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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to characterize the environmental management performance of the Miamisburg Environmental Management Project (MEMP) in calendar year 2000 and to demonstrate compliance with the requirements of DOE Order 5400.1, “General Environmental Protection Program,” DOE Order 5400.5, “Radiation Protection of the Public and Environment,” and DOE Order 231.1, “Environment, Safety and Health Reporting.” The MEMP is a government-owned site operated by BWXT of Ohio (BWXTO) for the U. S. Department of Energy (DOE). The site’s historical mission included production, development, and research in support of DOE’s weapon and energy related programs. The defense mission has been phased out. Current MEMP objectives include the nuclear energy program mission, environmental restoration and the transition of the site to the community for reuse as a commercial facility. As a result of economic development activities by the Miamisburg Mound Community Improvement Corporation (MMCIC), 30 private businesses are operating at the site.

MEMP is comprised of 90 structures on 280 acres of land in Miamisburg, Ohio, approximately 16 km (10 mi) southwest of Dayton. In the last two years, 26 acres of property have been transferred to MMCIC. More than 10 structures have been demolished or transferred.

The Great Miami River, which flows through the city of Miamisburg, dominates the landscape of the five-county region surrounding MEMP. The river valley is highly industrialized. The rest of the region is a mix of farmland, residential areas, small communities and light industry. Many city and township residences, five schools, the Miamisburg downtown area, and six of the city’s 17 parks are located within one mile of the site. The climate is moderate. The geologic record preserved in the rocks underlying the site indicates that the area has been relatively stable since the beginning of the Paleozoic Era more than 500 million years ago. The southwestern portion of the site is located over the Buried Valley Aquifer which has been designated as a sole source aquifer by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (U. S. EPA).

ES.1 Accomplishments

Many accomplishments occurred in 2000, and some of these are listed below. Further details about these accomplishments are provided in the Executive Summary and in Chapters 2 – 6 of the report.

- four structures (E, 67, 68, and 88) were demolished;
- more than 125,000 pounds of hazardous waste were shipped offsite;
- almost 100,000 ft³ of radioactive waste was shipped offsite;
- airborne tritium emissions decreased by fifty percent;
- the maximum offsite dose was 0.2% of the DOE standard;
- the population dose of 1.3 person-rem was approximately 0.00013% of total background radiation;
- over 1300 NPDES water samples were taken with only 3 exceedances;

Executive Summary

- the average tritium concentration detected in Miamisburg drinking water was 0.8% of the U.S. EPA's maximum contaminant level (MCL);
- 83 CERCLA documents were submitted to regulators and stakeholders;
- 96 potential release site (PRS) decisions were recorded;
- approximately 30 CERCLA meetings were held with regulators.

ES.2 Perspective on Radiation

Radionuclides emit ionizing radiation. Ionizing radiation is radiation possessing enough energy to remove electrons from the substances through which it passes. Most consequences to humans from exposure to radionuclides arise from the interactions of ionizing radiation with human tissue. These interactions are measured based on the amount of energy deposited in the tissue. This value is the absorbed dose. Since different types of ionizing radiation cause different degrees of biological harm, it is necessary to weight the doses to account for those differences. The unit used to make this comparison possible is the dose equivalent. The units used to report dose equivalents are the rem and the Sievert (Sv). Because doses associated with environmental exposures are typically only fractions of a rem or Sievert, it is common to report doses in terms of millirem (mrem) or millisievert (mSv). There are 1000 mrem per rem; 1000 mSv per Sv.

Our bodies are exposed to ionizing radiation each day. Most of this radiation comes from natural sources. The average dose to a resident of the United States from natural sources is about 300 mrem (3 mSv) per year. The primary contributors to this background dose are radon, cosmic and terrestrial sources, and medical sources such as x-rays or diagnostic exposures. A summary of the principles of radiation can be found in Appendix F of this Report.

ES.3 Radionuclide Releases from MEMP

Table ES-1 lists the quantities of radionuclides released by MEMP into the air and surface water during 2000. The unit used to report these quantities is the curie (Ci), a unit of radioactivity equal to 3.7×10^{10} disintegrations per second. The quantities, or activities, shown in Table ES-1 were measured at the point of release.

Table ES-1. Radiological Effluent Data for 2000

| Radionuclide | Released to | Activity, Ci | MEMP Range ^b , Ci |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Tritium | Air | 3.8×10^2 ^a | $3.8 \times 10^2 - 8.0 \times 10^2$ |
| | Water | 1.7 | 1.7 - 2.5 |
| Plutonium-238 | Air | 9.4×10^{-6} | $6.9 \times 10^{-6} - 4.5 \times 10^{-5}$ |
| | Water | 1.6×10^{-4} | $1.6 \times 10^{-4} - 4.8 \times 10^{-4}$ |
| Plutonium-239,240 | Air | 3.6×10^{-8} | $2.0 \times 10^{-8} - 1.0 \times 10^{-7}$ |
| | Water | 2.4×10^{-6} | $1.7 \times 10^{-6} - 3.6 \times 10^{-6}$ |
| Radon-222 | Air | 3.2 | $5.5 \times 10^{-1} - 3.2$ |
| Uranium-233,234 | Air | 1.8×10^{-8} | $8.0 \times 10^{-9} - 9.2 \times 10^{-8}$ |
| | Water | 3.4×10^{-4} | $3.4 \times 10^{-4} - 3.9 \times 10^{-4}$ |
| Uranium-238 | Air | 1.1×10^{-8} | $4.0 \times 10^{-9} - 1.1 \times 10^{-8}$ |

^a Tritium released to air consists of: Tritium oxide, 3.10×10^2 Ci
Elemental tritium, 7.33×10^1 Ci

^b Minimum – Maximum (CY1996 – CY2000)

Executive Summary

ES.4 Dose Limits

Dose limits, or more precisely, dose equivalent limits, for members of the public are presented in Table ES-2. These limits are expressed in terms of a committed effective dose equivalent (CEDE) and an effective dose equivalent (EDE) for the DOE and U. S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), respectively. Values shown in Table ES-2 represent annual limits on dose equivalents established by the DOE and EPA.

Table ES-2. Radiation Dose Limits for Protection of the Public from all Routine DOE Operations

| Pathway | Regulatory Standard or Driver | Effective Dose Equivalent ^a | |
|--------------------|----------------------------------|---|------|
| | | mrem | mSv |
| All exposure media | DOE Order 5400.5 | 100 | 1 |
| Air | 40 CFR 61 (EPA) | 10 | 0.1 |
| Drinking water | 40 CFR 141 (EPA) | 4 | 0.04 |

^a Annual Dose Limits

ES.5 Doses from MEMP Operations

In calculating the maximum dose received by a member of the public from MEMP activities, a committed effective dose equivalent is used. The CEDEs are the doses received by a hypothetical adult individual who remained at the site boundary 24 hours per day throughout 2000. This individual was assumed to have:

- breathed exclusively air with radionuclide concentrations corresponding to the location of the maximum dose,
 - drawn all of his drinking water from the Miamisburg water supply,
 - consumed produce exhibiting the maximum average radionuclide concentrations in samples collected from the Miamisburg area.
-

The CEDEs from all of these pathways are added to obtain an estimate of the maximum CEDE received by this hypothetical individual. Table ES-3 shows the results for MEMP in 2000. CEDEs for tritium, plutonium-238, plutonium-239, 240, thorium-228, thorium-230, and thorium-232 were calculated. Concentrations of other radionuclides were below background levels or were too small to affect the overall dose.

Table ES-3. Maximum Committed Effective Dose Equivalents to a Hypothetical Individual in 2000

| Radionuclide | Pathway | mrem | mSv |
|-------------------|----------------|--------|----------|
| Tritium | Air | 0.003 | 0.00003 |
| | Drinking water | 0.007 | 0.00007 |
| | Foodstuffs | 0.0007 | 0.000007 |
| | Total | 0.011 | 0.00011 |
| Plutonium-238 | Air | 0.026 | 0.00026 |
| | Drinking water | ND | ND |
| | Foodstuffs | ND | ND |
| | Total | 0.026 | 0.00026 |
| Plutonium-239,240 | Air | ND | ND |
| | Drinking water | ND | ND |
| | Foodstuffs | 0.007 | 0.00007 |
| | Total | 0.007 | 0.00007 |
| Thorium-228 | Air | 0.019 | 0.00019 |
| | Drinking water | ND | ND |
| | Foodstuffs | NA | NA |
| | Total | 0.019 | 0.00019 |
| Thorium-230 | Air | 0.024 | 0.00024 |
| | Drinking water | 0.001 | 0.00001 |
| | Foodstuffs | NA | NA |
| | Total | 0.025 | 0.00025 |
| Thorium-232 | Air | 0.089 | 0.00089 |
| | Drinking water | ND | ND |
| | Foodstuffs | NA | NA |
| | Total | 0.089 | 0.00089 |
| Total | | 0.177 | 0.00177 |

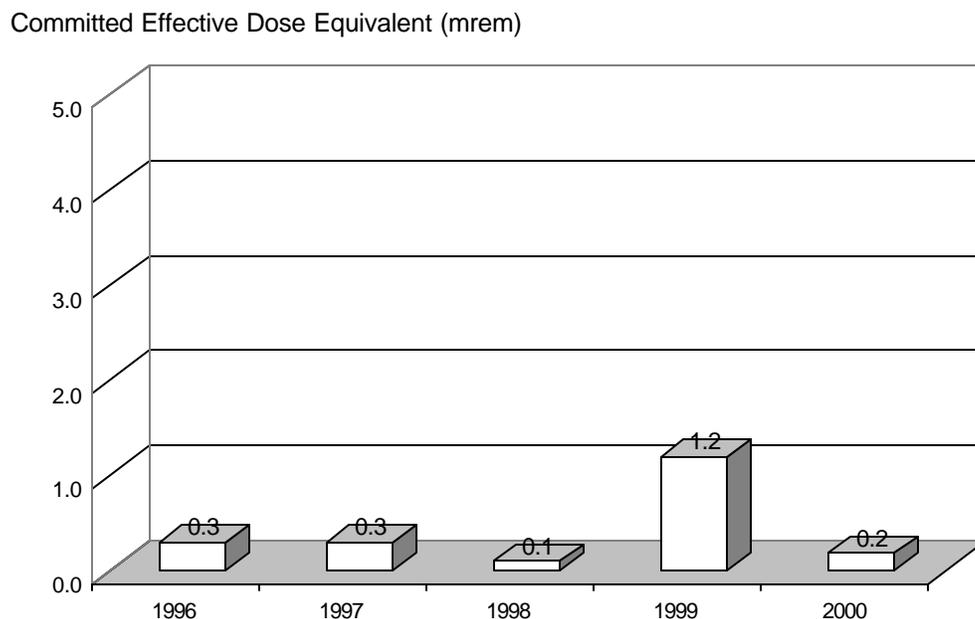
ND indicates that concentrations were not detectable above the environmental level or reagent blanks.
NA = not applicable (not measured).

Executive Summary

The data presented in Table ES-3 were calculated using environmental monitoring data measured at and near the site. MEMP also evaluates doses using the EPA's computer code CAP88-PC. CAP88-PC uses air effluent data as input to transport, dispersion, and dosimetry codes. By executing these codes, one generates an estimate of a maximum offsite dose from airborne releases. For 2000, the CAP88-PC-estimated maximum offsite dose was 0.03 mrem at a location 900 meters north-northeast of the HEFS stack. As reported in Table ES-2, the EPA's annual dose limit for airborne releases is 10 mrem. Therefore, MEMP releases in 2000 represented 0.3% of the dose limit set by the EPA.

Figure ES-1 shows the five year trend in CEDEs. The doses from MEMP activities in 1996-2000 were small fractions of the 100 mrem per year DOE dose limit for members of the public. Most of the 1999 CEDE was due to one set of vegetation samples. These samples had measurable, although very low, levels of Pu-238 that were greater than observed at other locations in previous years.

Figure ES-1. Calculated CEDEs from MEMP Activities, 1996 - 2000



Population doses. CAP88-PC also has the capability of estimating regional population doses from airborne releases. The population, approximately 3,126,615 persons, within a radius of 80 km (50 mi) of MEMP received an estimated 1.3 person-rem from site activities in 2000. CAP88-PC arrived at that value by calculating doses at specific distances and in specific compass sectors relative to MEMP. The computer code then multiplied the average dose in a given area by the number of people living there. For example, an average dose of 0.001 rem x 10,000 persons in the area yields a 10 person-rem collective dose for that region. CAP88-PC then sums the collective doses for the 80-km radius region and reports a single value. Additional dose components from drinking water and radon emissions are added to obtain this result.

MEMP's dose contribution of 1.3 person-rem can be put in perspective by comparison with background doses. The average dose from background sources is 300 mrem (0.3 rem) per individual per year. A background collective dose can be estimated for the 80-km population by multiplying 0.3 rem x 3.127 million persons. The result, about one million person-rem, represents an estimate of the collective dose from all background sources of ionizing radiation. MEMP's contribution is approximately 0.00013% of that value.

ES.6 Environmental Monitoring Program Results

Besides setting limits on the CEDE to any member of the public, DOE has established Derived Concentration Guides (DCGs) for individual radionuclides. The DCG is defined as the concentration of a radionuclide in air or water that will result in a CEDE of 100 mrem (1 mSv) following continuous exposure for one year. The concentrations of radionuclides resulting from MEMP's 2000 releases were small fractions of the corresponding DCGs (see Chapter 4).

Radiological Monitoring of the Atmosphere

Ambient air is sampled for tritium and plutonium by an onsite network of eight perimeter stations and by an offsite network of 12 stations (see Figures 4-4 and 4-5). Eleven of the offsite samplers are located in the Miamisburg area. One sampler is located far enough away to receive virtually no impact from MEMP activities. This sampler serves as a reference location to establish background or environmental levels of tritium, plutonium, and thorium. The amount by which a sample exceeds the background or environmental level is reported as an incremental concentration.

In 2000, average incremental concentrations measured at the onsite samplers were less than 0.0045% of the DOE DCG for tritium oxide, and less than 0.095% of the DOE DCGs for plutonium-238, plutonium-239, thorium-228, thorium-230, and thorium-232.

Executive Summary

Radiological Monitoring of Water

Water samples were collected from locations along the Great Miami River and were analyzed for tritium, plutonium-238, plutonium-239,240, uranium-233,234, uranium-238, thorium-228, thorium-230, and thorium-232. Other surface water locations were sampled for tritium and plutonium. Additionally, river sediment samples were analyzed for isotopes of plutonium and thorium.

River water. Over 300 samples were collected. Average tritium concentrations in the river were less than 0.065% of the DOE DCG for tritium in water. The average incremental concentrations of plutonium-238 and plutonium-239,240 in water from the Great Miami River were less than 4.02% of the DCGs. The average incremental concentrations of uranium-233,234 and uranium-238 were below the environmental level. Average incremental thorium-228, thorium-230 and thorium-232 concentrations were less than 0.035% of the DOE DCGs.

Pond Water. Eighteen samples from local ponds were analyzed for tritium, plutonium-238, and plutonium-239,240. Incremental concentrations of tritium were not detectable above environmental levels. Incremental concentrations of plutonium-238 and plutonium-239,240 were below 0.045% of the DCGs.

Sediment. One hundred fifty samples were collected. Plutonium and thorium results for river and pond sediments are listed in Appendix B, Tables B-14 through B-19. Maximum and average concentrations for 2000 are comparable to concentrations observed in previous years. Since isotopes of plutonium and thorium tend to accumulate in sediment, concentrations are affected by the movement of silt. This accounts for the variability in plutonium concentrations at the various river and pond locations.

Radiological Monitoring of Foodstuffs

Over thirty samples of locally-grown produce were collected from the surrounding area. These samples were then analyzed for tritium and/or plutonium as appropriate. Average incremental concentrations of tritium, plutonium-238, and plutonium-239,240 were below 0.055×10^{-6} $\mu\text{Ci/g}$. Average incremental concentrations in 2000 were lower than those in 1999.

Nonradiological Monitoring of Air

Particulate loadings are measured at all of the onsite and offsite air sampling locations. Particulate concentrations appeared to be independent of distance. This result suggests that MEMP exerts little or no influence on the levels of airborne particulates in the ambient environment.

Nonradiological Monitoring of Water

MEMP's nonradiological liquid discharges are regulated by an National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and Authorization to Discharge (ATD). In 2000, over 1,300 samples were collected to demonstrate compliance with these permits. Of these, three results exceeded the permit limitations for total suspended solids (TSS) due to excessive rainfall and a stormwater barrier failure.

The Ohio EPA issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) for Outfall 602 regarding acute biotoxicity. The acute biotoxicity was due to elevated levels of chlorine during Ohio EPA's permit renewal sampling. No ATD exceedances occurred in 2000. No enforcement actions were initiated in 2000. Additional information about NPDES and ATD results for 2000 can be found in Chapter 5.

ES.7 Groundwater Monitoring Program

MEMP maintains an extensive network of onsite and offsite monitoring wells. In addition, a number of onsite production wells and offsite community water supplies are routinely sampled. Drinking water from MEMP and the Miamisburg area is analyzed for tritium and isotopes of plutonium, uranium, and thorium. Other regional water supplies are sampled for tritium since it is the most mobile of the radionuclides released from the site. Tritium levels in onsite production wells have consistently been less than 1 nCi/L. Average tritium concentrations from monthly samples collected from seven community water supplies and six private wells ranged from nondetectable to 0.17 nCi/L, or less than 1.0% of the MCL. Results for 2000 are shown in Appendix D, Table D-2 and D-12. The results reflect the pattern of tritium concentrations one would expect: higher averages near the site (e.g., Miamisburg) and lower averages at greater distances (e.g., Middletown).

The SDWA does not limit the concentrations of most radionuclides individually (tritium is an exception). Instead, the dose from specific combinations of radionuclides is limited to 4 mrem/year. In 2000, the dose from plutonium, uranium, and thorium measured in the onsite production wells was 0.08 mrem. This represents 2.0% of the dose standard.

Monitoring wells are analyzed for various constituents including radionuclides, volatile organic compounds, metals, and inorganic cations and anions. As in previous years, monitoring data collected in 2000 indicated that volatile organic compounds and tritium, respectively, are the primary nonradiological and radiological contaminants of concern. Since the implementation of the OUI treatment systems, monitoring and production wells have generally seen a decline in VOC concentrations as evident of the five-year trend for Production Well 0076 as shown in Figure 6-9 of Chapter 6.

In addition to the historical contaminants, trihalomethanes (THMs) have been detected in offsite and onsite monitoring wells. THMs are generally considered disinfection-by-products from chlorination. Chlorinated potable water from the City of Miamisburg leaked past a failed valve at the old Miamisburg Well #2 into the aquifer for approximately nine months before the leak was found. Information about groundwater monitoring results for 2000 can be found in Chapter 6 and Appendix D.

Executive Summary

ES.8 Environmental Restoration

MEMP was designated a Superfund site, i.e., placed on the National Priorities List, in November of 1989. A Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA) between the DOE and the U. S. EPA followed in October of 1990. The FFA was expanded to a tri-party agreement in 1993 when the Ohio EPA became a signatory. The purpose of the FFA remains unchanged; it defines the responsibilities of each party for the completion of Superfund-related (CERCLA-related) activities. Highlights of the environmental restoration program during 2000 are described in Chapter 3 of this report.

ES.9 Quality Assurance for Environmental Data

To ensure the reliability of environmental data, MEMP maintains an internal quality assurance (QA) program that consists of running blanks, internal standards, and replicate samples. MEMP also participates in comparison exercises with external laboratories to further validate MEMP's environmental results. Comparisons of MEMP's performance with that of other laboratories are shown in Chapter 7 of this report. The close agreement between MEMP and the external labs provides confidence that MEMP's Environmental Monitoring Program generates reliable data.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Description of the Miamisburg Environmental Management Project

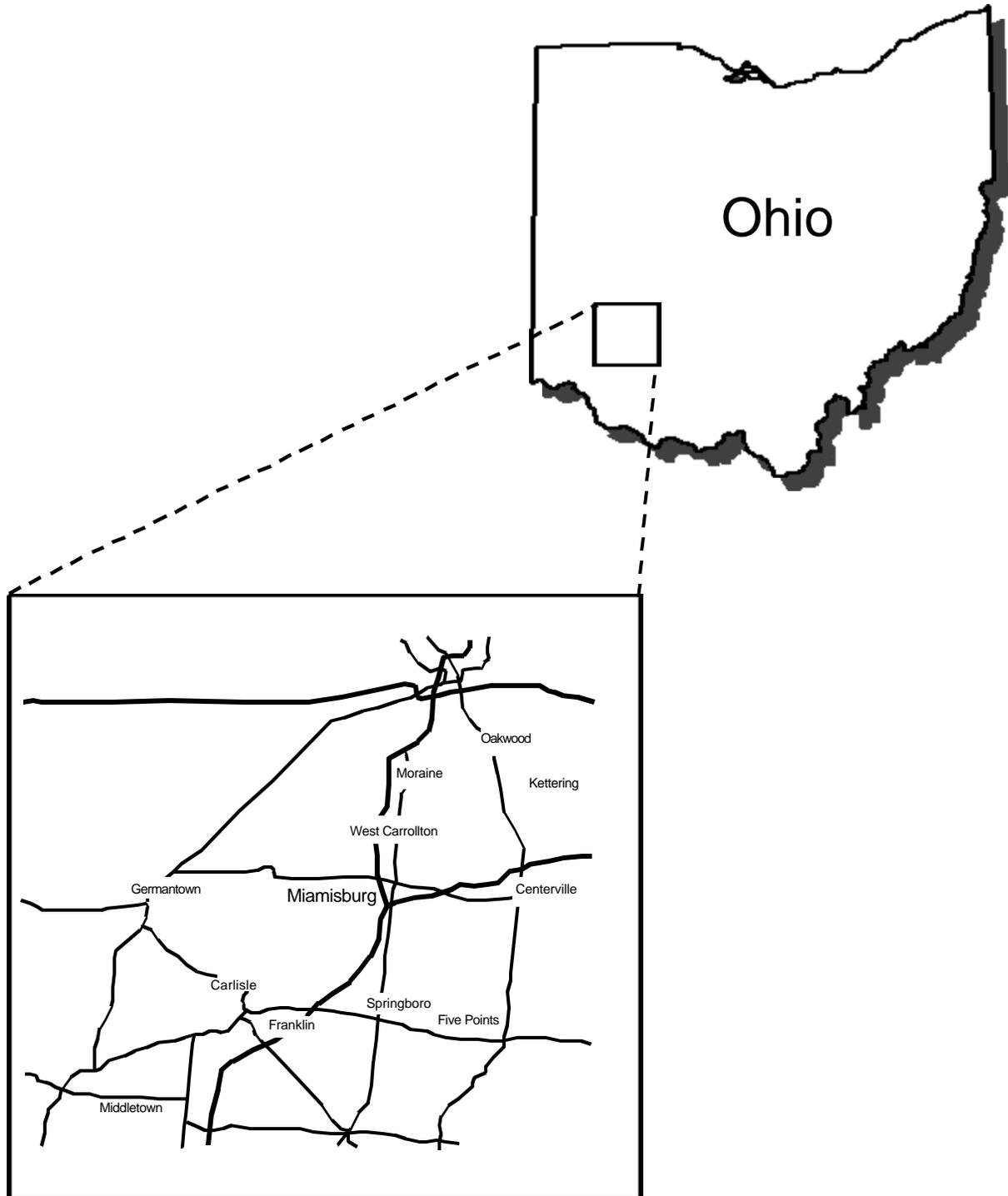
Location

The Miamisburg Environmental Management Project (MEMP) is comprised of 90 buildings on nearly 280 acres of land (at the end of 2000) in Miamisburg, Ohio, approximately 16 km (10 mi) southwest of Dayton (Figure 1-1). The Great Miami River flows southwest through the City of Miamisburg and dominates the geography of the region surrounding MEMP (Figure 1-2). The river valley is highly industrialized. The rest of the region is a mix of farmland, residential areas, small communities and light industry. Many city and township residences, five schools, the Miamisburg downtown area, and six of the city's 17 parks are located within one mile of the site.



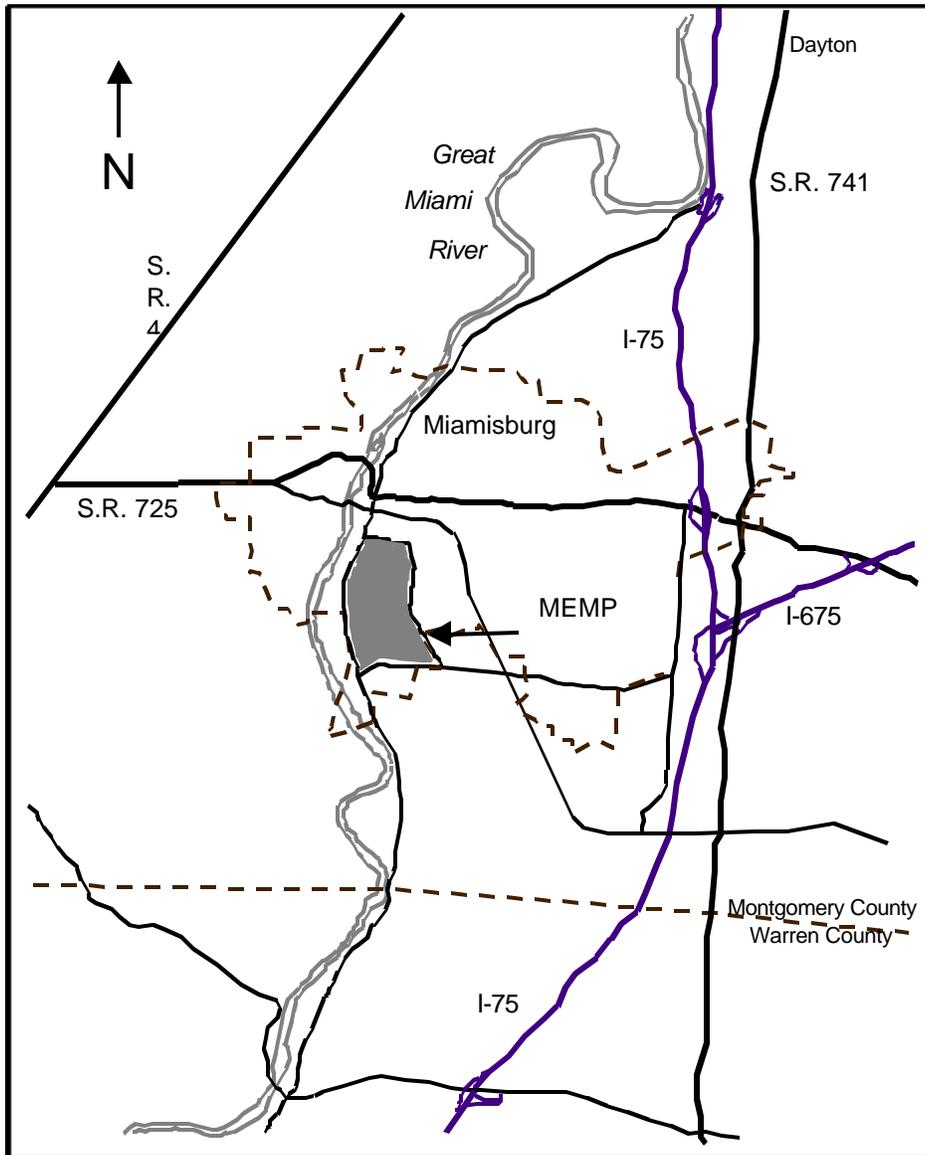
View of MEMP Looking East Across the Great Miami River

Figure 1-1. Locations of Miamisburg and Surrounding Communities



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Figure 1-2. Location of MEMP



Population and Land Use

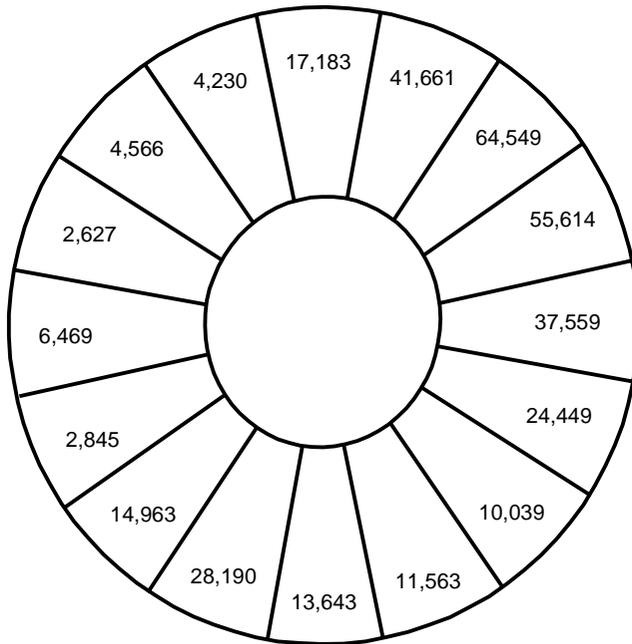
Figure 1-3 shows the population distribution within 50 miles (80 km) of the site. The population information was extracted from 2000 Census data by the Ohio Department of Development. The estimated number of individuals residing within the 50-mile radius is 3,126,615 (Table 1-1). The primary agricultural activity in the area is raising field crops such as corn and soybeans. Approximately 10% of the agricultural land is devoted to pasturing livestock.

