



# **Chemical Soil Background Study for the Santa Susana Field Laboratory**

## **Background Study Update**

**Department of Toxic Substances Control  
SSFL Project Team**

**July 2012  
Chatsworth**



# Technical Roundtable Meeting Introduction

## Agenda:

**Meeting's Main Goal**

**Statistics & Background Threshold Values (BTVs)**

**Conclusions & Recommendations**

**Group Discussion**

**Wrap-up**



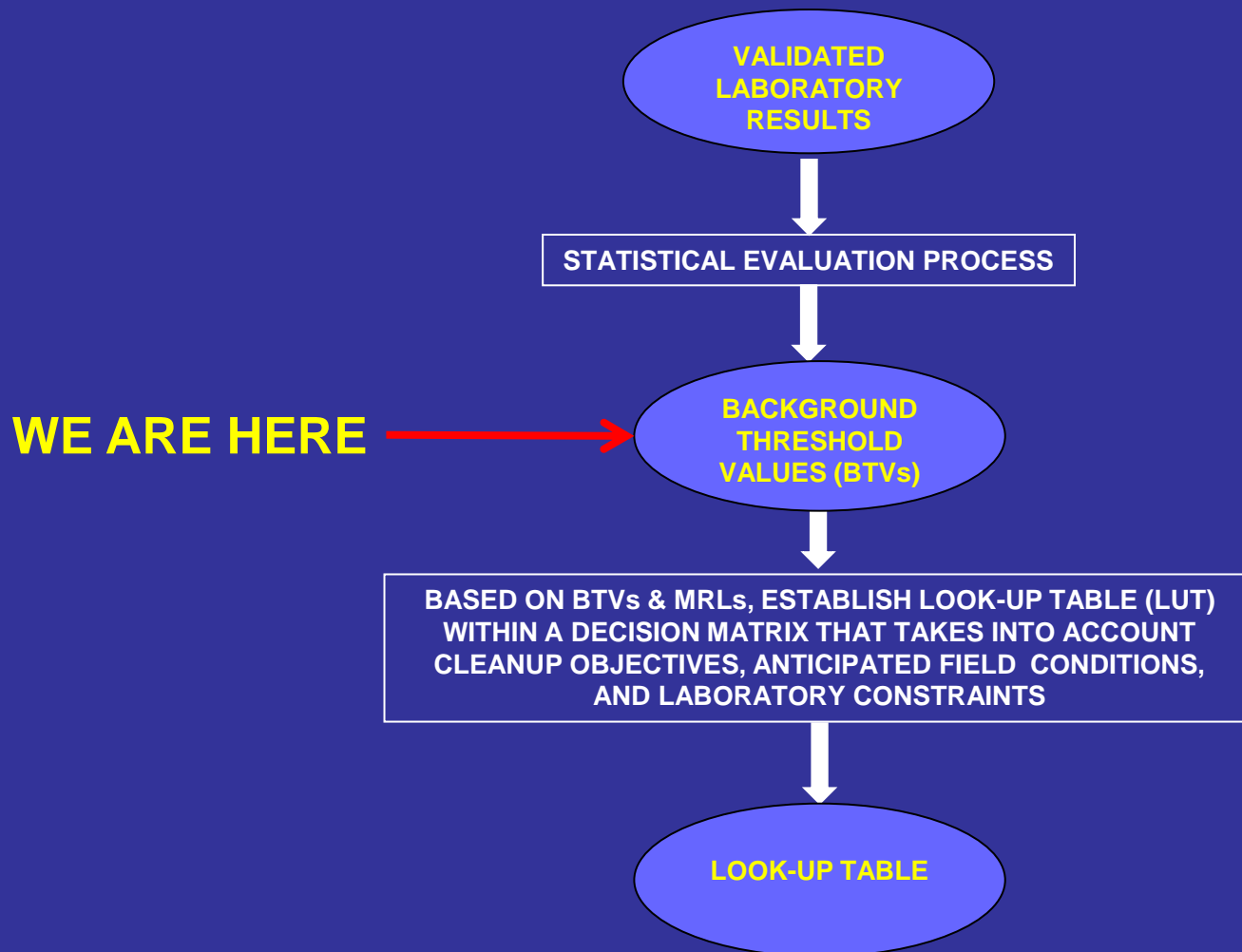
# Technical Roundtable Meeting Introduction

## Meeting's Main Goal:

- **Understand Study's Data, Statistics, and Data Use(s)**
  - ❖ **Briefly Revisit Data Sources**
  - ❖ **Summarize Statistical Analyses & Results**
  - ❖ **Discuss Example - Arsenic**



# Technical Roundtable Meeting Introduction





# Statistical Evaluation Process

## BTVs In Remedial Strategies

### Cleanup to Background Levels:

- DOE and NASA Administrative Orders on Consent (AOCs) require cleanup to either background levels or lab method reporting limits (MRLs).
  - For SSFL on-site samples exceeding BTV-derived LUT values, resample and remediate if analytical results are reproducible.



