at the Site through the parking lot of the Dollar General, along Effingham Street. Site inspection participants walked north along Effingham Street viewing the Dollar General and Fire Station. The RPMs continued along the sidewalk east on Race Street. RPMs observed the stormwater pond where geese were located on the water. The area is fenced and vegetated. RPMs continued around the corner heading south on 7th Street. RPMs verbally requested access to the parking lots of the trucking facilities. The RPMs walked the parking lot and noted that it was well paved and no monitoring wells or other features were seen. Walking south along 7th Street, the back of the fire station, the Portsmouth Police Mounted Patrol Headquarters and the Portsmouth Sheriff's Office Training Academy (also known as Charles A. Fisher Memorial Academy) were seen. Participants also viewed the back of the Dollar General and 7-Eleven properties from Green Street. Participants then walked west along Lincoln Street, viewing Southside Plaza at the corner of Lincoln and Seventh streets. It was noted that the Hampton Roads Community Health Center occupied all of the office fronts that were leased. There were several vacant store fronts. Participants walked north along Effingham Street, observing the fire station, Dollar General and 7-Eleven redevelopment at the Site. A virtual site inspection was then conducted with the PRP to discuss site conditions. No current issues with the site remedy components were noted.

Due to Covid-19 restrictions, EPA staff did not visit the designated site repository, Portsmouth Public Library, located at 601 Court Street in Portsmouth. However, documents were confirmed via email on August 23, 2021. The repository file was recently updated in 2021 due to the OU2 Public Comment Period for the Preferred Remedial Alternative Plan (PRAP).

V. TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT

QUESTION A: Is the remedy functioning as intended by the decision documents?

Question A Summary:

According to the 2009 Remedial Action Report, the remedial area was cleaned up until the average lead concentration in soil was below 400 mg/kg; all surficial soil above remediation goals has been removed. Decision documents require ongoing O&M measures in the form of maintaining permanent covers and institutional controls.

For OU1 commercial and industrial properties, the remedy requires institutional controls in the form of one or more of the following: a city ordinance, deed provisions or underground "warning liners" either to the depth of excavation or on the vertical walls surrounding excavations, depending on remaining soil condition. Commercial/industrial parcels have at least one layer of institutional controls required by the decision documents. The parcels are included in City Ordinance 1996-51; some have warning liners, some include property notes in their city planning department parcel information sheets and some parcels have references to the site use restrictions in the deeds. The Portsmouth City Planning Department noted that any attorney doing a title search on the property would find the City Ordinance through the Engineering Department or the Planning Department and would make potential purchasers aware of site restrictions. Site restrictions would also show up during a Phase 1 or Phase 2 environmental assessment at the property could be purchased without a title search, it is unlikely. Once a stakeholder, owner, developer, etc. is interested in excavating site property, they must contact the City and a city engineer who is familiar with the process will work them through the environmental compliance permitting process).

The Lincoln Street block was remediated to residential standards during the OU1 remedial action, but the contamination was not related to the foundry and EPA did not require institutional controls for the area. However, on-site buildings were left in place during excavation efforts.

QUESTION B: Are the exposure assumptions, toxicity data, cleanup levels and remedial action objectives (RAOs) used at the time of the remedy selection still valid?

Question B Summary:

Although most of the exposure assumptions and toxicity data are still valid, there have been some changes as discussed below.

The lead residential soil screening level (RSL) is 400 mg/kg. According to the Site's 1994 ROD Amendment, the 500 mg/kg value was applied as a 'not-to-be-exceeded' value such that the post-remediation average concentration results in an average lead concentration below 400 mg/kg. According to the 2009 Remedial Action Report, confirmation sample concentrations, depending on the area of the Site, ranged between 100 to 300 mg/kg, all below the original cleanup goal as well as the most-recent lead RSL of 400 mg/kg. These concentrations indicate that remedy construction achieved protective concentrations for lead in soil and that the remedy remains protective. The acceptable blood lead level of 10 μ g/dL is currently under review by EPA and it may be revised based on recommendations from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. If EPA lowers the acceptable target blood lead level below 10 μ g/dL, EPA will reassess the protectiveness of the lead cleanup level in accordance with any updated guidance, as appropriate. There are no current exposures to lead at the Site. All areas with lead concentrations below 1,000 mg/kg were covered with clean soil as part of the Site's cleanup. The

cleanup currently remains protective. Lead remains the main COC because of its toxicity and its former prevalence across the Site. The remedial investigation found that the other COCs were always co-located with lead such that the ROD Amendment and future decision documents (ESDs) focus on cleanup criteria for lead. It should be noted that OU-1 does not currently have any parcels zoned as residential. The reuse and redevelopment have all been commercial and industrial. The only exception is the Lincoln Street block which was not included in the remedy though cleaned up to the same standards.

In August 2004, EPA issued new dermal guidance, RAGS E, Supplemental Guidance for Dermal Risk Assessment, which recommends a soil-to-skin adherence factor of 0.2 milligram per centimeter for a child resident. In addition, the Integrated Exposure Uptake Biokinetic (IEUBK) Model changed the default parameters for rate of soil ingestion, background concentration in air and background dietary exposure to lead and extended the age for analysis to seven years. EPA also issued the Exposure Factors Handbook, which recommends varying inhalation rates based on age and sex.² However, these changes have not resulted in any changes to the current residential lead screening level for soil of 400 mg/kg. Thus, the RAOs and cleanup criteria remain valid.

The EPA site toxicologist has reviewed site data and based on past remaining historical concentrations between 100 ppm to 300 ppm in OU1, these concentrations remain within EPA's acceptable concentrations for industrial lead exposure. EPA believes the FYR is consistent with current science and policy at this time. EPA is currently reviewing its existing policy on human health risks from lead contamination in soil. If EPA revises its national lead policy resulting in a lower cleanup concentration for residential properties, then EPA will determine if the selected residential lead-in-soil cleanup concentration for this Site needs to be modified to be consistent with the revised national guidance and to ensure that the remedy is protective.

QUESTION C: Has any other information come to light that could call into question the protectiveness of the remedy?