Table 1-1. Population Totals from the 2000 Census

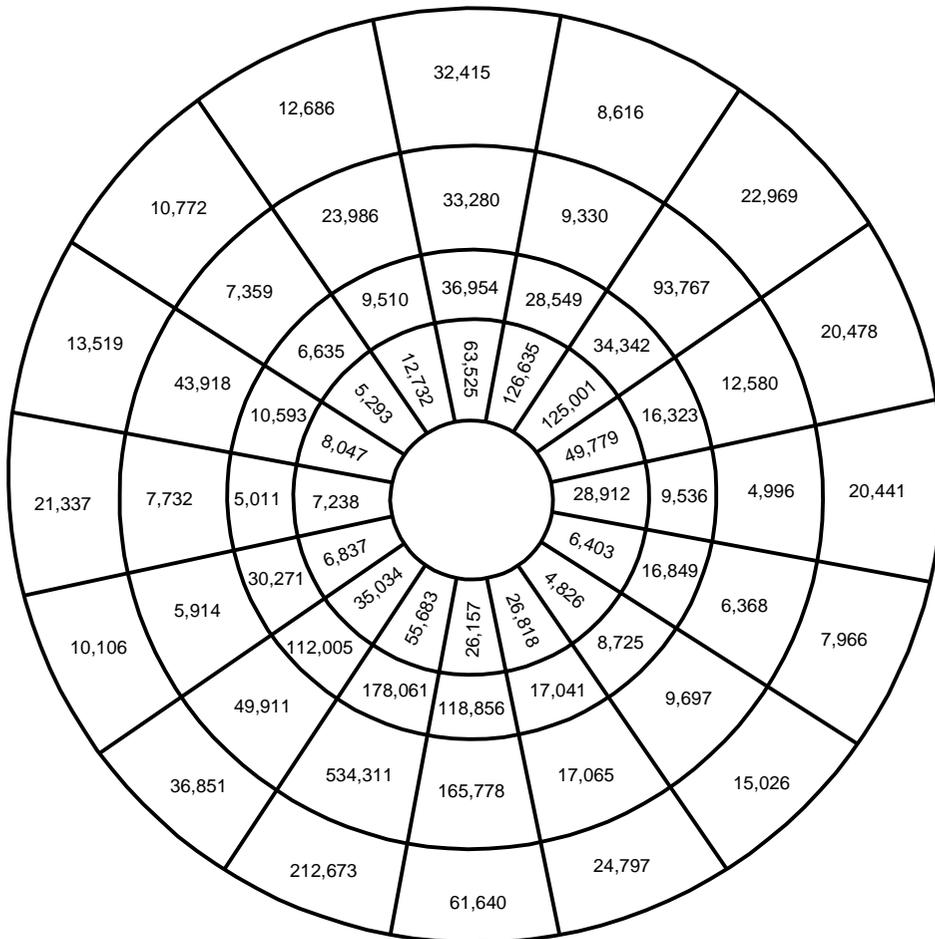
| Radius, miles | Total |
|---------------|-----------|
| 0-10 | 340,150 |
| 0-20 | 929,070 |
| 0-30 | 1,568,331 |
| 0-40 | 2,594,323 |
| 0-50 | 3,126,615 |

Introduction

Figure 1-3. Distribution of Population within 50 mi (80 km) of MEMP



0 - 10 Miles



Geology

The geologic record preserved in the rocks underlying the site indicates that the area has been relatively stable since the beginning of the Paleozoic era more than 500 million years ago. There is no evidence indicating subsurface structural folding, significant stratigraphic thinning, or subsurface faulting. Limestone strata, which are interbedded with shale layers at the site, show no evidence of solution activity. No evidence of solution cavities or cavern development has been observed in any borings or outcrops in the Miamisburg area.

Hydrogeology

The aquifer system of the site consists of two different hydrogeologic environments: groundwater flow through the bedrock beneath the hills and groundwater flow within the unconsolidated glacial deposits and alluvium associated with the Buried Valley Aquifer (BVA) in the Great Miami River valley. The bedrock flow system is dominated by fracture flow and is not considered a productive aquifer. The BVA is dominated by porous flow with interbedded gravel deposits providing the major pathway for water movement. The unconsolidated deposits are Quaternary Age sediments consisting of both glacial and fluvial deposits. The BVA is a highly productive aquifer capable of yielding a significant quantity of water. The BVA is considered a sole source aquifer.

Climate

The climate is moderate. The average annual precipitation rate is 94 cm (37 in) per year. As shown in Figure 1-4, the total precipitation measured at the site in 2000 was 84 cm (33 in). During 2000, winds were predominately out of the south-southwest (Figure 1-5). The annual average wind speed measured at MEMP for 2000 was 5.0 m/s (11.4 mi/hr) (Table 1-2).

Topography

The site topography is shown in Insert 1-1 (see 11 in x 17 in foldout at the end of this Chapter). MEMP site elevations vary from 216 m to 268 m (700 ft to 900 ft) above sea level; most of the site is above 244 m (800 ft). No building in which radioactive material is processed is located below an elevation of 241 m (790 ft). The typical nonflood stage of the Great Miami River is 208 m (682 ft). The highest flood-water levels that can be reasonably postulated for the Great Miami River basin (100-year storm event) would result in flooding to 213 m (700 ft). A narrow area along the southwest border of the site lies within the 100-year floodplain.

Figure 1-4. Monthly Precipitation Measured at MEMP in 2000

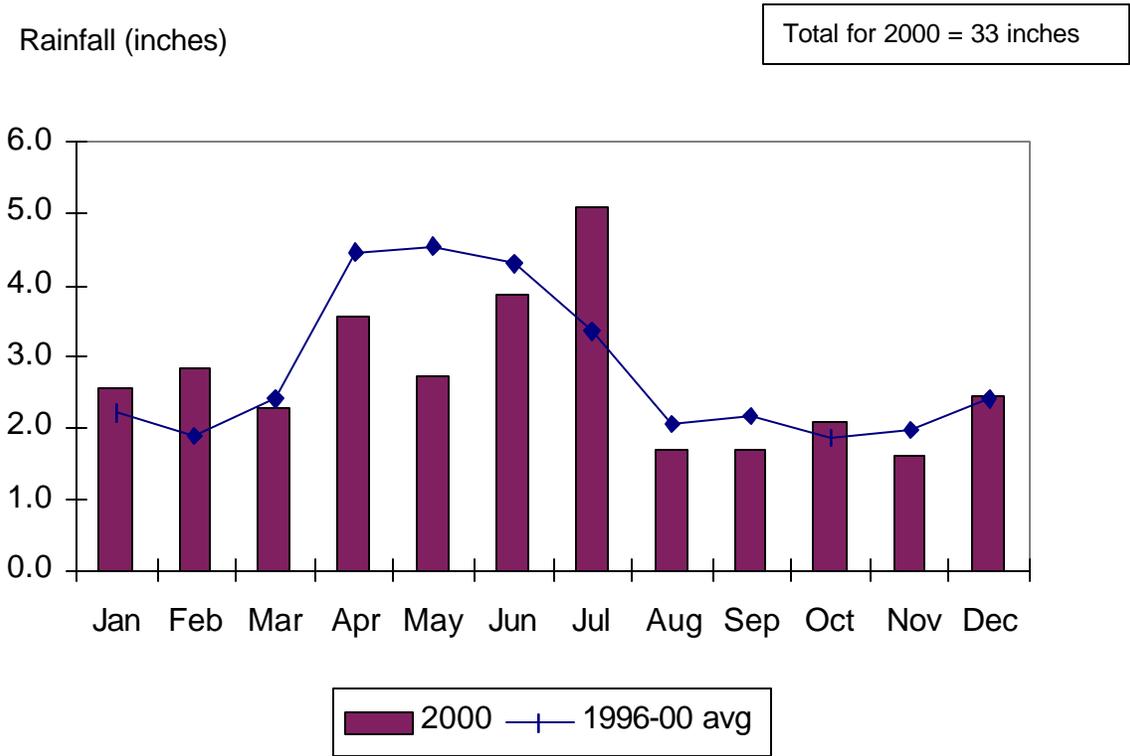
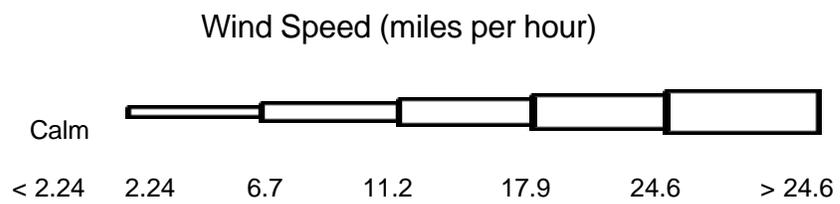


Figure 1-5. 2000 Wind Rose for MEMP



Introduction

**Table 1-2. Percent Frequency of Wind Direction and Wind Speed from MEMP
50-m Meteorological Tower for 2000**

| Direction | Percent of Time Winds From | Average Speed (m/s) ^a |
|-----------|-------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| N | 5.3 | 4.1 |
| NNE | 5.3 | 4.1 |
| NE | 5.3 | 4.3 |
| ENE | 4.0 | 4.3 |
| E | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| ESE | 3.8 | 3.8 |
| SE | 3.6 | 3.8 |
| SSE | 3.9 | 4.3 |
| S | 10.7 | 5.5 |
| SSW | 13.4 | 6.0 |
| SW | 10.8 | 5.9 |
| WSW | 5.9 | 5.5 |
| W | 6.5 | 5.8 |
| WNW | 6.1 | 5.1 |
| NW | 4.6 | 4.3 |
| NNW | 5.4 | 4.3 |
| | Average | 5.0 |

^a 1 m/s = 2.24 mi/hr.

Total relative frequency of calms distributed above is 1.5%.

Mission and Operations

In the past MEMP served as an integrated research, development, and production facility in support of DOE weapon and nonweapon programs, especially in the areas of chemical explosives and nuclear technology. The principal mission of MEMP was research, development, and manufacture of non-nuclear explosive components for nuclear weapons that were assembled at another DOE site. Other major operations at MEMP included:

- Manufacture of stable (nonradioactive) isotopes for medical, industrial, and general research.
- Recovery and purification of tritium from scrap materials generated by MEMP and other DOE sites.
- Development and fabrication of radioisotopic thermoelectric generators fueled with plutonium-238 to provide power sources for such projects as lunar experiments, satellites, and spacecraft.
- Surveillance of explosive and radioactive weapons components received from other DOE sites.

Current MEMP objectives include continuing the nuclear energy program mission, environmental restoration, and the transition of the site to the community for reuse as a commercial facility. As a result of recent economic development activities by the Miamisburg Mound Community Improvement Corporation (MMCIC), 30 private businesses are operating at the site.

1.2 Perspective on Radiation

This section puts into perspective the potential consequences of the radionuclide releases described in subsequent sections of this report. Radionuclides emit ionizing radiation. Ionizing radiation is radiation possessing enough energy to remove electrons from the substances through which it passes. Additional background information on radiation can be found in Appendix F, *Principles of Radiation*.

Most consequences to humans from radionuclides are caused by interactions between radiation emitted by the nuclides and human tissue. These interactions involve the transfer of energy from the radiation to the tissue, a process that may damage the tissue. The radiation may come from radionuclides located outside the body (i.e., in or on environmental media and man-made objects) and from radionuclides deposited inside the body via inhalation, ingestion, or absorption through the skin. Exposure to radiation from nuclides located outside the body is called external exposure and will last only as long as the exposed person is near the external source. Exposure to radiation from radionuclides deposited inside the body is called internal exposure and will last as long as the radionuclides remain in the body.

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A number of specialized units are used to characterize exposure to ionizing radiation. Because the damage associated with such exposures is due primarily to the deposition of radiant energy in tissue, these units are described in terms of the amount of energy absorbed by the tissue and the biological consequences of the absorbed energy. Some of the key units are defined below:

- **Absorbed dose** indicates the amount of energy absorbed by a material (e.g., human tissue), divided by the mass of the material. The unit of absorbed dose is the gray (Gy) or the rad (100 rads = 1 Gy).
- **Dose equivalent** indicates the biological effect of an absorbed dose on a particular organ or tissue. It equals the absorbed dose multiplied by factors that relate the absorbed dose to biological effects on that particular organ. The unit of dose equivalent is the sievert (Sv) or the rem (100 rem = 1 Sv).
- **Effective dose equivalent** indicates an individual's cancer risk from an exposure to ionizing radiation. It is calculated from the weighted sum of the dose equivalents from the irradiated organs. It is also expressed in rem or Sieverts.
- **Committed effective dose equivalent** indicates the total dose over the individual's projected remaining lifetime (assumed to be 50 years) that results from an intake during one year. The committed effective dose equivalent (CEDE) expresses the dose of internal radiation received when an individual has ingested, inhaled or absorbed a radionuclide that will remain inside the body. It is also expressed in rem or Sieverts.
- **Collective committed effective dose equivalent** indicates the sum of the committed effective dose equivalents to the individuals in a population. It gives an estimate of the expected health risk to the population from a dose of radiation. It can be used to calculate probable risks that might be too small to predict on the basis of a single individual. It is expressed in person-rem or person-Sieverts.

Sources of Radiation

Every day our bodies absorb ionizing radiation. Most of it comes from natural sources. Consumer products and medical procedures that use radiation are other common sources of ionizing radiation.

Natural Sources. Natural radiation comes from two sources, cosmic and terrestrial. Cosmic radiation results when energetic particles from outer space, traveling at nearly the speed of light, collide with nuclei in our atmosphere, creating showers of radioactive particles that fall to earth. The average annual dose equivalent received from cosmic radiation is 26 mrem (0.26 mSv) for an individual living at sea level. Because cosmic radiation dissipates as it travels through the atmosphere, individuals living at lower altitudes receive less dose from this source than those living at higher altitudes.

Terrestrial radiation results when radionuclides that are a natural part of the earth's rocks and soils emit ionizing radiation. Because the concentrations of these radionuclides vary

geographically, an individual's exposure depends on his location. The average annual dose equivalent from terrestrial radiation for an individual living in the United States (U. S.) is 28 mrem (0.28 mSv).

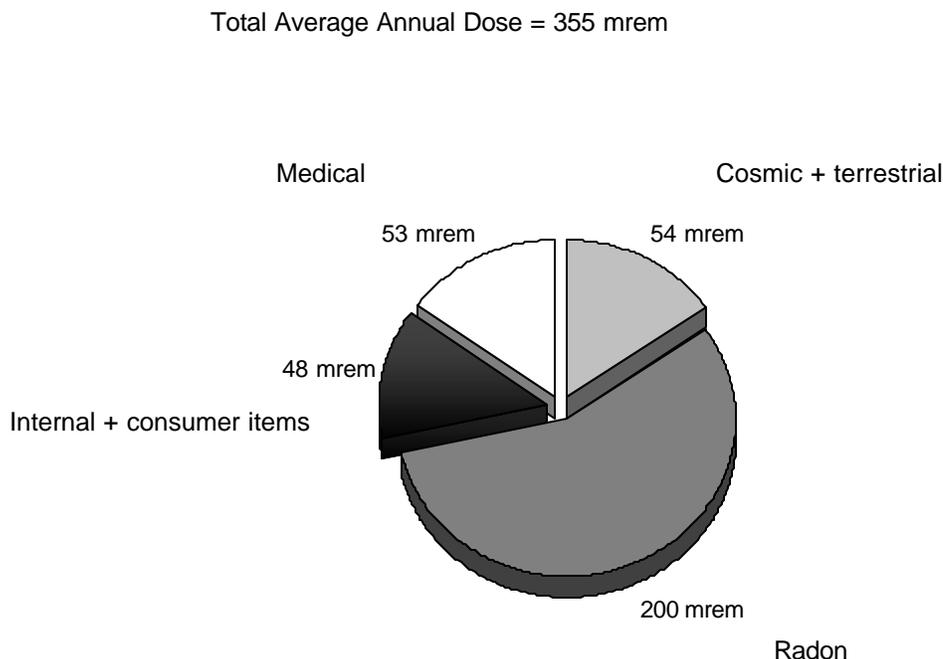
Internal. Besides absorbing radiation from external radionuclides, we can also absorb radiation internally when we ingest radionuclides along with the water, milk, and food we eat or along with the air we inhale. Once in our bodies, radionuclides follow the same metabolic paths as nonradioactive forms of the same elements. The length of time a particular radionuclide remains in the body depends on whether the body eliminates it quickly or stores it for a long period, and on how long it takes for the radionuclide to decay into a nonradioactive form. The principal source of internal exposure in the U. S. is believed to be radon. Inhalation of radon contributes about 200 mrem (2.0 mSv) to the average annual dose equivalent from internal radiation. Other radionuclides present in the body contribute approximately 39 mrem (0.39 mSv).

Consumer Products. Many familiar consumer products emit ionizing radiation. Some must emit radiation to perform their functions, e. g., smoke detectors and airport x-ray baggage inspection systems. Other products, e.g., TV sets, emit radiation only incidentally to performing their functions. The average annual effective dose equivalent to an individual from consumer products ranges from 6 to 12 mrem (0.06 to 0.12 mSv).

Medical Uses. Radiation is a tool for diagnosing and treating disease. The average annual dose equivalent for an individual in the U. S. from diagnostic radiation is 53 mrem (0.53 mSv). Individuals undergoing therapeutic radiation procedures receive much higher doses, and those receiving diagnostic radioactive testing may also receive much higher doses.

Summary. The contributions to an average individual's annual radiation dose are shown in Figure 1-6. MEMP's maximum contribution for 2000, 0.18 mrem, is too small to be seen in the figure.

Figure 1-6. Average Annual Radiation Dose in the U.S. (NCRP, 1987)



2.0 COMPLIANCE SUMMARY

BWXTO operates in compliance with environmental requirements established by federal, state, and local statutes and regulations. Additional requirements are imposed by Executive Orders, DOE Orders, and various compliance agreements. The site's status with respect to environmental requirements is summarized below.

2.1 Major Environmental Statutes, Regulations and Orders

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)/Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA)

The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) of 1980, also known as Superfund, is the federal government's primary environmental restoration legislation. Through CERCLA, the U. S. EPA identifies sites where hazardous substance contamination may present a risk to human health and/or the environment. Those sites presenting a human health or environmental risk are then placed on the National Priorities List (NPL).

MEMP was added to the NPL in November of 1989 because of volatile organic compound (VOC) contamination in groundwater. A Federal Facilities Agreement (FFA) between the DOE and the U.S. EPA followed in October of 1990. The FFA defines the responsibilities of each party for the completion of CERCLA-related activities.

The FFA became a tri-party agreement on July 15, 1993, when the Ohio EPA became a signatory. The addition of the Ohio EPA did not change the purpose of the agreement, but rather provided a mechanism for the full participation of the Ohio EPA in the CERCLA process.

Preliminary CERCLA assessment of contamination at the site identified approximately 125 locations of actual or suspected releases. These locations were grouped into "Operable Units" (OUs) based on waste type and/or geographical proximity. Originally, nine OUs were established. As CERCLA activities progressed, changes to the number and composition of the OUs were warranted. In 1995, the CERCLA program was reorganized to increase the efficiency of the environmental restoration effort. The initiative, termed "MOUND 2000," has accelerated clean-up of the site so that the land can be released for economic development much sooner than originally planned. The MOUND 2000 process addresses buildings and potential release sites (PRSs) individually. More than 400 PRSs have been identified. A core team, comprised of U.S. EPA, Ohio EPA, and DOE representatives, reviews the status of each building and PRS based upon an information package that serves as the basis for decision-making. The core team reaches a consensus decision to categorize each PRS or building in one of the following ways: (1) no further assessment is required, i.e., the site is protective of human health and the environment, (2) a response action is warranted, or (3) there is insufficient information to make a determination (further assessment is needed). If there is consensus that the site is protective of human health and the environment, no further action is taken. If it is determined that

Compliance Summary

further assessment is needed, the additional data necessary to make a decision are collected and presented to the core team. If it is cost-prohibitive to obtain the necessary data, a decision to initiate a response action may be made. A response action is a clean-up action tailored to the PRS or building of interest. Core team decisions to initiate a response action or that no further assessment is required are presented to stakeholders. The MOUND 2000 process accelerates clean-up of the site by focusing on discrete areas and streamlining decision making. The end result is a multi-year and multi-million dollar savings that will allow DOE to exit the site and make the site available for economic development. In 2000, over 80 CERCLA documents were presented to regulators and stakeholders, 96 PRS decisions were recorded, and approximately 30 CERCLA meetings were held with regulators. A brief description of environmental restoration activities for 2000 can be found in Chapter 3.

In addition to the activities described above, the Superfund Act established a list of CERCLA-regulated materials. Release of these materials to the environment is subject to certain reporting requirements. No releases of reportable quantities of CERCLA-regulated materials occurred in 2000.

Clean Air Act (CAA)

Nonradiological emissions. The Clean Air Act (CAA) of 1970, as amended in 1977, gave the U. S. EPA authority to regulate two groups of airborne pollutants: criteria pollutants and hazardous air pollutants. The CAA was again amended in 1990. The major impact of the amendments was the requirement that major emitters of pollutants obtain comprehensive (Title V) air permits. As an alternative to Title V permits, MEMP applied for and received Federally Enforceable State Operating Permits (FESOPs). The FESOPs place limits on annual usage and thus limit potential air emissions.

MEMP is also subject to state air pollution regulations, including OAC 3745-15,-31,-35. Compliance with State of Ohio regulations requires that applicable MEMP activities be permitted or otherwise registered. The Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (Ohio EPA) has issued MEMP twenty-two air permits, including seventeen sources on registration status (see Table 3-3). In order for a source to be considered for registration status, (1) the source owner must demonstrate compliance with all applicable laws including employment of best available technology, (2) maximum emissions of particulate matter, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and organic compounds cannot exceed five tons per year, and (3) the source cannot be subject to U.S EPA new source performance standards or the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs).

To ensure compliance with all state and local reporting requirements, chemical air emission data are collected. This information is maintained in a database that is updated each calendar year. In addition to providing information on release levels for materials regulated by the CAA, the database is used to meet the reporting requirements of other statutes such as the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act. All emissions were within required limits and no enforcement actions were initiated in 2000.

Radiological emissions. Ten stacks and eight building vents at the site discharge radioactive effluents to the atmosphere. These releases are subject to 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 61, Subpart H,

(“radionuclide NESHAPs”). These NESHAPs regulations are components of the CAA and are enforced by the U. S. EPA.

The primary standard against which compliance with 40 CFR 61, Subpart H is measured is an annual EDE. The regulations require that radionuclide air emissions from a given site do not exceed those amounts that would cause a member of the public to receive an annual EDE of 10 mrem (0.10 mSv). The regulations also state that each facility must determine this “maximum offsite dose” using an approved approach; the preferred approach is to use a computer code such as CAP88-PC.

Based on CAP88-PC calculations performed for MEMP emissions in 2000, the maximum EDE received by a member of the public was 0.03 mrem. This value represents 0.3% of the dose limit and demonstrates that MEMP releases for 2000 were well below allowable release levels.

The NESHAPs also define sampling and monitoring techniques which apply to stacks and vents that release radioactive materials. U. S. EPA Region 5 judged MEMP to be in full compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR 61, Subpart H, in 1998.

Clean Water Act (CWA)

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) of 1972 was established to limit the types and rates of liquid effluents that may be discharged to the nation’s waters. The U. S. and/or state EPA using a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit set these limits for a specific site. An NPDES permit is also used to maintain compliance with more recent legislation, the Clean Water Act (CWA) of 1987.

Ohio EPA renewed the site’s NPDES permit on November 1, 1997. The permit was modified in March 1998. It is effective until March 2002. The permit defines discharge limits and monitoring frequencies for the site’s water effluents. NPDES permit limitations were exceeded three times during 2000 for total suspended solids (TSS). The exceedances were reported to the Ohio EPA and prompt corrective actions were taken following the incidents. The Ohio EPA issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) regarding acute biotoxicity. See Section 5.2 for more information. No enforcement actions were initiated in 2000.

In July 1997, the Ohio EPA issued an Authorization to Discharge (ATD) for the CERCLA OUI groundwater remediation process. One element of this process involves the continuous pumping of groundwater from a series of extraction wells to prevent migration of VOCs into the aquifer. The ATD serves as an NPDES permit for wastewater discharged as a result of this CERCLA action, specifying discharge limits and monitoring frequencies. During 2000, no exceedances of ATD discharge limitations occurred.

Compliance Summary

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)

The Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) of 1974 required the U. S. EPA to establish a program to protect drinking water sources. To meet this goal, the EPA developed National Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Standards. These standards are applied to drinking water supplies “at the tap.” Since the site withdraws well water for use as drinking water, MEMP is subject to the requirements of the Act.

In Ohio, the SDWA is administered by the Ohio EPA. In accordance with Ohio EPA requirements, the site’s drinking water system is routinely tested for various compounds. These analyses must be performed by a state-certified laboratory. In 2000, Test America, Inc. performed the following analyses: gross alpha and beta, radium, tritium, total coliform, lead, copper, nitrate, MCL inorganics, and volatile organic chemicals. No exceedances were observed in 2000.

Under the Ohio EPA’s SDWA authority, MEMP is also required to maintain a minimum chlorination level of 0.2 mg/L free chlorine (or 1.0 mg/L combined chlorine) in the site’s potable water system. This standard applies throughout the distribution system.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) of 1976, as amended by the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA) of 1984, established a “cradle to grave” tracking system for hazardous wastes. The Acts led to the implementation of registration and/or permit requirements for all facilities that transport, generate, treat, store, and/or dispose of hazardous wastes. The Ohio EPA administers this program in the State of Ohio.

BWXTO operates two hazardous waste storage units; one is used for hazardous wastes and the other is used for mixed wastes, i.e., radioactive wastes that are also regulated by RCRA. The storage units are operated in accordance with a RCRA Part B permit issued by the Ohio EPA in October 1996.

Hazardous wastes stored onsite are managed pursuant to RCRA requirements with respect to waste characterization, labeling, storage container integrity, facility performance criteria, and emergency response preparedness. These wastes are shipped offsite for approved treatment and/or disposal.

Waste disposition. In 2000, 129,700 pounds of hazardous and other regulated wastes were shipped offsite. Of that amount, 65,985 pounds were RCRA-regulated wastes, 35,109 pounds were asbestos and PCB wastes, and 28,606 pounds were other wastes not suitable for sanitary landfilling.

It is the policy of DOE that hazardous wastes originating in Radioactive Material Management Areas (RMMAs) be treated as “suspect” mixed wastes, (i.e., suspected of being radioactively contaminated). This precaution is necessary to ensure that hazardous waste management facilities do not receive radioactive wastes unless they are equipped and licensed to do so. As a result of this policy, BWXTO has implemented procedures to ensure that waste sent to commercial treatment/storage/disposal facilities is not radioactively contaminated.

Nonhazardous solid wastes generated by BWXTO are disposed of in a licensed, permitted sanitary landfill. The volume of materials requiring landfill disposal has been reduced as a result of recycling programs for paper, glass, and scrap metal. See Section 3.7 for more information.

Federal Facility Compliance Act (FFCAct)

The Federal Facility Compliance Act (FFCAct) was signed into law on October 6, 1992. The FFCAct required that all DOE facilities prepare an inventory of mixed wastes and mixed waste treatment capabilities. In accordance with the Act, a Conceptual Site Treatment Plan was submitted to the Ohio EPA in October of 1993. Following discussions with the Ohio EPA and public stakeholders, the Conceptual Site Treatment Plan was revised and a *Draft Site Treatment Plan* was submitted to the Ohio EPA in August, 1994. The final *Site Treatment Plan* (STP) was submitted to DOE in March, 1995 and a Director’s Findings and Orders (DF&O) was signed on October 4, 1995. The DF&O establishes schedules and treatment technologies for DOE’s mixed waste. The STP is updated annually at a minimum.

BWXTO continues to reduce the volume of onsite legacy mixed waste. In 2000, four mixed waste streams were shipped off-site for treatment and disposal. BWXTO will continue to explore new treatment options as they become available to reduce the turnaround times associated with disposition of newly discovered mixed waste streams.

Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

The goal of the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) of 1976 is to protect human health and the environment from unreasonable risks associated with toxic chemical substances. The Act gave the U. S. EPA authority to govern the manufacture and use of chemicals deemed to present significant toxicity risks. Efforts continue to remove TSCA wastes associated with past practices. The two primary components of this category of waste are polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and asbestos. In 2000, 35,109 pounds of asbestos and PCB wastes were shipped offsite for disposal.

Polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB)-contaminated materials that are not suspected of being radioactively contaminated are stored onsite pending their shipment to an EPA-approved facility

Compliance Summary

for disposal. “Suspect” asbestos and PCB wastes (those wastes originating in RMMAs) are retained onsite for waste characterization. Radioactively contaminated PCB wastes are also retained onsite. Disposal options are currently being explored for PCB-contaminated mixed waste.

The use of asbestos in pipes, panels, and as an additive to diallyl phthalate in parts production has been discontinued. Residual asbestos is handled, packaged, and shipped offsite to an approved disposal facility in compliance with TSCA regulations. In 2000, asbestos removal projects associated with building maintenance, and demolition activities continued. All such projects are carefully monitored by the Industrial Safety & Health Group to ensure compliance with TSCA and BWXTO’s Safety and Hygiene Manual.

Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (SARA Title III)

The reauthorization of CERCLA came in 1986 in the form of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA). The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know (EPCRA) portion of that legislation is found in Title III of the Act. SARA Title III, Section 312, requires that sites handling “extremely hazardous” and “hazardous” substances notify regional emergency planning agencies. In compliance with the Act, MEMP annually reports hazardous chemical inventory data to the State Emergency Response Commission, the Montgomery/Greene County Information Coordinator, and the City of Miamisburg Fire Department. The inventory information is accompanied by maps showing the specific locations of the chemicals. In 2000, BWXTO used and/or stored two “extremely hazardous” and six “hazardous” chemicals in excess of EPCRA Section 312 reporting thresholds. See Section 5.3 for more information.