# Technical Roundtable Meeting

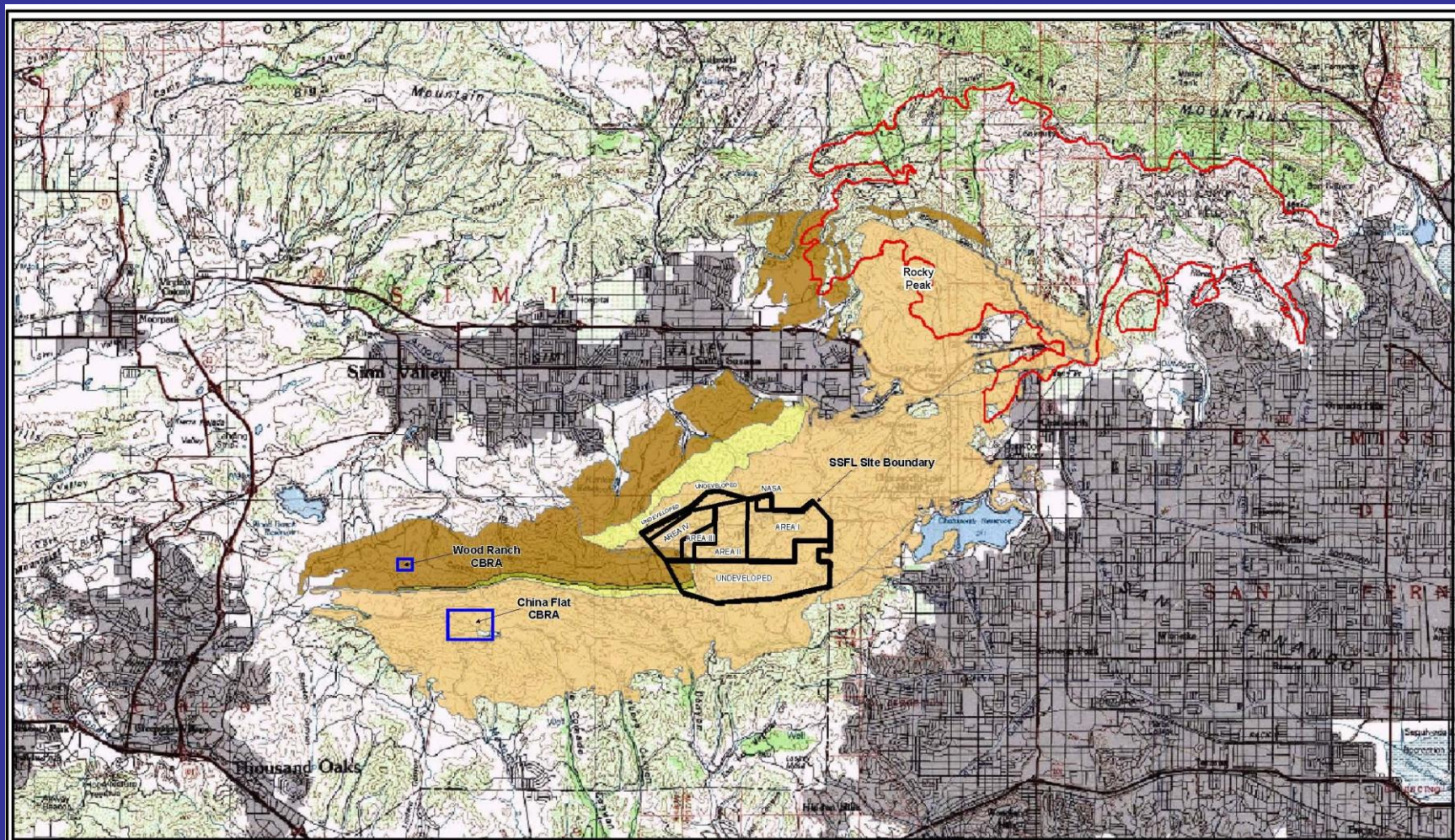
## Introduction

### Chemical Soil Background Study Objectives:

- Obtain data that represent BTVs.
- Provide results to be used in the process that develops the basis for determining the extent of soil contamination and ultimate cleanup decisions at SSFL.

# Chemical Soil Background Study

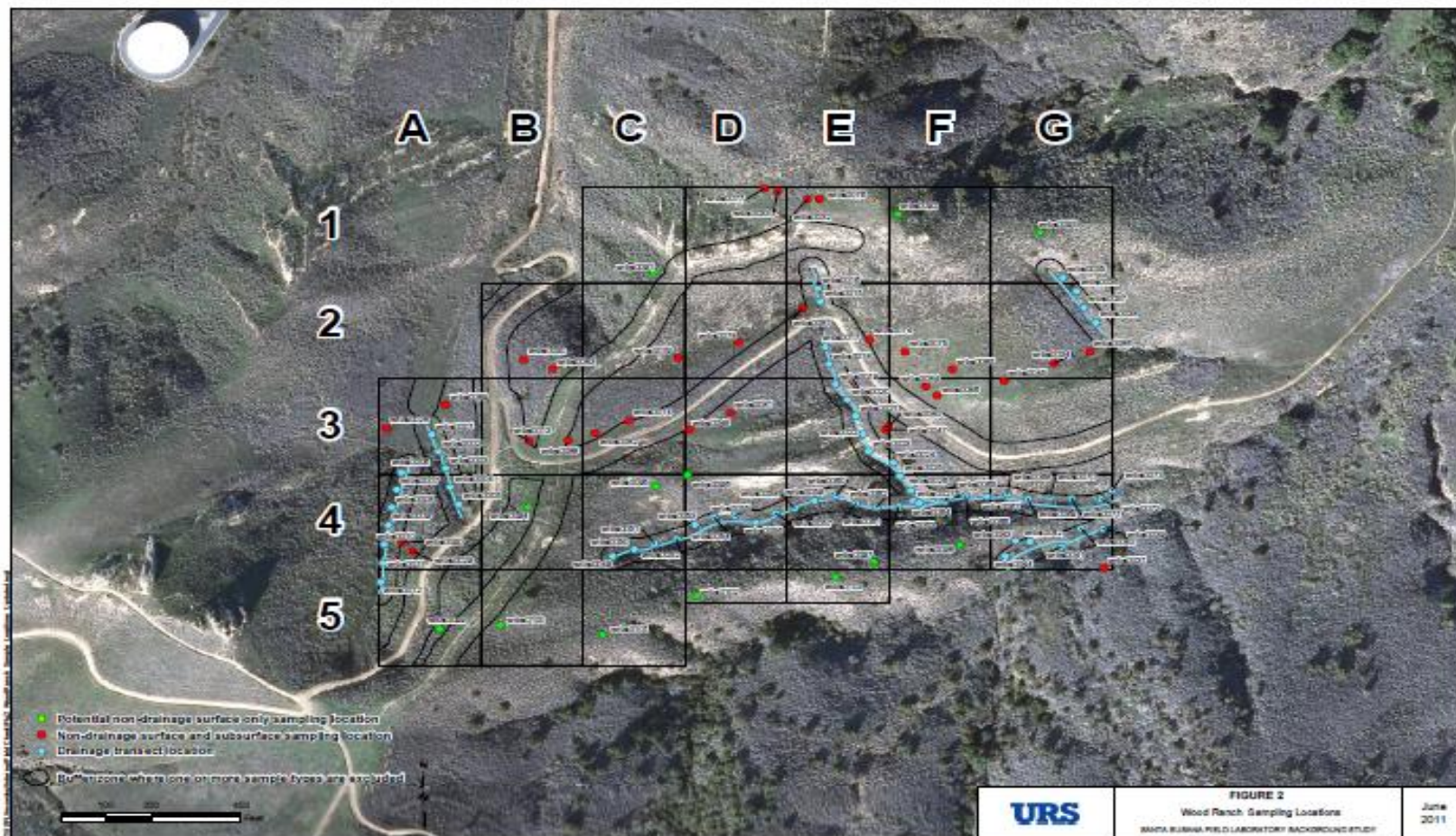
## Chemical Background Reference Areas (CBRAs)



# Chemical Soil Background Study

## Wood Ranch Final Locations

Total Sampling Locations = 103 (Santa Susana Fm.)

