

**PRELIMINARY**

**Health  
Assessment  
for**

ROSE PARK SLUDGE PIT  
SALT LAKE CITY, SALT LAKE COUNTY, UTAH  
CERCLIS NO. UTD980635452

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry  
U.S. Public Health Service

APR 20 1989

THE ATSDR HEALTH ASSESSMENT: A NOTE OF EXPLANATION

Section 104(i)(7)(A) of the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA), as amended, states "...the term 'health assessment' shall include preliminary assessments of potential risks to human health posed by individual sites and facilities, based on such factors as the nature and extent of contamination, the existence of potential pathways of human exposure (including ground or surface water contamination, air emissions, and food chain contamination), the size and potential susceptibility of the community within the likely pathways of exposure, the comparison of expected human exposure levels to the short-term and long-term health effects associated with identified hazardous substances and any available recommended exposure or tolerance limits for such hazardous substances, and the comparison of existing morbidity and mortality data on diseases that may be associated with the observed levels of exposure. The Administrator of ATSDR shall use appropriate data, risk assessments, risk evaluations and studies available from the Administrator of EPA."

In accordance with the CERCLA section cited, ATSDR has conducted this preliminary health assessment on the data in the site summary form. Additional health assessments may be conducted for this site as more information becomes available to ATSDR.

PRELIMINARY HEALTH ASSESSMENT  
ROSE PARK SLUDGE PIT  
SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH

Prepared by:  
Office of Health Assessment  
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)

Background

The Rose Park Sludge Pit (RPS) is listed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) on the National Priorities List (NPL). The site is located in Salt Lake City (Salt Lake County), Utah. RPS operated as a disposal site for oil refinery waste from 1920 to 1957. Salt Lake City purchased the land and developed it into a park that includes a baseball field, tennis courts, and volleyball court. RPS is partially restricted with chain link fences surrounding the north, east, and west perimeters. Removal actions have been completed. A cooperative agreement between the EPA, the State of Utah, the County Health Department, and the principal responsible party (PRP) was signed under which a slurry wall and clay cap containment system was installed. Work was completed in 1983 and revegetation was completed in 1984.

Environmental Contamination and Physical Hazards

On-site groundwater sampling results have identified various volatile organic compounds (VOC's). Physical hazards were not reported.

Potential Environmental and Human Exposure Pathways

A potential environmental pathways could be contaminated groundwater migration. Potential human exposure to contaminants could occur through ingestion and inhalation of or direct contact with contaminated groundwater, though this is not presently a concern.

Demographics

There are some schools within a 1-mile radius of the site. No further demographic information was provided.

Evaluation and Discussion

Area residents receive potable water from the municipal water system of Salt Lake City and are not impacted by RPS. In addition, the nearest surface water is 1-mile west of the site and is not contaminated. It has

been reported that the possibility exists for off-site migration through leakage from the slurry wall or cap. However, the PRP has agreed to a 30-year groundwater monitoring program, the Salt Lake County Health Department is responsible for this monitoring. Moreover, the site has been recommended for NPL deletion. There have been no reported health concerns with respect to the site since remedial action has been completed.

ATSDR has prepared, or will prepare, Toxicological Profiles on some VOC's.

#### Conclusions and Recommendations

RPS does not represent a public health concern to area residents because at present, exposure to contaminated groundwater does not exist. Moreover, a 30-year groundwater monitoring program is in place to warn of any possible future changes in site groundwater conditions.