SARA Title III, or EPCRA, Section 313 mandates the annual submission of a Toxic Chemical Release Inventory report for sites which manufacture, process, or otherwise use listed toxic chemicals in quantities greater than specified thresholds. In 2000, BWXTO “otherwise used” ethylene glycol in excess of the EPCRA Section 313 reporting threshold.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969 was established to ensure that consideration is given to the potential environmental impact of federal actions prior to the irretrievable commitment of resources. DOE has formalized its approach to NEPA by enacting regulations (10 CFR 1021). Construction in the Power Systems Technology area did not need a NEPA review due to previous reviews conducted when DOE was considering relocating the heat source program to another site.

Endangered Species Act (ESA)

Provisions of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) of 1973, as amended, prohibit federal departments such as the DOE from carrying out projects that would destroy or modify a habitat deemed critical to the survival of an endangered or threatened species.

MEMP has performed a number of surveys for threatened or endangered species. Two potential ESA compliance issues have been noted. First, an endangered plant species, the Inland rush (*Juncus interior*), and an endangered bird species, the Dark-eyed junco (*Junco hyemalis*), have been observed onsite. Both species are listed on the State of Ohio Endangered Species list. Because only one individual of inland rush was located, it is not considered a viable breeding population at the site. The dark-eyed junco, despite being a common winter visitor to Ohio, is not known to breed in southwestern Ohio. Secondly, it has been determined that the site is in the habitat range of the federally endangered species of Indiana Bat (*Myotis sodalis*). Consultations with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Dayton Museum of Natural History indicate that the site does not provide a suitable habitat for the Indiana bat and no Indiana bats have been observed onsite.

Neither the solitary sitings of the rush and the junco, nor the potential habitat for the Indiana bat, are expected to affect ongoing or future activities at the site.

National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

The National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended, made the preservation of historic, architectural, and archeological resources a national policy. Consistent with this policy, the federal government requires that programs it funds or licenses including those in the State of Ohio be reviewed by the State Historic Preservation Office to determine what effects, if any, the planned activities under these programs will have upon such resources.

At MEMP, two studies were conducted to evaluate non-building archeological resources. These studies concluded that no significant archeological resources are located on the site. The Ohio Historic Preservation Office (OHPO) concurred with these conclusions.

An evaluation of buildings and structures for their architectural and cultural significance was submitted to the OHPO in June 1998. The OHPO concluded that the seventeen original structures are of historic significance because of their association with the early development of nuclear weapons (i.e., polonium research and fabrication). Because MEMP will demolish or transfer the eligible buildings, DOE initiated discussions with the OHPO to establish the terms of a Memorandum of Agreement (MOA). The purpose of the MOA is to mitigate adverse affects to these historic structures which will result from environmental restoration activities and transition of the site.

In early 2000, under the guidelines in the NHPA and the implementing regulations at 36 CFR 800, DOE approached the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) to resolve a dispute with the OHPO concerning the disposition of one of the buildings. The dispute was resolved and the ACHP and the DOE

Compliance Summary

signed the MOA in October 2000. Under the agreement, mitigation will consist of documentation packages for the 17 original buildings and a documentation package for the site (see Appendix G).

Executive Order 11988, “Floodplain Management”

A narrow area along the southwestern border of the site lies within the 100-year floodplain. The southwestern area is primarily located within an undeveloped portion of the site and is not expected to affect project activities. A Notice of Floodplain Involvement was published in the Federal Register in 2000 for the South Property (Parcel 4) transfer. The transfer is scheduled to take place in 2001.

Executive Order 11990, “Protection of Wetlands”

CERCLA ecological assessments have identified small wetland regions within and around the site. MEMP activities are planned to minimize adverse impacts to these regions. An evaluation must be conducted prior to any action taken within a floodplain or wetland. A public notice, including a Federal Register Notice publication, must be employed to notify stakeholders of the action. Authorization to backfill a wetland or discharge dredged or fill material into waterways designated as “waters of the United States” shall be secured from the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act. A corresponding Section 401 Water Quality Certification shall be secured from Ohio EPA, if applicable. The USACE concurred with the updated 1999 MEMP Wetlands Delineation.

A Notice of Wetlands Involvement for the installation of a Soils Staging Area was published in the Federal Register in 2000.

Executive Order 12856, “Federal Compliance with Right-to-Know Laws and Pollution Prevention Requirements”

Executive Order 12856 mandates compliance with EPCRA (SARA Title III) reporting requirements for all federal facilities. In 2000, MEMP submitted an EPCRA Section 312 report for chemicals stored during calendar year 1999. A EPCRA Section 313 report was required to be submitted for 1999 usage of ethylene glycol. Data for 2000 will be reported in 2001 as specified by EPCRA.

The pollution prevention and waste minimization focus has shifted from routine operations to environmental restoration. Accomplishments in 2000 included collection of ferrous and non-ferrous metals, white paper, and toner cartridges for recycling.

2.2 Other Key Environmental Compliance Issues

Major External Environmental Audits in 2000

Ohio EPA RCRA inspection. The annual unannounced RCRA inspection by the Ohio EPA was conducted in December of 2000. The inspection focused on RCRA compliance issues. No noncompliances were identified.

Ohio EPA NPDES permit compliance inspection. The Ohio EPA conducted an NPDES permit compliance evaluation on June 23, 2000. All areas rated were judged to be satisfactory.

Ohio EPA SDWA sanitary survey. The Ohio EPA conducted an SDWA sanitary survey on June 20, 2000. All aspects of the potable water system and the required monitoring were judged to be satisfactory.

2.3 Summary of Permits

BWXTO operates in compliance with five state air permits. Seventeen additional sources of air emissions are on registration status with the State of Ohio. An NPDES permit and an ATD govern water releases from the site. Hazardous waste activities are governed by a RCRA Part B permit.

3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM INFORMATION

The principal objective of MEMP environmental monitoring programs is to ensure that any threat to human health or the environment is promptly detected and mitigated. It is MEMP's policy that meeting this goal be viewed as a minimum standard of practice; better performance should always be pursued. The philosophy is evident in the extent and scope of MEMP's effluent and environmental monitoring programs. It is also supported by MEMP's commitment to successful programs in the areas of:

- ALARA (As Low As Reasonably Achievable),
- Regulatory compliance,
- Waste minimization and pollution prevention,
- Environmental restoration.

3.1 Environmental Monitoring Program

The MEMP environmental monitoring program (BWXT0, 2000) generates data on surface water, groundwater, sediment, foodstuffs, and air. These media are pathways for migration of hazardous materials from the site to the public. The monitoring program includes effluent monitoring, environmental surveillance, and meteorological monitoring. Effluent monitoring focuses on releases from the site, i.e., stack and wastewater discharges. The environmental surveillance program focuses on environmental conditions in the area surrounding the site and in local communities. Meteorological monitoring focuses on weather conditions which are used to determine the environmental impact from air emissions.

3.2 Effluent Monitoring

Air Emissions

Stacks through which radioactive materials are released are sampled for tritium and/or particulate radionuclides. These samples are collected to demonstrate compliance with radionuclide NESHAPs regulations and to provide early warning of abnormal emissions so that timely corrective actions can be undertaken. An outline of the routine stack radionuclide sampling program is shown in Table 3-1. Stacks are also equipped with real-time monitors that operate continuously. Samples may be collected at any time if one of the real-time monitors should alarm. MEMP also releases very small quantities of nonradiological constituents into the atmosphere. Annual nonradiological emission rates are calculated using a material balance or emission factor approach. The releases are governed by State of Ohio EPA permits and regulations.

Environmental Program Information

Table 3-1. Effluent Monitoring at MEMP

| | Parameter Measured ^a | No. of Sampling Locations | Collection Frequency |
|------------------------|---|---------------------------|----------------------|
| Air Emissions | | | |
| | HT, HTO | 10 | Weekly |
| | ²³⁸ Pu, ^{239,240} Pu | 7 | Weekly |
| | ^{233,234} U, ²³⁸ U | 6 | Weekly |
| Water Effluents | | | |
| | Flow rate | 5 | Daily |
| | | 1 | When well is pumped |
| | HTO, gross alpha | 4 | Daily |
| | ²³⁸ Pu, ^{239,240} Pu | 4 | Daily |
| | ^{233,234} U, ²³⁸ U | 4 | Daily |
| | ²²⁸ Th, ²³⁰ Th, ²³² Th | 4 | Daily |
| | pH | 1 | Daily |
| | | 3 | Weekly |
| | | 1 | 1/2 Weeks |
| | | 1 | When well is pumped |
| | Chlorine | 1 | Daily * |
| | Dissolved oxygen | 1 | Weekly |
| | Dissolved solids | 1 | 1/2 Weeks |
| | Suspended solids | 1 | 2/Week |
| | | 2 | Weekly |
| | | 1 | 1/2 Weeks |
| | COD | 1 | Weekly |
| | CBOD ₅ | 1 | 2/Week |
| | | 1 | Monthly |
| | Fecal coliform | 1 | Weekly * |
| | Ammonia | 1 | 1/2 Weeks |
| | Oil and grease | 1 | Monthly |
| | | 1 | Quarterly |

^a HTO = Tritium oxide
 HT = Elemental tritium
 Pu = Plutonium
 U = Uranium

Th = Thorium
 CBOD₅ = Five day carbonaceous biochemical oxygen demand
 COD = Chemical oxygen demand
 * Summer Months: May 1 – October 31

Table 3-1. Effluent Monitoring at MEMP (continued)

| Parameter Measured ^a | No. of Sampling Locations | Collection Frequency | |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|-----------|
| Water Effluents | | | |
| Free cyanide | 1 | Monthly | |
| Cadmium | 2 | Monthly | |
| Chromium | 1 | Weekly | |
| | 2 | Monthly | |
| Copper | 1 | Weekly | |
| | 2 | Monthly | |
| Lead | 1 | 1/2 Weeks | |
| | 2 | Monthly | |
| Mercury | 1 | Weekly | |
| Nickel | 1 | 1/2 Weeks | |
| | 2 | Monthly | |
| Selenium | 1 | Monthly | |
| Silver | 1 | Monthly | |
| Zinc | 1 | 1/2 Weeks | |
| | 2 | Monthly | |
| VOCs | 1 | Monthly | |
| | 1 | Quarterly | |
| | 1 | When well is pumped | |
| Toxicity testing | | | |
| Ceriodaphnia dubia | 1 | acute | Quarterly |
| | | chronic | Quarterly |
| Pimephales promelas | 1 | acute | Quarterly |
| | | chronic | Quarterly |

^a VOC = Volatile organic compound

Environmental Program Information

Water Releases

Water released from the site is also sampled at the discharge points. Effluents include process wastewater, sewage water, and storm water. Extensive sampling and analysis are required to demonstrate compliance with the site's NPDES permit and the OU1 ATD. An outline of the effluent water sampling program is also shown in Table 3-1.

3.3 Environmental Surveillance

MEMP maintains an extensive environmental surveillance program designed to evaluate potential impacts from the site on human health and the environment. The environmental surveillance program involves sample collection and analysis of ambient air, regional water supplies, sediments, onsite and offsite groundwater, and foodstuffs. This program complements the effluent monitoring program which focuses on releases from the site, i.e., stack and water discharges. An outline of the environmental surveillance program is shown in Table 3-2.

Radionuclides of Concern

The principal radionuclides of concern at MEMP are tritium and plutonium-238; no other radionuclides contribute significantly to the dose estimates for the site (see Appendix E). Other radionuclides, however, have been used at the site. Where there is a strong probability of detecting such radionuclides in the environment, they have been added to the appropriate sampling schedule. The primary example is uranium. Because U-234 is a decay product of Pu-238, U-233,234 is a part of MEMP's routine environmental monitoring program. MEMP analyzes drinking water and river water samples to monitor the ingrowth of U-233,234. No significant concentrations have been encountered. Radioisotopes of thorium were also used historically in MEMP operations. To ensure that no significant dose impact from thorium is occurring, monitoring is performed. These data show that thorium concentrations are at or very near environmental levels.

Ambient Air

MEMP maintains a network of ambient air surveillance stations to monitor the impact of airborne radiological emissions on the local and regional environments. The network includes both onsite and offsite stations. The number and placement of offsite stations is based on the population distribution, the prevailing winds, and project activity.



Collection of Ambient Air Samples

Surface Water and Sediment

The Great Miami River and other regional surface water locations are sampled routinely for radionuclides. Since plutonium and thorium in river water tends to accumulate in sediments, sediment samples are collected from these locations and analyzed for isotopes of these radionuclides.

Table 3-2. Environmental Surveillance at MEMP

| Environmental Medium | Parameter Measured ^a | No. of Sampling Locations ^b | Collection Frequency |
|---|---|--|----------------------|
| Onsite | | | |
| Ambient air | HTO | 8 | Weekly |
| | ²³⁸ Pu, ^{239,240} Pu | 8 | Weekly |
| | ²²⁸ Th, ²³⁰ Th, ²³² Th | 4 | Weekly |
| | Particulates | 8 | Weekly |
| Drinking water | HTO | 3 | Weekly |
| | ²³⁸ Pu, ^{239,240} Pu | 3 | Monthly |
| | ^{233,234} U, ²³⁸ U | 3 | Monthly |
| | ²²⁸ Th, ²³⁰ Th, ²³² Th | 3 | Monthly |
| | ²²⁶ Ra, ²²⁸ Ra | 5 | Annually |
| | Gross Alpha | 5 | Annually |
| | Gross Beta | 5 | Annually |
| | VOCs | 5 | Quarterly |
| | MCL Inorganics | 5 | Annually |
| | Nitrate | 5 | Annually |
| | Lead and Copper | 20 | Semi-annually |
| | Total coliform | 2 | e |
| | Groundwater | HTO | 71 ^c |
| ²³⁸ Pu, ^{239,240} Pu | | 17 | e |
| ^{233,234} U, ²³⁸ U | | 17 | e |
| ²²⁸ Th, ²³⁰ Th, ²³² Th | | 16 | e |
| ²²⁶ Ra, ²²⁸ Ra | | 10 | e |
| VOCs | | 71 ^{c,d} | e |
| Inorganics | | 25 ^{c,d} | e |

^a HTO = Tritium oxide, Pu = Plutonium, U = Uranium, Th = Thorium, Ra = Radium, VOC = Volatile organic compound

^b Includes background location when applicable

^c Groundwater sampling includes wells, capture pits, and seeps

Environmental Program Information

^d Non-detects are not reported in App. D

^e Sample collection frequency varies

Table 3-2. Environmental Surveillance at MEMP (continued)

| Environmental Medium | Parameter Measured ^a | No. of Sampling Locations ^b | Collection Frequency |
|-----------------------|---|--|----------------------|
| Offsite | | | |
| Ambient air | HTO | 12 | Weekly |
| | ²³⁸ Pu, ^{239,240} Pu | 12 | Weekly |
| | ²²⁸ Th, ²³⁰ Th, ²³² Th | 2 | Weekly |
| | Particulates | 12 | Weekly |
| River/stream water | HTO | 7 | Monthly |
| | ²³⁸ Pu, ^{239,240} Pu | 6 | Monthly |
| | ^{233,234} U, ²³⁸ U | 6 | Monthly |
| | ²²⁸ Th, ²³⁰ Th, ²³² Th | 6 | Quarterly |
| River/stream sediment | ²³⁸ Pu, ^{239,240} Pu | 7 | Quarterly |
| | ²²⁸ Th, ²³⁰ Th, ²³² Th | 7 | Quarterly |
| Pond water | HTO | 7 | Annually |
| | ²³⁸ Pu, ^{239,240} Pu | 7 | Annually |
| Pond sediment | ²³⁸ Pu, ^{239,240} Pu | 7 | Annually |
| Drinking water | HTO | 7 | Monthly |
| | ²³⁸ Pu, ^{239,240} Pu | 2 | Monthly |
| | ^{233,234} U, ²³⁸ U | 2 | Monthly |
| | ²²⁸ Th, ²³⁰ Th, ²³² Th | 2 | Semi-annually |
| Groundwater | HTO | 18 | e |
| | ²³⁸ Pu, ^{239,240} Pu | 7 | e |
| | ^{233,234} U, ²³⁸ U | 7 | e |
| | ²²⁸ Th, ²³⁰ Th, ²³² Th | 7 | e |
| | VOCs | 13 | e |
| | Inorganics | 13 | e |
| Foodstuffs | HTO | 8 | Annually |
| | ²³⁸ Pu, ^{239,240} Pu | 3 | Annually |

^a HTO = Tritium oxide, Pu = Plutonium, U = Uranium, Th = Thorium, Ra = Radium, VOC = Volatile organic compound

^b Includes background location when applicable

^c Groundwater sampling includes wells, capture pits, and seeps

^d Non-detects are not reported in App. D

Environmental Program Information

^e Sample collection frequency varies

Foodstuffs

Locally-grown vegetables are collected and analyzed to estimate a dose via the ingestion pathway from radionuclides of MEMP origin. Root crops such as potatoes are analyzed since the roots may come into long-term contact with subsurface plutonium. Tomato samples, conversely, are of use due to their high water content making them excellent indicators of tritium uptake.

Groundwater

MEMP maintains an extensive groundwater monitoring network designed to provide information on the impact of site activities on local and regional groundwater. Groundwater samples are collected from onsite and offsite monitoring wells, onsite and offsite production wells, private wells, and regional community water supplies. Samples are analyzed for radionuclides, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and inorganic parameters.

Environmental Levels

To evaluate MEMP's impact on the environment, it is necessary to establish background or baseline levels of contaminants in a variety of media. MEMP accomplishes this task by collecting samples at locations where the impact from site discharges is not observable. These locations are usually in a direction upwind and at a distance too great to be impacted by the site. Concentrations measured at these reference locations are referred to as "environmental levels" in this Report. Measurable concentrations at these locations are due to naturally occurring or non-MEMP activities.

3.4 Meteorological Monitoring

Meteorological monitoring provides information on weather conditions that can be used to forecast atmospheric dispersion following planned or unplanned releases of airborne material. Atmospheric dispersion is a function of wind speed, wind direction and atmospheric stability. Atmospheric stability determinations are made by estimating the amount of atmospheric turbulence in the lateral wind direction using a bi-directional wind vane. The parameters which characterize dispersion (wind speed, wind direction and atmospheric stability) are closely monitored at the site with the aid of two meteorological towers.



50-meter meteorological tower

Environmental Program Information

3.5 Effluent Treatment and Waste Management

Effluent Treatment

Air. High efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters remove particulate radionuclides from process air emissions. Air effluents are filtered first at their point of origin (e.g., a glove box), and again just before reaching the release point (i.e., the stack or vent). The filtering system in place at each stack with particulate emissions is composed of two banks of HEPA filters connected in series. Each filter bank has a nominal collection efficiency of 99.95% for 0.2-micron particles. Tritium is not trapped by HEPA filters. A chemical process is used to recover tritium from waste gas streams.

Water. An onsite sanitary waste treatment plant manages all domestic wastewater generated at the site. Treatment is provided via an activated sludge process operated in the extended aeration mode. A continuous backwash sandfilter serves as tertiary treatment. The influent and effluent at the sewage treatment plant are monitored to ensure that radionuclides are not inadvertently discharged to the environment. All wastewater, after appropriate treatment and monitoring, is discharged to the Great Miami River. Digested sludge from the sanitary treatment plant is managed as Low Specific Activity (LSA) waste.

Waste Management

The waste management focus has shifted from support of routine operations to environmental restoration and disposition of legacy wastes. In 2000, 129,700 pounds of hazardous and other regulated wastes were shipped offsite. Of that amount, 65,985 pounds were RCRA-regulated wastes, 35,109 pounds were asbestos and PCB wastes, and 28,606 pounds were other wastes not suitable for sanitary landfilling.

Hazardous wastes. BWXTO operates two hazardous waste storage units for the MEMP; one is used for hazardous wastes and the other is used for mixed wastes, i.e., radioactive wastes that are also regulated by RCRA. The storage units are operated in accordance with a RCRA Part B permit issued by the Ohio EPA in October 1996.

Radioactive Wastes. MEMP currently has two disposal options for low-level radioactive wastes. The waste can be shipped to the Nevada Test Site (NTS) or to Envirocare, a commercial disposal facility. In 2000, 56 truck shipments (77,763 ft³) of low-level waste were shipped to NTS and 8 railroad shipments (16,338 ft³) and 5 truck shipments (4,860 ft³) of low-level waste were shipped to Envirocare.

Mixed wastes. Hazardous wastes that are radioactively-contaminated are referred to as mixed wastes. These wastes are stored onsite in a RCRA-permitted facility until treatment/disposal options have been evaluated. In 2000, four mixed waste streams were shipped off-site for treatment and disposal. BWXTO will continue to explore new treatment options as they become available to reduce turnaround times associated with the disposition of newly discovered mixed waste streams.

Nonhazardous solid wastes. Nonhazardous, nonradioactive solid wastes generated by BWXTO are disposed of in a licensed, permitted sanitary landfill. The volume of materials requiring landfill disposal has been reduced as a result of recycling programs for paper and scrap metal.

3.6 Environmental Permits

MEMP activities are routinely measured against the compliance requirements of state air and state water permits. Additionally, the hazardous waste program operates pursuant to a RCRA Part B permit. Table 3-3 lists permits applicable to MEMP and BWXTO activities.

3.7 Waste Minimization and Pollution Prevention

BWXTO has established programs to reduce the volume and toxicity of hazardous, radioactive, mixed, and solid waste streams. These goals are accomplished by preventing waste generation, recycling, and reclamation. Programs include recycling of expended vehicle batteries, scrap metals, white recyclable paper, and toner cartridges. Recycling bins are also provided for aluminum cans, which are accumulated and recycled by employees. In 2000, MEMP recycled 16.5 tons of white paper and 347 tons of scrap metal.

3.8 Environmental Restoration

MEMP's primary focus is environmental restoration of the site in preparation for transition of the property to the community for economic development. The site was added to the CERCLA NPL in 1989. DOE, U. S. EPA, and Ohio EPA administer CERCLA activities in accordance with the terms of a FFA. In 1995, the traditional CERCLA program at MEMP was reorganized to increase the efficiency of the environmental restoration effort. The resulting process, termed "MOUND 2000," has accelerated clean-up of the site so that the land can be released for economic development much more quickly than originally planned. The MOUND 2000 process is described in Section 2.1.

E Building and Building 68 were demolished as a CERCLA removal action. The Action Memorandum was in public review from December 1999 to January 2000. Field work was initiated in mid-April. By August, the demolition of the structures was complete. Removal of E Building's slab material began in October and will be complete in calendar year (CY01). Completion of the removal action will be documented in an On-Scene Coordinator Report in CY01.

Completion of the PRS99 removal action was documented in an On-Scene Coordinator report (Final, August 2000). PRS 99, also known as Area 6 or WD Building Filter Cleaning Waste, is a former trench in the parking lot south of GH Building. Sampling performed in February 1999 produced one sample with an elevated (with respect to risk based guideline values) concentration of plutonium-238. Subsequent trenching investigation yielded evidence of greater contamination. A removal action was performed in CY99 and subsequent verification sampling documented the remaining plutonium-238 concentration below risk based guideline values.

Environmental Program Information

In 2000, several other key environmental restoration projects and waste management initiatives were completed. Descriptions of key accomplishments are provided in the following sections.

Table 3-3. Environmental Permits

| Operation | Permit Type | Permit No. | Valid Through | Issuing Agency |
|---|----------------|------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|
| 9 Standby Power Diesel Generators | air | B009 - B017 ^a | permanent | Ohio EPA |
| SW/R Fumehoods | air | P012, P014, P015 (registration) | permanent | Ohio EPA |
| Wastewater Discharge (NPDES) | water | 11O0005*HD | 3/31/02 | Ohio EPA |
| Wastewater Discharge (OU1 ATD) | water | 11N90010*AD | permanent | Ohio EPA |
| Building 48 | air | P008 (registration) | permanent | Ohio EPA |
| Crusher | air | F003 | 5/29/01 | Ohio EPA |
| Roadways and Parking Lots | air | F001 (registration) | permanent | Ohio EPA |
| Underground Line Removal (diesel generator) | air | B008 (registration) | permanent | Ohio EPA |
| Gas Dispensing Facility | air | G001 (registration) | permanent | Ohio EPA |
| Open Burning (fire training) | air | Letter permit (registration) | permanent | RAPCA |
| Powerhouse Boiler 1 and Boiler 2 | air | B001 B006 | 7/31/05 | Ohio EPA |
| Fuel Oil Storage | air | T005 | 2/17/01 | Ohio EPA |
| R/SW HEFS Stack | air | P030 | 1/24/01 | Ohio EPA |
| Hazardous Waste Storage | RCRA operation | 05-57-0677 | 10/18/01 | Ohio EPA |

^a Applied for registration status with Ohio EPA

Environmental Program Information

OU1 Treatment Systems. OU1 addresses volatile organic chemicals in the groundwater near the site's former solid waste landfill. Two treatment systems are operating there. A groundwater pump and treat system is used to create a hydraulic barrier to contain contaminated groundwater in the vicinity of the landfill. Groundwater is continuously pumped from a series of extraction wells and passed through an air stripper to reduce VOC concentrations before the water is discharged. The water discharges are governed by an ATD issued by the Ohio EPA in July 1997. In 2000, approximately 41,800,000 gallons of water were treated, removing approximately 3 pounds of VOCs. Since its inception, the system has removed 24 pounds of contaminants.

An air sparge/vapor extraction system became operational in December 1997. It sparges (injects) air into the groundwater to volatilize VOCs already in the groundwater. Recovery wells above the water table extract the VOC vapors liberated by air sparging as well as pulling in VOC vapors liberated from the soil above the water table. The captured vapors are passed through granular activated carbon (GAC) to absorb the VOCs before the air is vented to the atmosphere. Since start-up, the air sparge/soil vapor extraction system has recovered approximately 3,698 pounds of VOCs.



Miami-Erie Canal Project. The Miami-Erie Canal Project addressed contamination of a one-mile section of the abandoned canal within the City of Miamisburg. Clean-up of the canal to levels consistent with recreational use was completed in May 1998. Planting grass and trees and constructing a bike path has restored the site. The easement to perform remediation was cancelled in May 2000 and no further environmental monitoring is required. A CERCLA On-Scene Coordinator Report documenting the clean-up was issued in May 1999.

Building demolition projects. E Building and Buildings 67, 68, and 88 were demolished in 2000.



E Building Demolition Project



Environmental Program Information

Selentec Study. The objective of the Selentec pilot scale treatability study for transuranic (TRU) soil was to determine the ability of the ACT*DE*CON process to reduce radionuclide concentrations in soil. The process provides a highly selective dissolution of contaminants from the soil by the use of a chemical wash. The study evaluated process effectiveness on MEMP and Nevada Test Site (NTS) TRU soil. Test runs were completed on nine separate “batches” of NTS soil. Results indicate that the process did not effectively remove the plutonium from NTS soils. Test runs performed on Mound soils indicate that the process could achieve the site cleanup goal on high fines clay soil. However, it is not clear that the process would be as effective on natural clay soil.

3.9 Cost Recovery Grant

The Cost Recovery Grant (CRG) represents an added dimension to the environmental monitoring programs in place at MEMP. The CRG replaced the Agreement-in-Principle grant in July of 1998. These agreements establish a framework under which the State provides oversight and monitoring activities at MEMP.

Under the CRG, various state agencies review DOE environmental monitoring (Ohio EPA and Ohio Department of Health) and emergency management (Ohio Emergency Management Agency) programs. The agencies perform independent monitoring, data collection, and oversight of project activities.

3.10 Release of Property Containing Residual Radioactive Material

Real Property Management

Real Property Management is responsible for all real property issues arising at Mound. This includes the preparation of easements for utilities and other purposes on the site, and the disposal of modular and Butler buildings. Real Property Management oversees the Facility Information Management System (FIMS), which is a computerized database that provides DOE/HQ with a summary of real property data relating to MEMP. Because of FIMS requirements, it is necessary to notify the Real Property Coordinator anytime a trailer or other structure is leased, purchased, or demolished and when hazardous substances are moved into or out of a building or structure.

Personal Property Management

Excess personal property is dispositioned in accordance with the 41 CFR Parts 101 and 109 and Federal Property Management Regulations. Before excess property is made available to other government agencies through the reutilization process, the property is made available to the MMCIC. Depending on the type and condition of equipment, and the associated acquisition cost, excess property is also made available to DOE facilities through the Energy Asset Disposal system (EADS), General Services Administration (GSA) database or gifted to educational institutions. Through access to either of these two databases, other state and federal entities may acquire property. If other federal or state entities do not acquire property within an allotted time, the property may then be donated to educational institutions or dispositioned through auctions. Net proceeds from these auctions are entered into a General Site Fund dedicated exclusively to MEMP.

No equipment is accepted that has been: 1) exposed to radiological contamination, 2) located inside a Radioactive Materials Management Area (RMMA), Radiation Buffer Area (RBA), Contamination Area (CA) or High Contamination Area (HCA). See Table 3-4 for Radioactive Surface Contamination Limits for Unrestricted Release.

No equipment that has been exposed to heavy metals, beryllium, asbestos or energetic materials contamination is accepted into excess. The equipment must be evaluated and released by Industrial Hygiene/Safety to Waste Management.

