TABLE 3–12.—DISTANCE-WEIGHTED POPULATION VALUES FOR POTENTIAL CONTAMINATION FACTOR FOR GROUND WATER MIGRATION PATHWAY [a]

Distance category (miles)	Number of people within the distance category												
	0	1 to 10	11 to 30	31 to 100	101 to 300	301 to 1,000	1,001 to 3,000	3,001 to 10,000	10,001 to 30,000	30,001 to 100,000	100,001 to 300,000	300,001 to 1,000,000	1,000,001 to 3,000,000
Other Than Karst [b]:													
0 to ¼	0	4	17	53	164	522	1,633	5,214	16,325	52,137	163,246	521,360	1,632,455
Greater than ¼ to ½	0	2	11	33	102	324	1,013	3,233	10,122	32,325	101,213	323,243	1,012,122
Greater than ½ to 1	0	1	5	17	52	167	523	1,669	5,224	16,684	52,239	166,835	522,385
Greater than 1 to 2	0	0.7	3	10	30	94	294	939	2,939	9,385	29,384	93,845	293,842
Greater than 2 to 3	0	0.5	2	7	21	68	212	678	2,122	6,778	21,222	67,777	212,219
Greater than 3 to 4	0	0.3	1	4	13	42	131	417	1,306	4,171	13,060	41,709	130,596
Karst [c]:													
0 to ¼	0	4	17	53	164	522	1,633	5,214	16,325	52,137	163,246	521,360	1,632,455
Greater than ¼ to ½	0	2	11	33	102	324	1,013	3,233	10,122	32,325	101,213	323,243	1,012,122
Greater than ½ to 1	0	2	9	26	82	261	817	2,607	8,163	26,068	81,623	260,680	816,227
Greater than 1 to 2	0	2	9	26	82	261	817	2,607	8,163	26,068	81,623	260,680	816,227
Greater than 2 to 3	0	2	9	26	82	261	817	2,607	8,163	26,068	81,623	260,680	816,227
Greater than 3 to 4	0	2	9	26	82	261	817	2,607	8,163	26,068	81,623	260,680	816,227

[a] Round the number of people present within a distance category to nearest integer. Do not round the assigned distance-weighted population value to nearest integer.
[b] Use for all aquifers, except karst aquifers underlying any portion of the sources at the site.
[c] Use only for karst aquifers underlying any portion of the sources at the site.

–Assign a distance-weighted population value for each distance category based on the number of people included within the distance category.

• Use the "Other Than Karst" portion of Table 3–12 for the remainder of the population served by points of withdrawal subject to potential contamination.

–For this portion of the population, determine the number of people included within each "Other Than Karst" distance category in Table 3–12.

–Assign a distance-weighted population value for each distance category based on the number of people included within the distance category.

Calculate the value for the potential contamination factor (PC) as follows:

$$PC = \frac{1}{10} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (W_i + K_i)$$

where:

W_i = Distance-weighted population from "Other Than Karst" portion of Table 3–12 for distance category i.

K_i = Distance-weighted population from "Karst" portion of Table 3–12 for distance category i.

n = Number of distance categories.

If PC is less than 1, do not round it to the nearest integer; if PC is 1 or more, round to the nearest integer. Enter this value in Table 3–1.

3.3.2.5 *Calculation of population factor value.* Sum the factor values for Level I concentrations, Level II concentrations, and potential contamination. Do not round this sum to the nearest integer. Assign this sum as the population factor value for the aquifer. Enter this value in Table 3–1.

3.3.3 *Resources.* To evaluate the resources factor, select the highest value specified below that applies for the aquifer being evaluated. Assign this value as the resources factor value for the aquifer. Enter this value in Table 3–1.

Assign a resources value of 5 if water drawn from any target well for the aquifer being evaluated or overlying aquifers (as specified in section 3.0) is used for one or more of the following purposes:

• Irrigation (5-acre minimum) of commercial food crops or commercial forage crops.

• Watering of commercial livestock.

• Ingredient in commercial food preparation.

• Supply for commercial aquaculture.

• Supply for a major or designated water recreation area, excluding drinking water use.