Question C Summary:

Climate change impacts in Virginia include higher temperatures, an increase in precipitation events and sea level rise. The Site is in the 100/500-year flood plain and the Active River Zone. The Site is also vulnerable to the possible storm surge from a Category 2 or greater hurricane. Since the average lead concentrations range from 100 to 300 mg/kg and higher levels may be found at depth or under buildings, future flooding events would not appear to impact the protectiveness of the remedy for OU1.

VI. ISSUES/RECOMMENDATIONS

Issues/Recommendations

OU(s) without Issues/Recommendations Identified in the Five-Year Review:

OU1

² EPA first published the Exposures Factors Handbook in 1989, updated it in 1997 and most recently updated it in 2011.

VII. PROTECTIVENESS STATEMENT

Protectiveness Statement

Operable Unit: 1

Protectiveness Determination: Protective

Protectiveness Statement:

The remedy at OU1 has been completed and is protective of human health and the environment. All surficial soil above remediation goals has been removed in accordance with remedial requirements. Long-term protectiveness of the remedy will be ensured through the continued use of the "environmental" permitting process of the City of Portsmouth to ensure that the excavation or disturbance of any soil within OU1 is conducted in such a way as to prevent exposure and protect human health and the environment. EPA will also continue to conduct FYRs to ensure that the remedy remains protective.

VIII. NEXT REVIEW

The next FYR Report for OU1 of the Abex Corp. Superfund site is required five years from the completion date of this review.

APPENDIX A – REFERENCE LIST

- Explanation of Significant Differences, Abex Superfund Site, Portsmouth, Virginia, Operable Unit 1, EPA, August 2002.
- Explanation of Significant Differences, Abex Superfund Site, Portsmouth, Virginia, EPA, October 1995.
- Feasibility Study, Abex Corporation, Portsmouth, Virginia, GEO Engineering Inc. for Abex Corporation, October 1991.
- Final Design, Abex Superfund Site, Portsmouth Virginia, Volume I of II, Haley & Aldrich Inc. for Pneumo Abex Corporation, April 1998.
- Final Design, Abex Superfund Site, Portsmouth, Virginia, Volume II of II, Haley & Aldrich Inc. for Pneumo Abex Corporation, April 1998.
- Five-Year Review Report for Operable Unit 1, Abex Superfund Site, Portsmouth, Virginia, EPA, September 2002.
- Fourth Five-Year Review Report for Abex Superfund Site, Suffolk County, Virginia, EPA, May, 2017.
- Integrated Exposure Uptake Biokinetic Model (IEUBK), EPA, Windows Version, February 2001.
- Portsmouth City Ordinance, City of Portsmouth, October 1996.
- Pre-Final Design, Abex Superfund Site, Portsmouth, Virginia, GEO Engineering Inc. for Abex Corporation, April 1997.
- Record of Decision Amendment, Abex Corporation Superfund Site, Portsmouth, Virginia, EPA, August 1992.
- Record of Decision, Abex Corporation Superfund Site, Portsmouth, Virginia, EPA and the Virginia Department of Waste Management, September 1992.
- Remedial Action Completion Report Addendum, Operable Unit-1, Washington Park Housing Area Remediation and Soil Storage and Treatment Pad Demolition and Removal, Volume I of III, Haley & Aldrich Inc. for Pneumo Abex LLC, December 2007.
- Remedial Action Completion Report Addendum, Operable Unit-1, Washington Park Housing Area Remediation and Soil Storage and Treatment Pad Demolition and Removal, Volume II of III, Haley & Aldrich Inc. for Pneumo Abex LLC, December 2007.
- Remedial Action Completion Report Addendum, Operable Unit-1, Washington Park Housing Area Remediation and Soil Storage and Treatment Pad Demolition and Removal, Volume III of III, Haley & Aldrich Inc. for Pneumo Abex LLC, December 2007.
- Remedial Action Completion Report for Areas of Operable Unit One, Abex Superfund Site, Portsmouth, Virginia, Haley & Aldrich Inc. for Pneumo Abex Corporation, July 2004.
- Remedial Action Report, Abex Corporation Superfund Site, Portsmouth, Suffolk County, Virginia, Remediation of Contaminated Soils/Structures, 700-Foot Radius of Former Abex Foundry Operable Unit 1, EPA, September 2009.
- Remedial Investigation Report/Remedial Action Work Plan (RIR/RAWP), Former Washington Park Housing, Abex Superfund Site, Portsmouth, Virginia, Haley & Aldrich Inc. for Pneumo Abex Corporation, May 2004.
- Remediation Investigation Report, Abex Corporation, Portsmouth, Virginia, GEO Engineering Inc. for Abex Corporation, October 1991.
- Response Action Plan for Abex Corporation Site, Portsmouth, Virginia, Maecorp, Inc. for Pneumo Abex Corporation, April 1992.

- Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund, EPA, Volume I: Human Health Evaluation Manual, (Part E, Supplemental Guidance for Dermal Risk Assessment), July 2004.
- Second Five-Year Review Report for Operable Unit 1, Abex Superfund Site, Portsmouth, Suffolk County, Virginia, EPA, September 2007.
- Site Sampling Plan for the Abex Site, EPA, December 1992.
- Third Five-Year Review Report for Abex Superfund Site, Suffolk County, Virginia, EPA, May 2012.

