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POLICE DEPARTMENT

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Exposure Assessment
Georgetown Police Department

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Draft Subject to change pending other analytical results

Georgetown Police Department
Exposure Assessment

1.0 Introduction

Air Soil & Water Environmental Consulting and Testing Laboratories, Inc., ASW has completed an Exposure Assessment to determine whether employees occupying the structure are exposed to airborne residual concentrations of heavy metals in dust, and Volatile Organic and Semi Volatile Organic Chemicals, as a result of the former operation of the structure by the Mallard Pencil Factory, above the Occupational Safety Health Administration and Kentucky Occupational Safety Health Standards Permissible Exposure Levels.

The following details the background that necessitated the Exposure Assessment, an Executive Summary of the findings and conclusions, and then a detailed description of the analytical results, methods and procedures and references utilized for data interpolation.

1.1 Background Information and Historical Research

The Mallard Pencil Factory produced pencils and ink pens at the structure from 1946 to the mid 1980's.[1] Materials associated with the manufacture of pencils and pens, inks etc. are arsenic, lead, graphite, cadmium, and chromium, heavy metals, Volatile and Semi- Volatile Organic Chemicals, as well as part cleaners and petroleum products.

ASW performed an initial exposure assessment in September of 2001. ASWs scope was limited to sampling for lead dust throughout the structure and air sampling to determine the presence of lead in the ambient air. Lead was detected at low to trace concentrations above the ceiling tiles, and on exposed surfaces in the expansion area; however lead was not detected in the ambient air samples.

ASW concluded based upon the air samples that building occupants were not exposed to airborne concentrations of lead above OSHAs PEL; but, that workers, contractors and service personnel working above the ceilings would contact lead in the settled dust and depending upon the activity could be exposed to airborne concentrations of lead.

ASW recommended to the Police Department that they advise anyone working above the ceilings of the presence of lead in the settled dust in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200 OSHAs' Hazard Communication Regulation. See Attachment A for the September 2001 Report.

[1] History of Scott County Author Scott County Historical Society 1996

1.1 Background Information and Historical Research

ASW was retained in December 2005 to conduct a more exhaustive Exposure Assessment including other metals. Volatile and Semi-Volatile Organic Chemicals and evaluate potential employee exposures inside the structure. ASW also collected wipe samples from the Communications Center and Building Inspectors Offices.

1.2 Summary

The Exposure Assessment consisted of collecting wipe samples above ceilings in occupied areas and random locations from the floors and horizontal surfaces in the expansion area. Wipe samples were also collected from occupied areas on file cabinets, and cubicles under supplies and returns.

Upon receipt of the wipe samples results air samples were collected in occupied and un-occupied areas and above ceilings to determine whether an airborne exposure issue to heavy metals exists.

1.2.1 Metals Wipe Samples Interpolation

Based upon the analytical results it can be concluded that trace to low levels of Cadmium, Chromium and Lead were detected, in the settled dust, above the ceilings in the occupied areas of the building and the expansion area. Metals were not detected in wipe samples collected on cubicles, file cabinets or desks. Samples of Arsenic and Selenium were not recovered above the detection limits. Table I details the location and analytical results of the wipe samples collected and is contained in Section 2.0.

Sixteen Wipe samples were collected from the floors of the Communications Center. Two samples contained Barium above the detection limits and one sample contained Lead above the detection limits. The samples containing Barium and Lead were collected inside doorways from the exterior entrances of the structure. This suggests these metals are a result of foot traffic into the building. Table IA details the location and analytical results collected and are contained in Section 2.

Two samples were collected form the Building Inspectors office. One sample was collected from the entrance floor and another was collected under a supply duct. Metals were not recovered above the detection limits in either sample. Table IB details the location and analytical results collected and are contained in Section 2.