Assign a resources value of 5 if no drinking water wells are within the target distance limit, but the water in the aquifer being evaluated or any overlying aquifers (as specified in section 3.0) is usable for drinking water purposes.

Assign a resources value of 0 if none of the above applies.

3.3.4 *Wellhead Protection Area.* Evaluate the Wellhead Protection Area factor based on Wellhead Protection Areas designated according to section 1428 of the Safe Drinking Water Act, as amended. Consider only those Wellhead Protection Areas applicable to the aquifer being evaluated or overlying aquifers (as specified in section 3.0). Select the highest value below that applies. Assign it as the value for the Wellhead Protection Area factor for the aquifer being evaluated. Enter this value in Table 3–1.

Assign a value of 20 if either of the following criteria applies for the aquifer being evaluated or overlying aquifers:

• A source with a ground water containment factor value greater than 0 lies, either partially or fully, within or above the designated Wellhead Protection Area.

• Observed ground water contamination attributable to the sources at the site lies, either partially or fully, within the designated Wellhead Protection Area.

If neither criterion applies, assign a value of 5, if, within the target distance limit, there is a designated Wellhead Protection Area applicable to the aquifer being evaluated or overlying aquifers.

Assign a value of 0 if none of the above applies.

3.3.5 *Calculation of targets factor category value.* Sum the factor values for nearest well, population, resources, and Wellhead Protection Area. Do not round this sum to the nearest integer. Use this sum as the targets factor category value for the aquifer. Enter this value in Table 3–1.

3.4 *Ground water migration score for an aquifer.* For the aquifer being evaluated, multiply the factor category values for likelihood of release, waste characteristics, and targets, and round the product to the nearest integer. Then divide by 82,500. Assign the resulting value, subject to a maximum value of 100, as the ground water migration pathway score for the aquifer. Enter this score in Table 3–1.

3.5 *Calculation of ground water migration pathway score.* Calculate a ground water migration score for each aquifer underlying the sources at the site, as appropriate. Assign the highest ground water migration score for an aquifer as the ground water migration pathway score (S_{gw}) for the site. Enter this score in Table 3–1.

4.0 *Surface Water Migration Pathway.*

4.0.1 *Migration components.* Evaluate the surface water migration pathway based on two migration components:

• Overland/flood migration to surface water (see section 4.1).

• Ground water to surface water migration (see section 4.2).

Evaluate each component based on the same three threats: drinking water threat, human food chain threat, and environmental threat.

Score one or both components, considering their relative importance. If only one component is scored, assign its score as the surface water migration pathway score. If

both components are scored, select the higher of the two scores and assign it as the surface water migration pathway score.

4.0.2 *Surface water categories.* For HRS purposes, classify surface water into four categories: rivers, lakes, oceans, and coastal tidal waters.

Rivers include:

• Perennially flowing waters from point of origin to the ocean or to coastal tidal waters, whichever comes first, and wetlands contiguous to these flowing waters.

• Aboveground portions of disappearing rivers.

• Man-made ditches only insofar as they perennially flow into other surface water.

• Intermittently flowing waters and contiguous intermittently flowing ditches only in arid or semiarid areas with less than 20 inches of mean annual precipitation.

Lakes include:

• Natural and man-made lakes (including impoundments) that lie along rivers, but excluding the Great Lakes.

• Isolated, but perennial, lakes, ponds, and wetlands.

• Static water channels or oxbow lakes contiguous to rivers.

• Small rivers, without diking, that merge into surrounding perennially inundated wetlands.

• Wetlands contiguous to water bodies defined here as lakes.

Ocean and ocean-like water bodies include:

• Ocean areas seaward from the baseline of the Territorial Sea. (This baseline represents the generalized coastline of the United States. It is parallel to the seaward limit of the Territorial Sea and other maritime limits such as the inner boundary of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the limit of States jurisdiction under the Submerged Lands Act, as amended.)

• The Great Lakes.

• Wetlands contiguous to the Great Lakes.

Coastal tidal waters include:

• Embayments, harbors, sounds, estuaries, back bays, lagoons, wetlands, etc. seaward from mouths of rivers and landward from the baseline of the Territorial Sea.