APPENDIX B – SITE CHRONOLOGY

Table B-1: Site Chronology

Corporate predecessors of Pneumo Abex operated a brass and bronze foundry at the Site to recycle railroad journal bearings1928 - 1978EPA began preliminary assessment and site inspection, including sampling at WPH area and properties adjacent to the former Abex foundryJanuary 1983 - April 1986Portsmouth Health Department conducted soil sampling and blood screening in WPH areaMay 1986EPA, VADEQ, the Portsmouth Health Department and Abex collected wipe and paint samples to evaluate airborne contaminants at homes of children with high blood-lead levelsJuly 1986EPA and Abex signed Consent Order requiring Abex to remove 6 to 12 inches of lead-contaminated soil from residential areasAugust 1986Abex began removal action under CERCLA requirementsOctober 1986 - January 1989EPA proposed the Site for listing on the Superfund program's National Priorities List (NPL)June 1988EPA listed the Site's remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS)October 1980 - January 1989EPA issued a Unilateral Administrative Order for an interim removal action at Effingham Playground, the Effingham Residential Area and the WPH area in response to contaminant levels detected during the RI Abex conducted interim removal action to address soil contaminationJune - September 1992EPA issued the Site's ROD and requested a plan to address collapsing Foundry Building 13 on foundry propertyOctober 1992Abex began demolition of Foundry Building 13March 1993	Event	Date
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Abex began demolition of Foundry Building 13 March 1993	Foundry Building 13 on foundry property	October 1992
	Abex began demolition of Foundry Building 13	March 1993
EPA issued ROD Amendment and selected remedy for OUI August 15, 1994	EPA issued ROD Amendment and selected remedy for OUI	August 15, 1994
EPA issued ESD describing minor change in remedy in the ROD	EPA issued ESD describing minor change in remedy in the ROD	
Amendment, providing that permanent city facilities (fire station and	Amendment, providing that permanent city facilities (fire station and	
playground) will be deemed "permanent cover" if ESD deadlines are met October 5, 1995	playground) will be deemed "permanent cover" if ESD deadlines are met	October 5, 1995
EPA, Abex, the City of Portsmouth and PRHA entered into a Consent	EPA, Abex, the City of Portsmouth and PKHA entered into a Consent	
defined in the 1004 DOD Amondment and the 1005 ESD	defined in the 1004 DOD Amondment and the 1005 ESD	Amril 1006
About terren energibe gele ested 70 WDU gesidents, and demolished the former	Al an tangan ila nala anta 470 WDL maidanta and the 1995 ESD	April 1996
Abex temporarily relocated /0 wPH residents, and demonshed the former	Abex temporarily relocated 70 wPH residents, and demolished the former	April June 1007
Abay began demalition of 20 Effination Decidential Area homes April - June 1997	Abay basen demolition of 20 Effination Desidential Area homes	August 1008
Abex began demonstron of 20 Eningham Residential Area nomes August 1998	Abex began demonstron of 20 Emingham Residential Area nomes	August 1998
WDH area. Total of \$2,000 cubic yords of soil exceptated; 20,000 cubic	WDH area. Total of 82,000 on bio words of soil avapuated; 20,000 on bio	
with area. Total of 82,000 cubic yards of soft excavated, 50,000 cubic	with area. Total of 82,000 cubic yards of soll excavated, 50,000 cubic	January 1000 April 2000
Abay disposed of soil off site at Subtitle D lendfill and releasted about 120	Abay disposed of soil off site at Subtitle D lendfill and releasted about 120	January 1999 - April 2000
residents in nearby housing (WPH structures and private homes) in three	Abex disposed of soli off site at Subtrue D failufin and relocated about 120 residents in nearby housing (WPH structures and private homes) in three	
nbases during cleanup work	phases during cleanup work	January 1999 - April 2000
EPA began removal action to remove contaminated dust from the heating	FPA began removal action to remove contaminated dust from the heating	January 1999 - April 2000
units and duct work at all 160 units at the WPH area (plus the rental office	units and duct work at all 160 units at the WPH area (plus the rental office	
and the community center) Inly 1999 - January 2000	and the community center)	July 1999 - January 2000
EPA and Abex halted remedial work to allow for a civil rights lawsuit in	EPA and Abex halted remedial work to allow for a civil rights lawsuit in	sury 1999 Sundary 2000
April 2000 that resulted in a Consent Decree that required relocation of	April 2000 that resulted in a Consent Decree that required relocation of	
WPH residents, demolition of WPH structures, rezoning and modification of	WPH residents, demolition of WPH structures, rezoning and modification of	
the remedy April 2000	the remedy	April 2000

Event	Date
EPA issued Administrative Order on Consent for RI/FS and removal	
response actions to Abex to investigate and remediate lead-contaminated	
soil from the former Abex Foundry outside of the 700-foot radius of the	
former Abex Foundry (OU1); this area now constitutes OU2	August 2000
PRHA permanently relocated WPH residents	2001 - 2002
Abex submitted Remedial Action Completion Report for OU1 remedial	
work to EPA	December 2001
EPA issued ESD to change soil cleanup criteria in former WPH area from	
residential to commercial/industrial use standards	August 27, 2002
EPA completed first Abex OU1 FYR	September 13, 2002
The City of Portsmouth and PRHA began demolition of WPH facilities	•
following relocation of residents in accordance with settlement of civil	
rights lawsuit	June 4, 2003
PRHA completed demolition of former WPH structures	November 2003
Abex conducted soil investigation in areas of former WPH buildings and	
submitted Remedial Investigation Report/Remedial Action Work Plan	
(RIR/RAWP) to EPA	February 2004 - May 2004
Abex submitted revised OU1 Remedial Action Completion Report in	
response to EPA comments on original Report	July 2004
Revised Remedial Action Completion Report submitted to EPA by Abex in	
July 2004	November 9, 2004
EPA accepted Abex methodology for distinguishing lead from the former	
foundry from other urban lead sources in environmental media by means of	
microscopic and chemical "fingerprinting"	December 2004
Abex submitted remediation specifications for RIR/RAWP to EPA	September 2005
Abex conducted soil remediation in former WPH area in accordance with	*
2004 RIR/RAWP	November 2005 - March 2006
Abex submitted plan to demolish and dispose of SSTP materials and restore	
the area, formerly used for lead-contaminated soil remediation work at the	
Site	May 2006
Abex demolished and removed SSTP materials and restored the area	August 2006 - December 2006
PRHA removed foundations of previously demolished housing units at	
former WPH area in conjunction with development of a commercial	
transportation/parking facility	August 2006 - August 2007
EPA completed second Abex OU1 FYR	September 13, 2007
Abex and EPA conducted final site inspection for completion of remedial	
action at OU1	July 20, 2009
Abex certified the completion of the remedial action for OU1 at the Site to	
EPA	August 14, 2009
EPA issued Remedial Action Report to close out OU1	September 30, 2009
EPA completed third Abex OU1 FYR	May 10, 2012
EPA completed fourth Abex OU1 FYR	May 8, 2017
EPA released the OU2 Preferred Remedial Action Plan for Public Comment	August 25- September 27,
	2021
EPA signed the OU2 Record of Decision	April 13, 2022

APPENDIX C – SITE MAPS

Figure C-1: Site Vicinity Map



Disclaimer: This map and any boundary lines within the map are approximate and subject to change. The map is not a survey. The map is for informational purposes only regarding EPA's response actions at the Site. This Figure is from the 4^{th} FYR.

