

When will the results be available?

- The samples will be sent to an EPA-approved laboratory for analysis. To ensure the accuracy of the data, the results will be reviewed to confirm that the sampling team and lab personnel followed proper procedures. EPA expects to have final results within about six weeks of sampling.

What if chemicals are detected?

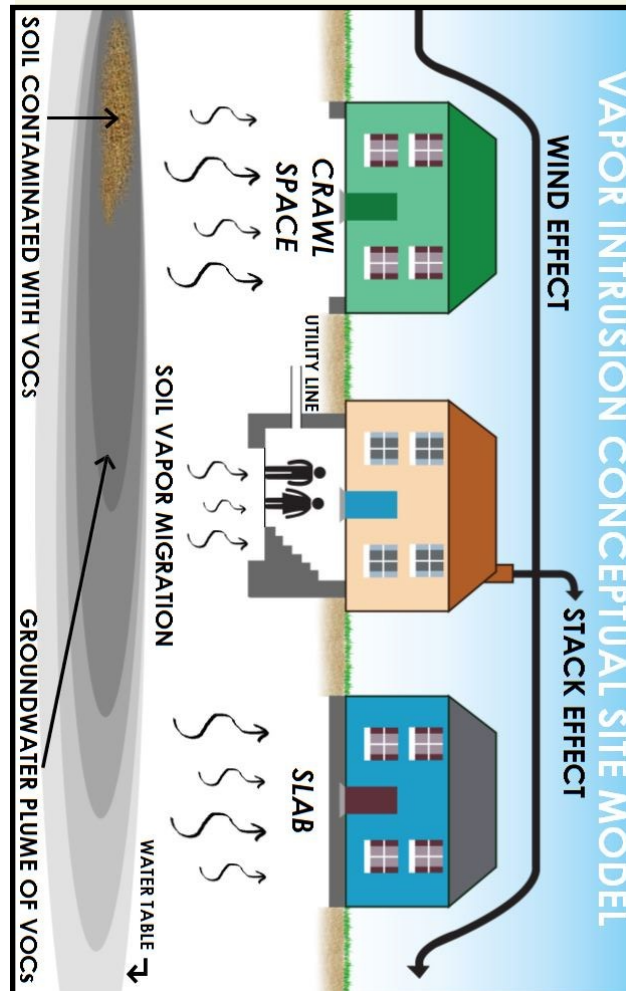
- Toxicologists from EPA and ATSDR will review the sample results to determine if VI is occurring in the school, and if so, whether any of the chemicals detected present a potential health risk to students or staff. EPA will work with school officials to evaluate whether additional actions are needed to protect human health and the environment.

Additional Resources (case sensitive)

EPA Vapor Intrusion Website:
<http://go.usa.gov/v5K>

EPA Superfund Vapor Intrusion FAQs:
<http://go.usa.gov/v57>

Raymark Superfund Site Website:
<http://go.usa.gov/6XXR>



EPA to sample for vapor intrusion

- The United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) plans to conduct sampling to evaluate the potential for vapor intrusion (VI) at the Crooked Billet Elementary School.
- Given the school's relative proximity to the Raymark Superfund Site and potential sources of contamination in the surrounding area, Hatboro Borough officials asked EPA to consider evaluating the school for VI as a precautionary measure.
- EPA is coordinating with the Borough of Hatboro, the Hatboro-Horsham School District, the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection (PADEP) and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)/Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR).

Questions? Contact Us!

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What is vapor intrusion?

- Vapor intrusion occurs when certain chemicals, also known as, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), turn into gases, or vapors, and seep inside buildings and homes.
- The VOCs move through groundwater and soil, eventually making their way inside through cracks in basements, foundations, sewer lines and other openings.

What causes vapor intrusion?

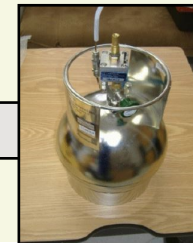
- Common sources of VI include gasoline or diesel fuel, dry cleaning solvents, and industrial degreasers.
- Vapors given off by common household products, also can be a source of indoor air problems.
- Examples include:
 - * paints, paint strippers or thinners
 - * cigarette smoke
 - * moth balls
 - * air fresheners
 - * new carpeting and furniture
 - * solvents
 - * stored fuel
 - * dry-cleaned clothing

Sampling for vapor intrusion

- EPA's Crooked Billet Elementary School VI sampling will take place in March 2015.
- Sampling will include:
 - * indoor air
 - * outdoor air
 - * sub-slab air (air quality underneath the school)

What kind of sampling tools are used?

- Indoor and outdoor air samples are collected by placing collection devices, also known as Summa canisters, at selected locations both inside and outside the school. Summa canisters are stainless steel sampling vessels that suck in air slowly over a desired period of time.
- To conduct sub-slab sampling EPA will install sampling ports in the slab/foundation floor of the school. This involves drilling small holes through the slab/foundation floor, roughly the size of a quarter, and installing tubing. The tubing is then connected to a Summa canister.



Summa Canister