4.1 *Overland/flood migration component.* Use the overland/flood migration component to evaluate surface water threats that result from overland migration of hazardous substances from a source at the site to surface water. Evaluate three types of threats for this component: drinking water threat, human food chain threat, and environmental threat.

4.1.1 *General considerations.*

4.1.1.1 *Definition of hazardous substance migration path for overland/flood migration component.* The hazardous substance migration path includes both the overland segment and the in-water segment that hazardous substances would take as they migrate away from sources at the site:

• Begin the overland segment at a source and proceed downgradient to the probable point of entry to surface water.

• Begin the in-water segment at this probable point of entry.

–For rivers, continue the in-water segment in the direction of flow (including any tidal flows) for the distance established by the target distance limit (see section 4.1.1.2).

–For lakes, oceans, coastal tidal waters, or Great Lakes, do not consider flow direction. Instead apply the target distance limit as an arc.

–If the in-water segment includes both rivers and lakes (or oceans, coastal tidal waters, or Great Lakes), apply the target distance limit to their combined in-water segments.

For sites that consist of contaminated sediments with no identified source, the hazardous substance migration path consists solely of the in-water segment specified in section 4.1.1.2.

Consider a site to be in two or more watersheds for this component if two or more hazardous substance migration paths from the sources at the site do not reach a common point within the target distance limit. If the site is in more than one watershed, define a separate hazardous substance migration path for each watershed. Evaluate the overland/flood migration component for each watershed separately as specified in section 4.1.1.3.

4.1.1.2 *Target distance limit.* The target distance limit defines the maximum distance over which targets are considered in evaluating the site. Determine a separate target distance limit for each watershed as follows:

• If there is no observed release to surface water in the watershed or if there is an observed release only by direct observation (see section 4.1.2.1.1), begin measuring the target distance limit for the watershed at the probable point of entry to surface water and extend it for 15 miles along the surface water from that point.

• If there is an observed release from the site to the surface water in the watershed that is based on sampling, begin measuring the target distance limit for the watershed at the probable point of entry; extend the target distance limit either for 15 miles along the surface water or to the most distant sample point that meets the criteria for an observed release to that watershed, whichever is greater.

In evaluating the site, include only surface water targets (for example, intakes, fisheries, sensitive environments) that are within or contiguous to the hazardous substance migration path and located, partially or wholly, at or between the probable point of entry and the target distance limit applicable to the watershed:

• If flow within the hazardous substance migration path is reversed by tides, evaluate upstream targets only if there is documentation that the tidal run could carry substances from the site as far as those upstream targets.

• Determine whether targets within or contiguous to the hazardous substance migration path are subject to actual or potential contamination as follows:

–If a target is located, partially or wholly, either at or between the probable point of entry and any sampling point that meets the criteria for an observed release to the watershed or at a point that meets the criteria for an observed release by direct observation, evaluate that target as subject to actual contamination, except as otherwise specified for fisheries in section 4.1.3.3 and for wetlands in section 4.1.4.3.1.1. If the actual contamination is based on direct observation, assign Level II to the actual contamination. However, if the actual contamination is based on samples, determine whether the actual contamination is at Level I or Level II concentrations as specified in sections 4.1.2.3, 4.1.3.3, and 4.1.4.3.1.

–If a target is located, partially or wholly, within the target distance limit for the watershed, but not at or between the probable point of entry and any sampling point that meets the criteria for an observed release to the watershed, nor at a point that meets the criteria for an observed release by direct observation, evaluate it as subject to potential contamination.

For sites consisting solely of contaminated sediments with no identified source, determine the target distance limit as follows:

• If there is a clearly defined direction of flow for the surface water body (or bodies) containing the contaminated sediments, begin measuring the target distance limit at the point of observed sediment contamination that is farthest upstream (that is, at the location of the farthest available upstream sediment sample that meets the criteria for an observed release); extend the target distance limit either for 15 miles along the surface water or to the most distant downstream sample point that meets the criteria for an observed release to that watershed, whichever is greater.

