

May 5, 2025

George Locke Borough Manager Jenkintown Borough 700 Summit Avenue Jenkintown, PA 19046 glocke@jenkintownboro.com

#### Re: Results of Soil Sampling at Jenkintown Borough Properties

Dear Mr. Locke,

Thank you for allowing Moretti Park and Jenkintown Town Square (the "Borough Properties") to be a part of SPS's community testing effort following the fire at our facility in February. TRC Environmental Corporation conducted the testing on behalf of SPS, and this letter provides you with the results from sample collection activities conducted at the Borough Properties. As we discussed, the sampling was intended to assess whether there were discernible impacts to these properties from the fire. The information accompanying this letter will provide you with the details from the testing.

The soil on the Borough Properties was tested for asbestos, cyanide, metals and PAHs. The samples taken did not indicate any impact from the fire. Asbestos was not detected in these soil samples and cyanide and PAHs were not detected above the standards set by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection for direct contact with residential soils. Additionally, in Moretti Park there were no detections of metals above the standards set by the Pennsylvania Department of Environmental Protection for direct contact with residential soils.

However, there were exceedances at Jenkintown Town Square for arsenic which TRC has determined is not related to the fire at the SPS Technologies facility. SPS Technologies' metal fasteners production processes did not use arsenic. Arsenic is present in soils throughout Pennsylvania due to naturally occurring minerals and/or historical activities such as pesticide application or the use of pressure-treated wood. The concentrations observed are typical of this geographical region. Accompanying this letter along with the sampling data is a fact sheet from an agency within the United States Department of Health and Human Services on arsenic with more information. Again, the accompanying charts provide the details of this testing.

In addition to the summary tables of the results from the testing of the Borough Properties being provided to you, the full results of our community testing will be available on SPSupdates.com. If you have any additional questions regarding these results, please refer to the Pennsylvania Department of Health's website, or feel free to reach out to me.

Again, thank you for participating.

Sincerely,

tavia David Dugan

encl.

Description Physical Address		PA DEP Act 2 Direct Contact Standard for Residential Soils	:	Soil; 0-1i	n.	Soil; 1-6in.		
			Cedar Street Moretti Park 435 Cedar St 3/15/2025			Cedar Street Moretti Park 435 Cedar St 3/15/2025		
s	Sampling Date							
Parameter	Unit		Result	Q	RL	Result	Q	RL
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocar	bons (PAHs) -	SW8270E SIM						
Acenaphthene	ug/kg	13000000	< 0.80		2.0	44		1.9
Acenaphthylene	ug/kg	13000000	1.5	J	2.0	8.1		1.9
Anthracene	ug/kg	66000000	2.2		2.0	140		1.9
Benzo(a)anthracene	ug/kg	6100	9.4		2.0	460		19
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/kg	4200	14		2.0	400		19
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ug/kg	3500	21		2.0	580		19
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ug/kg	13000000	12		2.0	260		1.9
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ug/kg	3500	7.0		2.0	210		1.9
Chrysene	ug/kg	35000	13		2.0	440		19
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ug/kg	1000	3.7		2.0	75		1.9
Fluoranthene	ug/kg	8800000	23		2.0	1100		19
Fluorene	ug/kg	8800000	< 0.80		2.0	46		1.9
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ug/kg	3500	13		2.0	320		1.9
Naphthalene	ug/kg	13000	1.7	J	4.0	5.3		3.8
Phenanthrene	ug/kg	6600000	10		2.8	680		27
Pyrene	ug/kg	6600000	18		2.0	800		19
2-Methylnaphthalene	ug/kg	57000	1.8	J	4.0	5.9		3.8
Metals - 6020B and 7471B (Me	rcury)							
Aluminum	mg/kg	190000	18000		23	22000		23
Antimony	mg/kg	88	0.26		0.23	0.35		0.23
Arsenic	mg/kg	12	5.4		0.46	8.7		0.46
Barium	mg/kg	44000	130		0.46	170		0.46
Beryllium	mg/kg	440	1.1		0.12	1.4		0.11
Cadmium	mg/kg	110	0.20		0.12	0.20		0.11
Calcium	mg/kg	N/A	890		46	2000		46
Chromium	mg/kg	190000(1)	18		0.46	27		0.46
Cobalt	mg/kg	66	9.1		0.23	13		0.23
Copper	mg/kg	7200	18	_	0.46	28		0.46
Iron	mg/kg	150000	20000		23	26000		23
Lead	mg/kg	500	24		0.23	80		0.23
Magnesium	mg/kg	N/A	1600	_	12	2300		11
Manganese	mg/kg	31000	800		0.46	900		0.46
Nickel	mg/kg	4400	13		0.46	18		0.46
Potassium	mg/kg	N/A	1500		46	1500		46
Selenium	mg/kg	1100	0.31	J	0.46	0.45	J	0.46
Silver	mg/kg	1100	0.051	J	0.12	0.085	J	0.11
Sodium	mg/kg	N/A	73		58	98		57
Thallium	mg/kg	2.2	0.17		0.12	0.22		0.11
Zinc	mg/kg	66000	58		35	86		34
Vanadium	mg/kg	1100	28		0.92	46	+	0.91
Mercury	mg/kg	35	0.032	J	0.067	0.083		0.022
Cyanide Total- 9012B and Cya	nide Free - Ke	lada-01 Rev 1.2				1		
Cyanide, Total	mg/kg	N/A	< 0.20		0.55	< 0.21		0.67
Cyanide, Free	mg/kg	130	< 1.24		1.24	< 1.17		1.17
Asbestos	1							
PLM	%	N/A		ND		1	ND	

