Health Consultation

CALLERY CHEMICAL COMPANY
(a/k/a MINE SAFETY APPLIANCES COMPANY)

EVANS CITY, BUTLER COUNTY, PENNSYLVANIA

EPA FACILITY ID: PA0001411461

DECEMBER 7, 2007

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Public Health Service
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
Division of Health Assessment and Consultation
Atlanta, Georgia  30333
Health Consultation: A Note of Explanation

An ATSDR health consultation is a verbal or written response from ATSDR to a specific request for information about health risks related to a specific site, a chemical release, or the presence of hazardous material. In order to prevent or mitigate exposures, a consultation may lead to specific actions, such as restricting use of or replacing water supplies; intensifying environmental sampling; restricting site access; or removing the contaminated material.

In addition, consultations may recommend additional public health actions, such as conducting health surveillance activities to evaluate exposure or trends in adverse health outcomes; conducting biological indicators of exposure studies to assess exposure; and providing health education for health care providers and community members. This concludes the health consultation process for this site, unless additional information is obtained by ATSDR which, in the Agency’s opinion, indicates a need to revise or append the conclusions previously issued.

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Prepared By:

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
Division of Health Assessment and Consultation
Site and Radiological Assessment Branch
Public Health Consultation
Callery Chemical Company
Mine Safety Appliances Company
Evans City, Butler County, PA

CERCLIS No. PA0001411461

Background: The Callery Chemical Company (CC) site, which includes chemical manufacturing and processing facilities and operations of the Mine Safety Appliances Company (MSA) is located southeast of Evans City, PA along portions of Breakneck Creek. ATSDR conducted a Petitioned Public Health Assessment (PHA) of this site in February 2000 (ATSDR, 2000). The PHA reviewed available health outcome data to determine whether there was any indication of excess brain cancer in the surrounding community as a result of potential boron exposures from the chemical plant. The PHA concluded that there was no significant increase of cancer incidence in the surrounding community. However, the PHA also recommended that when adequate environmental data became available, ATSDR should evaluate and review that data to determine if there are any off-site exposures to site-related contaminants. This health consultation presents a summary of the ATSDR review of the available environmental monitoring data for the CC/MSA site.

Discussion: The “Environmental Indicator Inspection Report” (EPA, 2002) provides a comprehensive list and status of the specific site waste management areas (SWMUs), reported chemical spills, and descriptions of exposure pathways for all releases or potential releases. Air releases are regulated by permit (Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection; PADEP) and do not appear to represent a significant source of off-site exposure (EPA, 2002). Similarly, ongoing management of areas of potentially contaminated on-site soils and site access restrictions indicate that there is limited potential of off-site exposure to contaminated soils.

Sampling of on-site groundwater indicates high on-site concentrations of 1,1,1-trichloroethane (TCA; up to 76,000 parts per billion-ppb) with lower concentrations of other contaminants. The on-site groundwater contaminants have a very short subsurface pathway and potentially discharge into Breakneck Creek (EPA, 2002). However, an on-site groundwater treatment system reduces this potential discharge (EPA, 2002). Samples from off-site monitoring wells do not have detectable concentrations of 1,1,1-TCA (Tower and Associates, 2005).

There is no direct consumption of surface water from Breakneck Creek and ongoing groundwater and surface water sampling is conducted to ensure that the groundwater treatment system is functioning properly. A groundwater usage survey was also conducted in 1990 and determined that there were no downgradient groundwater users within one mile of the facility (as reported in EPA, 2002).
On the basis of the environmental monitoring data presented in the above referenced reports, there are no past, current, or future completed pathways of exposure to CC/MSA related contaminants to the surrounding, off-site community.

**Conclusions and Recommendations:** On the basis of the above finding that there are no completed pathways of exposure to CC/MSA related contaminants, this site represents no public health hazard for the adjacent off-site community. Active and ongoing site remediation and monitoring are overseen by the EPA and PADEP. No further ATSDR public health actions are recommended for this site.

**References:**


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