• If there is no clearly defined direction of flow, begin measuring the target distance limit at the center of the area of observed sediment contamination. Extend the target distance limit as an arc either for 15 miles along the surface water or to the most distant sample point that meets the criteria for an observed release to that watershed, whichever is greater. Determine the area of observed sediment contamination based on available samples that meet the criteria for an observed release.

Note that the hazardous substance migration path for these contaminated sediment sites consists solely of the in-water segment defined by the target distance limit; there is no overland segment.

For these contaminated sediment sites, include only those targets (for example, intakes, fisheries, sensitive environments) that are within or contiguous to the hazardous substance migration path and located, wholly or partially, within the target distance limit for the site. Determine whether these targets are subject to actual or potential contamination as follows:

• If a target is located, partially or wholly, within the area of observed sediment contamination, evaluate it as subject to actual contamination, except as otherwise specified for fisheries in section 4.1.3.3 and wetlands in section 4.1.4.3.1.1.

–If a drinking water target is subject to actual contamination, evaluate it using Level II concentrations.

–If a human food chain target or environmental target is subject to actual contamination, evaluate it using Level I or Level II concentrations, as appropriate [see sections 4.1.3.3 and 4.1.4.3.1].

• If a target is located, partially or wholly, within the target distance limit for the watershed, but not within the area of observed sediment contamination, evaluate it as subject to potential contamination.

4.1.1.3 *Evaluation of overland/flood migration component.* Evaluate the drinking water threat, human food chain threat, and environmental threat for each watershed for this component based on three factor categories: likelihood of release, waste characteristics, and targets. Figure 4–1 indicates the factors included within each factor category for each type of threat.

Determine the overland/flood migration component score (S_{of}) for a watershed in terms of the factor category values as follows:

$$S_{of} = \sum_{i=1}^{3} \frac{(LR_i)(WC_i)(T_i)}{SF}$$

where:

LR_i = Likelihood of release factor category value for threat i (that is, drinking water, human food chain, or environmental threat).

WC_i = Waste characteristics factor category value for threat i.

T_i = Targets factor category value for threat i.

SF = Scaling factor.

Table 4–1 outlines the specific calculation procedure.

If the site is in only one watershed, assign the overland/flood migration score for that watershed as the overland/flood migration component score for the site.