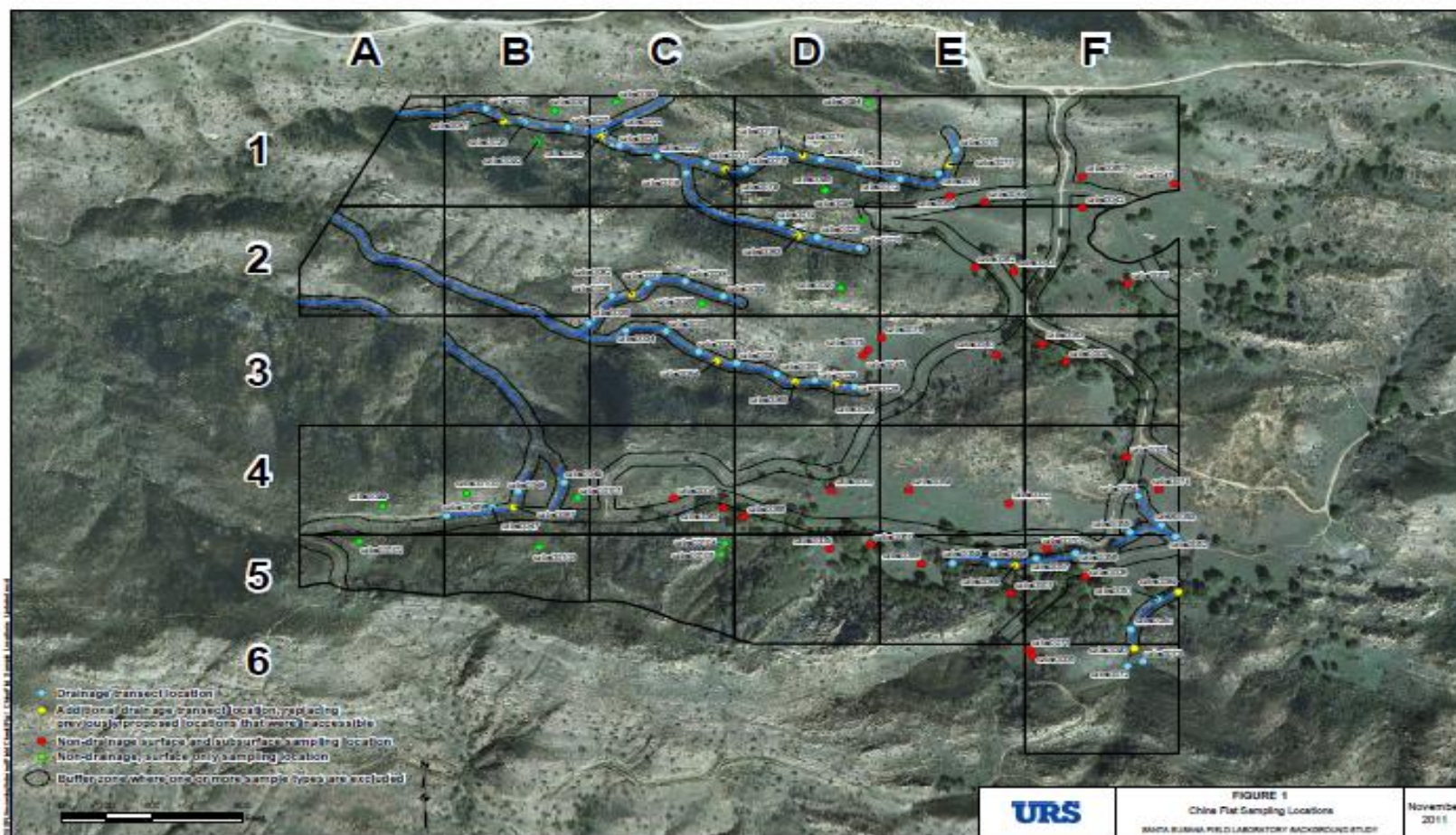




# Chemical Soil Background Study

## China Flat Final Sample Locations

Total Sampling Locations = 105 (Chatsworth Fm.)





# Chemical Soil Background Study

## Samples & Results

**Primary soil samples = 268**

**Chemical analytes = 111**

**Total number of individual chemical analytical results = 24,678**

**✓ Data Are Valid & Useable For The Intended Purposes.**

**Reference:**

**Department of Toxic Substances Control. 2011. *Sampling and Analysis Plan, Chemical Soil Background Study, Santa Susana Field Laboratory, Ventura County, California, May.***



# Technical Roundtable Meeting

## “Organic” versus “Inorganic”

“Organic” typically means the compound contains carbon (e.g., oils, proteins, etc.). In our study, it includes dioxins, herbicides and pesticides, poly-aromatic hydrocarbons, phthalates, and alcohols.

“Inorganic” involves metals. In our study, it also includes perchlorate.



# Technical Roundtable Meeting

## Main Discussion

**Statistical Evaluation Process**

**BTV Derivation**



# Chemical Soil Background Study

## Strata and Samples

Stratum ID	Sample Population (Stratum)	Depth	Number of Samples Proposed	Number of Samples Analyzed
<b>STRATA FOR INORGANIC ANALYTES</b>				
1	Chatsworth Non-Drainage	Surface & Subsurface	60 (30 Surface; 30 Subsurface)	75 (45 Surface; 30 Subsurface)
2	Chatsworth Drainage	Surface	60 Surface	60 Surface
3	Santa Susana Non-Drainage	Surface & Subsurface	60 (30 Surface; 30 Subsurface)	73 (43 Surface; 30 Subsurface)
4	Santa Susana Drainage	Surface	60 Surface	60 Surface
<b>STRATA FOR ORGANIC ANALYTES</b>				
5	Combined Formation - Non-Drainage	Surface	60 (30 Chatsworth; 30 Santa Susana)	88 (45 Chatsworth; 43 Santa Susana)
6	Combined Formation - Drainage	Surface	60 (30 Chatsworth; 30 Santa Susana)	60 (30 Chatsworth; 30 Santa Susana)

**Reference:**

Department of Toxic Substances Control. 2011. *Sampling and Analysis Plan, Chemical Soil Background Study, Santa Susana Field Laboratory, Ventura County, California, May.*



# Statistical Evaluation Process

## Dataset Definitions

### I. “Initial” Datasets

For each analyte, “initial” datasets assembled from validated results for each of the six geomorphological groups or “strata.”