ND Non-Detect

J Result is less than the RL but greater than or equal to the MDL and the concentration is an approximate value

J+ Estimated with potential high bias

J- Estimated with potential low bias

UJ Nondetect result, estimated reporting limit

RL Reporting Limit

(1) Most chromium in soil is in the III valence state. PADEP has two screening values for chromium - the value shown is for Chromium III.

Description Physical Address		PA DEP Act 2 Direct Contact Standard for Residential Soils	Soil; 0-1in. Jenkintown Town Square 703 Greenwood Ave 3/15/2025			Soil; 1-6in. Jenkintown Town Square 703 Greenwood Ave 3/18/2025		
Parameter	Unit							
Polycyclic Aromatic Hydroca	rbons (PAHs) -	SW8270E SIM						
Acenaphthene	ug/kg	13000000	28		21	13	J	20
Acenaphthylene	ug/kg	13000000	31		21	26		20
Anthracene	ug/kg	66000000	110		21	52		20
Benzo(a)anthracene	ug/kg	6100	490		21	290		20
Benzo(a)pyrene	ug/kg	4200	500		21	300		20
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	ug/kg	3500	710		21	410		20
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	ug/kg	13000000	330		21	200		20
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	ug/kg	3500	240		21	140		20
Chrysene	ug/kg	35000	460		21	270		20
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene	ug/kg	1000	93		21	59		20
Fluoranthene	ug/kg	8800000	1000		21	550		20
Fluorene	ug/kg	8800000	30		21	14	J	20
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	ug/kg	3500	390		21	230		20
Naphthalene	ug/kg	13000	< 17		42	< 16		39
Phenanthrene	ug/kg	66000000	460		30	190		27
Pyrene	ug/kg	6600000	770		21	420		20
2-Methylnaphthalene	ug/kg	57000	<17		42	< 16		39
Metals - 6020B and 7471B (Me	ercury)			_	r			
Aluminum	mg/kg	190000	20000	_	17	15000		23
Antimony	mg/kg	88	0.54	_	0.17	0.53		0.23
Arsenic	mg/kg	12	22		0.35	23		0.46
Barium	mg/kg	44000	110	_	0.35	88		0.46
Beryllium	mg/kg	440	0.90	_	0.086	0.66		0.12
Cadmium	mg/kg	110	0.33	_	0.086	0.32		0.12
Calcium	mg/kg	N/A	3900		35	3500		46
Chromium	mg/kg	190000(1)	34		0.35	24		0.46
Cobalt	mg/kg	66	8.8		0.17	7.4		0.23
Copper	mg/kg	7200	25	_	0.35	24		0.46
Iron	mg/kg	150000	23000	_	17	18000		23
Lead	mg/kg	500	120		0.17	110		0.23
Magnesium	mg/kg	N/A	3300	-	8.6	3000		12
Manganese	mg/kg	31000	400	_	0.35	320		0.46
Nickel	mg/kg	4400	17		0.35	14		0.46
Potassium	mg/kg	N/A	2400		35	1600		46
Selenium	mg/kg	1100	0.62		0.35	0.65		0.46
Silver	mg/kg	1100	0.10	_	0.086	0.071	J	0.12
Sodium	mg/kg	N/A	290	_	43	130		58
Thallium	mg/kg	2.2	0.24	+	0.086	0.19	+	0.12
Zinc	mg/kg	66000	150	-	26	120		35
Vanadium	mg/kg	1100	42		0.69	32	+	0.92
Mercury	mg/kg	35	0.12		0.076	0.14		0.067
Cyanide Total- 9012B and Cya	anide Free - Ke	lada-01 Rev 1.2			1			
Cyanide, Total	mg/kg	N/A	< 0.23	+	0.64	< 0.21	+	0.59
Cyanide, Free	mg/kg	130	< 1.30		1.30	< 1.18		1.18
Asbestos	1					1		
PLM	%	N/A		ND			ND	