Figure C-2: Site Parcel Map



Disclaimer: This map and any boundary lines within the map are approximate and subject to change. The map is not a survey. The map is for informational purposes only regarding EPA's response actions at the Site.

APPENDIX D – SITE INSPECTION CHECKLIST

FIVE-YEAR REVIEW SITE INSPECTION CHECKLIST				
I. SITE IN	FORMATION			
Site Name: <u>Abex Corp.</u>	Date of Inspection: 09/16/2021			
Location and Region: Portsmouth, Virginia, Region 3	EPA ID: <u>VAD980551683</u>			
Agency, Office or Company Leading the Five-Year Review: <u>Region 3</u>	Weather/Temperature: low 80s and sunny			
Remedy Includes: (Check all that apply) Image: Landfill cover/containment Image: Access controls Image: Access controls				
Attachments: Inspection team roster attached	Site map attached			
II. INTERVIEWS	(check all that apply)			
1. O&M Site Manager				
2. O&M Staff William Dunnell Name Senior Project Manager Title 01/20/2022 Date Interviewed at site at office by phone Phone: 973-746-7600 Problems/suggestions Report attached: Phone: 973-746-7600 Phone: 973-746-7600				
3. Local Regulatory Authorities and Response Agencies (i.e., state and tribal offices, emergency response office, police department, office of public health or environmental health, zoning office, recorder of deeds, or other city and county offices). Fill in all that apply.				
Agency <u>VADEQ</u> Contact <u>Angela McGarvey</u> <u>R</u> Name <u>P</u> M	emediation 12/15/2021 <u>804-698-4084</u> roject Date Phone No. lanager itle			
Problems/suggestions 🗌 Report attached:				
Agency City of PortsmouthContactJeff HarperNameET	enior Civil <u>11/30/2021</u> <u>757-393-8592</u> ngineer Date Phone No.			
Problems/suggestions Report attached:				
Agency <u>Nansemond</u> Indian Nation Contact <u>Keith Anderson</u> <u>C</u> Name T Problems/suggestions Report attached:	$\begin{array}{c c} \underline{\text{hief}} & \underline{11/18/2021} & \underline{757-620-7521} \\ \hline \text{itle} & Date & Phone No. \\ \hline \end{array}$			
Agency Contact NameT Problems/suggestions Report attached:	itle Date Phone No.			

	Agency Contact	1	I	1	
	Rechlams (suggestions Der	Title	Date	Phone No.	
1	Other Interviews (optional)	Beport attached:	Ves		
4.		Report attached.	1 05		
				1 11/1 / 1 \	
1		ENTS AND RECO	RDS VERIFIED (chec	k all that apply)	
1.	O&M Documents	וווי ייו קר			r / A
	O&M manual	Readily available	\Box Up to date	⊠ N	//A
	As-built drawings	Readily available	\Box Up to date		//A
	Maintenance logs	_ Readily available	Up to date	X N	/A
	Remarks:				_
2.	Site-Specific Health and Sat	fety Plan	Readily available	Up to date	⊠ N/A
	Contingency plan/emerger	ncy response plan	Readily available	Up to date	N/A
	Remarks:				
3.	O&M and OSHA Training	Records	Readily available	Up to date	N/A
	Remarks:				
4.	Permits and Service Agreen	ments			
	Air discharge permit		Readily available	Up to date	N/A
	Effluent discharge		Readily available	Up to date	N/A
	Waste disposal, POTW		Readily available	Up to date	N/A
	Other permits:		Readily available	Up to date	N/A
	Remarks:				
5.	Gas Generation Records		Readily available	Up to date	N/A
	Remarks:				
6.	Settlement Monument Reco	ords	Readily available	Up to date	N/A
	Remarks:				
7.	Groundwater Monitoring F	Records	Readily available	Up to date	N/A
	Remarks:				
8.	Leachate Extraction Record	ds	Readily available	Up to date	N/A
	Remarks:				
9.	Discharge Compliance Reco	ords			
	Air	Readily available	Up to date	N	[/A
	Water (effluent)	Readily available	Up to date	N	[/A
	Remarks:				
10.	Daily Access/Security Logs		Readily available	Up to date	N/A

	Remarks:					
	IV. O&M COSTS					
1.	O&M Organiza	tion				
	State in-house	:	Contractor fo	or state		
	PRP in-house		Contractor fo	or PRP		
	Federal facilit	y in-house	Contractor fo	or Federal facility		
2.	O&M Cost Reco	ords				
	Readily availa	ble	Up to date			
	Funding mech	anism/agreement in place	e 🛛 Unavailable			
	Original O&M co	ost estimate: 🗌 Bi	eakdown attached			
		Total annual cost by	y year for review perio	od if available		
	From:	То:		Breakdown attached		
	Date	Date	Total cost			
	From:	To:		Breakdown attached		
	Date	Date	Total cost			
	From:	То:		Breakdown attached		
	Date	Date	Total cost			
	From:	To:		Breakdown attached		
	Date	Date	Total cost			
	From:	To:		Breakdown attached		
	Date	Date	Total cost			
3.	Unanticipated or	Unusually High O&M (Costs during Review	Period		
	Describe costs and	reasons:				
	V. ACCE	SS AND INSTITUTION	AL CONTROLS	Applicable N/A		
A. Fe	encing					
1.	Fencing Damaged \Box Location shown on site map \boxtimes Gates secured \Box N/A					
	Remarks: No damage to fencing was noted. Not all portions of the site are fenced or require fencing.					
B Of						
D. Ut	Sime and Other f					
1.	Remarks: Signage	prohibits trespassing on r	estricted areas due to	site operations.		
C In	stitutional Controls	(ICs)		ere of erenous		
C. Institutional Controls (ICs)						