### II. “Distinct” Datasets

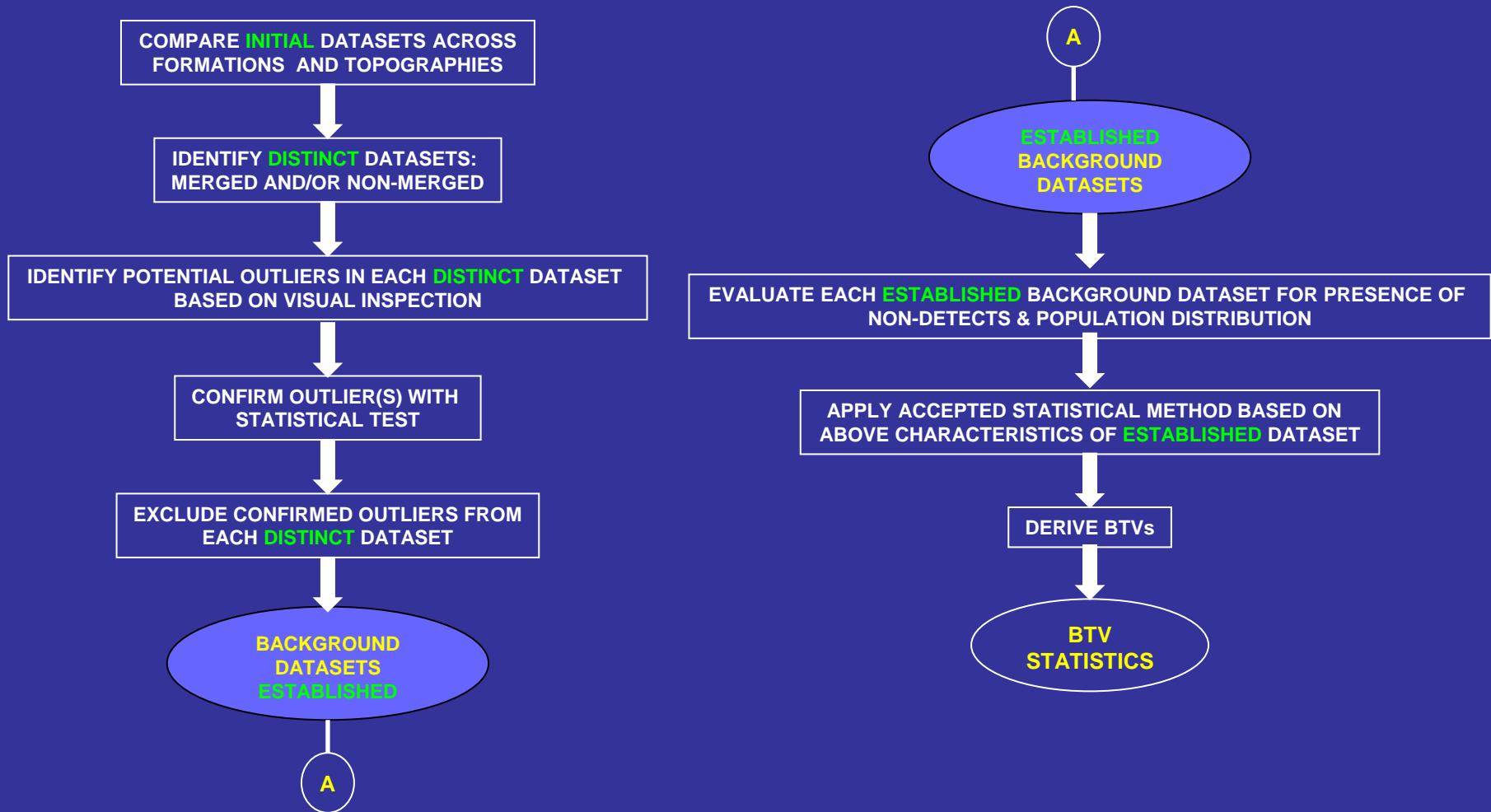
“Initial” datasets, with no statistically significant differences, were merged and remainder retained as individual datasets. Resulted in one or more “distinct” datasets identified for each analyte.

### III. “Established” Datasets

Potential outliers (if any) identified, confirmed outliers (if any) excluded from the “distinct” dataset. Resulted in one or more “established” datasets for each analyte. Statistics computed separately for each “established” dataset.

# Statistical Evaluation Process

## Establish Datasets & Derive BTVs





# Statistical Evaluation Process

## Candidate BTV Statistics

Four statistics were considered as candidates for BTVs, representing inorganic and organic analytes:

- 95th Upper Percentile
- 95% Upper Prediction Limit (UPL95)
- 95%-95% Upper Tolerance Limit (UTL95-95)
- 95% Upper Simultaneous Limit (USL95)





# Statistical Evaluation Process

## “False Positive” versus “False Negative”

### I. When A Clean Sample Is Judged “Contaminated” (False Positive)

Incorrectly concluding that a clean sample is contaminated.

### II. When A Contaminated Sample Is Judged “Clean” (False Negative)

Incorrectly concluding that a contaminated sample is clean.



# Statistical Evaluation Process

## Candidate BTV Statistics

### #1 95<sup>th</sup> Upper Percentile

- Does not take into account the variability of future SSFL on-site observations. As a result, many future observations (e.g., on-site “clean” observations) may exceed the 95<sup>th</sup> Upper Percentile, resulting in a **large number of false positives**.



# Statistical Evaluation Process

## Candidate BTV Statistics

### #2 95% Upper Prediction Limit (UPL95)

- Recommended only when a **small number of future comparisons** need to be made.
- When many observations (as at SSFL) are compared, the use of the UPL95 may result in a **large number of false positives**.



# Statistical Evaluation Process

## Candidate BTV Statistics

### #3 95% Upper Tolerance Limit w/ 95% Coverage (UTL95-95)

- About 5% of “clean” observations would be expected to exceed UTL95-95, resulting in a **significant number of false positives, but fewer false negatives (compared to USL95)**.