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Table 3-4. Radioactive Surface Contamination Limits for Unrestricted Release

| Radionuclide ⁽²⁾ | Direct Total or Average Total (Fixed + Removable) (dpm/100 cm ²) ⁽¹⁾ | Maximum Total (Fixed + Removable) (dpm/100cm ²) ⁽¹⁾ | Removable (dpm/100cm ²) ⁽¹⁾ |
|---|---|--|--|
| Transuranics, I-125, I-129, Ra-226, Ac-227, Ra-228, Th-228, Th-230, Pa-231 | 100 | 300 | 20 |
| Th-natural, Sr-90, I-131, I-133, Ra-223, Ra-224, U-232, Th-232 | 1,000 | 3,000 | 200 |
| U-natural, U-235, U-238 and associated decay product, alpha emitters | 5,000 | 15,000 | 1,000 |
| Beta-gamma emitters (radionuclides with decay modes other than alpha emission or spontaneous fission) except Sr-90 ⁽³⁾ | 5,000 | 15,000 | 1,000 |
| Tritium, all forms (surface and subsurface) | NA | NA | 10,000 |

Notes:

- (1) As used in this table, disintegrations per minute (dpm) means the rate of emission by radioactive material as determined by correcting the counts per minute measured by an appropriate detector for background, efficiency, and geometric factors associated with the instrumentation.
- (2) Where surface contamination by both alpha and beta-gamma-emitting radionuclides exists, the limits established for alpha and beta-gamma-emitting radionuclides should apply independently.
- (3) This category of radionuclides includes mixed fission products, including the Sr-90 which is present in them. It does not apply to Sr-90 which has been separated from other fission products or mixtures where the Sr-90 has been enriched.

Surplus Property Donations/Gifts

In accordance with governing documents, BWXTO "gifts" or "donates" equipment deemed appropriate for use in improving math and science curricula or activities for elementary and secondary school education, or for the conduct of technical and scientific education research activities. Eligible recipients are local (to MEMP) elementary and secondary schools (public and private), encompassing kindergarten through twelfth grade and non-profit organizations. Excess property screened through the EADS system database is circulated for colleges and universities through the Energy-Related Laboratory Equipment (ERLE) program.

2000 Activities. Excess equipment was donated to the First United Methodist Church, Hickorydale International Heritage Academy, Germantown Police Dept., Stivers School of the Arts, Kettering Middle School, McGuffey Foundation School, Germantown Christian Schools, Jackson Township, Bishop Fenwick High School, Chautauqua Baptist Fellowship Park, Christ Memorial Missionary Baptist Church, and Kinder Elementary School.

3.11 Protection of Biota

DOE Order 5400.5 requires that populations of aquatic organisms be protected at a dose limit of 1 rad/day (10 milliGray/day). The draft DOE Technical Standard, “A Graded Approach for Evaluating Radiation Doses to Aquatic and Terrestrial Biota (ENVR-0011)” and supporting software (RAD-BCG) were used in the evaluation and reporting of compliance with biota dose limits. The Technical Standard provides a graded approach for demonstrating compliance with the biota dose limit and for conducting ecological assessments of radiological impact. The Manual was developed by DOE through the Department’s Biota Dose Assessment Committee (BDAC) , an approved committee organized through the DOE Technical Standards Program. The BDAC is sponsored and chaired by the Office of Environmental Policy and Guidance, Air, Water and Radiation Division.

The supporting software, or “RAD-BCG Calculator,” provides a semi-automated tool for implementing screening and analysis methods contained in the DOE Technical Standard, “A Graded Approach for Evaluating Radiation Doses to Aquatic and Terrestrial Biota.” This tool was also developed through the BDAC.

Because the biota protection standard is dose-based, a calculational method was developed to demonstrate compliance. Because of the inherent complexity of environmental systems and the vast array of biota that can be potentially exposed to any radionuclide contamination level, the DOE decided that a graded approach to evaluate compliance would be appropriate.

The graded approach consists of a three-step process which includes data assembly, general screening, and analysis. This three-tiered scheme helps to ensure that the magnitude of the evaluation effort is scaled to the likelihood and severity of potential environmental impacts.

In the general screening process, measured environmental concentrations are compared to very conservative Biota Concentration Guides (BCGs). The BCGs were set so that real biota exposed to such concentrations would not be expected to ever exceed the biota dose limits. Since the screening limits would be chosen to protect “all biota, everywhere” they would, by their nature be restrictive, and in many circumstances conservative with regards to specific environments.

BCGs that are considered to be conservatively protective of non-human biota were derived for twenty-three radionuclides. These radionuclides were selected because they are relatively common constituents in past radionuclide releases to the environment from DOE facilities. An additional set of BCGs will be derived for another set of approximately seventy radionuclides, for inclusion in the next version of the Technical Standard.

The results of MEMP’s general screening are shown in Table 3-5. Using release results from calendar year 2000, MEMP “passed the site screen.” Values used in the spreadsheet were obtained by averaging the maximum incremental concentrations of applicable radionuclides in the Great Miami River and river sediment. An additional measure of conservatism was added by including plutonium-238 release values in the input for plutonium-239 in the spreadsheet. MEMP’s releases of Pu-238 were

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greater than Pu-239. The spreadsheet did not include a BCG for Pu-238. The program estimated sediment values if not available.

Table 3-5. Aquatic System Data Entry/BCG Worksheet

4.0 RADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM INFORMATION

MEMP activities result in the discharge of radioactive effluents to the air and the Great Miami River. Limits on these discharges have been established by DOE and the U. S. EPA. Releases are monitored using a network of stack and water sample collection devices. In addition, MEMP maintains an extensive environmental surveillance program to evaluate the impacts from site effluents on the environment. The environmental surveillance program involves the collection and analysis of air, water, sediment, groundwater, and foodstuff samples from locations onsite and in local communities. Data generated from those programs are presented in this Chapter.

4.1 Radionuclide Releases from MEMP

2000 Data

Table 4-1 lists the quantities of radionuclides released by MEMP into the air and water during 2000. The unit used to report these quantities is the curie (Ci), a unit of radioactivity equal to 3.7×10^{10} disintegrations per second. The quantities, or activities, shown in Table 4-1 were measured at the point of release. Information on effluent monitoring systems used to estimate release levels appears in Section 4.2 of this Chapter.

Table 4-1. Radiological Effluent Data for 2000

| Radionuclide | Released to | Activity, Ci | MEMP Range ^b , Ci |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Tritium | Air | 3.8×10^2 ^a | $3.8 \times 10^2 - 8.0 \times 10^2$ |
| | Water | 1.7 | 1.7 - 2.5 |
| Plutonium-238 | Air | 9.4×10^{-6} | $6.9 \times 10^{-6} - 4.5 \times 10^{-5}$ |
| | Water | 1.6×10^{-4} | $1.6 \times 10^{-4} - 4.8 \times 10^{-4}$ |
| Plutonium-239,240 | Air | 3.6×10^{-8} | $2.0 \times 10^{-8} - 1.0 \times 10^{-7}$ |
| | Water | 2.4×10^{-6} | $1.7 \times 10^{-6} - 3.6 \times 10^{-6}$ |
| Radon-222 | Air | 3.2 | $5.5 \times 10^{-1} - 3.2$ |
| Uranium-233,234 | Air | 1.8×10^{-8} | $8.0 \times 10^{-9} - 9.2 \times 10^{-8}$ |
| | Water | 3.4×10^{-4} | $3.4 \times 10^{-4} - 3.9 \times 10^{-4}$ |
| Uranium-238 | Air | 1.1×10^{-8} | $4.0 \times 10^{-9} - 1.1 \times 10^{-8}$ |

^a Tritium released to air consists of: Tritium oxide, 3.10×10^2 Ci
Elemental tritium, 7.33×10^1 Ci

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^b Minimum – Maximum (1996-2000)

4.2 Effluent Monitoring Program

Effluent monitoring focuses on releases from the site, i.e., stack and water discharges. It is MEMP's policy and philosophy that all releases of effluents from the site are ALARA, that is, As Low As Reasonably Achievable. Release trends are monitored and unexpected increases trigger internal investigations. Effluent air and water sampling locations are shown in Figure 4-1.

Applicable Standards

Guidelines for concentrations of radionuclides in air are provided in DOE Order 5400.5 (DOE, 1993a). These guides are based on recommendations in Publications 26 and 30 of the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP 1977, 1979). The guides for radionuclide concentrations are referred to as Derived Concentration Guides, or DCGs. The DCG for a radionuclide is defined as the concentration of that radionuclide in air or water which will result in a 50-year committed effective dose equivalent of 100 mrem (1 mSv) if taken into the body by inhalation or ingestion during one year of exposure. DCGs are included in Appendix A. In addition, the NESHAPs radionuclide regulations (40 CFR 61, Subpart H) limit offsite doses from airborne releases from DOE sites (excluding radon) to 10 mrem effective dose equivalent (EDE) per year.

Air Emissions

Stacks through which radionuclides are released are sampled. MEMP monitors twelve point sources for radionuclides, including tritium and isotopes of plutonium and/or uranium. The average annual concentrations of radionuclide air emissions are shown in Appendix A, Table A-2. Figure 4-2 illustrates 5-year trends in releases of the radionuclides of primary interest, tritium and plutonium-238.

Tritium. In operational areas where a release potential exists, room air and exhaust stacks are continuously monitored for tritium using strategically placed ionization chambers. These monitoring systems incorporate alarms and have been placed to help to locate the source if a release should occur. In most situations, an effluent removal and containment system can be relied upon to prevent or reduce the release of tritium to the atmosphere.

Plutonium and Uranium. In areas where a release potential exists, ventilation air passes through one or more HEPA filters before being discharged to the atmosphere. Fixed continuous air samplers and continuous air monitors with alarm systems are used throughout the operational areas to detect airborne plutonium and/or uranium. These monitoring systems have been designed to ensure that prompt corrective action can be taken to reduce the magnitude of releases to the atmosphere.

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Radon. Though emission levels are negligible in comparison with natural radon emanation rates, a radon-222 release rate has been included in the 2000 effluent data (Table 4-1) in the interest of completeness. Radon-222 from natural sources, and from past operations involving radium-226 is continually released to the atmosphere from SW Building via a small roof vent. The estimated dose to the public from radon, as predicted by CAP88-PC, was 0.004 mrem for 2000.

Tritium and plutonium-238 release rates to the atmosphere have remained relatively constant over the past five years and well below regulatory thresholds. Airborne emissions of plutonium-238 were elevated in 1997 because of construction activities associated with upgrades to the SM/PP stack monitoring system which were completed in December of 1997.

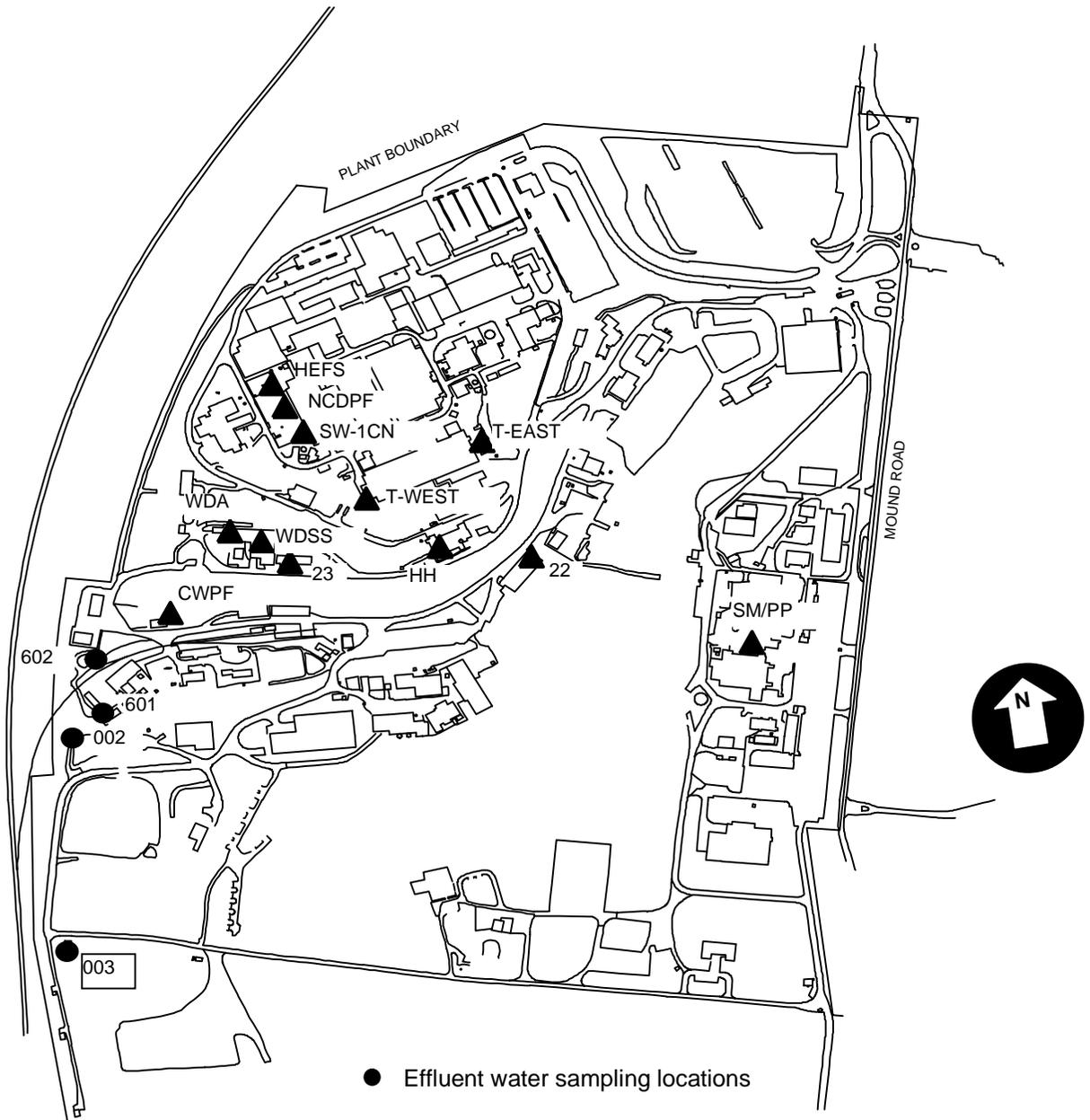
Water Releases

Sampling for radionuclides is not required by the NPDES permit; however flow-proportional samples collected from outfalls 601, 602, 002, and 003 (Figure 4-1) are analyzed for tritium and isotopes of plutonium, uranium, and thorium. Samples are collected daily during the work week. Three 24-hour samples are collected on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, and Thursdays. One 96-hour (weekend) sample is collected each Monday. Samples are analyzed four times a week for tritium. Two-week composite samples are analyzed for isotopes of plutonium and uranium. The two-week composite samples are also analyzed quarterly for isotopes of thorium. Average concentrations of radionuclides in effluent waters are shown in Appendix A, Table A-3. Figure 4-3 illustrates 5-year trends in releases of the radionuclides of primary interest, tritium and plutonium-238 to the Great Miami River. Radionuclide releases to water in 2000 were consistent with previous years. Radionuclide concentrations continue to be small percentages of the respective DCGs.

4.3 Environmental Occurrences

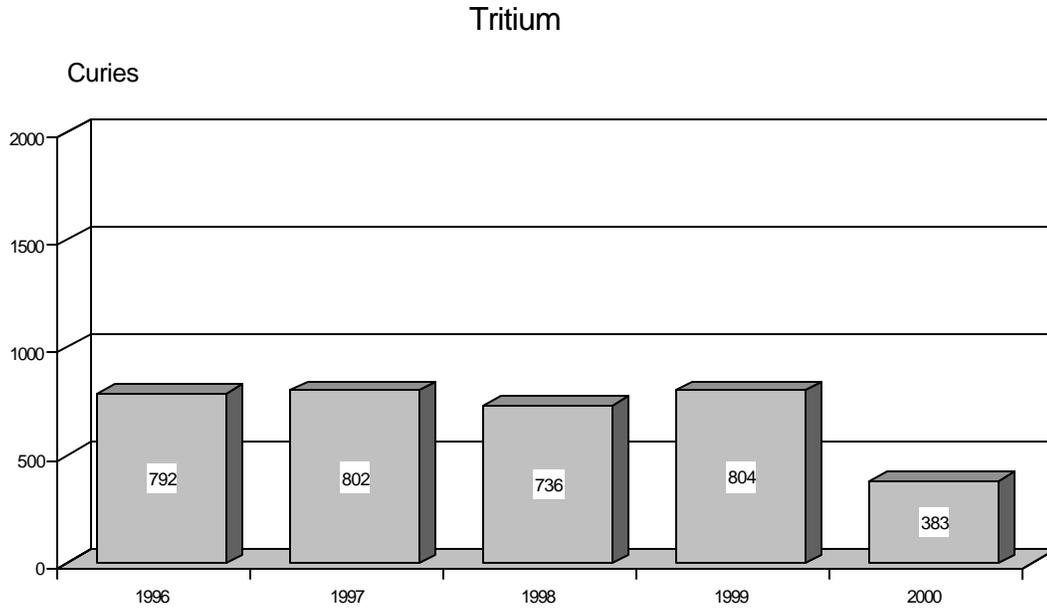
Under CERCLA and 40 CFR Part 302, reportable quantity (RQ) levels have been established for radionuclides and other designated hazardous substances. If a spill or other inadvertent release to the environment exceeds the RQ, immediate notification of the appropriate federal agencies (e.g., National Response Center, EPA, or Coast Guard) is required. No such releases occurred at MEMP during 2000.

Figure 4-1. Effluent Air and Water Sampling Locations



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Figure 4-2. Tritium and Plutonium-238 Releases from MEMP to the Atmosphere, 1996 - 2000



Plutonium-238

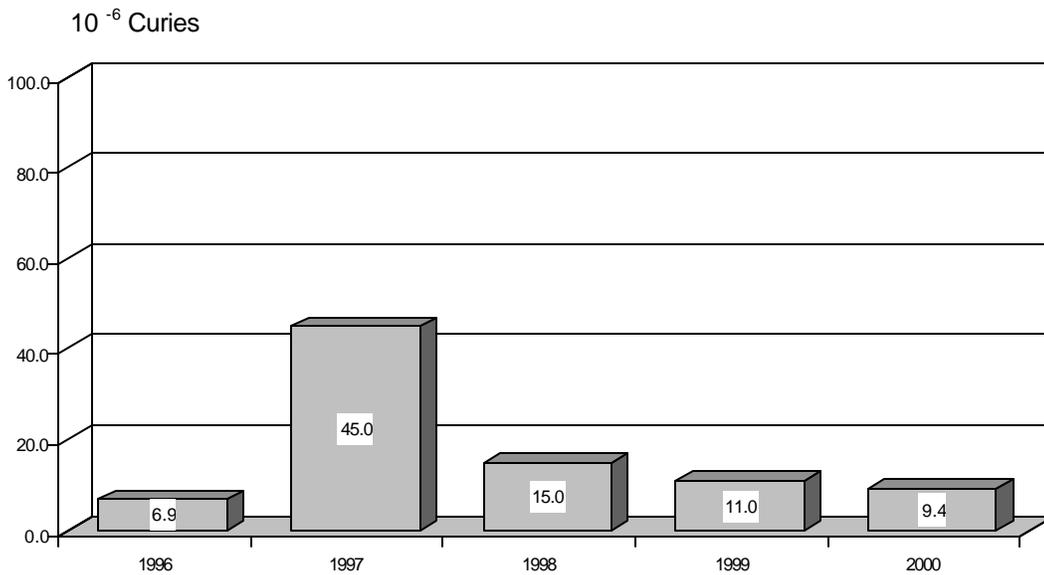
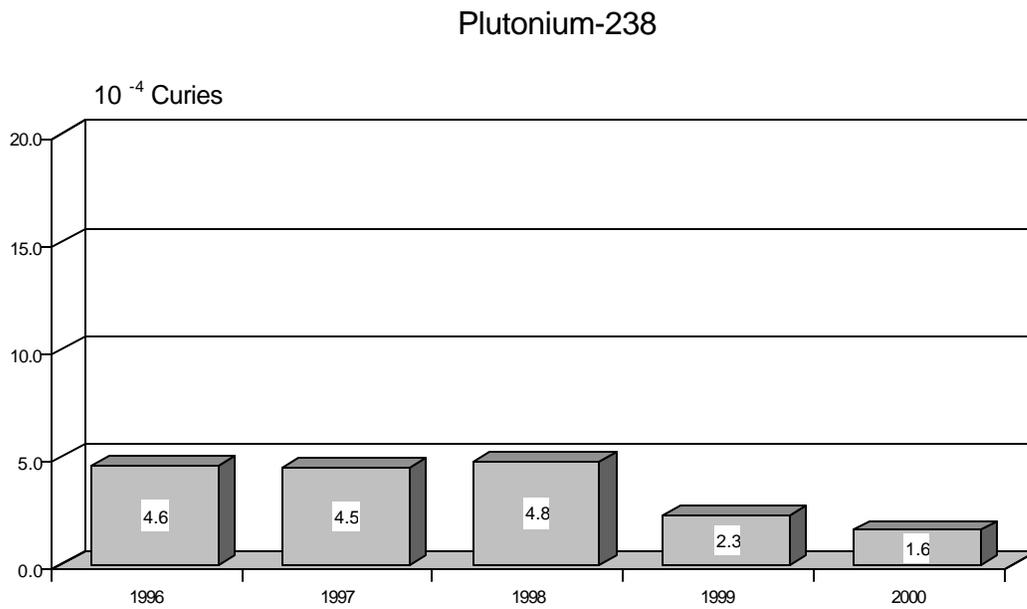
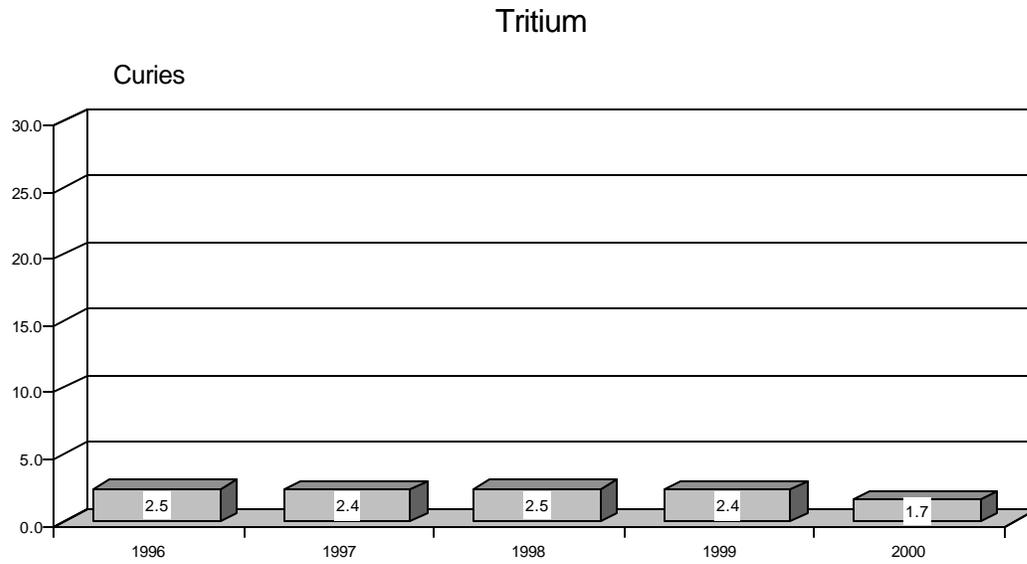


Figure 4-3. Tritium and Plutonium-238 Releases from MEMP to the Great Miami River, 1996 - 2000



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4.4 Environmental Surveillance

In the sections that follow, results of the Environmental Surveillance Program are summarized. The environmental surveillance program focuses on environmental conditions in the area surrounding the site and in local communities. Tables of monitoring results are presented in Appendix B.

Applicable Standards

Guidelines for concentrations of radionuclides in air and water are provided in DOE Order 5400.5 (DOE, 1993a). These guides are based on recommendations in Publications 26 and 30 of the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP 1977, 1979). The guides for radionuclide concentrations are referred to as Derived Concentration Guides, or DCGs. The DCG for a radionuclide is defined as the concentration of that radionuclide in air or water which will result in a 50-year CEDE of 100 mrem (1 mSv) if taken into the body by inhalation or ingestion following continuous exposure for one year. DCGs are included in Appendix B.

Environmental Concentrations

In a number of the tables, results are presented as “incremental concentrations.” The designation indicates that an average background concentration, or “environmental” concentration, has been subtracted from those values. Therefore, incremental concentrations represent estimates of MEMP’s contribution to the radionuclide content of an environmental sample.



Radionuclide sample analysis

Environmental or reference locations were positioned at sites where virtually no impact from the site could be measured. The sites are in the least prevalent wind direction and/or are at substantial distances relative to the site. Environmental levels for radionuclides in different environment media are shown in Appendix B, Table B-1.

With decreasing release rates of radionuclides, it has become increasingly difficult to observe MEMP's contribution to radionuclide concentrations in the environment. For this reason, many of the tables in Appendix B report data as "below environmental levels." In those cases, it is not possible to observe an incremental concentration. In other words, the radionuclide concentration in the sample was equal to or less than the background sample.

Lower Detection Limit

All concentrations of radionuclides are determined by subtracting the instrument background and/or reagent blank from the sample count. The lower detection limit (LDL) is shown for each set of data in this Chapter. The LDL is the value at which the presence of a contaminant can be inferred at the 95% confidence level. An LDL is calculated from the instrument background or reagent blank results. Much of the radionuclide data in this report show concentrations that are below the LDL. Most of these data are incremental concentrations, i.e., the average environmental concentration has been subtracted from the result. Most of these data lie between true zero and the LDL level and are included for comparative purposes. (The measured concentration may have exceeded the LDL but, when the environmental concentration was subtracted, it fell below the LDL.) Data are reported if the concentration is below the LDL but exceeds the reagent blank or the instrument background level.

4.5 Ambient Air Sampling Program

Two types of air samples are collected at each sampling location. A particulate air sample is analyzed for plutonium-238 and plutonium-239,240. Samples from selected locations are also analyzed for thorium-228, thorium-230, and thorium-232. A second air sample, collected in a bubbler apparatus, is analyzed for tritium oxide. In 2000, 20 sampling stations were in operation: eight onsite and 12 offsite. The locations of the stations are shown in Figures 4-4 and 4-5, respectively.