1.	1. Implementation and Enforcement					
	Site conditions imply ICs no	ot properly implemented	🗌 Yes	🛛 No 🗌 N/A		
	Site conditions imply ICs no	ot being fully enforced	Yes	🛛 No 🗌 N/A		
	Type of monitoring (e.g., self-reporting, drive by): FYRs and regular visits as part of OU2 remedial work					
	Frequency: every five years	or as needed.				
	Responsible party/agency: <u>A</u>	Abex with EPA and VADEQ oversight				
	Contact <u>William Dunnell</u>	(see above)				
	Name	Title	Date	Phone no.		
	Reporting is up to date		Yes	No N/A		
	Reports are verified by the l	ead agency	Yes	🗌 No 🛛 N/A		
	Specific requirements in dee	ed or decision documents have been met	🛛 Yes	🗌 No 🔄 N/A		
	Violations have been report	ed	Yes	No N/A		
	Other problems or suggestic	ons: 🔲 Report attached				
	1 00					
2.	Adequacy ICs a	re adequate ICs are ins	adequate	N/A		
	onoral					
D. G			.T 1.1'	•1		
1.	Vandalism/Trespassing Remarks:	\Box Location shown on site map \Box	No vandalisr	n evident		
2	L and Use Changes On Site					
2.	Remarks: <u>Site continues to be used for commercial and industrial purposes.</u>					
3.	Land Use Changes Off Site					
	Remarks:					
	VI. GENERAL SITE CONDITIONS					
A. R	oads 🛛 Applicable	□ N/A				
1.	1. Roads Damaged □ Location shown on site map ⊠ Roads adequate □ N/A Remarks:					
B. Ot	ther Site Conditions					
	Remarks:					
	VII. LANDFILL COVERS Applicable N/A					
A. La	andfill Surface					
(The sidew	on-site covers are permant valks.)	ent building structures and paved are	eas such as	parking lots and		
1.	Settlement (low spots)	Location shown on site map	Settler	nent not evident		
	Arial extent:		Depth:			
	Remarks:					
2.	Cracks (See Remarks)	Location shown on site map	Cracki	ng not evident		
	Lengths:	Widths:	Depths:			

	Remarks: RPMs did not identify any significant changes or issues with the various covers. Improved cover with the redeveloped areas included asphalt parking lots and vegetated areas that were clearly maintained.			
3.	Erosion	Location shown on site map	Erosion not evident	
	Arial extent:		Depth:	
	Remarks:			
4.	Holes	Location shown on site map	Holes not evident	
	Arial extent:		Depth:	
	Remarks:			
5.	Vegetative Cover	Grass	Cover properly established	
	\boxtimes No signs of stress	Trees/shrubs (indicate size and lo	ocations on a diagram)	
	Remarks: <u>OU1 has vege</u> parking lots.	tated cover with redeveloped areas inclu	ding landscaped areas around	
6.	Alternative Cover (e.g.,	armored rock, concrete)	N/A	
	Remarks: (The on-site cov and sidewalks.)	vers are permanent building structures ar	nd paved areas such as parking lots	
7.	Bulges	Location shown on site map	Bulges not evident	
	Arial extent:		Height:	
	Remarks:			
8.	Wet Areas/Water Dama	nge ⊠ Wet areas/water damage not o	evident	
	Wet areas	Location shown on site map	Arial extent:	
	Ponding	Location shown on site map	Arial extent:	
	Seeps	Location shown on site map	Arial extent:	
	Soft subgrade	Location shown on site map	Arial extent:	
	Remarks:			
9.	Slope Instability	Slides	Location shown on site map	
	No evidence of slope	instability		
	Arial extent:			
	Remarks:			
B. Be	nches Appl	icable 🛛 N/A		
	(Horizontally constructed m order to slow down the velo	ounds of earth placed across a steep land city of surface runoff and intercept and o	dfill side slope to interrupt the slope in convey the runoff to a lined channel.)	
1.	Flows Bypass Bench	Location shown on site map	N/A or okay	
	Remarks:			
2.	Bench Breached	Location shown on site map	N/A or okay	
	Remarks:			
3.	Bench Overtopped	Location shown on site map	N/A or okay	

	Remarks:					
C.	Letdown Channels		N/A			
	(Channel lined with erosion slope of the cover and will cover without creating eros	a control mats, riprap, g allow the runoff water c ion gullies.)	rout bags or gabio collected by the be	ons that de enches to r	scend down the steep side move off of the landfill	
1.	Settlement (Low spots)	Location shown	on site map	🗌 No	evidence of settlement	
	Arial extent:			Depth:		
	Remarks:					
2.	Material Degradation	Location shown	on site map	🗌 No	evidence of degradation	
	Material type:			Arial e	xtent:	
	Remarks:					
3.	Erosion	Location shown	on site map	🗌 No	evidence of erosion	
	Arial extent:			Depth:		
	Remarks:					
4.	Undercutting	Location shown	on site map	🗌 No	evidence of undercutting	
	Arial extent:			Depth:		
	Remarks:					
5.	Obstructions	Туре:		🗌 No	obstructions	
	Location shown on sit	te map Ai	rial extent:			
	Size:					
	Remarks:					
6.	Excessive Vegetative G	rowth Ty	/pe:			
	No evidence of excess	No evidence of excessive growth				
	Uegetation in channel	Uegetation in channels does not obstruct flow				
	Location shown on si	te map Ai	rial extent:			
	Remarks:					
D.	Cover Penetrations		N/A			
1.	Gas Vents	Active		Passi	ve	
	Properly secured/lock	ed 🗌 Functioning	Routinely sa	ampled	Good condition	
	Evidence of leakage a	t penetration	Needs main	tenance	N/A	
	Remarks:					
2.	Gas Monitoring Probes					
	Properly secured/lock	ed 🗌 Functioning	Routinely sa	ampled	Good condition	
	Evidence of leakage a	t penetration	Needs main	tenance	N/A	
	Remarks:					
3.	Monitoring Wells (within	n surface area of landfil	l)			
	Properly secured/lock	ed 🗌 Functioning	Routinely sa	ampled	Good condition	