# Statistical Evaluation Process

## Candidate BTV Statistics (cont.)

### #4 95% Upper Simultaneous Limit (USL95)

- USL95 is based on an *established* background dataset and represents an estimate such that all “clean” observations are less than or equal to USL95, with 95% confidence.
- USL may be used when many and/or an unknown number of future on-site observations need to be compared with BTV.
- **USL95 Reduces false positives, but increases false negatives (compared to UTL95-95).**



# Statistical Evaluation Process

## Statistical “Ground Rules”

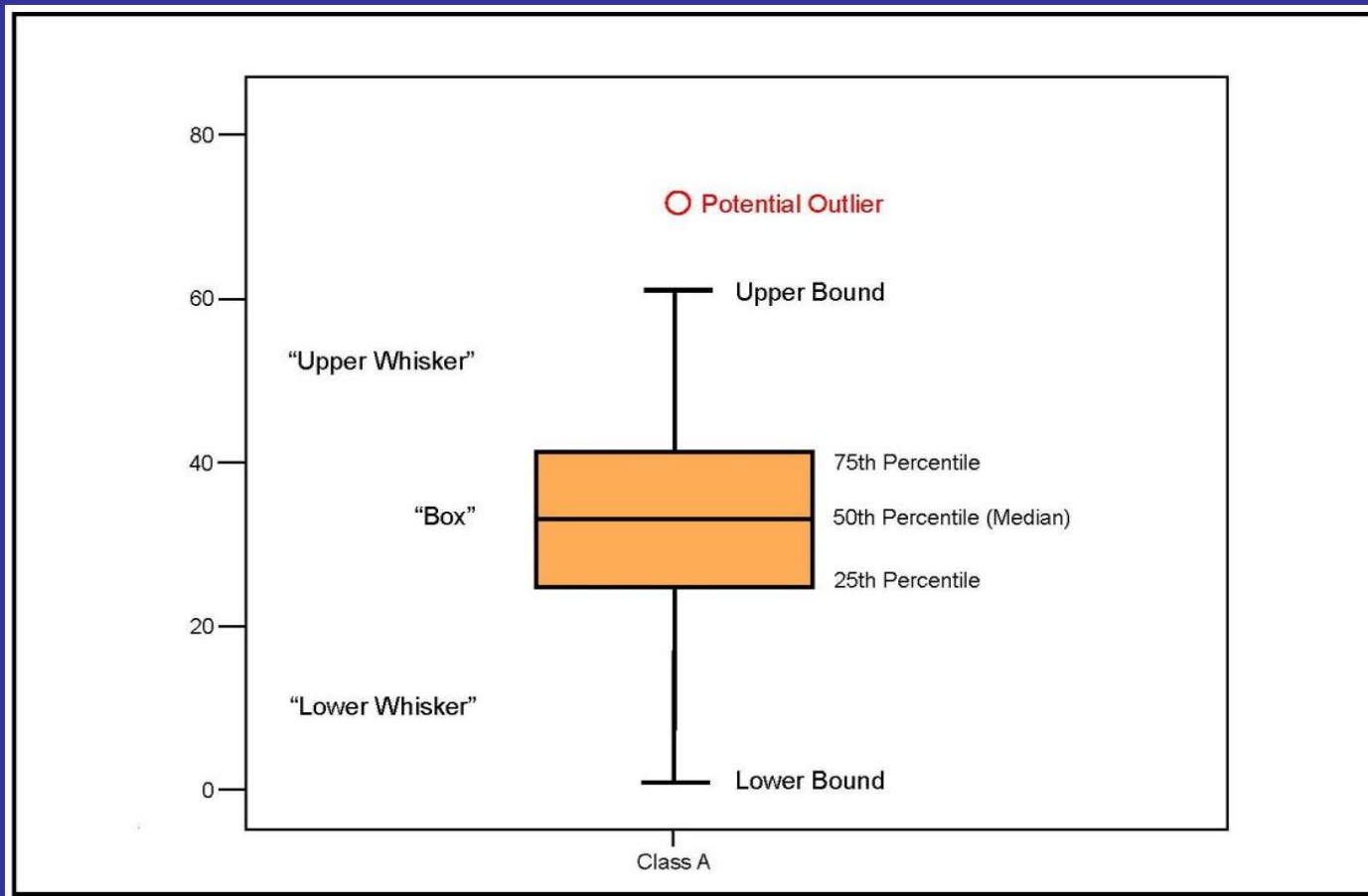
- “J”-flagged data are included as detected values.
- A minimum of five (5) detected values was necessary to conduct the statistical calculations and derive BTVs.
- For datasets with less than five (5) detected values, BTV derivation is “non-statistical” - MRL recommended as BTV (or ND for datasets with all non-detects).
- Outliers specifically excluded from statistical calculations and BTV derivations - excluding outliers acts to control the number of false negatives.



# Statistical Evaluation Process

## Box & Whisker Plot

- Graphical representation of population median and range of observations
- Used to visually compare two or more datasets
- Potential outliers confirmed by statistical test