Air Sampling Station

Figure 4-4. Onsite Ambient Air Sampling Locations

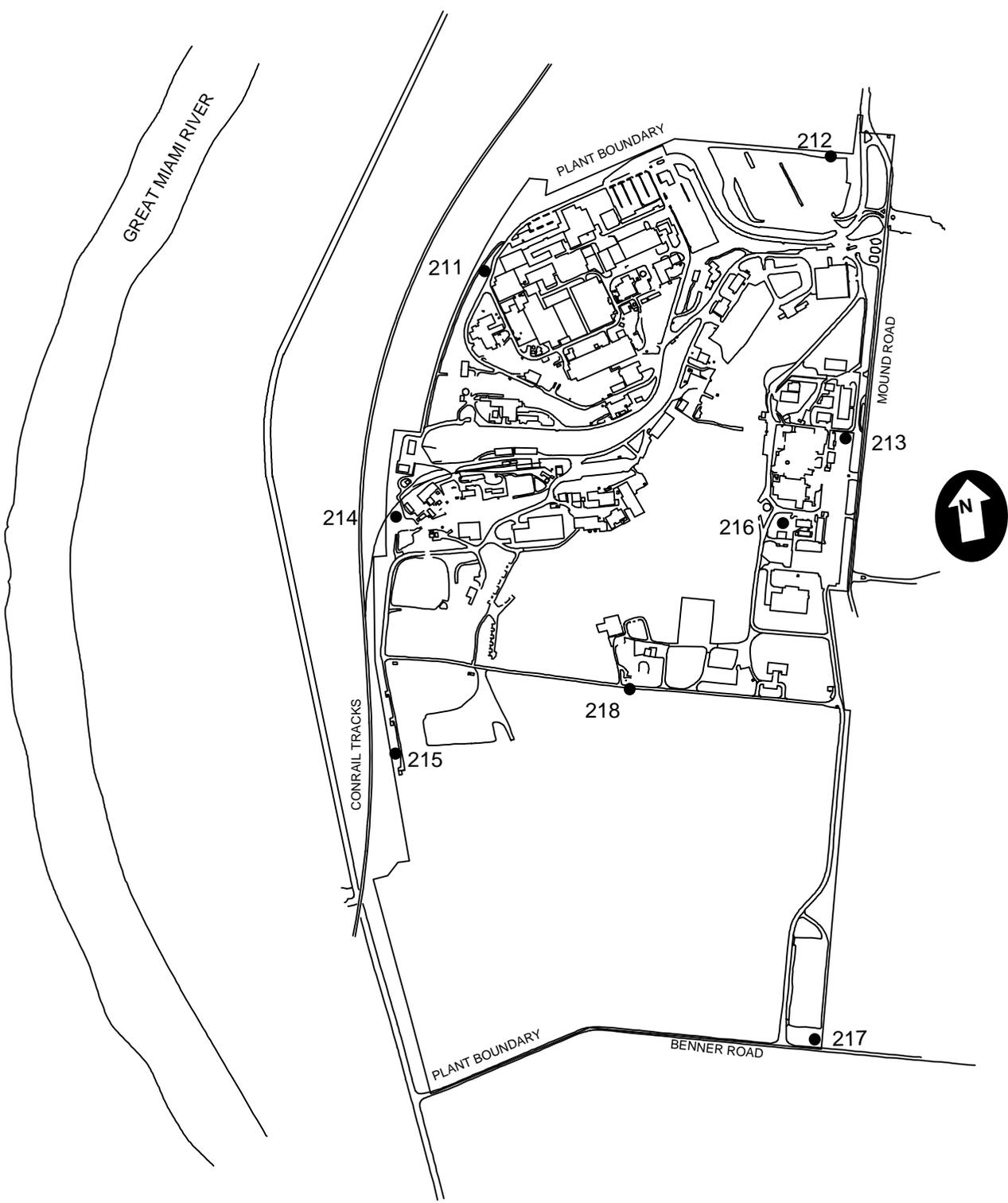
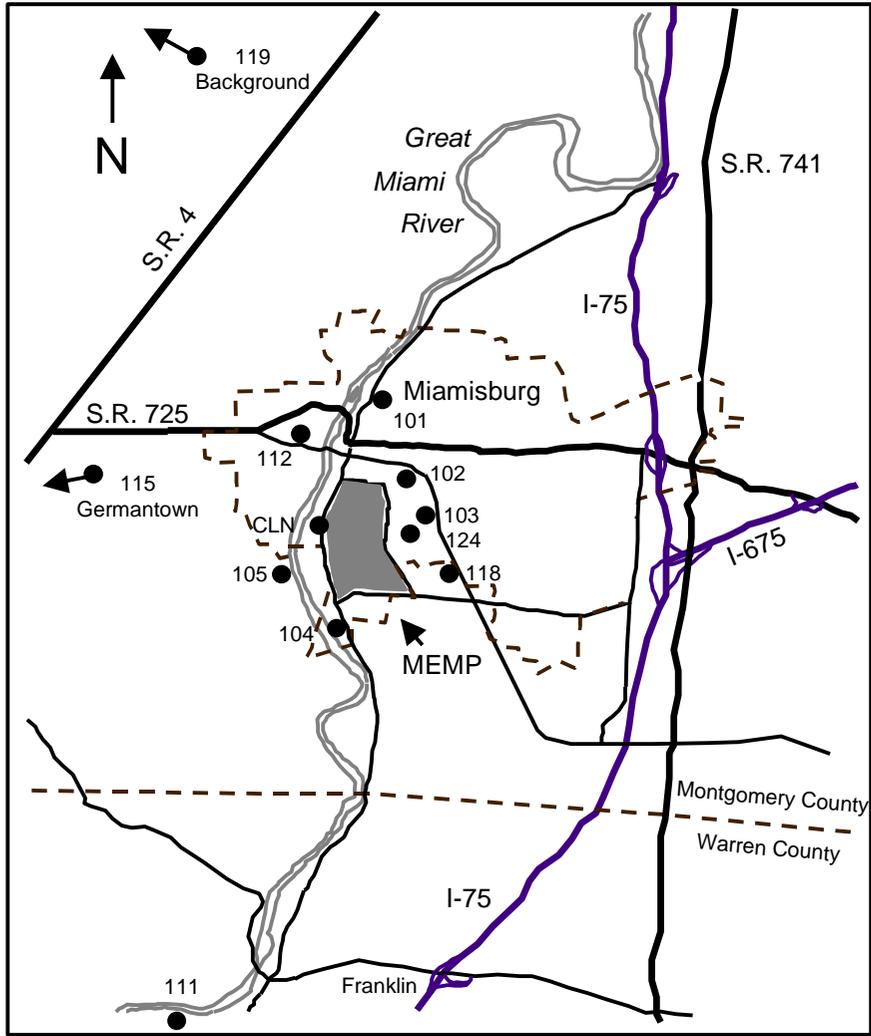


Figure 4-5. Offsite Ambient Air Sampling Locations

Tritium. Air samples for tritium analyses are collected on a continuous basis. Air is bubbled through 200 mL of ethylene glycol at a flow rate of approximately 1000 cm³/min. Ethylene glycol is used as a trapping solution because it is not subject to loss by evaporation and will not freeze when exposed to winter sampling conditions. The glycol solutions are changed weekly and represent a sample volume of approximately 10 m³ of air. An aliquot of each glycol solution is then analyzed weekly in a liquid scintillation counter.

With this technique, tritium oxide rather than elemental tritium is collected. This approach is appropriate because tritium oxide is the more radiotoxic form of tritium. The dose that would result from a given release of tritium oxide would be 25,000 times greater than the dose from the same number of curies of elemental tritium.



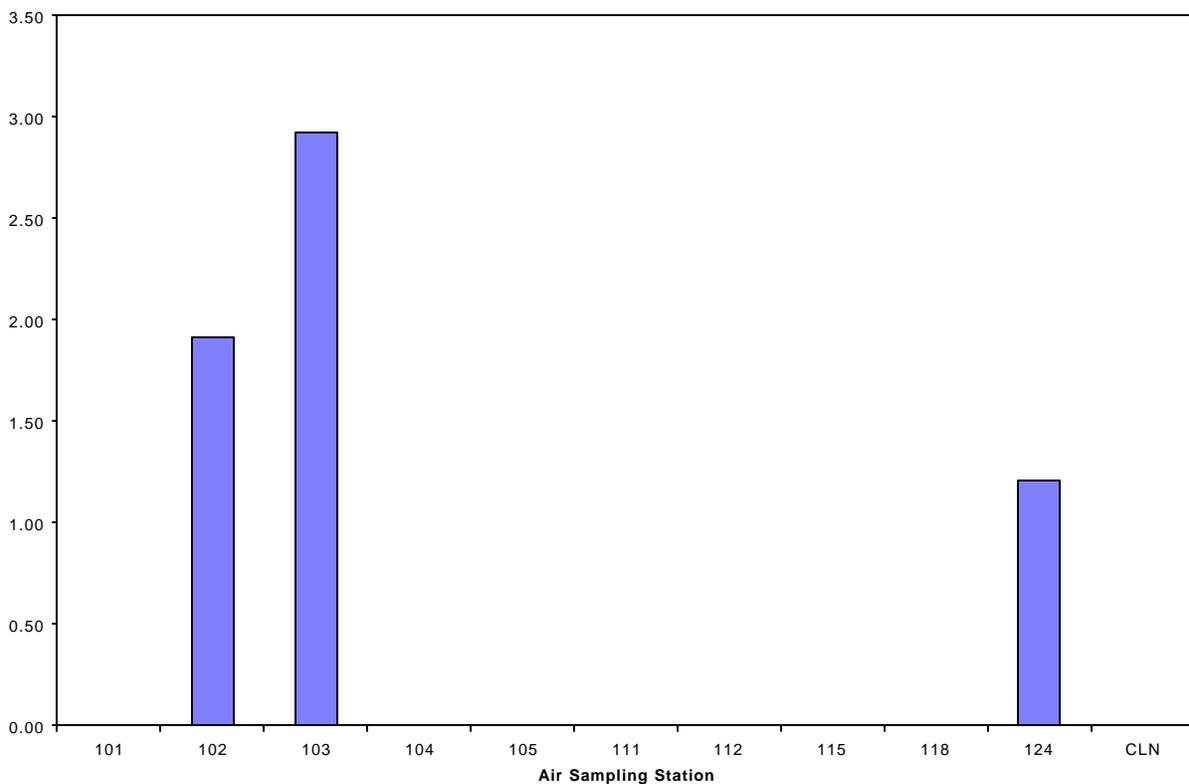
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Comparisons of Predicted and Measured Tritium Concentrations

For 2000, tritium air concentrations predicted from modeling stack emissions with the EPA CAP88-PC dispersion model were compared to air concentrations observed during routine monitoring. Since essentially all of the impact from plutonium has been observed to be from resuspension of soil, and essentially all the impact from tritium has been observed to be from stack emissions, the air concentration comparison was performed for tritium (oxide) only. The predicted average concentration at offsite air sampling locations was compared with the observed incremental average concentration for 2000. Figure 4-6 shows the results of the comparison. Four concentrations were above the environmental level. One concentration was eliminated because its value was significantly lower than observed concentrations at nearby locations. There is no ratio for sampling locations 101, 105, 111, 112, 115, 118, and CLN, because the observed results were below the environmental level. This too indicates that observed results were much lower than those predicted by the model.

Figure 4-6. Predicted and Observed Concentrations of Airborne Tritium in 2000

Ratio: Predicted to Observed Concentration



Plutonium. The particulate sample for isotopic plutonium analysis is collected on a 200-mm diameter fiberglass disc by a continuously operating high-volume air sampler. The air is sampled at an average rate of $1.3 \times 10^6 \text{ cm}^3/\text{min}$ ($45 \text{ ft}^3/\text{min}$). The disc is changed weekly and represents a sample volume of approximately $13,000 \text{ m}^3$ of air. Each sampler is equipped with a flow meter so location-specific flow rates can be calculated.

Plutonium analysis is performed on monthly composite samples for each onsite location and for offsite stations closest to the site. The remaining samples are composited for quarterly analysis. The analytical process for plutonium includes the following basic steps: use of an internal tracer, chemical treatment, separation of plutonium with anion exchange resin, and alpha spectroscopy.

Thorium. Particulate samples from selected air sampling locations are also analyzed for thorium. The release of thorium from ground surfaces (resuspension) is possible due to remediation activities at the site. The analytical process for thorium follows the same principles as the plutonium analysis.

Uranium. As seen in Table 4-1, MEMP includes isotopes of uranium in the release data for air. However, because the stack emissions of uranium-233,234 and uranium-238 are so low and their dose contributions are negligible, ambient air monitoring for uranium is not performed in the environment.

Results for 2000

Radionuclide concentrations measured at environmental air sampling stations in 2000 are shown in Appendix B, Tables B-2 through B-5. The results are also presented in terms of the percentage DCG they represent. The tables show that air concentrations of tritium oxide averaged less than 0.0045% and plutonium averaged less than 0.045% of the DCGs established for those radionuclides. In 2000, concentrations of thorium isotopes averaged less than 0.095% of the respective DCGs.

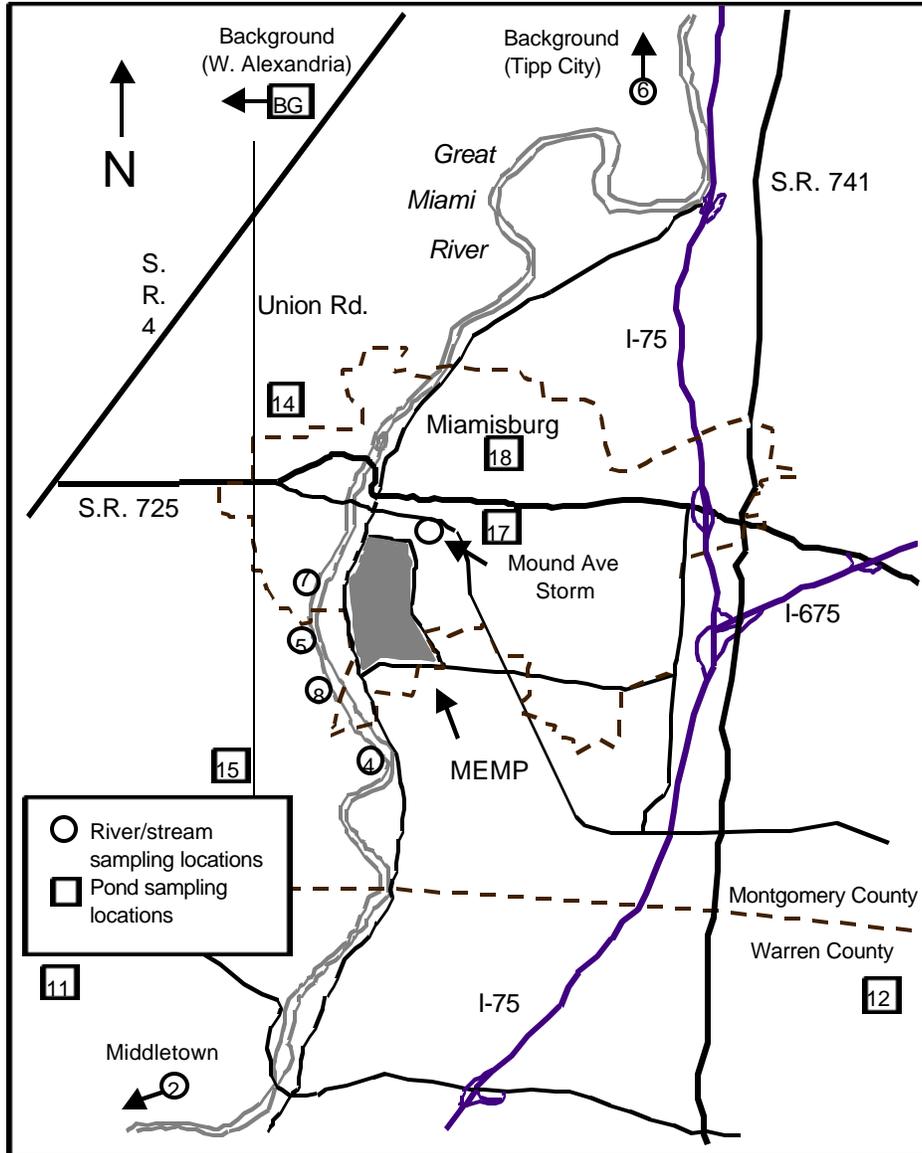
4.6 Surface Water and Sediment Sampling Program

The Great Miami River and other regional surface waters are sampled routinely for tritium, isotopes of plutonium, and isotopes of uranium. Sediment samples are also collected from these locations and analyzed for plutonium and thorium isotopes. Sampling locations are shown in Figure 4-7.

Great Miami River and Local Stream. River sampling locations have been selected according to guidelines published by the DOE (DOE, 1991). These locations provide samples that are representative of river water at the point of entry and after considerable mixing with MEMP effluents has occurred. Tritium, plutonium-238, plutonium-239,240, uranium-233,234, and uranium-238 samples are collected and analyzed monthly. Great Miami River samples are analyzed for thorium-228, thorium-230, and thorium-232 quarterly. A local stream just northeast of the site is also sampled monthly for tritium.

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Figure 4-7. Sampling Locations for the Great Miami River, Stream, Ponds, and Sediment



Local surface waters. Ponds in various compass sectors relative to MEMP are sampled annually. These samples are analyzed for tritium, plutonium-238, and plutonium-239,240.



Collection of Surface Water Samples

River and pond sediments. Many plutonium and thorium solutions, including those used at MEMP, are relatively insoluble in water. For this reason, they are more likely to be found in sediment than in surface water. Additionally, because of the relatively long half-lives of these isotopes, they may accumulate in sediments. Therefore, MEMP samples river and stream sediments on a quarterly basis and pond sediments on an annual basis. The river samples are then analyzed for plutonium-238, plutonium-239, 240, thorium-228, thorium-230, and thorium-232. The samples collected in the ponds are analyzed for plutonium-238 and plutonium-239,240.

Results for 2000

River and local stream water. Tritium, plutonium, uranium, and thorium concentrations in the Great Miami River are shown in Appendix B, Tables B-6 through B-10. Many measurements were below their respective environmental levels. Tritium concentrations were less than 0.065% of the DOE DCG. Average concentrations of plutonium and uranium isotopes were less than 4.02% of the respective DCG values. River samples were also analyzed for isotopes of thorium quarterly. Average thorium concentrations were less than 0.035% of the DOE DCGs.

Pond water. Radionuclide concentrations measured in pond water are shown in Appendix B, Tables B-11 through B-13. The pond results were less than 0.045% of the DOE DCGs.

Sediment. Plutonium and thorium results for river sediments and plutonium results for pond sediments are listed in Appendix B, Tables B-14 through B-19. Maximum and average measurements for 2000 are comparable to those observed in previous years. Since isotopes of plutonium and thorium accumulate in sediment, concentrations are affected by the movement of silt in water bodies. This accounts for the variability in plutonium concentrations at the various river and pond locations.

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4.7 Foodstuffs

Various locally grown produce samples and vegetation are collected during the growing season. The objective of this aspect of the Environmental Monitoring Program is to determine whether significant concentrations of radionuclides are present in plant and animal life. In 2000, samples of root crops and leafy and non-leafy vegetables were collected from a number of regional communities.

Plutonium concentrations are determined by ashing the samples, then analyzing the sample using chemical treatment, separation with anion exchange resin, and alpha spectroscopy. Tritium concentrations are determined by distilling the water from the sample, then analyzing the distillate using liquid scintillation spectrometry.

Results for 2000

The results for foodstuff analyses are shown in Appendix B, Tables B-20 through B-22. Average incremental concentrations of tritium, plutonium-238, and plutonium-239,240 were below 55×10^{-9} , 0.025×10^{-9} , and 0.025×10^{-9} $\mu\text{Ci/g}$, respectively. These results are all lower than those of 1999.

4.8 Offsite Dose Impacts

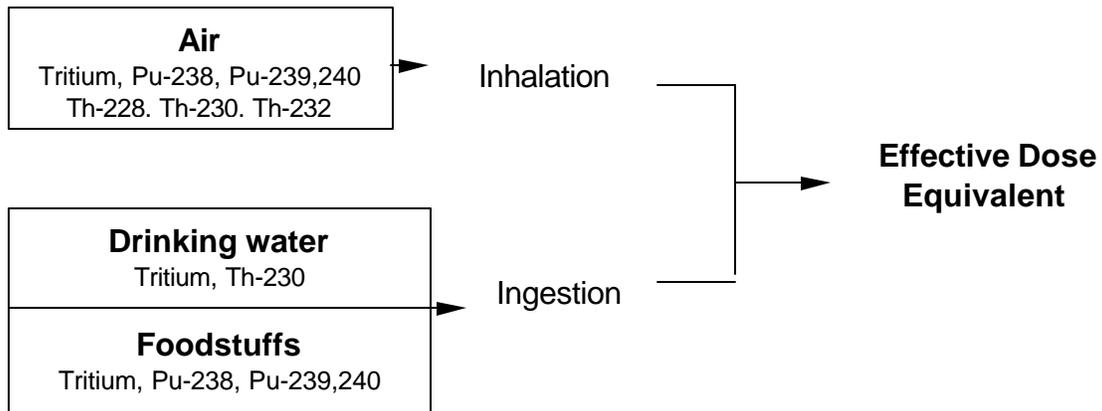
Dose Estimates Based on Measured Concentrations

MEMP used the data presented in this report to estimate maximum doses to an offsite individual. The figure-of-merit used to calculate those doses was the CEDE. CEDE calculations are required of DOE facilities. These calculations are also useful in evaluating the success of ALARA policies. It is the philosophy of DOE to ensure that all doses from radiation exposure remain ALARA.

To provide an extra degree of conservatism, dose estimates are often calculated based on maximum exposure conditions. This “maximum individual,” as defined for purposes of calculating CEDEs, is a hypothetical person who remained at the site boundary 24 hours per day throughout 2000. This individual was assumed to have:

- breathed exclusively air with radionuclide concentrations corresponding to the location of the maximum dose,
- drawn all of his drinking water from the Miamisburg water supply, and
- consumed produce exhibiting the maximum average radionuclide concentrations in samples collected from the Miamisburg/Miami Township area.

The radionuclides and the exposure pathways which contributed to the maximum individual’s CEDEs in 2000 are shown in Figure 4-8. Values for the CEDEs are shown in Table 4-2. More detailed information on the CEDE calculations, including the concentration values used, is presented in Appendix E.

Figure 4-8. Exposure Pathways for Dose Calculations Based on Measured Data for 2000

Dose Estimates for NESHAPs Compliance

NESHAPs radionuclide regulations limit offsite doses from airborne releases from DOE sites (excluding radon) to 10 mrem EDE per year. As specified by the EPA, the preferred technique for demonstrating compliance with this dose standard is a modeled approach. A comparison between measured and modeled doses can be found on page 4-11.

Maximum individual. MEMP uses the EPA computer code CAP88-PC to evaluate doses for NESHAPs compliance. The 2000 input data for the CAP88-PC calculations are listed in Appendix E. Based on the CAP88-PC output, the maximum EDE from all airborne releases was 0.03 mrem. This estimate represents 0.3% of the dose standard.

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Table 4-2. Maximum Committed Effective Dose Equivalents to a Hypothetical Individual in 2000

| Radionuclide | Pathway | mrem | mSv |
|-------------------|----------------|--------|----------|
| Tritium | Air | 0.003 | 0.00003 |
| | Drinking water | 0.007 | 0.00007 |
| | Foodstuffs | 0.0007 | 0.000007 |
| | Total | 0.011 | 0.00011 |
| Plutonium-238 | Air | 0.026 | 0.00026 |
| | Drinking water | ND | ND |
| | Foodstuffs | ND | ND |
| | Total | 0.026 | 0.00026 |
| Plutonium-239,240 | Air | ND | ND |
| | Drinking water | ND | ND |
| | Foodstuffs | 0.007 | 0.00007 |
| | Total | 0.007 | 0.00007 |
| Thorium-228 | Air | 0.019 | 0.00019 |
| | Drinking water | ND | ND |
| | Foodstuffs | NA | NA |
| | Total | 0.019 | 0.00019 |
| Thorium-230 | Air | 0.024 | 0.00024 |
| | Drinking water | 0.001 | 0.00001 |
| | Foodstuffs | NA | NA |
| | Total | 0.025 | 0.00025 |
| Thorium-232 | Air | 0.089 | 0.00089 |
| | Drinking water | ND | ND |
| | Foodstuffs | NA | NA |
| | Total | 0.089 | 0.00089 |
| Total | | 0.177 | 0.00177 |

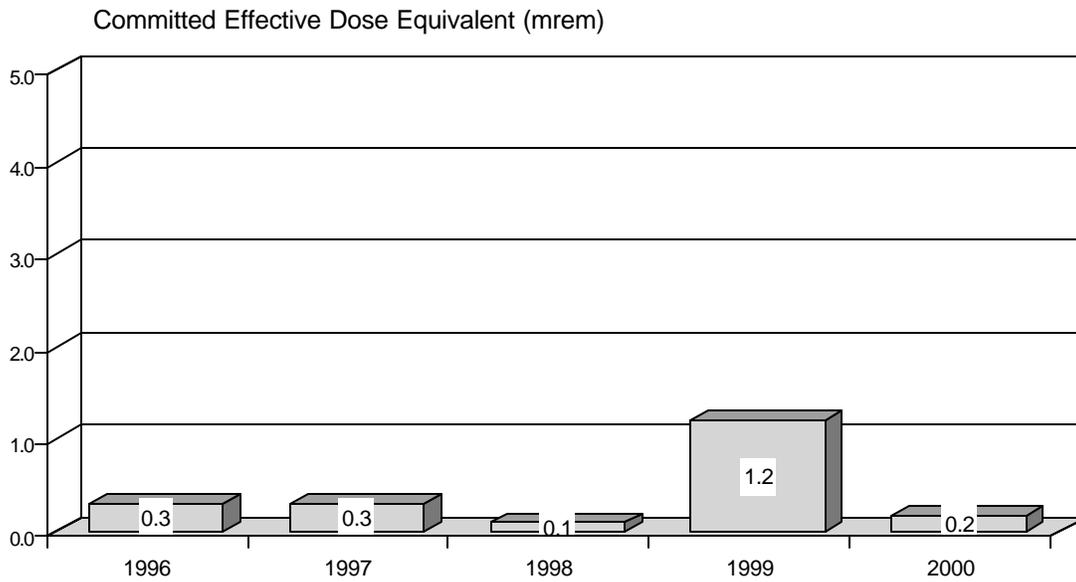
ND indicates that concentrations were not detectable above the environmental level or reagent blanks.

NA = not applicable (not measured).

Five-Year Trend in Committed Effective Dose Equivalents to a Hypothetical Individual

Figure 4-9 presents a plot showing the 5-year trend in CEDE to a hypothetical individual. The dose from MEMP activities in 2000 was a small fraction of the 100 mrem DOE dose limit for members of the public.

Figure 4-9. Committed Effective Dose Equivalents to a Hypothetical Individual, 1996 - 2000



Radiological Environmental Program Information

Population doses. CAP88-PC also has the capability of estimating regional population doses from airborne releases. The population, approximately 3,126,615 persons, within a radius of 80 km (50 mi) of MEMP received an estimated 1.3 person-rem from site activities in 2000. CAP88-PC arrived at that value by calculating doses at specific distances and in specific compass sectors relative to MEMP. The computer code then multiplied the average dose in a given area by the number of people living there. For example, an average dose of 0.001 rem x 10,000 persons in the area yields a 10 person-rem collective dose for that region. CAP88-PC then sums the collective doses for the 80-km radius region and reports a single value. Additional dose components from drinking water and radon emissions are added to obtain this result.

MEMP's dose contribution of 1.3 person-rem can be put in perspective by comparison with background doses. The average dose from background sources is 300 mrem (0.3 rem) per individual per year. A background collective dose can be estimated for the 80-km population by multiplying 0.3 rem x 3.127 million persons. The result, about one million person-rem, represents an estimate of the collective dose from all background sources of ionizing radiation. MEMP's contribution, 1.3 person-rem, is approximately 0.00013% of that value.

5.0 NONRADIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM INFORMATION

MEMP releases minor quantities of nonradiological constituents to the environment. These releases are governed by State of Ohio permits. The primary concern for air pollutants is particulate matter. MEMP monitors the impact of nonradiological airborne releases by measuring airborne particulates at both onsite and offsite locations. Nonradiological releases to water are also subject to extensive sampling protocols. In 2000, MEMP collected over 1,300 water samples to demonstrate compliance with the site's National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and Authorization to Discharge (ATD).

5.1 Air Monitoring Program

Airborne Effluent

The primary source of nonradiological airborne emissions at MEMP is the steam power plant. The plant is normally fueled with natural gas, but under certain circumstances fuel oil is used. Fuel oil with a 0.1% sulfur content is burned during unusually cold weather or if the natural gas supply to the site is interrupted. Approximately 4315 liters (1140 gallons) of fuel oil and 5,450,000 m³ (192,470,000 ft³) of natural gas were burned during 2000. Powerhouse emissions are comprised primarily of sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, VOCs, carbon monoxide, lead, and particulates. Airborne effluent rates are calculated using a mass balance approach or AP-42 (EPA, 1985) emission factors. Annual emission rates are presented in Appendix C, Table C-1.

Ambient Air Monitoring

MEMP evaluates particulate concentrations at eight onsite and 12 offsite locations. Sampling locations are shown in Figures 4-4 and 4-5. High-volume particulate air samples are collected weekly by flowing air through a 200-mm diameter fiberglass filter. The system operates at about 1.3×10^6 cm³/min which represents a sample volume of 13,000 m³ of air per week. By weighing the filter paper before and after use, it is possible to determine the mass of particulates retained by the filter. The mass loading and known air volume can then be used to generate concentration values. Results for 2000 are presented in Appendix C, Table C-2.

Nonradiological Environmental Program Information

Results for 2000

Nonradioactive air emissions from MEMP in 2000 did not significantly affect ambient air quality. All regulated releases were below permit limits, and comparisons of particulate concentrations measured onsite versus offsite suggest little or no influence by MEMP. The Ohio ambient air quality standard ($50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) is provided as a reference value for particulate measurements. This value is the state goal for average ambient air quality over a three-year period. In 2000, average particulate concentrations measured at onsite sampling locations were below this standard. See Table C-2.

5.2 Water Monitoring Program

MEMP releases wastewater to offsite surface waters via three discharge systems. In 2000, MEMP discharged an average of 0.73 million gallons (2.76 million liters) of water per day to the Great Miami River. U. S. Geological Survey data indicate that the 2000 flow rate in the river averaged 2,084 million gallons per day (MGD), with minimum and maximum flow rates of 406 MGD and 22,600 MGD, respectively. The average magnitude of the river flow rate is significantly greater than that of MEMP's effluents. Therefore, releases from the site can be expected to have a minimal effect on river water quality outside of the mixing zone.

The site's wastewater discharges are regulated by the NPDES permit and ATD. The NPDES permit was most recently modified by the Ohio EPA in March of 1998; it is effective until March 2002. The ATD governs discharges from the CERCLA OU1 groundwater pump and treat system. The ATD was issued July 11, 1997, and will remain in effect for the duration of the project. The NPDES permit and ATD define discharge limits and monitoring frequencies for the site's water effluents.

The site's NPDES permit requires scheduled collection and analysis of site effluents at three onsite locations (Outfalls 601, 602, and 002). Flow-weighted effluent limitations are further imposed for the combined discharges from Outfalls 601 and 602 (calculated Outfall 001). Additional samples are required for one offsite outfall (604) when operating. The ATD specifies monitoring requirements for the OU1 pump and treat system. This sampling location is designated Outfall 003. NPDES permit and ATD sampling locations are shown in Figure 5-1. A brief description of each outfall follows Figure 5-1.