	Evidence of leakage at pe	enetration	Needs maintenance	N/A
4.	Extraction Wells Leachate			
	Properly secured/locked	Functioning	Routinely sampled	Good condition
	Evidence of leakage at pe	enetration	Needs maintenance	N/A
	Remarks:			
5.	Settlement Monuments		Routinely surveyed	N/A
	Remarks:			
E. (Gas Collection and Treatment	Applicable	N/A	
1.	Gas Treatment Facilities			
	☐ Flaring	Thermal destru	iction	Collection for reuse
	Good condition	Needs mainten	ance	
	Remarks:			
2.	Gas Collection Wells, Mani	folds and Piping		
	Good condition	Needs mainten	ance	
	Remarks:			
3.	Gas Monitoring Facilities (e	.g., gas monitoring o	of adjacent homes or buildi	ngs)
	Good condition	Needs mainten	ance 🗌 N/A	
	Remarks:			
F. C	Cover Drainage Layer		e N/A	
1.	Outlet Pipes Inspected	Functioning	N/A	
	Remarks:			
2.	Outlet Rock Inspected	Functioning	N/A	
	Remarks:			
G. I	Detention/Sedimentation Ponds	Applicable	e N/A	
1.	Siltation Area ext	ent: I	Depth:	N/A
	Siltation not evident			
	Remarks:			
2.	Erosion Area ext	ent: I	Depth:	
	Erosion not evident			
	Remarks:			
3.	Outlet Works Func	tioning		N/A
	Remarks:			
4.	Dam 🗌 Func	tioning		N/A
	Remarks:			
Н. І	Retaining Walls	Applicable 🛛 N	J/A	

1.	Deformations	Location shown on site map	Deformation not evident
	Horizontal displacement:	Vertical dis	placement:
	Rotational displacement:		
	Remarks:		
2.	Degradation	Location shown on site map	Degradation not evident
	Remarks:		
I. Pe	rimeter Ditches/Off-Site Disc	charge Applicable	N/A
1.	Siltation	Location shown on site map	Siltation not evident
	Area extent:		Depth:
	Remarks:		
2.	Vegetative Growth	Location shown on site map	N/A
	Uegetation does not impo	ede flow	
	Area extent:		Туре:
	Remarks:		
3.	Erosion	Location shown on site map	Erosion not evident
	Area extent:		Depth:
	Remarks:		
4.	Discharge Structure	Functioning	□ N/A
	Remarks:		
VIII.	VERTICAL BARRIER WA	ALLS Applicable	N/A
1.	Settlement	Location shown on site map	Settlement not evident
	Area extent:		Depth:
	Remarks:		
2.	Performance Monitoring	Type of monitoring:	
	Performance not monitor	red	
	Frequency:		Evidence of breaching
	Head differential:		
	Remarks:		
IX. C	GROUNDWATER/SURFAC	E WATER REMEDIES Appl	licable 🖾 N/A
A. G	roundwater Extraction Well	s, Pumps and Pipelines	Applicable N/A
1.	Pumps, Wellhead Plumbin	g and Electrical	
	Good condition	All required wells properly operating	g 🗌 Needs maintenance 🗌 N/A
	Remarks:		
2.	Extraction System Pipeline	es, Valves, Valve Boxes and Other	Appurtenances
	Good condition	Needs maintenance	
	Remarks:		

3.	Spare Parts and Equipment			
	Readily available Good condition Requires upgrade Needs to be provided			
	Remarks:			
B. Su	arface Water Collection Structures, Pumps and Pipelines Applicable N/A			
1.	Collection Structures, Pumps and Electrical			
	Good condition Needs maintenance			
	Remarks:			
2.	Surface Water Collection System Pipelines, Valves, Valve Boxes and Other Appurtenances			
	Good condition Needs maintenance			
	Remarks:			
3.	Spare Parts and Equipment			
	Readily available Good condition Requires upgrade Needs to be provided			
<u>с</u> т				
С. Т	reatment System Applicable N/A			
1.	Treatment Train (check components that apply)			
	Metals removal Oil/water separation Bioremediation			
	☐ Air stripping ☐ Carbon adsorbers			
	Filters:			
	Additive (e.g., chelation agent, flocculent):			
	Others:			
	Good condition Needs maintenance			
	Sampling ports properly marked and functional			
	Sampling/maintenance log displayed and up to date			
	Equipment properly identified			
	Quantity of groundwater treated annually:			
	Quantity of surface water treated annually:			
	Remarks:			
2.	Electrical Enclosures and Panels (properly rated and functional)			
	N/A Good condition Needs maintenance			
	Remarks			
3	Tanks. Vaults. Storage Vessels			
5.	\square N/A \square Good condition \square Proper secondary containment \square Needs maintenance			
	Remarks:			
4	Discharge Structure and Annurtenances			

