excess cancer risks from exposure to radionuclides in soil[24] exceeded 1 in 1,000,000 (see Table 2).

Table 2. Incremental Excess Cancer Risks and Noncancer Hazards in Soil [a]

Parcel E Reuse Area	Exposure Scenario	Cancer Risk: Nonradioactive Chemicals	Cancer Risk: Radionuclides	Noncancer Hazard Index
EOS-1	Recreational	1 in 10,000	7 in 1,000,000	10
EOS-2	Recreational	9 in 1,000	3 in 10,000	1,700
EOS-3	Recreational	1 in 1,000	2 in 100,000	3.2
EOS-4	Recreational	3 in 10,000	7 in 1,000	9.6
EOS-5A	Recreational	1 in 100,000	–	<1
EOS-5B	Recreational	7 in 100,000	–	<1
EOS-5C	Recreational	–	–	<1
MU-1	Residential	6 in 1,000	7 in 1,000	130
MU-2	Residential	3 in 1,000	9 in 10,000	54

Table 2. Incremental Excess Cancer Risks and Noncancer Hazards in Soil [a] *(continued)*

Parcel E Reuse Area	Exposure Scenario	Cancer Risk: Nonradioactive Chemicals	Cancer Risk: Radionuclides	Noncancer Hazard Index
MU-3	Residential	1 in 1,000	8 in 10,000	65

Notes: Reuse areas are shown on Figure 5 and align with anticipated future use.

a = Listed risk value is maximum incremental risk in each area; risk is based on conditions before cleanup (including prior to interim removal actions, such as those related to radionuclides).

EOS = Parcel E open space (reuse area) MU = multi-use (reuse area) – = not applicable (i.e., no chemicals of concern in the reuse area)

2.5.1.2. Shoreline Sediment Risk Summary

Total excess risks were evaluated for direct exposure to shoreline sediment[25], as well as ingestion of shellfish along the shoreline. For the direct exposure pathway, PCBs were the only chemical with a risk