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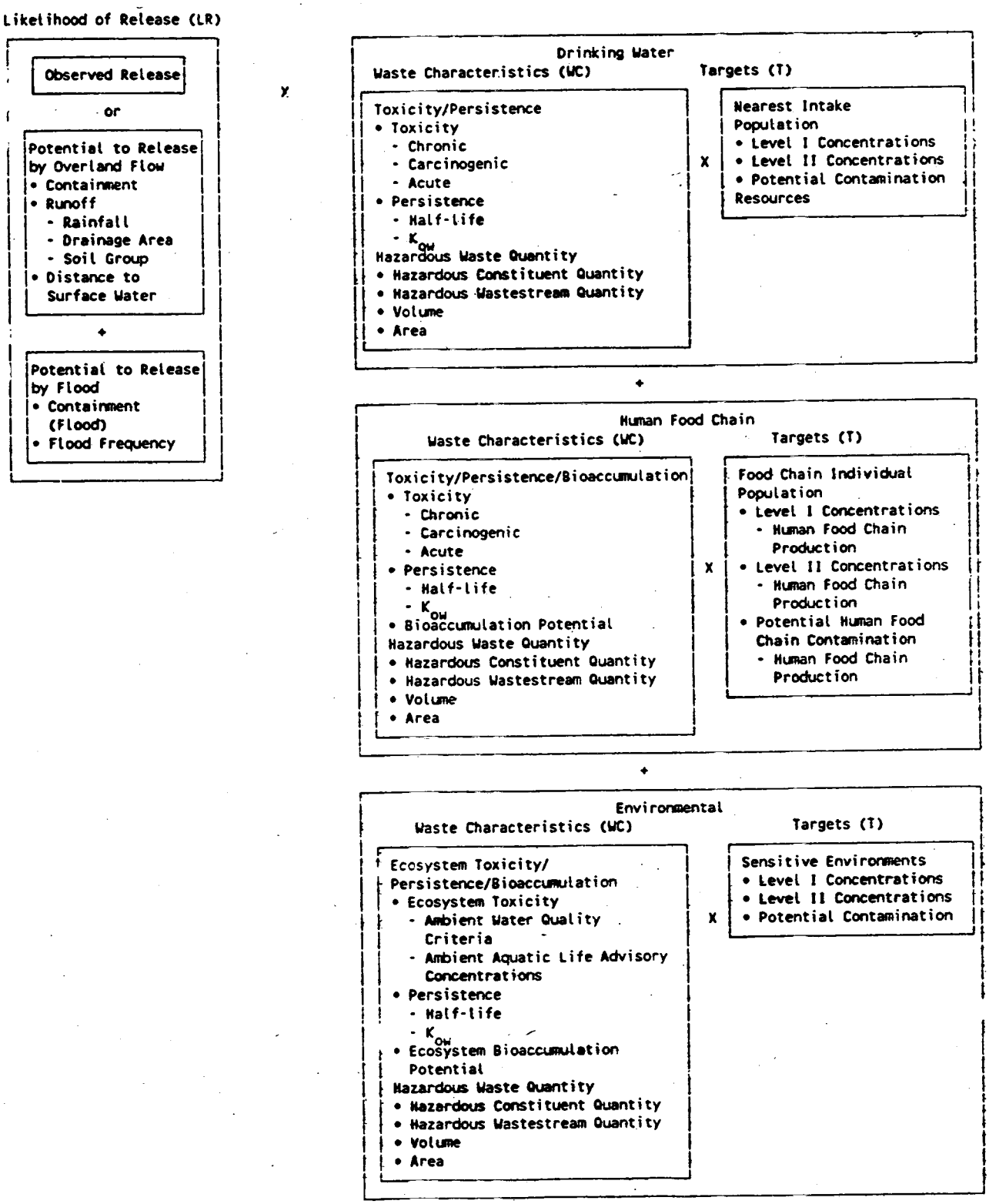

FIGURE 4-1
OVERVIEW OF SURFACE WATER OVERLAND/FLOOD MIGRATION COMPONENT

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TABLE 4-1.—SURFACE WATER OVERLAND/FLOOD MIGRATION COMPONENT SCORESHEET

Factor categories and factors	Maximum value	Value assigned
Drinking Water Threat		
Likelihood of Release:		
1. Observed Release	550	
2. Potential to Release by Overland Flow:		
2a. Containment	10	
2b. Runoff	25	
2c. Distance to Surface Water	25	
2d. Potential to Release by Overland Flow (lines 2a[2b+2c])	500	
3. Potential to Release by Flood:		
3a. Containment (Flood)	10	
3b. Flood Frequency	50	
3c. Potential to Release by Flood (lines 3a×3b)	500	
4. Potential to Release (lines 2d+3c, subject to a maximum of 500)	500	
5. Likelihood of Release (higher of lines 1 and 4)	550	
Waste Characteristics:		
6. Toxicity/Persistence	(a)	
7. Hazardous Waste Quantity	(a)	
8. Waste Characteristics	100	
Targets:		
9. Nearest Intake	50	
10. Population		
10a. Level I Concentrations	(b)	
10b. Level II Concentrations	(b)	
10c. Potential Contamination	(b)	
10d. Population (lines 10a+10b+10c)	(b)	
11. Resources	5	
12. Targets (lines 9+10d+11)	(b)	
Drinking Water Threat Score:		
13. Drinking Water Threat Score ([lines 5×8×12]/82,500, subject to a maximum of 100)	100	
Human Food Chain Threat		
Likelihood of Release:		
14. Likelihood of Release (same value as line 5)	550	
Waste Characteristics:		
15. Toxicity/Persistence/Bioaccumulation	(a)	
16. Hazardous Waste Quantity	(a)	
17. Waste Characteristics	1,000	
Targets:		
18. Food Chain Individual	50	
19. Population		
19a. Level I Concentrations	(b)	
19b. Level II Concentrations	(b)	
19c. Potential Human Food Chain Contamination	(b)	
19d. Population (lines 19a+19b+19c)	(b)	
20. Targets (lines 18+19d)	(b)	
Human Food Chain Threat Score:	100	
21. Human Food Chain Threat Score ([lines 14×17×20]/82,500, subject to a maximum of 100)		
Environmental Threat		
Likelihood of Release:		
22. Likelihood of Release (same value as line 5)	550	
Waste Characteristics:		
23. Ecosystem Toxicity/Persistence/Bioaccumulation	(a)	
24. Hazardous Waste Quantity	(a)	
25. Waste Characteristics	1,000	
Targets:		
26. Sensitive Environments		
26a. Level I Concentrations	(b)	
26b. Level II Concentrations	(b)	
26c. Potential Contamination	(b)	
26d. Sensitive Environments (lines 26a+26b+26c)	(b)	
27. Targets (value from line 26d)	(b)	
Environmental Threat Score:	60	
28. Environmental Threat Score ([lines 22×25×27]/82,500, subject to a maximum of 60)		
Surface Water Overland/Flood Migration Component Score for a Watershed		
29. Watershed Score [c] (lines 13+21+28, subject to a maximum of 100)	100	
Surface Water Overland/Flood Migration Component Score		
30. Component Score (S_{of}) [c] (highest score from line 29 for all watersheds evaluated, subject to a maximum of 100)	100	