Figure 5-1. NPDES Permit and ATD Sampling Locations

GREAT MIAMI RIVER

001

604

602

002

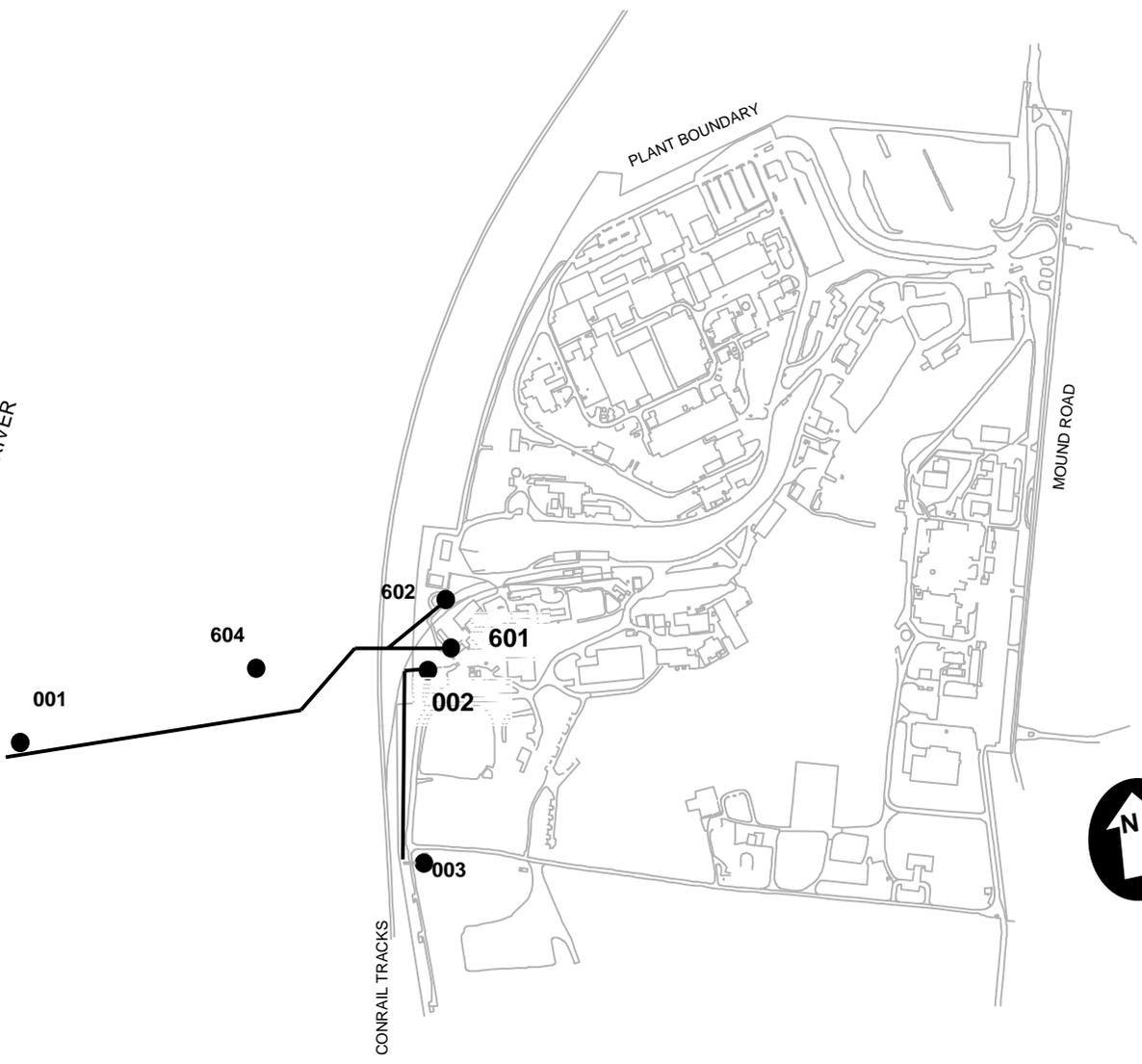
003

601

PLANT BOUNDARY

MOUND ROAD

CONRAIL TRACKS



Nonradiological Environmental Program Information

Outfall 601. Outfall 601 contains the effluent from the sanitary waste treatment plant. Flow-proportional, 24-hour composite samples and periodic grab samples are collected at this outfall. Monitoring requirements for this location focus on conventional pollutants and heavy metals. The effluent is also sampled quarterly for ten specific volatile organic compounds.

Outfall 602. Outfall 602 includes stormwater runoff, single-pass cooling water, zeolite softener backwash, and effluent from the radioactive waste disposal facility. Flow-proportional, 24-hour composite samples and periodic grab samples are collected at this outfall. Monitoring requirements for this location include oil and grease, chemical oxygen demand, and suspended solids.

Outfall 002. Outfall 002 contains softener backwash, cooling tower blowdown, single-pass cooling water, and most of the site's stormwater runoff. Flow-proportional, 24-hour composite samples and periodic grab samples are collected at this outfall. Monitoring requirements for this location focus on pH and suspended solids.

Outfall 001. Outfall 001 represents the combined effluents of 601 and 602. These discharges are combined and released to the Great Miami River via a closed pipe. Since sampling is not practical, additional limits for this outfall are imposed based on flow-weighted calculations. A composite sample is generated from samples collected from Outfalls 601 and 602. The concentrations of materials present in the composite sample represents an estimate of concentrations actually present in the effluent discharged through the pipe.

Outfall 604. Outfall 604 is a groundwater well, also known as Miamisburg Well 2, located west of the site. In the past, the well was purged to reduce tritium concentrations. The purged water was directed through a closed pipe to the Great Miami River. Monitoring of flow rate, pH, and VOCs is required for discharges from this outfall. The well was last pumped in 1991. In 1998, the closed pipe was removed and the electricity was disconnected.

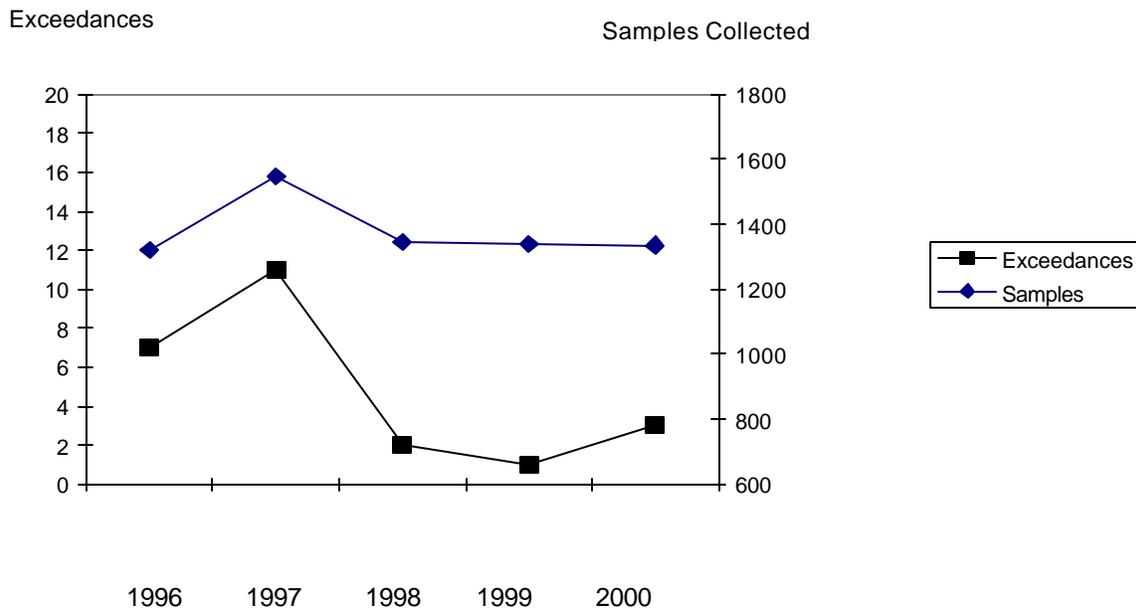
Outfall 003. Outfall 003 is the discharge from the CERCLA OU1 groundwater pump and treat system. Time-proportional, 24-hour composite samples and periodic grab samples are collected at this outfall. Monitoring requirements for this location focus on VOCs and heavy metals. Biototoxicity tests are also performed quarterly each year at this outfall.

Results for 2000

More than 1,300 samples were analyzed for NPDES and ATD parameters in 2000. Key results are summarized in Appendix C, Table C-3. Analytical procedures were consistent with the methods specified in regulations of the Clean Water Act, 40 CFR 136. Sampling and analytical services were provided by BWXTO’s Environmental Monitoring laboratory and by outside contractors. All such procedures meet EPA and BWXTO standards for quality assurance and quality control.

A review of NPDES and ATD performance over the past five years is shown in Figure 5-2. In 2000, three NPDES total suspended solids (TSS) permit exceedances were recorded. In July, exceedances of the TSS 30-day average concentration limitation occurred at Outfalls 002 and 602. The cause of the exceedances was over five inches of rain received in a three-day period, resulting in daily occurrences large enough to skew the monthly averages. The daily occurrences were exempted due to storm flow conditions. Monthly averages are not exempted. The other TSS exceedance occurred in November at Outfall 602 when storm water inlet protection material failed near a construction site. In October, BWXTO reported to the OEPA Hotline an unauthorized release of ethylene glycol at Outfall 002. Ethylene glycol is not a permitted priority pollutant in the site’s NPDES permit. The concentration that was potentially released off site was below the state water quality standard. Also in October, the Ohio EPA issued a Notice of Violation (NOV) for Outfall 602 regarding acute biotoxicity. The acute biotoxicity was due to elevated levels of chlorine during Ohio EPA’s permit renewal sampling. No ATD exceedances occurred in 2000. No enforcement actions were initiated in 2000.

Figure 5-2. NPDES and ATD Sampling Profile, 1996 - 2000



Nonradiological Environmental Program Information

5.3 Submissions under SARA Title III

Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) addresses the emergency planning and community right-to-know responsibilities of facilities handling hazardous substances. Sections 311 and 312 of Title III specify reporting requirements for the use and/or storage of “extremely hazardous” and “hazardous” substances. For facilities subject to Section 311 and 312, chemical usage, storage, and location information must be submitted to regional emergency response agencies before March 1 each year. In 2000, BWXTO used and/or stored two extremely hazardous substances and six hazardous substances in excess of reporting thresholds. This information, along with site maps showing usage and storage locations, is reported to the State Emergency Response Commission, the Miami Valley Regional Planning Commission, and the City of Miamisburg Fire Department each year. The eight regulated substances handled by BWXTO are listed in Table 5-1.

Table 5-1. 2000 SARA Title III Emergency and Hazardous Chemical Data

Hazardous Substances

| | | |
|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Diesel fuel | Gasoline, unleaded | Ethylene glycol |
| No. 2 fuel oil | Nitrogen | Argon |

Extremely Hazardous Substances

| | |
|---------------|-------------|
| Sulfuric acid | Nitric acid |
|---------------|-------------|

Section 313 of Title III specifies reporting requirements associated with the release of toxic chemicals. For facilities that exceed the reporting threshold, toxic chemical release data must be submitted to the U. S. EPA before July 1 each year. In 2000, BWXTO used ethylene glycol in excess of the reporting threshold and will submit a “Form R” to the Ohio EPA and USEPA in 2001.

5.4 Environmental Occurrences

Under CERCLA and the Clean Water Act, reportable quantity (RQ) levels have been established for designated hazardous substances. If a spill or other inadvertent release to the environment exceeds the RQ, immediate notification of the appropriate federal agencies (e.g., National Response Center, EPA, or Coast Guard) is required. No such releases occurred at MEMP during 2000.

6.0 GROUNDWATER MONITORING PROGRAM

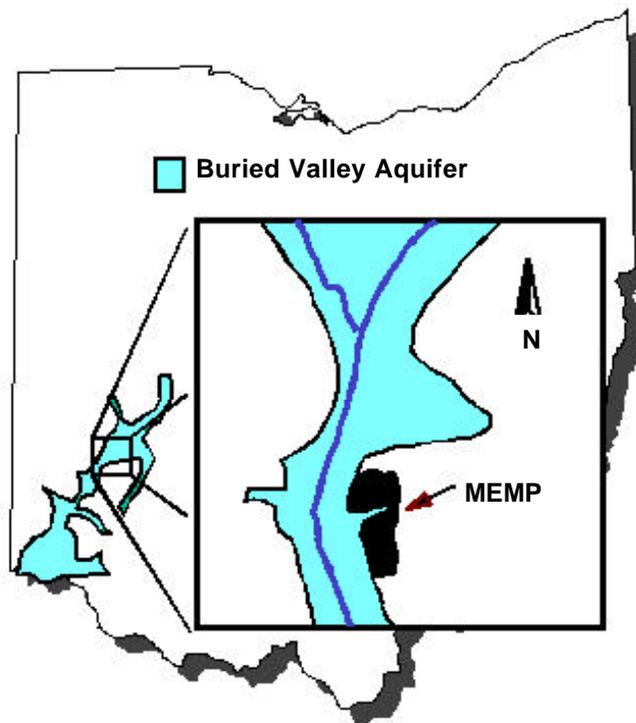
The MEMP site lies along and atop of a portion of Ohio's largest sole-source aquifers, the Buried Valley Aquifer (BVA). The City of Miamisburg and a number of other communities in the area draw drinking water from the BVA. MEMP also relies on the BVA for drinking and process water.

MEMP maintains approximately 175 active groundwater monitoring points onsite and offsite to characterize the impact operations may have on the BVA. Included in these sites are three onsite production wells, 117 monitoring wells, 38 piezometers, five capture pits, and 13 community water supplies and private wells. The groundwater monitoring program has been developed to meet Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) monitoring requirements, CERCLA program objectives, and DOE-mandated practices. This chapter serves as a general summary of the groundwater activities that have occurred in 2000.

6.1 Regional Hydrogeology

The BVA was designated a sole-source aquifer by the U.S. EPA in May 1988. This distinction indicates that the aquifer supplies all of the drinking water to the communities above it. The approximate aerial extent of the BVA is shown in Figure 6-1.

Figure 6-1. Location and Extent of the Buried Valley Aquifer



Groundwater Monitoring Program

The aquifer has a north-south orientation and reaches a maximum thickness of about 46 m (150 ft) near the Great Miami River channel. Groundwater in the area generally flows south, following the downstream course of the River. Limited recharge by induced stream infiltration occurs due to the extensive layers of clayish till in the region, which impede infiltration. The BVA flow system is characterized by glacial outwash deposits with very high hydraulic conductivity, consequently, the aquifer is capable of transmitting large quantities of groundwater. The BVA west of the site is estimated to have calculated transmissivity values ranging from 200,000 to 430,000 gallons per day per foot. The transmissivity values are based upon hydraulic characterization data obtained from a May 1993 aquifer pump test.

The BVA is somewhat overdrawn between the cities of West Carrollton and Dayton. Practices involving relocation of well fields and artificial recharge via infiltration lagoons are in use to reduce the magnitude of the reversal. There is no evidence that the gradient reversal affects regions south of West Carrollton such as Miamisburg. In Miamisburg, pumping does not influence the natural groundwater gradient except in the immediate vicinity of the well fields.

Uses of Groundwater in the Vicinity

There are seven municipal water supplies and numerous industrial users within an 8 km (5 mi) radius of the site. The locations of public and private water supply and monitoring wells are shown in Figure 6-2. The only industrial user within 8 km (5 mi) downgradient is the O. H. Hutchings Power Generation Station. Industrial groundwater users located north (upgradient) of the site are isolated from MEMP by hydraulic barriers.

The communities of Franklin and Carlisle are the first downgradient water supplies. Monitoring efforts are concentrated in the Miamisburg area due to the relatively slow movement of groundwater. The City of Miamisburg operates four production wells to the west of the Great Miami River. These wells are upgradient and are not expected to be impacted by MEMP. All community production wells in use are separated from the site by a minimum straight-line distance of 0.8 km (0.5 mi).

In 1992, a residential well and cistern study (DOE, 1993b) was conducted. A total of 216 residential wells and 14 cisterns were identified within a two-mile radius of the site. Results of this study are in the CERCLA Public Reading Room.

6.2 Site Hydrology

As seen in Figure 6-1, a “tongue” of the BVA underlies the site. Within the limits of the property, the maximum known thickness of the aquifer is about 21 m (70 ft) at the extreme southwest corner of the site. Present usage of the BVA by MEMP ranges approximately from 1.23 to 2.27 million liters per day (326,000 to 600,500 gallons per day). Recharge to the portion of the BVA underlying the site primarily arises from infiltration of river water, precipitation, and leakage from valley walls. These sources of recharge provide sufficient volumes of water to balance MEMP’s withdrawals.

As a result of the dramatic changes in elevations associated with site topography, the site has a variety of groundwater regimes. Typical groundwater elevation contour maps, shown in Figures 6-3 and 6-4, reflect the two sources of groundwater that are of concern to MEMP, perched water in the bedrock and the BVA. Groundwater levels vary from elevations near 204 m (670 ft) to approximately 267 m (875 ft). Onsite groundwater levels generally increase with increasing ground surface elevations. (Ground surface elevations are shown on Insert 1-1.) At the lowest site elevations overlying the BVA, groundwater is typically present at depths between 6 m (20 ft) and 25 ft (7 m) below the surface. The maximum groundwater level for the perched water in the bedrock beneath the main hill is approximately 255 m (835 ft). The ground surface elevation for the main hill is approximately 268 m (880 ft).

Bedrock permeability. The bedrock flow system is comprised of thick sequences of interbedded shales and limestones that make-up the topographic bedrock highs known as the Main Hill and SM/PP Hill. The bedrock is not capable of transmitting large quantities of water due to its low hydraulic conductivity. Groundwater flow in the bedrock system occurs primarily within an upper fracture carapace that extends from the ground surface to a depth of approximately 50 ft. The fracture carapace is characterized by bedrock that contains sufficient interconnected secondary porosity to allow transmission of small quantities of groundwater. Permeability of this carapace is estimated to range from 40 to 400 L/day/m² (1 to 10 gal/day/ft²). Below it, bedrock permeability generally ranges from 0 to 8 L/day/m² (0 to 0.2 gal/day/ft²). Bedrock groundwater typically discharges as either surface seeps or into onlapping portions of glacial deposits.

Glacial till and outwash permeability. Hydraulic properties of the glacial tills that form a veneer over the site vary depending on the proportions of fine and coarse-grained materials at a given location. Values of permeability normally range from 0.0041 to 0.041 L/day/m² (0.0001 to 0.001 gal/day/ft²), although values up to 2.8 L/day/m² (0.07 gal/day/ft²) have been measured in upper weathered zones. Below the glacial till in the lower valley is a zone of glacial outwash composed of sand and gravel. The permeability of this zone is estimated to range from 40,700 to 81,000 L/day/m² (1,000 to 2,000 gal/day/ft²). Additional information concerning the site's hydrology can be found in "*Operable Unit 9, Hydrologic Investigation, 1994*" (Bedrock and Buried Valley Aquifer Reports).

Seeps

At points along the northern and western portions of the hillside, bedrock is exposed and seep lines exist. A generalized cutaway depicting this phenomenon is shown in Figure 6-5. Seeps serve as escape routes for groundwater in the upper elevations of the groundwater regime.

Surface Water Features

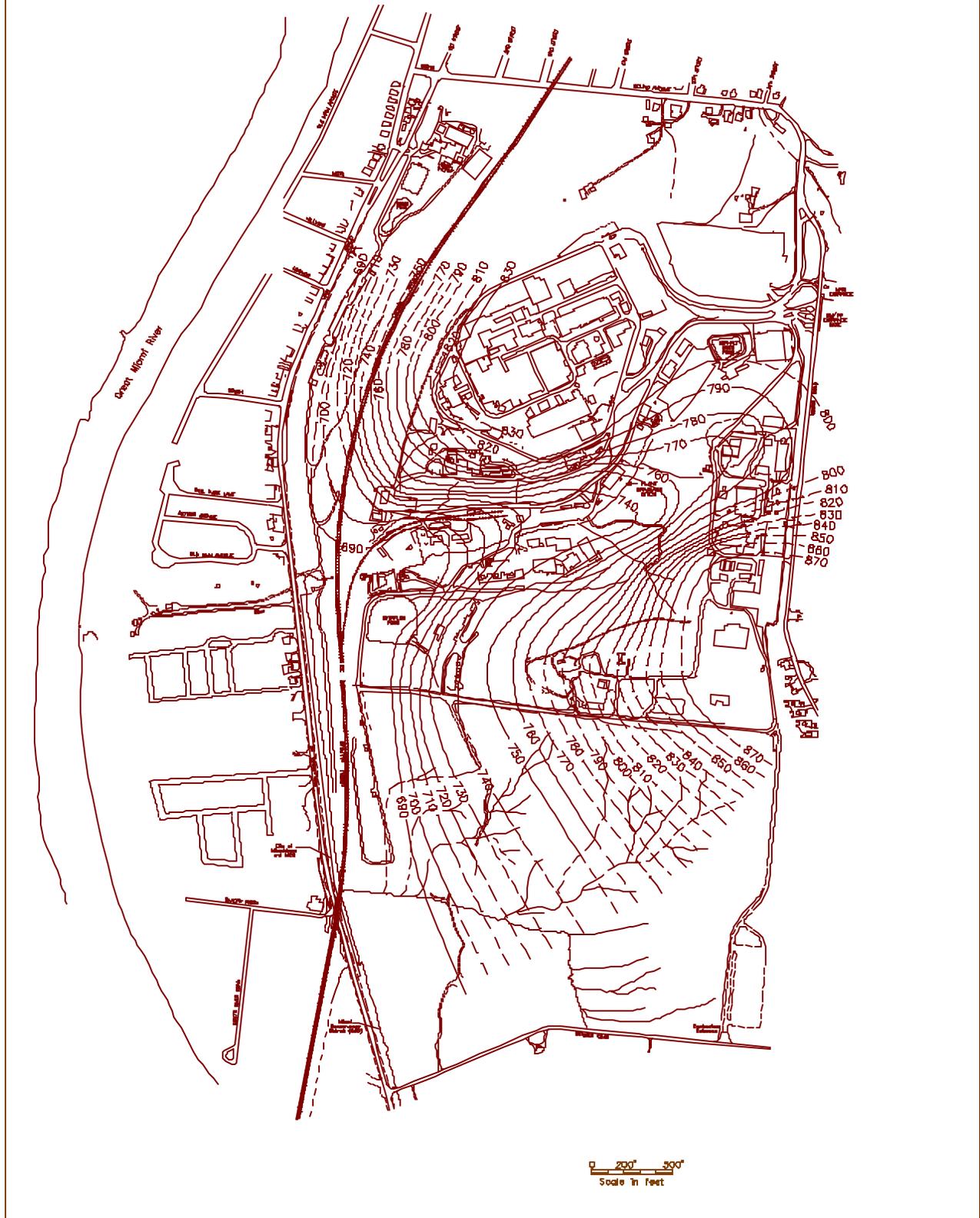
There are no perennial streams on the site. A natural drainage area exists in the deep valley separating the two main hills, but water in this area generally has a short residence time. The basin is relatively small and the slopes are relatively steep. Therefore, runoff through site drainage features is rapid.

Groundwater Monitoring Program

Figure 6-2. Production and Monitoring Well Locations



Figure 6-3. Groundwater Elevations for Perched Water in the Bedrock



0 200' 300'
Scale in feet

Figure 6-4. Groundwater Elevations for the Buried Valley Aquifer

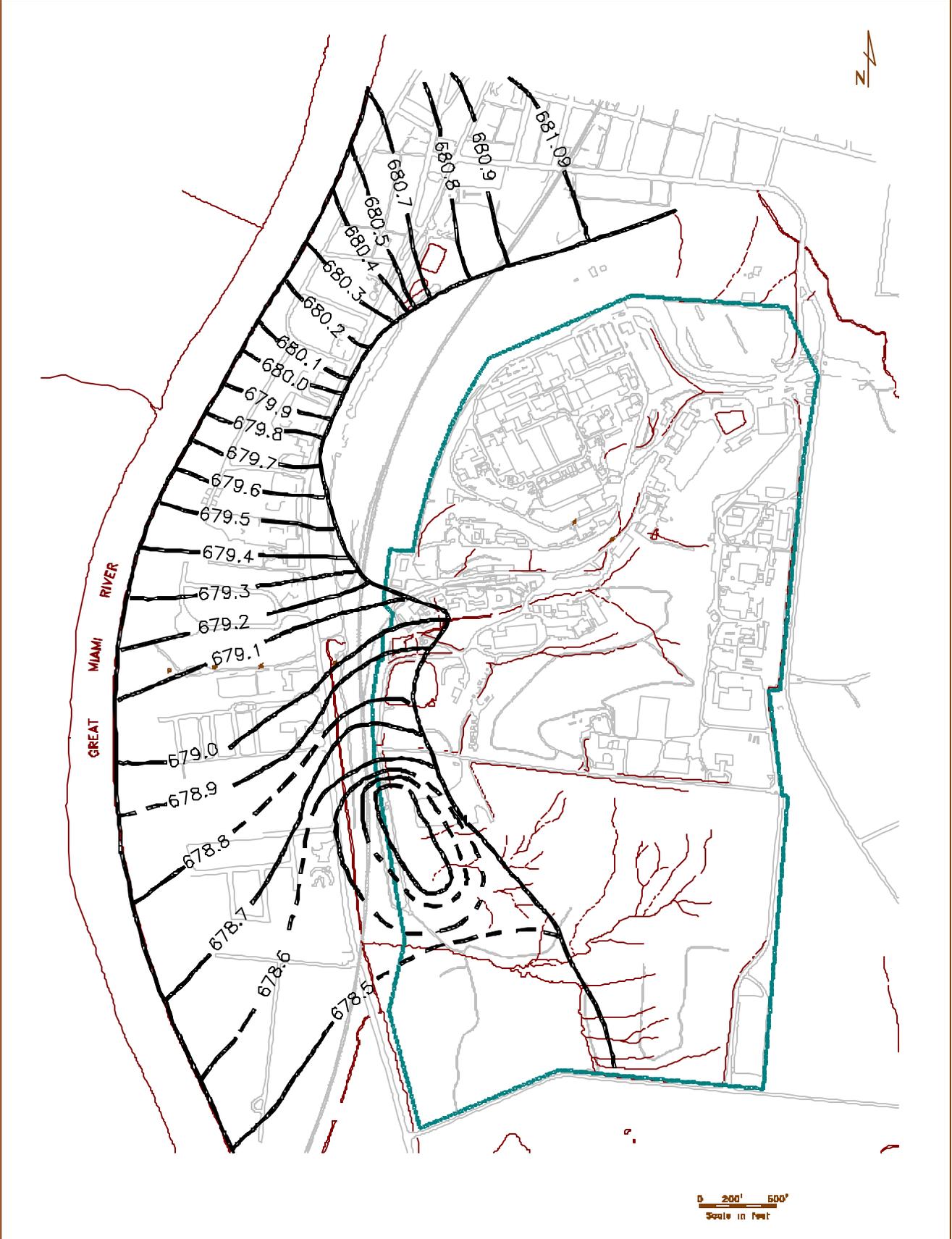
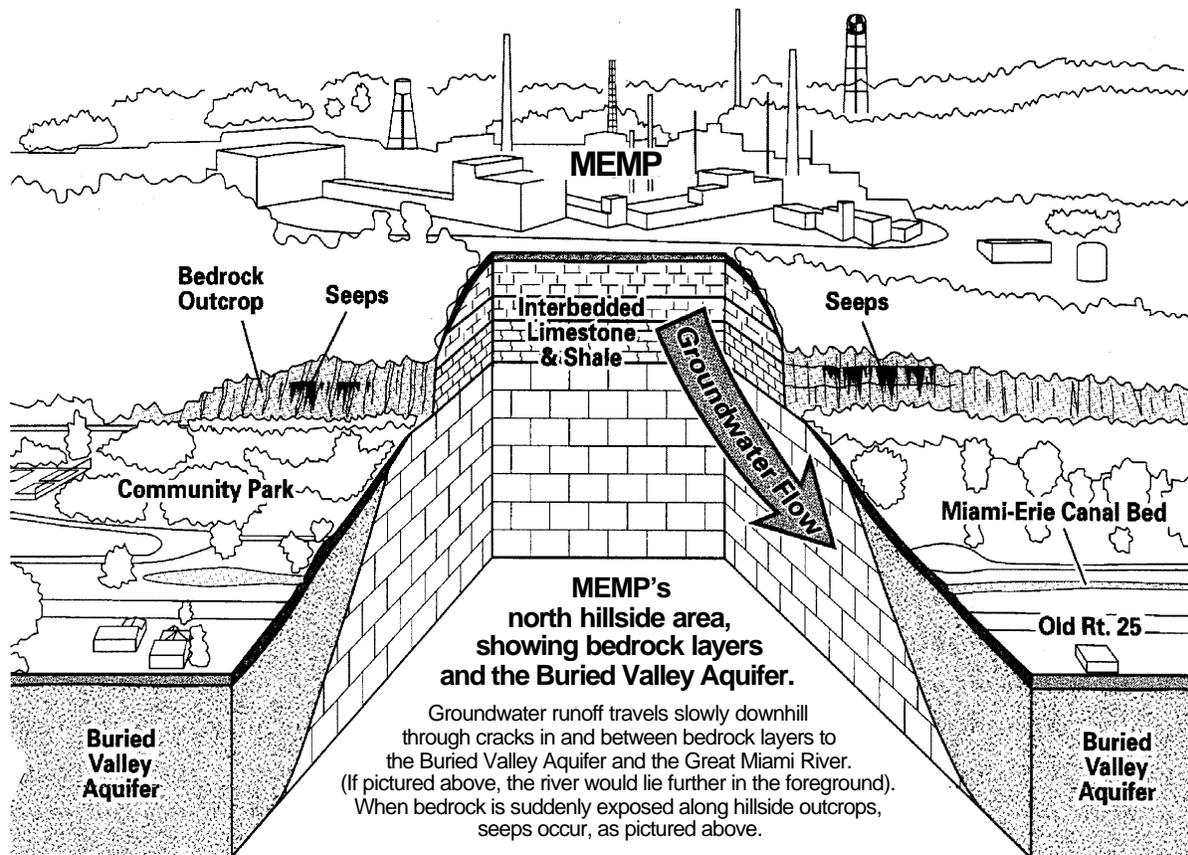


Figure 6-5. Geologic Cutaway



6.3 Applicable Standards

Guidelines for concentrations of radionuclides in drinking water are provided in DOE Order 5400.5 (DOE, 1993). These guides are based on recommendations in Publications 26 and 30 of the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP 1977, 1979). The guides for radionuclide concentrations are referred to as DCGs. The DCG for a radionuclide is defined as the concentration of that radionuclide which will result in a 50-year CEDE of 100 mrem (1 mSv) following continuous exposure for one year. EPA has also established a drinking water dose standard of 4 mrem/year for specific combinations of radionuclides and concentration standards, or maximum contaminant levels (MCLs), for tritium, radium, and gross alpha.