ND Non-Detect

J Result is less than the RL but greater than or equal to the MDL and the concentration is an approximate value

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# Arsenic - ToxFAQs™

# CAS # 7440-38-2

This fact sheet answers the most frequently asked health questions (FAQs) about arsenic. For more information, call the CDC Information Center at 1-800-232-4636. This fact sheet is one in a series of summaries about hazardous substances and their health effects. It is important you understand this information because this substance may harm you. The effects of exposure to any hazardous substance depend on the dose, the duration, how you are exposed, personal traits and habits, and whether other chemicals are present.

HIGHLIGHTS: Exposure to higher than average levels of arsenic occur mostly in the workplace, near hazardous waste sites, or in areas with high natural levels. At high levels, inorganic arsenic can cause death. Exposure to lower levels for a long time can cause a discoloration of the skin and the appearance of small corns or warts. Arsenic has been found in at least 1,149 of the 1,684 National Priority List (NPL) sites identified by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

### What is arsenic?

Arsenic is a naturally occurring element widely distributed in the earth's crust. In the environment, arsenic is combined with oxygen, chlorine, and sulfur to form inorganic arsenic compounds. Arsenic in animals and plants combines with carbon and hydrogen to form organic arsenic compounds.

Inorganic arsenic compounds are mainly used to preserve wood. Copper chromated arsenate (CCA) is used to make "pressure-treated" lumber. CCA is no longer used in the U.S. for residential uses; it is still used in industrial applications. Organic arsenic compounds are used as pesticides, primarily on cotton fields and orchards.

# What happens to arsenic when it enters the environment?

- Arsenic occurs naturally in soil and minerals and may enter the air, water, and land from wind-blown dust and may get into water from runoff and leaching.
- Arsenic cannot be destroyed in the environment. It can only change its form.
- Rain and snow remove arsenic dust particles from the air.
- Many common arsenic compounds can dissolve in water. Most of the arsenic in water will ultimately end up in soil or sediment.
- Fish and shellfish can accumulate arsenic; most of this arsenic is in an organic form called arsenobetaine that is much less harmful.

## How might I be exposed to arsenic?

- Ingesting small amounts present in your food and water or breathing air containing arsenic.
- Breathing sawdust or burning smoke from wood treated with arsenic.
- Living in areas with unusually high natural levels of arsenic in rock.
- Working in a job that involves arsenic production or use, such as copper or lead smelting, wood treating, or pesticide application.