[a] Maximum value applies to waste characteristics category.
[b] Maximum value not applicable.
[c] Do not round to nearest integer.

If the site is in more than one watershed:

• Calculate a separate overland/flood migration component score for each watershed, using likelihood of release, waste characteristics, and targets applicable to each watershed.

• Select the highest overland/flood migration component score from the watersheds evaluated and assign it as the overland/flood migration component score for the site.

4.1.2 *Drinking water threat.* Evaluate the drinking water threat for each watershed based on three factor categories: likelihood of release, waste characteristics, and targets.

4.1.2.1 *Drinking water threat—likelihood of release.* Evaluate the likelihood of release factor category for each watershed in terms of an observed release factor or a potential to release factor.

4.1.2.1.1 *Observed release.* Establish an observed release to surface water for a watershed by demonstrating that the site has released a hazardous substance to the surface water in the watershed. Base this demonstration on either:

• Direct observation:

–A material that contains one or more hazardous substances has been seen entering surface water through migration or is known to have entered surface water through direct deposition, or

–A source area has been flooded at a time that hazardous substances were present, and one or more hazardous substances were in contact with the flood waters, or

–When evidence supports the inference of a release of a material that contains one or more hazardous substances by the site to surface water, demonstrated adverse effects associated with that release may also be used to establish an observed release.

• Chemical analysis:

–Analysis of surface water, benthic, or sediment samples indicates that the concentration of hazardous substance(s) has increased significantly above the background concentration for the site for that type of sample (see section 2.3).

– –Limit comparisons to similar types of samples and background concentrations—for example, compare surface water samples to surface water background concentrations.

– –For benthic samples, limit comparisons to essentially sessile organisms.

–Some portion of the significant increase must be attributable to the site to establish the observed release, except: when the site itself consists of contaminated sediments with no identified source, no separate attribution is required.

If an observed release can be established for a watershed, assign an observed release factor value of 550 to that watershed, enter this value in Table 4–1, and proceed to section 4.1.2.1.3. If no observed release can be established for the watershed, assign an observed release factor value of 0 to that watershed, enter this value in Table 4–1, and proceed to section 4.1.2.1.2.

4.1.2.1.2 *Potential to release.* Evaluate potential to release only if an observed release cannot be established for the watershed. Evaluate potential to release based on two components: potential to release by overland flow (see section 4.1.2.1.2.1) and potential to release by flood (see section 4.1.2.1.2.2). Sum the values for these two components to obtain the potential to release factor value for the watershed, subject to a maximum value of 500.

4.1.2.1.2.1 *Potential to release by overland flow.* Evaluate potential to release by overland flow for the watershed based on three factors: containment, runoff, and distance to surface water.