The National Primary and Secondary Drinking Water Standards also provide MCLs for nonradiological parameters. Primary MCLs have been established for a variety of parameters, including volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and inorganic substances such as metals. Primary MCLs are the maximum concentrations allowed under the SDWA. Secondary MCLs are guidelines for maximum advisable concentrations for other contaminants. Maximum concentrations of lead and copper are expressed as

Groundwater Monitoring Program

“action levels.” DCGs, MCLs, and action levels are included with the groundwater results presented in Appendix D.

6.4 Environmental Concentrations

Each year, samples are collected from a community water supply that is not affected by MEMP operations. These samples represent background, or “environmental,” levels for radionuclides. For drinking water, the environmental reference location is Tipp City, approximately 40 km (25 mi) north of MEMP. Environmental concentrations for 2000 can be found in Appendix D, Table D-1.

6.5 Offsite Groundwater Monitoring Program

The objectives of the offsite groundwater monitoring program are to assure local residents and communities that their drinking water has not been adversely impacted by plant activities and to provide an early warning of impacts due to continuing decontamination and decommissioning activities and environmental restoration activities. This program consists of the collection and analysis of samples from production wells, private wells, regional drinking water supplies, and BVA monitoring wells. Samples are analyzed for radionuclides, inorganic substances, and VOCs. A description of the analytical procedures used to generate these results can be found in the Environmental Monitoring Plan (BWXT, 2000) and the Groundwater Protection Management Program Plan (DOE, 1997).

Community Water Supplies and Private Wells

Tritium is the most mobile of the radionuclides released from the site. Therefore, private wells immediately downgradient of MEMP and regional groundwater supplies are closely monitored for tritium. Monthly samples are collected from seven community water supplies and six private wells. Results for 2000 are shown in Appendix D, Table D-2. Average tritium concentrations ranged from 0.09 nCi/L to 0.17 nCi/L, or 0.5% to 0.9% of the MCL, respectively. The results reflect the pattern of tritium concentrations one would expect: higher averages near the site (e.g., Miamisburg) and lower averages at greater distances (e.g., Middletown).

The Miamisburg community water supply is also analyzed for plutonium-238, plutonium-239,240, uranium-233,234, uranium-238, thorium-228, thorium-230, and thorium-232. Plutonium and uranium samples are collected monthly, while thorium samples are collected quarterly. Results for 2000 are shown in Appendix D, Tables D-3 through D-5. Many results for 2000 were comparable to background levels for these radionuclides; average concentrations were less than 3.1% of the respective EPA dose standard.

Offsite Monitoring Wells

Radionuclides. To provide additional information on the extent of offsite tritium migration, MEMP also collects groundwater samples from offsite monitoring wells. The results for 2000 are shown in Appendix D, Table D-6. Average tritium concentrations ranged from 0.13 nCi/L to 7.33 nCi/L, or 0.7% to 36.7% of the MCL, respectively.

Groundwater Monitoring Program

Monitoring wells along the western boundary of the site are also analyzed for plutonium-238, plutonium-239,240, uranium-233,234, uranium-235, uranium-238, thorium-228, thorium-230, and thorium-232. The results are shown in Appendix D, Tables D-7 through D-9. Average concentrations ranged from non-detectable to 2.4% of the respective EPA dose standard.

VOCs and Inorganics. Thirteen offsite monitoring wells were also used to evaluate concentrations of VOCs in the BVA. The wells sampled were analyzed for over 50 organic compounds. Results are presented in Appendix D, Table D-10. Historical contaminants, such as tetrachloroethene, trichloroethene, 1,1,1-trichloroethane, were observed in approximately half of the offsite wells monitored in 2000. No MCLs were exceeded in 2000. In addition to the historical contaminants, trihalomethanes (THMs) have been detected in nine of the thirteen monitoring wells. THMs (bromoform, chloroform, bromodichloromethane, and dibromochloro-methane) are generally considered disinfection-by-products from chlorination. THMs were introduced into the aquifer as a result of a valve failure at the old Miamisburg Well #2. Chlorinated potable water from the City of Miamisburg leaked into the aquifer for approximately nine months before the leak was found.

Inorganic substances are also evaluated in offsite monitoring wells. The metals and other inorganics of interest are those regulated under the SDWA. In 2000, only those parameters with MCL detectable concentrations are presented in Appendix D, Table D-11. In 2000, a concentration above primary MCLs was observed for nickel. Secondary MCLs were exceeded for aluminum, iron, and manganese. In 1999, a field investigation was initiated to study the nature and variability of the elevated levels of metals. The study results suggested that turbidity induced by the sampling methodology was the primary factor for the variability in metal concentrations. Results and sampling recommendations from the field investigation can be found in "*Metals Investigation Assessment Report, US Department of Energy, October, 1999.*" A change in sampling methodology will be implemented in calendar year 2001.

6.6 Onsite Groundwater Monitoring Program

The objectives of the onsite groundwater monitoring program are to assure site workers that drinking water is safe for consumption, to assure containment of known groundwater contamination, and to monitor progress and effectiveness of ongoing groundwater remediation efforts. This program consists of routine collection and analysis of samples from production wells and BVA monitoring wells. Samples are analyzed for radionuclides, inorganic substances, and VOCs. A description of the analytical procedures used to generate these results can be found in the Environmental Monitoring Plan (BWXT, 2000) and the Groundwater Protection Management Program Plan (DOE, 1997).

MEMP Production Wells

Three onsite production wells provide drinking and process water for the site. Samples from the production wells are analyzed for tritium, plutonium-238, plutonium-239,240, uranium-233,234, uranium-238, thorium-228, thorium-230, and thorium-232. Tritium samples are collected and analyzed weekly, plutonium and uranium samples monthly, and thorium quarterly. Results for 2000 are summarized in Appendix D, Tables D-12 through D-15. Average tritium concentrations

observed in 2000 were less than 0.5 nCi/L. This value represents less than 2.0% of the MCL. Average concentrations of other radionuclides measured in 2000 in production wells represented less than 1.3% of the respective EPA dose standard.

MEMP's production wells are also analyzed for over 50 organic compounds quarterly each year. The three halogenated solvents typically present in trace concentrations are 1,1,1-trichloroethane, trichloroethene, and tetrachloroethene. As seen in the offsite monitoring wells, THMs have shown up in two of the production wells. Since THM concentrations are larger offsite than onsite, results would indicate that the THMs are being drawn onsite by the production wells large cone of influence as seen in Figure 6-4. Results for 2000 are shown in Appendix D, Table D-16. The data confirm that the production wells are consistently below MCLs for organic compounds.

SDWA Compliance Summary

Results in this Chapter have been summarized in terms of average concentrations for the year. SDWA compliance for drinking water supplies, however, is evaluated by comparing individual sample results with applicable MCL values. Because the three onsite production wells serve as a drinking water source for the site, SDWA compliance is determined by an annual running average. Table 6-1 shows the maximum concentrations of parameters measured in the production wells during 2000. In 2000, no MCL exceedances were observed in the production wells.

Table 6-1. SDWA Compliance Summary

| Parameter | Maximum Concentration | MCL |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|----------|
| Tritium | 0.8 nCi/L | 20 nCi/L |
| Bromodichloromethane | 1.4 µg/L | 100 µg/L |
| Chloroform | 1.1 µg/L | 100 µg/L |
| Dibromochloromethane | 0.9 µg/L | 100 µg/L |
| 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 2.0 µg/L | 200 µg/L |
| Trichloroethene | 1.1 µg/L | 5 µg/L |
| Tetrachloroethene | 0.7 µg/L | 5 µg/L |

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level (based on EPA Drinking Water Standards)

Groundwater Monitoring Program

The SDWA does not limit the concentrations of most radionuclides individually (tritium is an exception). Instead, the dose from specific combinations of radionuclides is limited to 4 mrem/year. In 2000, the dose from plutonium, uranium, and thorium measured in the onsite production wells was 0.08 mrem. This represents 2.0% of the dose standard.

To demonstrate compliance with the SDWA, samples are collected from the distribution system. These samples are analyzed for gross alpha and beta, radium, tritium, total coliform, lead, copper, nitrate, inorganics, and volatile organic compounds. No exceedances were observed in 2000.

Onsite Monitoring Wells

Radionuclides. MEMP maintains an extensive network of onsite BVA monitoring wells (Figure 6-2). Samples from these wells are analyzed for tritium. The results for 2000 are shown in Appendix D, Table D-17. The maximum average concentration observed in 2000 was 10.25 nCi/L. This value represents 51.2% of the MCL.

Samples from onsite monitoring wells located in the tributary valley are also analyzed for plutonium-238, plutonium-239,240, uranium-233,234, uranium-235, uranium-238, thorium-228, thorium-230, thorium-232, radium-226, and radium-228. Monitoring for these constituents are part of the PRS 66 field investigation. Results for 2000 are shown in Appendix D, Tables D-18 through D-21. In 2000, average values ranged from below detection limits to 48.7% of the respective EPA dose standard.

VOCs and Inorganics. Onsite monitoring wells in the upper and lower units of the BVA have been sampled since 1988. Results confirm the presence of VOC contamination in the aquifer. The contamination appears to be greatest in the upper unit of the BVA along the western boundary, immediately southwest of the Main Hill. Generally, within the site boundaries, contamination tends to decrease from west to east and from south to north.

The CERCLA OU1 project addresses VOC contamination in groundwater near the site's former solid waste landfill. The project is comprised of two elements: a groundwater pump and treat system designed to prevent the migration of VOCs into the aquifer and an air sparge/soil vapor extraction system to accelerate the removal of VOCs from the soil.

Onsite monitoring wells are sampled for over 50 organic compounds. Many of the wells are sampled to evaluate containment of the plume and the effectiveness of the OU1 treatment process. A declining trend in VOC concentrations has been observed. Results for 2000 are presented in Appendix D, Table D-22. In 2000, carbon tetrachloride, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, trichloroethene, and tetrachloroethene exceeded drinking water MCLs. In addition to the historical contaminants, THMs have been detected in approximately half of the onsite monitoring wells.

Inorganic substances in onsite monitoring wells are also evaluated. The metals and other inorganics of interest are those regulated under the SDWA. The results are presented in Appendix D, Table D-23. In 2000, concentrations above primary MCLs were observed for arsenic, chromium, and nickel. Secondary MCLs were exceeded for aluminum, iron, and manganese. In 1999, a field investigation

was initiated to study the nature and variability of the elevated levels of metals. The study results suggested that turbidity induced by the sampling methodology was the primary factor for the variability in metal concentrations. Results and sampling recommendations from the field investigation can be found in “*Metals Investigation Assessment Report, US Department of Energy, October, 1999.*” A change in sampling methodology will be implemented in calendar year 2001.

6.7 Seeps and Capture Pits

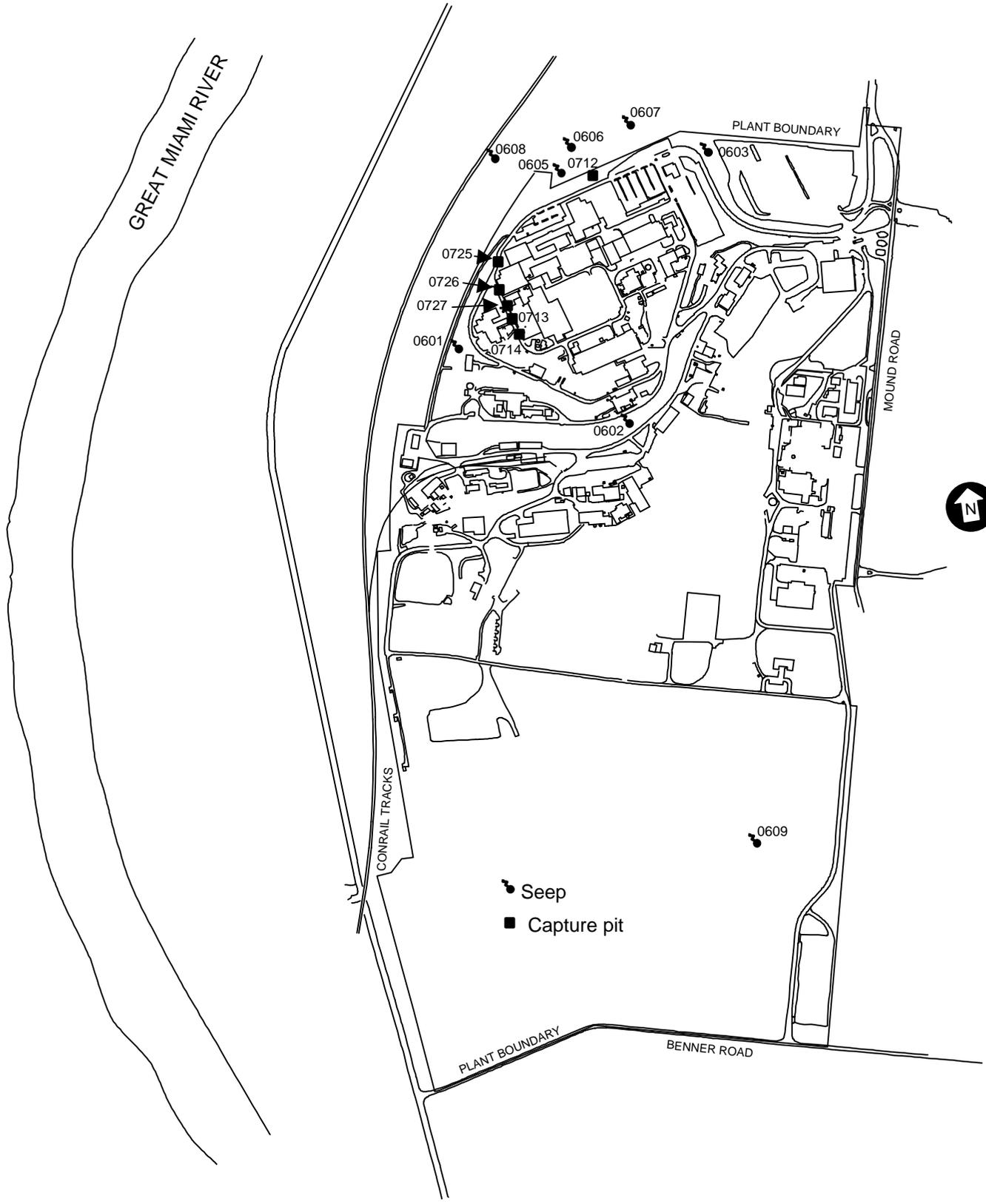
Seeps. Tritium has been recognized as a contaminant in the seeps located along the northwest border of the site since 1986. Since then, tritium has been the focus of extensive sampling activities in that area. Appendix D, Table D-24 shows concentrations of tritium in seep samples in 2000. In 2000, the highest tritium concentrations were associated with Seep 601, consistent with observations in previous years. The sampling locations are shown on Figure 6-6.

Samples collected in 1988 first confirmed the presence of VOCs in Seeps 0601, 0602, 0605, and 0607 (EG&G, 1991). VOC monitoring results for the seeps in 2000 are presented in Appendix D, Table D-25. In 2000, trichloroethene and tetrachloroethene were observed at concentrations greater than the drinking water MCL.

Capture Pits. A number of groundwater collection devices, or “capture pits,” are used on the Main Hill to isolate and monitor contamination in perched groundwater. These devices have been designed to collect pockets of shallow groundwater which may have been contaminated as a result of past operational practices. In 2000, samples were collected from the capture pits and analyzed for tritium. The results are shown in Appendix D, Table D-26. The sampling locations are shown on Figure 6-6.

Monitoring in previous years has indicated that the VOC contamination exists in the capture pits. The results are shown in Appendix D, Table D-27. In 2000, trichloroethene was the only compound to exceed the MCL value.

Figure 6-6. Seep and Capture Pit Locations



GREAT MIAMI RIVER

PLANT BOUNDARY

MOUND ROAD

CONRAIL TRACKS

PLANT BOUNDARY

BENNER ROAD

● Seep
■ Capture pit



6.8 Five-Year Trends for Wells of Interest

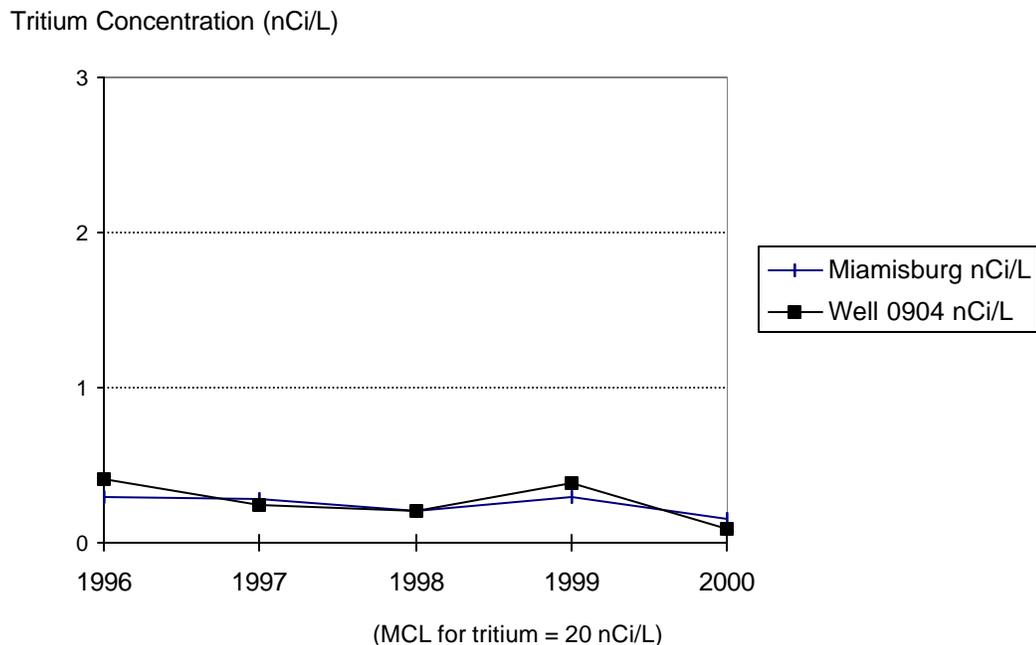
As seen in the preceding sections of this Chapter, a large volume of groundwater monitoring data is generated each year. It is important that the data be reviewed for evidence of long-term trends, especially in cases where there is some history of elevated concentrations of contaminants. In this section, five-year trends are presented for certain indicator parameters measured in wells of interest.

Trend Data for Offsite Drinking Water

A primary consideration of the MEMP environmental monitoring program is to ensure that area drinking water supplies are not adversely affected by activities at the site. The most mobile of the constituents released to groundwater is tritium. For this reason, tritium is an excellent indicator of offsite migration. Two drinking water sources can be considered key receptor wells. First, the drinking water supply of the City of Miamisburg is of interest due to the proximity of the City's well fields. And second, Well 0904, a private well, is useful as an indicator because it reflects potential impact to small drinking water systems.

Five-year trends for tritium concentrations in the two wells described above are shown in Figure 6-7. As seen in the figure, tritium levels in the wells have exhibited little change over the past five years. All of the values are significantly below the MCL for tritium of 20 nCi/L.

Figure 6-7. Annual Average Tritium Concentrations in Offsite Drinking Water, 1996 - 2000



Groundwater Monitoring Program

Trend Data for Onsite Production Wells and Seeps

As previously described in this chapter, tritium and certain VOCs have been observed in groundwater underlying the site. The seven halogenated solvents typically present in trace concentrations are carbon tetrachloride, chloroform, cis-1,2-dichloroethene, freon, tetrachloroethene, trichloroethene, and 1,1,1-trichloroethane. Trichloroethene has been the most prevalent contaminant and, therefore, serves as an “indicator” VOC.

An appropriate onsite indicator well is Production Well 0076 (also referred to as Well 3) because it serves as the primary source of drinking water for the site. Other important monitoring points for the evaluation of groundwater conditions are the seeps. Data suggest that Seep 0601 is an appropriate location for the observation of long-term trends.

Five-year trend data for Production Well 0076 are shown in Figures 6-8 and 6-9 for tritium and trichloroethene, respectively. Similarly, Figures 6-10 and 6-11 present five-year trend data for tritium and trichloroethene at Seep 0601.

Figure 6-8 indicates that tritium levels in Well 0076 have consistently averaged near 1 nCi/L. This value is well below the applicable MCL (20 nCi/L). Trace concentrations of trichloroethene have also been observed in Well 0076 (Figure 6-9). However, measured concentrations have steadily decreased and remained well below the applicable MCL (5 µg/L).

Figure 6-10 presents tritium concentration data for Seep 0601. Data for the period 1996-2000 show the yearly average for tritium concentrations ranging from approximately 67 nCi/L to 90 nCi/L. Although the average concentrations have varied over the five-year period shown, tritium values have been consistently near or below the 100 nCi/L level the last four years. Seep 0601 is also characterized by elevated levels of trichloroethene. Additionally, though not shown in the figure, tetrachloroethene has also emerged as a contributor to VOC contamination in this seep.

The risks associated with contamination in the seeps will be evaluated under CERCLA and appropriate remediation actions taken if indicated.

Figure 6-8. Annual Average Tritium Concentration in Production Well 0076, 1996 - 2000

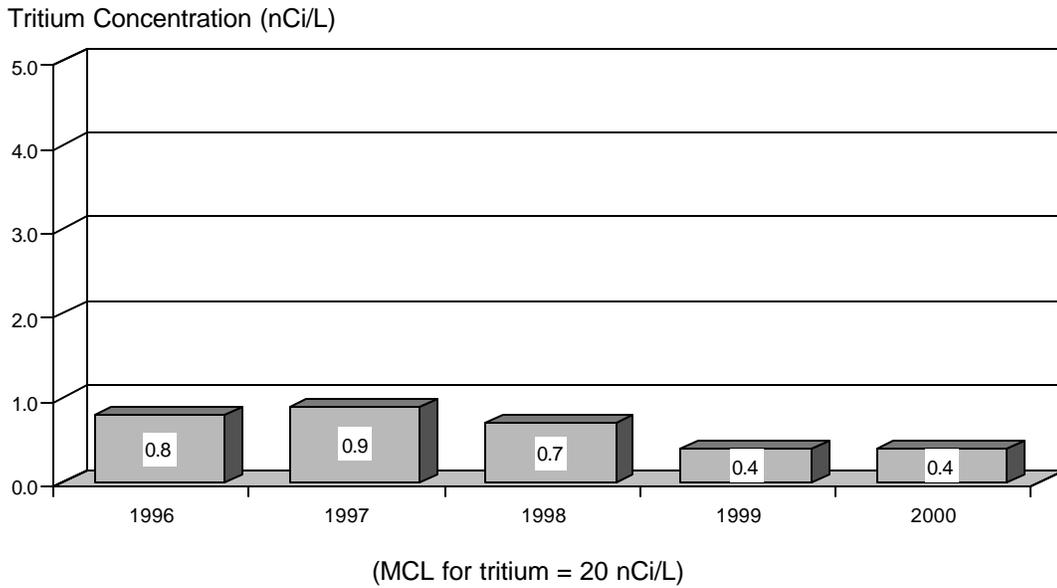


Figure 6-9. Annual Average Indicator VOC Concentration in Production Well 0076, 1996-2000

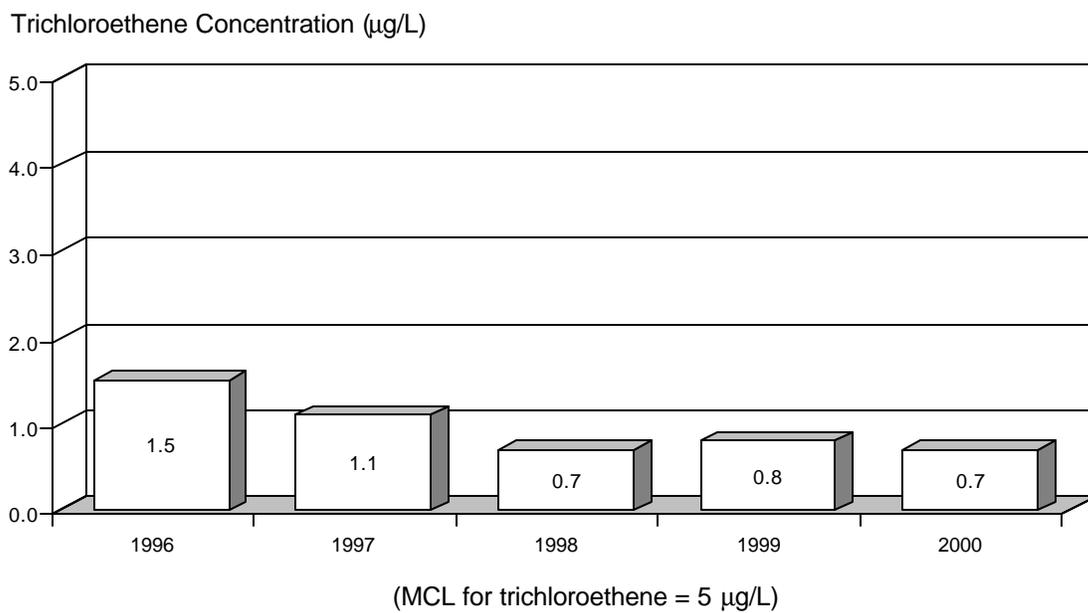


Figure 6-10. Annual Average Tritium Concentration for Seep 0601, 1996 - 2000

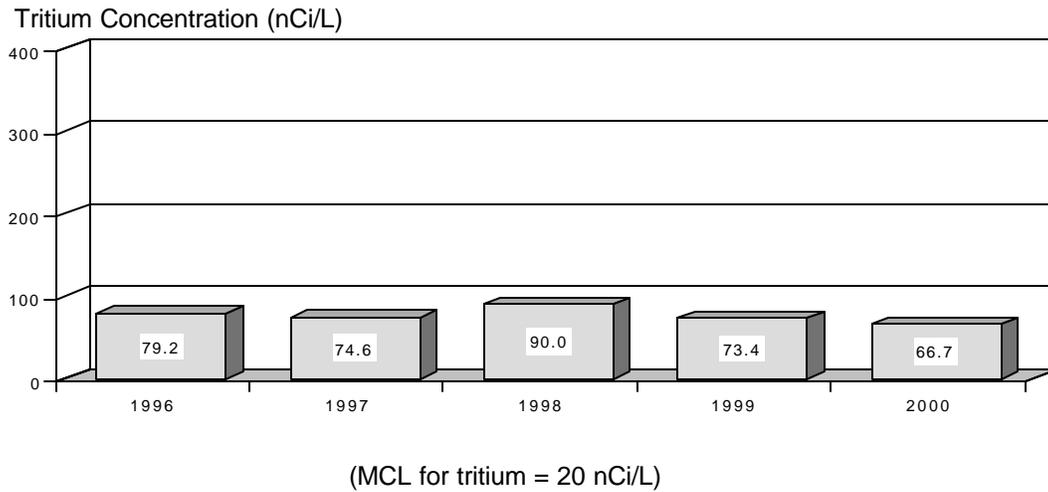
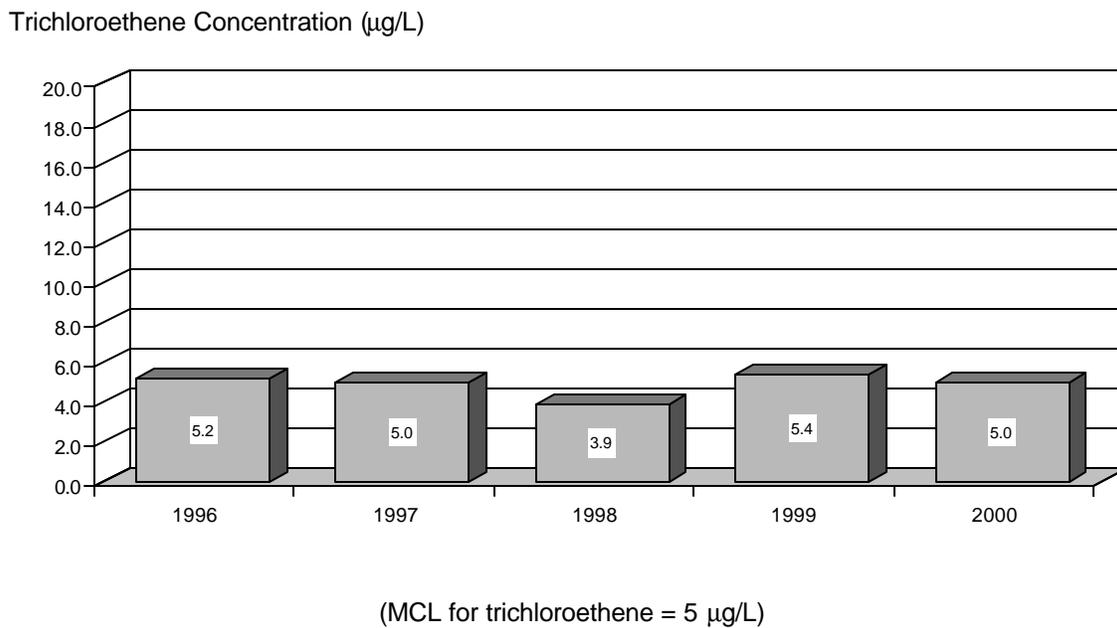


Figure 6-11. Annual Average Indicator VOC Concentration for Seep 0601, 1996 - 2000



7.0 QUALITY ASSURANCE PROGRAMS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

MEMP participates in quality assurance (QA) exercises sponsored and/or recognized by the DOE. Such exercises provide objective evaluations of the validity of the environmental data generated by MEMP. In this Chapter, QA programs involving radiological and nonradiological analyses of a variety of environmental media are described. In addition to these external QA programs, MEMP performs internal QA studies that make use of reagent blanks, internal standards, and replicate samples. The environmental manager and staff have developed performance monitoring tools (“metrics”). The metrics are prepared and reviewed by the Environmental Data Administrator on a monthly or as-generated basis. The metrics are also reviewed by the Environmental Manager. Trends of concern are identified and brought to the attention of Senior Management.