## How can arsenic affect my health?

Breathing high levels of inorganic arsenic can give you a sore throat or irritated lungs.

Ingesting very high levels of arsenic can result in death. Exposure to lower levels can cause nausea and vomiting, decreased production of red and white blood cells, abnormal heart rhythm, damage to blood vessels, and a sensation of "pins and needles" in hands and feet.

Ingesting or breathing low levels of inorganic arsenic for a long time can cause a darkening of the skin and the appearance of small "corns" or "warts" on the palms, soles, and torso.

Skin contact with inorganic arsenic may cause redness and swelling.

Almost nothing is known regarding health effects of organic arsenic compounds in humans. Studies in animals show that some simple organic arsenic



Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry Division of Toxicology and Human Health Sciences

# Arsenic

# CAS # 7440-38-2

compounds are less toxic than inorganic forms. Ingestion of methyl and dimethyl compounds can cause diarrhea and damage to the kidneys.

## How likely is arsenic to cause cancer?

Several studies have shown that ingestion of inorganic arsenic can increase the risk of skin cancer and cancer in the liver, bladder, and lungs. Inhalation of inorganic arsenic can cause increased risk of lung cancer. The Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) and the EPA have determined that inorganic arsenic is a known human carcinogen. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has determined that inorganic arsenic is carcinogenic to humans.

## How can arsenic affect children?

There is some evidence that long-term exposure to arsenic in children may result in lower IQ scores. There is also some evidence that exposure to arsenic in the womb and early childhood may increase mortality in young adults.

There is some evidence that inhaled or ingested arsenic can injure pregnant women or their unborn babies, although the studies are not definitive. Studies in animals show that large doses of arsenic that cause illness in pregnant females, can also cause low birth weight, fetal malformations, and even fetal death. Arsenic can cross the placenta and has been found in fetal tissues. Arsenic is found at low levels in breast milk.

# How can families reduce the risks of exposure to arsenic?

- If you use arsenic-treated wood in home projects, you should wear dust masks, gloves, and protective clothing to decrease exposure to sawdust.
- If you live in an area with high levels of arsenic in water or soil, you should use cleaner sources of water and limit contact with soil.

• If you work in a job that may expose you to arsenic, be aware that you may carry arsenic home on your clothing, skin, hair, or tools. Be sure to shower and change clothes before going home.

# Is there a medical test to determine whether I've been exposed to arsenic?

There are tests available to measure arsenic in your blood, urine, hair, and fingernails. The urine test is the most reliable test for arsenic exposure within the last few days. Tests on hair and fingernails can measure exposure to high levels of arsenic over the past 6-12 months. These tests can determine if you have been exposed to above-average levels of arsenic. They cannot predict whether the arsenic levels in your body will affect your health.

# Has the federal government made recommendations to protect human health?

The EPA has set limits on the amount of arsenic that industrial sources can release to the environment and has restricted or cancelled many of the uses of arsenic in pesticides. EPA has set a limit of 0.01 parts per million (ppm) for arsenic in drinking water.

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has set a permissible exposure limit (PEL) of 10 micrograms of arsenic per cubic meter of workplace air (10  $\mu$ g/m<sup>3</sup>) for 8 hour shifts and 40 hour work weeks.

## References

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR). 2007. Toxicological Profile for Arsenic (Update). Atlanta, GA: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Public Health Service.

### Where can I get more information?

For more information, contact the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry, Division of Toxicology and Human Health Sciences, 1600 Clifton Road NE, Mailstop F-57, Atlanta, GA 30329-4027.

Phone: 1-800-232-4636

ToxFAQs<sup>™</sup> Internet address via WWW is http://www.atsdr.cdc.gov/toxfaqs/index.asp.

ATSDR can tell you where to find occupational and environmental health clinics. Their specialists can recognize, evaluate, and treat illnesses resulting from exposure to hazardous substances. You can also contact your community or state health or environmental quality department if you have any more questions or concerns.