	□ N/A □ Good condition □ Needs maintenance				
	Remarks:				
5.	Treatment Building(s)				
	□ N/A □ Good condition (esp. roof and doorways) □ Needs repair				
	Chemicals and equipment properly stored				
	Remarks:				
6.	Monitoring Wells (pump and treatment remedy)				
	Properly secured/locked European Routinely sampled Good condition				
	$\square \text{ All required wells located} \square \text{ Needs maintenance} \square \text{ N/A}$				
D. Mo	onitoring Data				
1.	Monitoring Data				
	Is routinely submitted on time Is of acceptable quality				
2.	Monitoring Data Suggests:				
	Groundwater plume is effectively contained Contaminant concentrations are declining				
E. M	onitored Natural Attenuation				
1.	Monitoring Wells (natural attenuation remedy)				
	Properly secured/locked Functioning Routinely sampled Good condition				
	All required wells located Needs maintenance N/A				
	Remarks:				
	X. OTHER REMEDIES				
If ther	re are remedies applied at the site and not covered above, attach an inspection sheet describing the physical				
nature	and condition of any facility associated with the remedy. An example would be soil vapor extraction.				
	XI. OVERALL OBSERVATIONS				
А.	Implementation of the Remedy				
	Begin with a brief statement of what the remedy is designed to accomplish (e.g., to contain contaminant				
	plume minimize infiltration and gas emissions)				
	The remedy, excavation to certain depths, installation of warning liner and clean soil on top, and				
	institutional controls, has been effective. The current institutional controls at the Site appear to be				
	adequate for short-term protection.				
В.	Adequacy of O&M				
	Describe issues and observations related to the implementation and scope of O&M procedures. In				
	particular, discuss their relationship to the current and long-term protectiveness of the remedy.				
	Ongoing O&M at the Site is minimal for OUI; the primary remedial action is complete (excavation) and institutional controls prevent upon to upon the primary remedial action is complete (excavation) and				
C	Early Indicators of Potential Remedy Problems				
С.	Describe issues and observations such as unexpected changes in the cost or scope of O&M or a high				
	frequency of unscheduled repairs that suggest that the protectiveness of the remedy may be compromised				
	in the future.				
	There are no O&M costs associated with the Site during the last five years.				
D.	Opportunities for Optimization				

Describe possible opportunities for optimization in monitoring tasks or the operation of the remedy. There is a continued need to work with the City of Portsmouth to ensure the Institutional Controls are followed. Redevelopment continues and the future property owner needs to know where it may or may not be safe to dig if the previous owner removed soil.

APPENDIX E – PRESS NOTICE



Main News_VM/A012/Pilot / PO# Abex FYR Ad Walga MTE LLC Abex FYR Ad Section/Page/Zone: Client Name: Description: Advertiser. 7133426-1 2 x 4 B&W Insertion Number: Ad Number. Color Type: Size: The Dirginian-Pilot

E-1

APPENDIX F – SITE INSPECTION PHOTOS



On Effingham, looking east at City of Portsmouth Fire Station



Front of City of Portsmouth Fire Station on Effingham St.



Fence along Effingham Street looking south



Looking east at vacant parcel along Effingham St.



Looking north along Effingham to corner at Race St.



House at corner of Effingham St and Race St.



From Effingham St, looking east along Race St.



South side of Race St. at the Stormwater Detention Basin



Stormwater Detention Basin on Race St.



Stormwater Detention Basin on Race St.



Looking east along Race St.



Parking lot of beverage distribution facility



Looking south from truck parking lot towards horse corrals



Looking west on 7th St. at horse corrals



Seventh and Randolph Streets intersection



Lincoln and Seventh Streets looking south.



On Lincoln Street facing west at shopping center



Southside Plaza on Lincoln Street



Looking west on Lincoln Street towards 7-11 on Effingham St.



Dollar General on Effingham Street F-11



7-11 from corner of Lincoln and Effingham Streets



Looking north From Green Street

APPENDIX G – INTERVIEW FORMS

Abex Corp. Superfund Site			Five-Year Review Interview Form		
Site Name: <u>Abex Corp.</u>		EPA ID) No.:	VAD980551683	
Interviewer Name: Lisa D	<u>enmark</u>	Affiliati	ion:	EPA	
Subject Name: <u>Angie</u>	<u>McGarvey</u>	Affiliati	ion:	VADEQ	
Subject Contact Information:	<u>804-698-4084, an</u>	gela.mcg	arvey@d	<u>eq.virginia.gov</u>	
Time: <u>N/A</u>		Date:	12/15/20	<u>)21</u>	
Interview Location: <u>E-mail</u>	<u> </u>				
Interview Format (circle one):	In Person	Phone	Mai	l Qther: e-mail	

Interview Category: State Agency

1. What is your overall impression of the project, including cleanup, maintenance and reuse activities (as appropriate)?

The Abex Superfund Site OU1 response actions were completed using the CERCLA process and are working nicely, as expected.

2. What is your assessment of the current performance of the remedy in place at the Site?

Response actions have resulted in the remedy being protective for human health and the environment. Contaminated soil was either excavated or is buried under 2 ft clean soil or permanent covers and is managed with institutional controls to prevent future exposures.

3. Are you aware of any complaints or inquiries regarding site-related environmental issues or remedial activities from residents in the past five years?

In 2018, DEQ received 9 letters from current or former residents of Portsmouth, VA sharing concerns about health issues potentially related to lead exposures. DEQ prepared response letters to each letter. DEQ's Tidewater Regional Office received several phone calls related to environmental contamination of Abex and other properties in the area.

4. Has your office conducted any site-related activities or communications in the past five years? If so, please describe the purpose and results of these activities.

The DEQ Office of Remediation Programs, CERCLA Program, continues to provide site oversight with EPA. In Virginia, EPA is the lead agency and DEQ is the support agency for Superfund sites. We have participated in site visits and outreach efforts.

5. Are you aware of any changes to state laws that might affect the protectiveness of the Site's remedy? No.

6. Are you comfortable with the status of the institutional controls at the Site? If not, what are the associated outstanding issues?

The review process should verify that the deed restrictions and permitting process are adequately managing the soil on the site.

7. Are you aware of any changes in projected land use(s) at the Site?

No. Part of the former Washington Housing property is on the market to be sold.

8. Do you have any comments, suggestions or recommendations regarding the management or operation of the Site's remedy?

No.

Abex Corp. Super	fund Site	Five-Year Review Interview Form		
Site Name: Abex Co	<u>)rp.</u>	EPA ID No.:	VAD980551683	
Interviewer Name: Subject Name:	<u>Lisa Denmark</u> <u>Nansemond Tribe</u>	Affiliation: Affiliation:	<u>VAD980551683</u> <u>EPA</u>	
Subject Contact Inform Time: <u>N/A.</u> Interview Location:	nation: <u>TEAMs</u>	Date: <u>11/202</u>	1	
Interview Format (circl	e one): In Person	Phone E-1	Mail Other: Online	

Interview Category:

_

Interested Federally Recognized Tribe

Summary of Discussion is in the text.