# Technical Roundtable Meeting

## BTV Derivation

**Example – Arsenic**

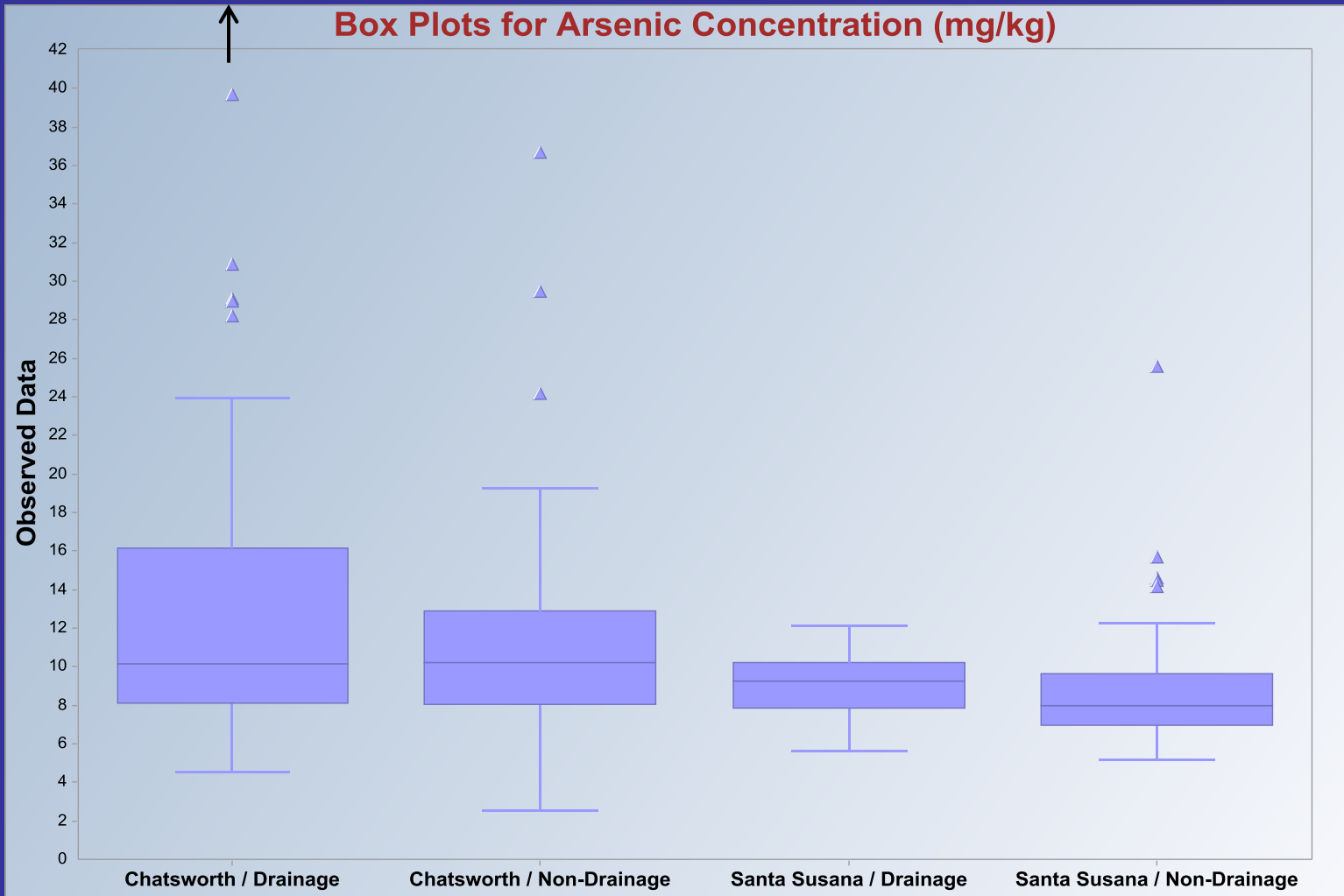




# Box Plot - Arsenic (Metal)

## Four *Initial* Datasets

1 additional  
detection at  
183 mg/kg



n = No. of  
Samples

n = 60

n = 75

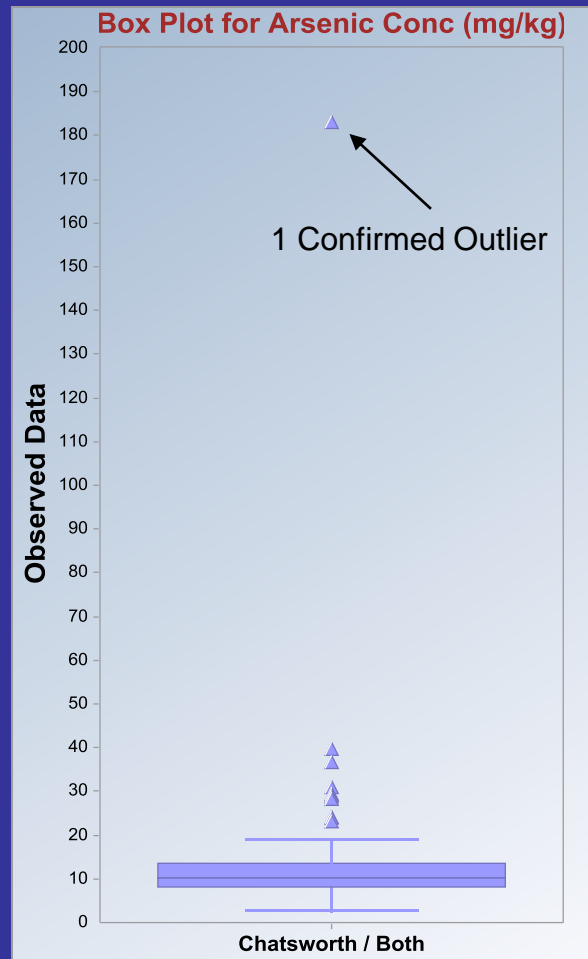
n = 60

n = 73



# Box Plot - Arsenic

## First *Distinct* Dataset



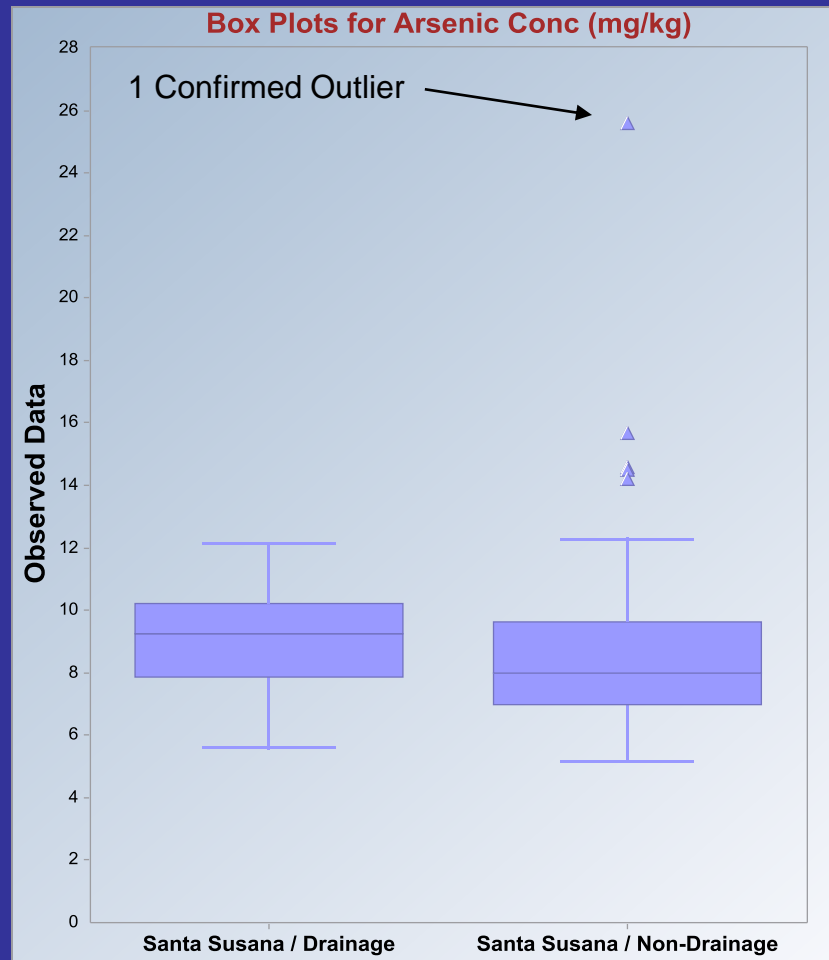
n = No. of  
Samples

n = 135



# Box Plot - Arsenic

## Second and Third *Distinct* Datasets



n = No. of  
Samples

n = 60

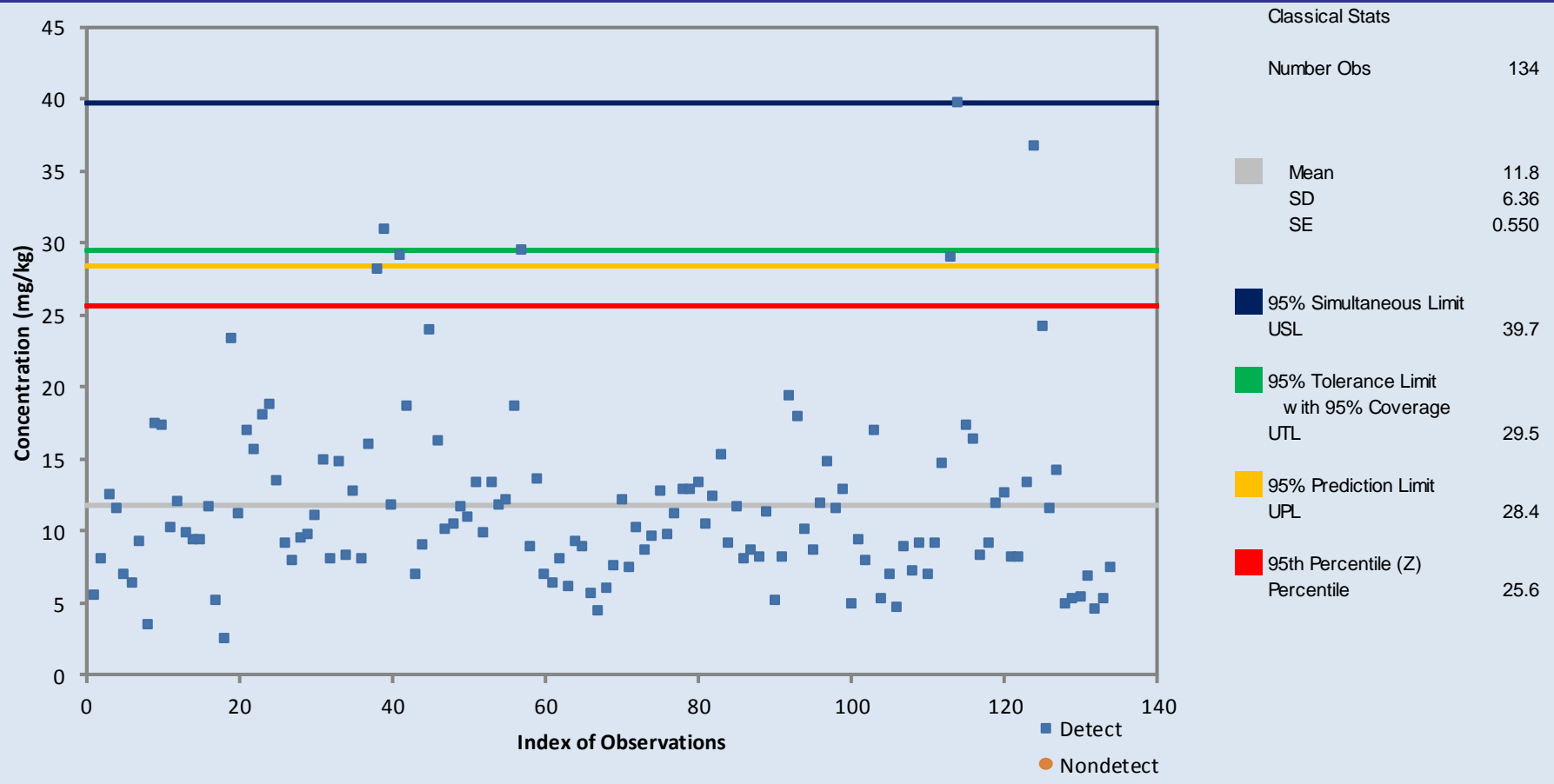
n = 73



# Scatter Plot - Arsenic

## Chatsworth Formation; Both Topographies

### First *Established* Dataset (“Nonparametric”)

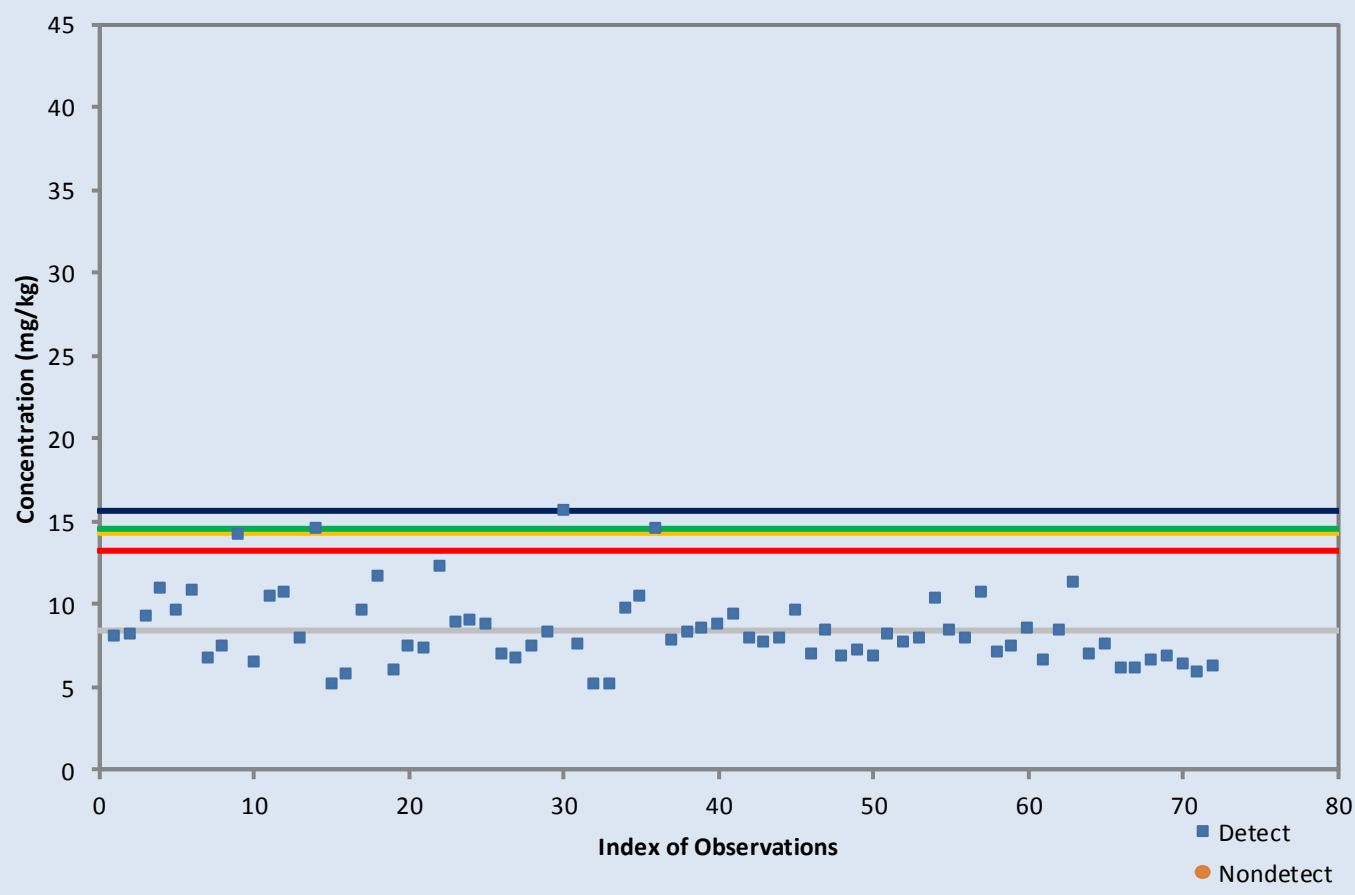