Assign potential to release by overland flow a value of 0 for the watershed if:

• No overland segment of the hazardous substance migration path can be defined for the watershed, or

• The overland segment of the hazardous substance migration path for the watershed exceeds 2 miles before surface water is encountered.

If either condition applies, enter a value of 0 in Table 4–1 and proceed to section 4.1.2.1.2.2 to evaluate potential to release by flood. If neither applies, proceed to section 4.1.2.1.2.1.1 to evaluate potential to release by overland flow.

4.1.2.1.2.1.1 *Containment.* Determine the containment factor value for the watershed as follows:

• If one or more sources is located in surface water in the watershed (for example, intact sealed drums in surface water), assign the containment factor a value of 10 for the watershed. Enter this value in Table 4–1.

• If none of the sources is located in surface water in the watershed, assign a containment factor value from Table 4–2 to each source at the site that can potentially release hazardous substances to the hazardous substance migration path for this watershed. Assign the containment factor value for the watershed as follows:

–Select the highest containment factor value assigned to those sources that meet the minimum size requirement described below. Assign this highest value as the containment factor value for the watershed. Enter this value in Table 4–1.

–If, for this watershed, no source at the site meets the minimum size requirement, then select the highest containment factor value assigned to the sources at the site eligible to be evaluated for this watershed and assign it as the containment factor value for the watershed. Enter this value in Table 4–1.

A source meets the minimum size requirement if its source hazardous waste quantity value (see section 2.4.2.1.5) is 0.5 or more. Do not include the minimum size requirement in evaluating any other factor of this surface water migration component, except potential to release by flood as specified in section 4.1.2.1.2.2.3.

4.1.2.1.2.1.2 *Runoff.* Evaluate runoff based on three components: rainfall, drainage area, and soil group.

TABLE 4–2.—CONTAINMENT FACTOR VALUES FOR SURFACE WATER MIGRATION PATHWAY

Source	Assigned value
All Sources (Except Surface Impoundments, Land Treatment, Containers, and Tanks)	
Evidence of hazardous substance migration from source area (i.e., source area includes source and any associated containment structures)	10
No evidence of hazardous substance migration from source area *and:*	
(a) Neither of the following present: (1) maintained engineered cover, or (2) functioning and maintained run-on control system and runoff management system.	10
(b) Any one of the two items in (a) present	9
(c) Any two of the following present: (1) maintained engineered cover, or (2) functioning and maintained run-on control system and runoff management system, or (3) liner with functioning leachate collection and removal system immediately above liner.	7
(d) All items in (c) present	5
(e) All items in (c) present, plus no bulk or non-containerized liquids nor materials containing free liquids deposited in source area	3
No evidence of hazardous substance migration from source area, double liner with functioning leachate collection and removal system above and between liners, *and:*	
(f) Only one of the following deficiencies present in containment: (1) bulk or noncontainerized liquids or materials containing free liquids deposited in source area, or (2) no or nonfunctioning or nonmaintained run-on control system and runoff management system, or (3) no or nonmaintained engineered cover.	3
(g) None of the deficiencies in (f) present	0
Source area inside or under maintained intact structure that provides protection from precipitation so that neither runoff nor leachate is generated, liquids or materials containing free liquids not deposited in source area, and functioning and maintained run-on control present.	