Abex Corp. Superfund Site		Five-Yea	r Review Interview Form
Site Name: <u>Abex Corp.</u>		EPA ID No.:	VAD980551683
Interviewer Name:Lisa DenmarSubject Name:William Dum	<u>k</u> nell	Affiliation: Affiliation:	<u>VAD980551683</u> <u>EPA</u>
Subject Contact Information: <u>9</u> Time: <u>N/A.</u>	<u>73-746-7600, W</u>	<u>'illiam@viridia</u> Date: <u>01/20</u>	aninc.com 122
Interview Location: <u>E-mail</u>			
Interview Format (circle one):	In Person	Phone E	C-Mail Other:

Interview Category: Potentially Responsible Parties (PRPs)

1. What is your overall impression of the remedial activities at the Site?

They were implemented as designed and approved and appear effective to me.

2. What have been the effects of the Site on the surrounding community, if any?

The remedy has had little to no impact over the last five years because it had been previously implemented. It impacts new developments because of necessary controls, but only new developments.

3. What is your assessment of the current performance of the remedy in place at the Site?

Performing as executed.

4. Are you aware of any complaints or inquiries regarding environmental issues or the remedial action from residents since implementation of the cleanup?

No. The hotline for OU1 is operational and receives no calls. It was set up in 1988-89, with no calls received since the last FYR.

5. Do you feel well-informed regarding the Site's activities and remedial progress? If not, how might EPA convey site-related information in the future?

Yes, he is the project manager for the PRP. Nothing that EPA can do better, the website might need updating when the FYRs happen.

6. Do you have any comments, suggestions or recommendations regarding the management or operation of the Site's remedy?

None, we look forward to completing the project.

Abex Corp. Superfund Site	Five-Year Review Interview Form		
Site Name: <u>Abex Corp.</u>	EPA ID No.: <u>VAD980551683</u>		
Interviewer Name: Lisa Denmark/Alex	Affiliation: <u>EPA</u>		
Mandell			
Subject Name: <u>Jeff Harper</u>	Affiliation: <u>City of Portsmouth</u>		
Subject Contact Information: <u>757-393-8592</u>			
Time: <u>2:00 p.m.</u>	<u>Date: 11/30/2021</u>		
Interview Location: <u>TEAMs Call</u>			
Interview Format (circle one): In Person	Phone Mail Other:		
Interview Category: Local Government			

1. Are you aware of the former environmental issues at the Site and the cleanup activities that have taken place to date?

Yes.

2. Do you feel well-informed regarding the Site's activities and remedial progress? If not, how might EPA convey site-related information in the future?

Yes.

3. Have there been any problems with unusual or unexpected activities at the Site, such as emergency response, vandalism or trespassing?

Not that I know of. Several years ago a contractor went out to add handicap curb ramps at one of the site intersections; the permitting process caught this and the City was notified.

4. Are you aware of any changes to state laws or local regulations that might affect the protectiveness of the Site's remedy?

No.

5. Are you aware of any changes in projected land use(s) at the Site?

Not now.

6. Has EPA kept involved parties and surrounding neighbors informed of activities at the Site? How can EPA best provide site-related information in the future?

I have not heard any complaints about information lacking. I think the permitting process is effective.

7. Do you have any comments, suggestions or recommendations regarding the project?

For franchise utilities (e.g., Cox Cable or Verizon), the permitting process in place will catch cables proposed to be added underground. Jeff explains the situation to these utility companies, and that they have to either go overhead, don't do it at all or do it somewhere else.

8. Did any questions or concerns arise with permittees?

Some developers grumble now and then, but once they understand, they are okay with it; not many are scared off. Dollar General development added soil fill because the property is in the floodplain; they didn't need to dig at all for the Dollar General development. They did install surface water drainage systems because the property is so elevated.

APPENDIX H – ADDITIONAL BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Confirmatory Sampling

In residential areas and the Abex lot, soil exceeding 500 mg/kg was excavated to the water table. Confirmation soil sampling was performed to test the floors and sidewalls of the excavated areas. In certain instances (for both residential and industrial areas), EPA-approved pre-excavation delineation sampling was performed to delineate the lateral and vertical extents of excavation. In these instances, this sampling was used in lieu of post-excavation confirmatory sampling that would have occurred concurrently with excavation activities. According to the 2009 OU1 Remedial Action Report, Abex removed lead-contaminated soil and debris, replaced the removed soil with uncontaminated soil, and left permanent covers, such as buildings parking lots, sidewalks and streets on former foundry properties, in place. The 2009 Remedial Action Report concluded that site-wide remedy implementation resulted in lowering the average lead concentration in these OU1 area soils to between 100 mg/kg and 300 mg/kg, well below the residential screening level of 400 mg/kg. The use of average lead concentrations is based on EPA's 2007 Office of Solid Waste and Emergency Response (OSWER) Directive 9200.1-78 Estimating the Soil Lead Concentration Term for the Integrated Exposure Uptake Biokinetic (IEUBK) Model. The 2009 Remedial Action Report indicated that remediation of lead-contaminated soils also lowered the risk of other soil contaminants to within acceptable ranges.

During and after excavation, an elevation survey confirmed that required depths and lateral extent of excavation had been achieved. Backfilled areas were surveyed to make sure the grades met or improved pre-existing drainage patterns.

Wipe samples evaluated interior and exterior lead-dust concentrations at each residential unit immediately prior to and immediately after the excavation in all areas, except for the Lincoln Street block area where only exterior samples were collected. Residential units with high concentrations of lead (greater than applicable HUD standards in effect at the time of the remedial action), either prior to or after excavation activity, were cleaned prior to the residents' return.

Areas contaminated with lead in the Lincoln Street block at concentrations greater than 500 mg/kg to a depth of 18 inches were removed. Delineation sampling did not indicate lead-contamination greater than 500 mg/kg at greater depths.

The 2009 Remedial Action Report documented site cleanup activities, the amounts of contaminated media and site conditions following completion of the remedial action.

APPENDIX I – ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE EXCAVATION PERMIT