# Scatter Plot - Arsenic

## Santa Susana Formation; Non-Drainage

### Second *Established* Dataset (“Nonparametric”)



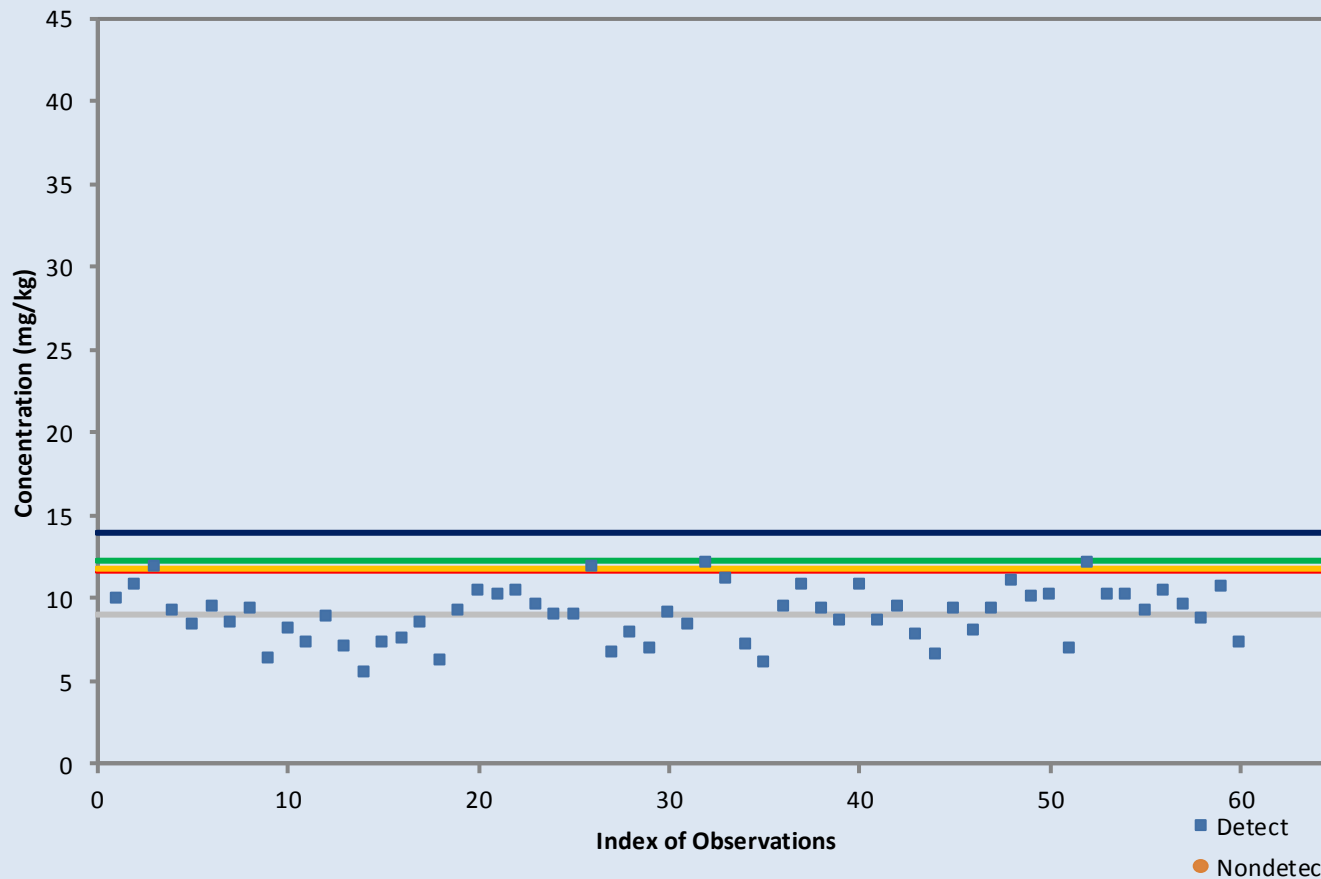
Classical Stats	
Number Obs	72
Mean	8.42
SD	2.22
SE	0.262
95% Simultaneous Limit USL	15.7
95% Tolerance Limit with 95% Coverage UTL	14.6
95% Prediction Limit UPL	14.3
95th Percentile (Z) Percentile	13.2



# Scatter Plot - Arsenic

## Santa Susana Formation; Drainage

### Third *Established* Dataset (“Normal”)





# Statistical Summary

## Arsenic

Analyte Class	Analyte	Unit	Formation	Topography	Background Threshold Values (BTVs)			
					95th Percentile	UPL95	UTL95-95	USL95
METAL	Arsenic	mg/kg	Chatsworth	Both	25.6	28.4	29.5	39.7
			Santa Susana	Non-Drainage	13.2	14.3	14.6	15.7
			Santa Susana	Drainage	11.7	11.8	12.3	13.9



# Technical Roundtable Meeting

## Conclusion & Recommendations





# Chemical Soil Background Study

## Conclusion & Recommendations

- **The background data represent true background.**
- **Under the AOC process, the USL95 statistic is recommended for deriving BTVs:**
  - A very large number of analyte-by-analyte and sample-by-sample comparisons will be made.
  - For a given dataset, USL95 reduces false positives, when compared to UTL95 and when properly applied.
- **Use finalized BTVs as basis for preparing the Look-Up Tables.**



# Technical Roundtable Meeting

**Table Handout**

**Summary Statistical Evaluation**

**Group Discussion**



# Technical Roundtable Meeting

**Study Report**

**Public Review & Comments**

**Follow-Up Meeting**



# Chemical Soil Background Study

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# Technical Roundtable Meeting

**Group Discussion & Wrap-Up**