How are Soil Reference Values (SRVs) Used in a Soil Investigation?

1. Soil samples obtained from contaminated site

2. Laboratory Analysis to determine amount of chemical in soil (chemical concentration)

3. Chemical concentrations less than SRVs
   - Site example chemical concentration = 5 mg/kg
   - Example chemical SRV = 10 mg/kg
   - Soil is safe for the people who use the site

4. Chemical concentrations greater than SRVs
   - Site example chemical concentration = 15 mg/kg
   - Example chemical SRV = 10 mg/kg
   - Site specific soil investigation
     - Determines if soil is safe for people who use site
       - How site is used and will be used
       - Chemicals present in soil
       - Amount of chemical in soil
       - Type of soil on site
       - People’s access to contaminated soil

5. Chemical concentrations greater than cleanup values
   - Site example chemical concentration = 20 mg/kg
   - Example chemical cleanup value = 10 mg/kg
   - Soil may present a risk to people on site
     - Site specific cleanup values determined
       - Based on same methodology as SRVs
       - Includes site specific information from the soil investigation
     - Chemical concentrations greater than cleanup values
   - Soil may present a risk to people on site
     - Measures required to ensure people are safe
       - Removal of contaminated soil
       - Eliminate people’s contact with contaminated soil

6. Chemical concentrations less than cleanup values
   - Site example chemical concentration = 5 mg/kg
   - Example chemical cleanup value = 10 mg/kg
   - Soil is safe for the people who use the site

7. Soil is safe for the people who use the site