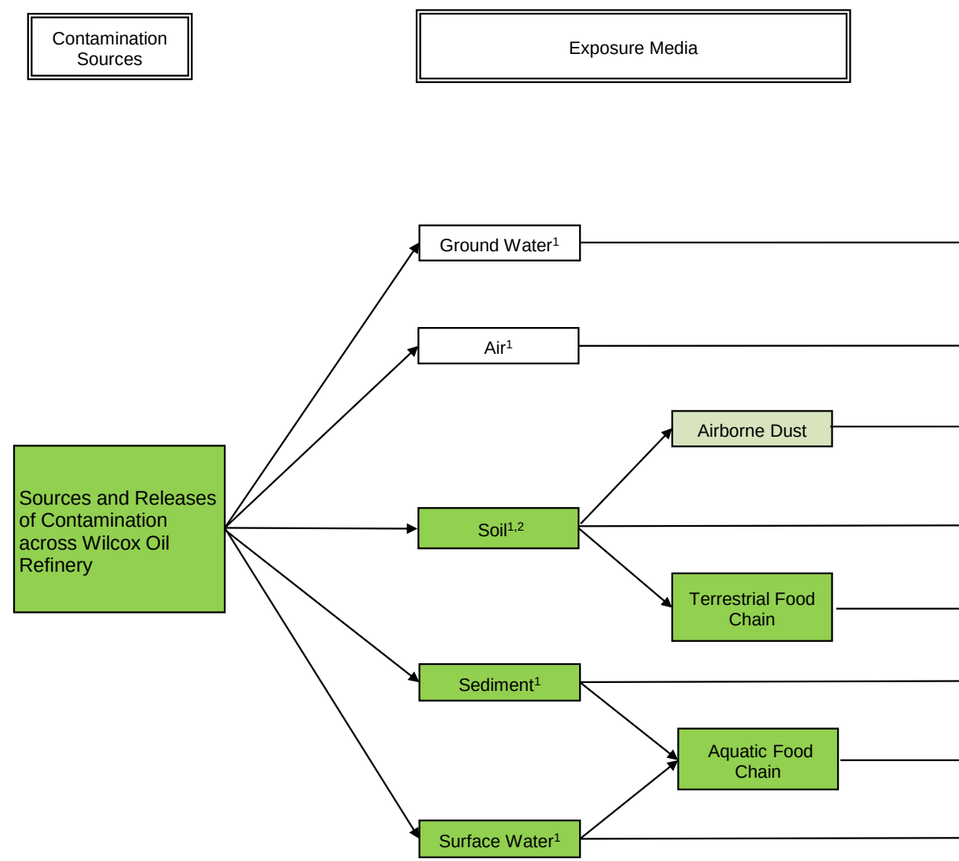

Exposure Route	CURRENT AND FUTURE ECOLOGICAL RECEPTORS					
	Plants	Soil Invertebrates	Aquatic and Benthic Organisms	Birds	Mammals	Reptiles and Amphibians
Ground Water[1]						
Inhalation	○	○	○	○	○	○
Ingestion	○	○	○	○	○	○
Direct/Dermal Contact	○	○	○	○	○	○
Air[1]						
Inhalation	○	○	○	○	○	○
Airborne Dust						
Inhalation	○	○	○	◊	◊	◊
Direct/Dermal Contact[3]	◊	◊	○	◊	◊	◊
Soil[1,2]						
Direct/Dermal Contact[3]	●	●	○	◊	◊	◊
Ingestion	○	●	○	●	●	●
Terrestrial Food Chain						
Ingestion of Plants/Prey	○	◊	○	●	●	●
Sediment[1]						
Ingestion	○	○	●	●	●	●
Direct/Dermal Contact[3]	○	○	●	◊	◊	◊
Aquatic Food Chain						
Ingestion of Plants/Prey	○	○	●	●	●	◊
Surface Water[1]						
Ingestion	○[4]	○	●	●	●	●
Direct/Dermal Contact[3]	○[4]	○	◊	◊	◊	◊

● Complete exposure pathway
○ Incomplete exposure pathway (no expected exposure)
◊ Complete pathway, but not significant
Indicates complete exposure pathway
Indicates complete exposure pathway, but not significant
bgs - below ground surface
CSM - conceptual site model
ft - foot/feet

Notes:
1 - For the release and transport mechanisms that lead to these exposure media, see the CSM for the human health receptors.
2 - Soil comprises surface soil (<1 ft bgs) and subsurface soil (>1 ft bgs).
3 - Inhalation and direct contact are identified as complete pathways for higher trophic level wildlife. However, example calculations and information provided in EPA and other exposure modeling guidance demonstrates that these pathways are insignificant compared to ingestion
4 - Surface water to plants is considered a complete pathway; however, limited data exists for evaluation of plants exposed to water. Benchmarks for surface water are expected to be protective of aquatic organisms, including plants and organisms that feed on plants.

GENERALIZED DIAGRAM OF CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL
FOR ECOLOGICAL RECEPTORS

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