TABLE 4-2.—CONTAINMENT FACTOR VALUES FOR SURFACE WATER MIGRATION PATHWAY—Concluded

Source	Assigned value
Surface Impoundment	
Evidence of hazardous substance migration from surface impoundment	10
Free liquids present with either no diking, unsound diking, or diking that is not regularly inspected and maintained	10
No evidence of hazardous substance migration from surface impoundment, free liquids present, sound diking that is regularly inspected and maintained, adequate freeboard, *and:*	
(a) No liner	9
(b) Liner	7
(c) Liner with functioning leachate collection and removal system below liner	5
(d) Double liner with functioning leachate collection and removal system between liners	3
No evidence of hazardous substance migration from surface impoundment and all free liquids eliminated at closure (either by removal of liquids or solidification of remaining wastes and waste residues).	Evaluate using **All Sources** criteria (with no bulk or free liquids deposited).
Land Treatment	
Evidence of hazardous substance migration from land treatment zone	10
No functioning and maintained run-on control and runoff management system	10
No evidence of hazardous substance migration from land treatment zone *and:*	
(a) Functioning and maintained run-on control and runoff management system	7
(b) Functioning and maintained run-on control and runoff management system, and vegetative cover established over entire land treatment area.	5
(c) Land treatment area maintained in compliance with 40 CFR 264.280	0
Containers	
All containers buried	Evaluate using **All Sources** criteria.
Evidence of hazardous substance migration from container area (i.e., container area includes containers and any associated containment structures).	10
No diking (or no similar structure) surrounding container area	10
Diking surrounding container area unsound or not regularly inspected and maintained	10
No evidence of hazardous substance migration from container area and container area surrounded by sound diking that is regularly inspected and maintained.	9
No evidence of hazardous substance migration from container area, container area surrounded by sound diking that is regularly inspected and maintained, *and:*	9
(a) Essentially impervious base under container area with liquids collection and removal system	7
(b) Containment system includes essentially impervious base, liquids collection system, sufficient capacity to contain 10 percent of volume of all containers, and functioning and maintained run-on control; and spilled or leaked hazardous substances and accumulated precipitation removed in timely manner to prevent overflow of collection system, at least weekly inspection of containers, hazardous substances in leaking or deteriorating containers transferred to containers in good condition, and containers sealed except when waste is added or removed.	5
(c) Free liquids present, containment system has sufficient capacity to hold total volume of all containers and to provide adequate freeboard, and single liner under container area with functioning leachate collection and removal system below liner.	5
(d) Same as (c) except: double liner under container area with functioning leachate collection and removal system between liners	3
Containers inside or under maintained intact structure that provides protection from precipitation so that neither runoff nor leachate would be generated from any unsealed or ruptured containers, liquids or materials containing free liquids not deposited in any container, and functioning and maintained run-on control present.	0
No evidence of hazardous substance migration from container area, containers leaking, and all free liquids eliminated at closure (either by removal of liquids or solidification of remaining wastes and waste residues).	Evaluate using All Sources criteria (with no bulk or free liquids deposited).
Tank	
Below-ground tank	Evaluate using All Sources criteria
Evidence of hazardous substance migration from tank area (i.e., tank area includes tank, ancillary equipment such as piping, and any associated containment structures).	10
No diking (or no similar structure) surrounding tank and ancillary equipment	10
Diking surrounding tank and ancillary equipment unsound or not regularly inspected and maintained	10
No evidence of hazardous substance migration from tank area and tank and ancillary equipment surrounded by sound diking that is regularly inspected and maintained.	9
No evidence of hazardous substance migration from tank area, tank and ancillary equipment surrounded by sound diking that is regularly inspected and maintained, *and:*	
(a) Tank and ancillary equipment provided with secondary containment (e.g., liner under tank area, vault system, double-wall) with leak detection and collection system.	7
(b) Tank and ancillary equipment provided with secondary containment system that detects and collects spilled or leaked hazardous substances and accumulated precipitation and has sufficient capacity to contain 110 percent of volume of largest tank within containment area, spilled or leaked hazardous substances and accumulated precipitation removed in a timely manner, at least weekly inspection of tank and secondary containment system, and all leaking or unfit-for-use tank systems promptly responded to.	5
(c) Containment system has sufficient capacity to hold total volume of all tanks within the tank containment area and to provide adequate freeboard, and single liner under tank containment area with functioning leachate collection and removal system below liner.	5
(d) Same as (c) except: double liner under tank containment area with functioning leachate collection and removal system between liners.	3
Tank is above ground, and inside or under maintained intact structure that provides protection from precipitation so that neither runoff nor leachate would be generated from any material released from tank, liquids or materials containing free liquids not deposited in any tank, and functioning and maintained run-on control present.	0

Rainfall. Determine the 2-year, 24-hour rainfall for the site. Use site-specific, 2-year, 24-hour rainfall data if records are available for at least 20 years. If such site-specific data are not available, estimate the 2-year, 24-hour rainfall for the site from a rainfall-frequency map. Do not round the rainfall value to the nearest integer.