Internal QA Program

MEMP employs a quality-based approach to environmental data. Such an approach is imperative because many sample results are at or below the lower detection limit. QA samples, including blanks, standards, and replicates, are routinely analyzed to evaluate analytical bias and precision. Blank samples are analyzed to verify the absence of excessive instrument contamination or background levels. The standard deviation of the blanks is used to calculate the lower limit of detection. Standards and replicates are used to evaluate analytical bias and precision, respectively. QA parameters are closely monitored and tracked. Deviations from expected values result in a review of analytical protocol.

External QA Activities

DOE EML Quality Assessment Program. Twice each year MEMP participates in DOE’s Office of Environmental Management, Quality Assessment Program conducted by Environmental Measurements Laboratory (EML). EML supplies samples containing specific quantities of radionuclides to each participating lab for radiological analysis. The radionuclides are present as contaminants on air filters, soil, vegetation, or water. The radionuclide activity present in the sample is not disclosed to the participating laboratory. A laboratory’s performance is evaluated by comparing their results with the EML reference values.

In the 2000 EML Performance Evaluation, four environmental media were analyzed. The results reported by MEMP are shown in Table 7-1. EML reference values are also shown. A useful method of evaluating MEMP’s performance is to examine the ratio of MEMP’s result to the EML reference concentration for each environmental medium. This is shown graphically in Figure 7-1. MEMP’s results compared favorably with DOE (EML) reference values with an overall average ratio of 1.00.

Quality Assurance Programs for Environmental Data

DOE MAPEP Quality Assessment Program. In 2000, MEMP also participated in the DOE Radiological and Environmental Sciences Laboratory Mixed Analyte Performance Evaluation Program (MAPEP). The primary objective of the MAPEP is to foster reliability and credibility for the analytical results used in the decision making process, particularly as it relates to the environment and public health and safety. Participation in MAPEP requires analysis of samples (one water and one soil sample each year) that contain known concentrations of plutonium and uranium isotopes. The results reported by MEMP in 2000 and the corresponding MAPEP reference values are shown in Table 7-2. The figure-of-merit used to evaluate a laboratory is the bias, or the difference between the MAPEP reference value and MEMP result for each analysis, expressed as a percent. MAPEP has established “acceptable,” “warning,” and “not acceptable” limits of acceptability for these studies. These limits have been set at 20 percent and 30 percent bias, respectively. In 2000, MEMP results in all categories were within acceptability limits. The results for each environmental medium are shown graphically in Figure 7-2.

NPDES QA Program

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits are used by the EPA to regulate discharges of water effluents. The permits limit the concentrations of certain wastewater constituents to protect the receiving body of water. To ensure that effluent limits are not exceeded, NPDES permits impose strict requirements for effluent characterization. EPA has required that laboratories performing analyses for NPDES parameters participate in QA exercises. These exercises ensure EPA that the laboratories are producing reliable and accurate data.

Discharge Monitoring Report (DMR) Quality Assessment Program. In 2000, the USEPA did not conduct the NPDES DMR QA exercise.

Table 7-1. DOE EML Quality Assessment Program Results for 2000: Radionuclides in Environmental Samples

| Sample Type ^a | Date | Radionuclide | MEMP Result | EML ^b Reference | Ratio ^c MEMP/EML |
|---------------------------|-----------|--------------|-------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Air filters, Bq/filter | March | Pu-238 | 0.08 | 0.08 | 1.00 |
| | | Pu-239 | 0.09 | 0.09 | 1.01 |
| | | U-234 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.97 |
| | | U-238 | 0.06 | 0.06 | 0.97 |
| | September | Pu-238 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.89 |
| | | Pu-239 | 0.07 | 0.07 | 0.95 |
| | | U-234 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.98 |
| | | U-238 | 0.04 | 0.04 | 0.98 |
| Vegetation, Bq/kg | March | Pu-239 | 14.63 | 15.50 | 0.94 |
| Soil, Bq/kg | March | Pu-239 | 7.40 | 7.00 | 1.06 |
| | | U-234 | 127.09 | 111.00 | 1.15 |
| | | U-238 | 127.02 | 114.00 | 1.11 |
| | September | Pu-239 | 17.80 | 16.80 | 1.06 |
| | | U-234 | 138.63 | 157.00 | 0.88 |
| | | U-238 | 145.00 | 163.00 | 0.89 |
| Water, Bq/L | March | Tritium | 73.26 | 79.40 | 0.92 |
| | | Pu-238 | 1.10 | 0.94 | 1.17 |
| | | Pu-239 | 1.07 | 0.92 | 1.17 |
| | | U-234 | 0.51 | 0.48 | 1.06 |
| | | U-238 | 0.50 | 0.49 | 1.02 |
| | September | Tritium | 90.40 | 91.30 | 0.99 |
| | | Pu-238 | 0.79 | 0.79 | 1.01 |
| | | Pu-239 | 0.59 | 0.59 | 1.00 |
| | | U-234 | 0.46 | 0.48 | 0.96 |
| | | U-238 | 0.35 | 0.37 | 0.95 |

^a 1 Bq = 2.7 x 10⁻¹¹ Ci

^b DOE Environmental Measurements Laboratory (EML)

^c Data have been rounded.

Quality Assurance Programs for Environmental Data

Figure 7-1. MEMP Performance in the DOE EML Quality Assessment Program in 2000

Ratio: MEMP Concentration to EML Reference Concentration

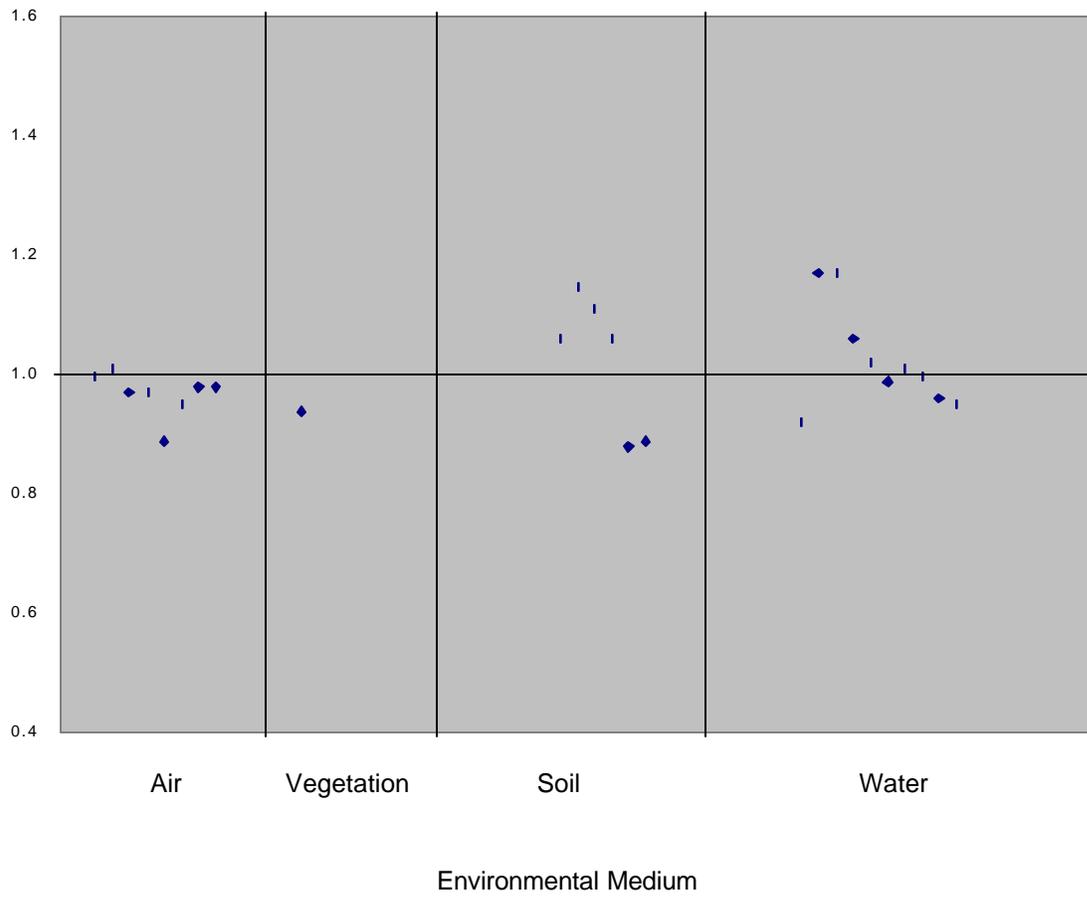


Table 7-2. DOE MAPEP Quality Assessment Results for 2000: Radionuclides in Environmental Samples

| Sample Type ^a | Radionuclide | MEMP Result | MAPEP ^{b, c} Reference Concentration | Bias (percent) |
|--------------------------|--------------|-------------|---|----------------|
| Soil (Bq/kg) | Pu-238 | 0 | 0 | N/A |
| | Pu-239/240 | 70.61 | 74.4 | -5.1 |
| | U-233,234 | 85.73 | 90.00 | -4.7 |
| | U-238 | 87.02 | 93.00 | -6.4 |
| Water (Bq/L) | Pu-238 | 2.28 | 2.12 | 7.3 |
| | Pu-239,240 | 2.00 | 1.86 | 7.6 |
| | U-233,234 | 1.02 | 0.99 | 3.3 |
| | U-238 | 1.00 | 1.02 | -2.1 |

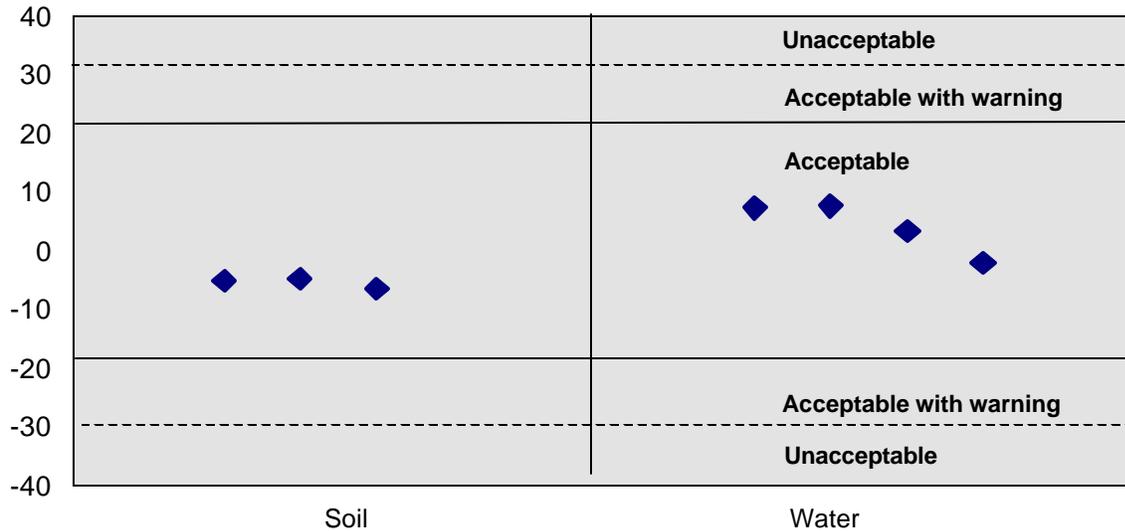
^a 1 Bq = 2.7 x 10⁻¹¹ Ci

^b DOE Mixed Analyte Performance Evaluation Program.

^c The bias for the Pu-238 result is not included due to a zero reference concentration.

Figure 7-2. MEMP Performance in the MAPEP Quality Assessment Program in 2000

MEMP Percent Bias Relative to MAPEP Reference Value



LIST OF ACRONYMS

| | |
|--------|---|
| ACHP | Advisory Council on Historic Preservation |
| ALARA | As Low As Reasonably Achievable |
| APG | Analytical Products Group, Inc. |
| ATSDR | Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry |
| ATD | Authorization to Discharge |
| BCG | Biota Concentration Guide |
| BDAC | Biota Dose Assessment Committee |
| BOD | Biochemical Oxygen Demand |
| BVA | Buried Valley Aquifer |
| BWXTO | BWXT of Ohio |
| CAA | Clean Air Act |
| CBOD | Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand |
| CEDE | Committed Effective Dose Equivalent |
| CERCLA | Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act |
| CFR | Code of Federal Regulations |
| COD | Chemical Oxygen Demand |
| CRG | Cost Recovery Grant |
| CWA | Clean Water Act |
| CWPF | Consolidated Waste Processing Facility |
| CY | Calendar Year |
| DCF | Dose Conversion Factor |
| DCG | Derived Concentration Guide |
| DF&O | Director's Findings and Order |
| DMW | Dilute Mineral Water |
| DOE | U. S. Department of Energy |
| EADS | Energy Asset Disposal System |
| EDE | Effective Dose Equivalent |
| EML | Environmental Measurements Laboratory |
| EPA | Environmental Protection Agency |
| ERLE | Energy-Related Laboratory Equipment |
| ERS | Effluent Recovery System |
| ESA | Endangered Species Act |
| ESD-LV | National Exposure Research Laboratory, Environmental Sciences Division, Las Vegas |
| FESOP | Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit |
| FFA | Federal Facility Agreement |
| FFCA | Federal Facility Compliance Agreement |
| FFCAct | Federal Facility Compliance Act |
| FWPCA | Federal Water Pollution Control Act |
| GAC | Granular Activated Carbon |
| GSA | General Services Administration |
| HABS | Historic American Buildings Survey |
| HAER | Historic American Engineering Record |
| HEPA | High Efficiency Particulate Air |
| HQ | Headquarters |
| HSWA | Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments |
| HT | Tritium, elemental |

HTO Tritium, oxide

LIST OF ACRONYMS (continued)

IC Inhibiting Concentration
ICRP International Commission on Radiological Protection
LC Lethal Concentration
LDL Lower Detection Limit
LSA Low Specific Activity
MAPEP Mixed Analyte Performance Evaluation Program
MCL Maximum Contaminant Level
MEMP Miamisburg Environmental Management Project
MGD Million Gallons per Day
MHSF Moderately Hard Synthetic Freshwater
MMCIC Miamisburg Mound Community Improvement Corporation
MOA Memorandum of Agreement
NCRP National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements
NEPA National Environmental Policy Act
NESHAPs National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NHPA National Historic Preservation Act
NOEC No-Observed-Effect Concentration
NOV Notice of Violation
NPDES National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NPL National Priorities List
NPS National Park Service
NTS Nevada Test Site
NVO Nevada Operations Office of the U. S. DOE
OAC Ohio Administrative Code
Ohio EPA Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
OHPO Ohio Historic Preservation Office
OU Operable Unit
PCB Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PRS Potential Release Site
QA Quality Assurance
RAPCA Regional Air Pollution Control Agency
RCRA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RMMA Radioactive Material Management Area
RQ Reportable Quantity
SARA Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SDWA Safe Drinking Water Act
STP Site Treatment Plan
SU Standard Units (for pH measurements)
SWPPP Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
THMs Trihalomethanes
TSCA Toxic Substances Control Act
TU Toxicity Units
U. S. EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency
UST Underground Storage Tank
VOC Volatile Organic Compound

WM/PP Waste Minimization/Pollution Prevention

CONTRIBUTORS

This report was prepared by B. M. Farmer, R. P. Paulick, J. K. Puckett and J. D. Guenther of the Environmental Compliance & Analytical Services Department of BWXT of Ohio (BWXTO). The authors note with appreciation the support of the following personnel:

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Printing Services Staff



Mound Plant, 1988

APPENDIX A

RADIOLOGICAL RELEASE RESULTS

Effluent monitoring focuses on releases from the site, i.e., stack and liquid (wastewater) discharges. Tables summarizing monitoring results from 2000 are presented in this Appendix. The tables show the average concentration and a comparison to a DOE standard. For such releases, DCG values are provided for comparative purposes.

Radiological Release Results

Table A-1. Radiological Effluent Data for 2000

| Radionuclide | Released to | Activity, Ci | MEMP Range ^b , Ci |
|-------------------|-------------|--------------------------------|---|
| Tritium | Air | 3.8×10^2 ^a | $3.8 \times 10^2 - 8.0 \times 10^2$ |
| | Water | 1.7 | 1.7 - 2.5 |
| Plutonium-238 | Air | 9.4×10^{-6} | $6.9 \times 10^{-6} - 4.5 \times 10^{-5}$ |
| | Water | 1.6×10^{-4} | $1.6 \times 10^{-4} - 4.8 \times 10^{-4}$ |
| Plutonium-239,240 | Air | 3.6×10^{-8} | $2.0 \times 10^{-8} - 1.0 \times 10^{-7}$ |
| | Water | 2.4×10^{-6} | $1.7 \times 10^{-6} - 3.6 \times 10^{-6}$ |
| Radon-222 | Air | 3.2 | $5.5 \times 10^{-1} - 3.2$ |
| Uranium-233,234 | Air | 1.8×10^{-8} | $8.0 \times 10^{-9} - 9.2 \times 10^{-8}$ |
| | Water | 3.4×10^{-4} | $3.4 \times 10^{-4} - 3.9 \times 10^{-4}$ |
| Uranium-238 | Air | 1.1×10^{-8} | $4.0 \times 10^{-9} - 1.1 \times 10^{-8}$ |

^a Tritium released to air consists of: Tritium oxide, 3.10×10^2 Ci
Elemental tritium, 7.33×10^1 Ci

^b Minimum – Maximum (CY1996 – CY2000)

Table A-2. Average Annual Concentration of Radionuclide Air Emissions in 2000

| Stack* | Radionuclide | Average Concentration ($\mu\text{Ci/mL}$) |
|-------------|--------------|--|
| HH | Tritium | 4.86×10^{-8} |
| NCDPF | Tritium | 1.02×10^{-7} |
| SM/PP | Pu-238 | 1.78×10^{-14} |
| | Pu-239,240 | 4.42×10^{-17} |
| | U-233,234 | 3.83×10^{-18} |
| | U-238 | 1.04×10^{-18} |
| SW-1CN | Tritium | 2.14×10^{-08} |
| | Pu-238 | 4.70×10^{-18} |
| | Pu-239 | 5.74×10^{-19} |
| | U-233,234 | 1.37×10^{-18} |
| | U-238 | 9.52×10^{-19} |
| T-West | Tritium | 3.41×10^{-08} |
| | Pu-238 | 1.49×10^{-16} |
| | Pu-239 | 3.15×10^{-18} |
| | U-233,234 | 4.78×10^{-18} |
| | U-238 | 3.97×10^{-18} |
| T-East | Tritium | 5.51×10^{-10} |
| HEFS | Tritium | 2.95×10^{-7} |
| | Pu-238 | 3.43×10^{-17} |
| | Pu-239,240 | 1.06×10^{-19} |
| | U-233,234 | 3.32×10^{-18} |
| | U-238 | 5.43×10^{-19} |
| WDA | Tritium | 7.55×10^{-11} |
| | Pu-238 | 4.47×10^{-15} |
| | Pu-239,240 | 3.51×10^{-17} |
| | U-233,234 | 9.32×10^{-18} |
| | U-238 | 1.51×10^{-18} |
| WDSS | Pu-238 | 2.73×10^{-17} |
| | Pu-239,240 | 3.37×10^{-19} |
| Building 22 | Tritium | 1.03×10^{-9} |
| Building 23 | Tritium | 1.99×10^{-8} |
| CWPF | Tritium | 5.41×10^{-11} |
| | Pu-238 | 8.76×10^{-17} |
| | Pu-239,240 | 2.46×10^{-18} |
| | U-233,234 | 5.89×10^{-18} |
| | U-238 | 6.84×10^{-18} |

* Sampling locations shown in Figure 4-1.

Radiological Release Results

Table A-3. Average Annual Concentration of Radionuclides in Water Effluents in 2000

| Outfall* | Radionuclide | Average Concentration ($\mu\text{Ci/mL}$) | Average as a Percent of DOE DCG ^a |
|----------|--------------|--|---|
| 602 | Tritium | 2.63×10^{-6} | 0.13 |
| | Pu-238 | 1.34×10^{-10} | 0.33 |
| | Pu-239 | 5.08×10^{-12} | 0.02 |
| | U-233,234 | 4.27×10^{-10} | 0.09 |
| | Th-228 | 1.59×10^{-11} | 0.004 |
| | Th-230 | 1.82×10^{-11} | 0.006 |
| | Th-232 | 7.22×10^{-12} | 0.01 |
| 002 | Tritium | 1.68×10^{-6} | 0.08 |
| | Pu-238 | 2.67×10^{-10} | 0.67 |
| | Pu-239 | 2.49×10^{-12} | 0.008 |
| | U-233,234 | 4.12×10^{-10} | 0.08 |
| | Th-228 | 1.98×10^{-11} | 0.005 |
| | Th-230 | 2.81×10^{-11} | 0.009 |
| | Th-232 | 1.57×10^{-11} | 0.03 |
| 601 | Tritium | 5.40×10^{-6} | 0.27 |
| | Pu-238 | 2.42×10^{-11} | 0.06 |
| | Pu-239 | 3.23×10^{-12} | 0.01 |
| | U-233,234 | 3.75×10^{-10} | 0.08 |
| | Th-228 | 1.51×10^{-12} | 0.0004 |
| | Th-230 | 2.50×10^{-12} | 0.0008 |
| | Th-232 | 1.40×10^{-12} | 0.003 |
| 003 | Tritium | 1.27×10^{-6} | 0.06 |
| | Pu-238 | 2.26×10^{-12} | 0.01 |
| | Pu-239,240 | 2.26×10^{-12} | 0.008 |
| | U-233,234 | 3.25×10^{-10} | 0.07 |
| | Th-228 | 4.00×10^{-12} | 0.001 |
| | Th-230 | 9.10×10^{-12} | 0.003 |
| | Th-232 | 6.00×10^{-13} | 0.001 |

^a DOE DCG values in water:

Tritium = 2×10^{-3} $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$

Pu-238 = 4×10^{-8} $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$

Pu-239,240 = 3×10^{-8} $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$

U-233,234 = 5×10^{-7} $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$

Th-228 = 4×10^{-7} $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$

Th-230 = 3×10^{-7} $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$

Th-232 = 5×10^{-8} $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$

* Sampling locations shown on Figure 4-1.

APPENDIX B

ENVIRONMENTAL SURVEILLANCE PROGRAM RESULTS

The environmental surveillance program focuses on environmental conditions in the area surrounding the site and in local communities. Tables summarizing monitoring results from 2000 are presented in this Appendix. In a number of the tables, results are presented as “incremental concentrations.” The designation indicates that an average background concentration, or “environmental” concentration, has been subtracted from those values. Therefore, incremental concentrations represent estimates of MEMP’s contribution to the radionuclide content of an environmental sample. Environmental concentrations are shown in Table B-1. Environmental sampling results are organized into tables showing:

- number of samples analyzed during the year,
- minimum concentration measured,
- maximum concentration measured,
- average value with error limits, and, when appropriate,
- a comparison to a DOE or EPA standard.

Environmental Surveillance Program Results

Table B-1. Environmental Concentrations of Radionuclides in Sample Media in 2000

| Radionuclide | Number of Samples | Average Concentration ^a | Unit of Measure |
|--|-------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| Ambient air^b | | | |
| Tritium oxide | 47 | 5.71 ± 2.52 | 10 ⁻¹² μCi/mL |
| Plutonium-238 | 4 | 0.09 ± 0.18 | 10 ⁻¹⁸ μCi/mL |
| Plutonium-239,240 | 4 | 0.76 ± 0.89 | 10 ⁻¹⁸ μCi/mL |
| Thorium-238 | 4 | 5.18 ± 3.1 | 10 ⁻¹⁸ μCi/mL |
| Thorium-230 | 4 | 5.42 ± 2.57 | 10 ⁻¹⁸ μCi/mL |
| Thorium-232 | 4 | 4.06 ± 1.95 | 10 ⁻¹⁸ μCi/mL |
| River water^c | | | |
| Tritium | 10 | ND | 10 ⁻⁶ μCi/mL |
| Plutonium-238 | 12 | ND | 10 ⁻¹² μCi/mL |
| Plutonium-239,240 | 12 | 0.19 ± 3.02 | 10 ⁻¹² μCi/mL |
| Uranium-233,234 | 12 | 0.89 ± 0.09 | 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/mL |
| Uranium-238 | 12 | 0.79 ± 0.09 | 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/mL |
| Thorium-228 | 4 | 19.15 ± 12.33 | 10 ⁻¹² μCi/mL |
| Thorium-230 | 4 | 45.6 ± 68.73 | 10 ⁻¹² μCi/mL |
| Thorium-232 | 4 | 14.48 ± 24.26 | 10 ⁻¹² μCi/mL |
| Pond water^d | | | |
| Tritium | 1 | ND | 10 ⁻⁶ μCi/mL |
| Plutonium-238 | 1 | 0.004 ± 0.003 | 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/mL |
| Plutonium-239,240 | 1 | 0.01 ± 0.003 | 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/mL |
| Sediment | | | |
| Plutonium-238 in river sediment ^c | 4 | 12.42 ± 36.51 | 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/g |
| Plutonium-238 in pond sediment ^d | 1 | 2.6 ± 0.53 | 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/g |
| Plutonium-239,240 in river sediment ^c | 4 | 0.91 ± 0.76 | 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/g |
| Plutonium-239,240 in pond sediment ^d | 1 | 2.2 ± 0.47 | 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/g |
| Thorium-228 in river sediment ^c | 4 | 514.0 ± 379.99 | 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/g |
| Thorium-230 in river sediment ^c | 4 | 995.75 ± 626.45 | 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/g |
| Thorium-232 in river sediment ^c | 4 | 479.25 ± 393.19 | 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/g |
| Thorium-228 in pond sediment | 1 | 234.0 ± 35.33 | 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/g |
| Thorium-230 in pond sediment | 1 | 531.0 ± 57.33 | 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/g |
| Thorium-232 in pond sediment | 1 | 260.0 ± 37.33 | 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/g |
| Foodstuffs^e | | | |
| Tritium in vegetation | 1 | 0.09 ± 0.02 | 10 ⁻⁶ μCi/g |
| Plutonium-238 in vegetation | 2 | ND | 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/g |
| Plutonium-239,240 in vegetation | 2 | ND | 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/g |

^a Error limits are estimates of the standard error or estimated error at the 95% confidence level.

^b Measured 28 mi (45 km) northwest of MEMP.

^c Measured 25 mi (40 km) upstream of MEMP on the Great Miami River.

^d Measured 25 mi (40 km) northwest of MEMP.

^e Measured 30 mi (48 km) north of MEMP.

ND indicates that concentration was not detectable above the average reagent blanks..

Table B-2. Incremental Concentrations^a of Tritium Oxide in Air in 2000

| Location* | Number of Samples | Tritium Oxide 10 ⁻¹² μCi/mL | | | Average as a percent of DOE DCG ^d |
|----------------|-------------------|---|---------|------------------------|--|
| | | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{b,c} | |
| Offsite | | | | | |
| 101 | 49 | e | 13.02 | e | e |
| 102 | 49 | e | 23.84 | 2.34 ± 3.3 | 0.002 |
| 103 | 51 | e | 41.49 | 1.26 ± 3.56 | 0.001 |
| 104 | 51 | e | 28.63 | 0.02 ± 3.41 | 0.00002 |
| 105 | 51 | e | 24.85 | e | e |
| 111 | 49 | e | 14.07 | e | e |
| 112 | 51 | e | 10.53 | e | e |
| 115 | 51 | e | 7.51 | e | e |
| 118 | 51 | e | 13.68 | e | e |
| 124 | 51 | e | 26.57 | 3.41 ± 3.51 | 0.003 |
| CLN | 51 | e | 24.68 | e | e |
| Onsite | | | | | |
| 211 | 48 | e | 43.02 | 2.95 ± 3.81 | 0.003 |
| 212 | 41 | e | 20.26 | 4.42 ± 3.32 | 0.004 |
| 213 | 49 | e | 27.22 | 3.51 ± 3.37 | 0.004 |
| 214 | 48 | e | 28.67 | 2.0 ± 3.44 | 0.002 |
| 215 | 50 | e | 19.97 | 2.49 ± 3.27 | 0.003 |
| 216 | 49 | e | 40.15 | 2.06 ± 3.52 | 0.002 |
| 217 | 50 | e | 23.53 | 0.96 ± 3.2 | 0.001 |
| 218 | 51 | e | 33.26 | 0.93 ± 3.7 | 0.0009 |

^a Average environmental level shown in Table B-1 subtracted from the data.

^b Error limits are estimates of the standard error of the estimated mean at the 95% confidence level.

^c LDL for tritium offsite in air is 28 x 10⁻¹² μCi/mL. The LDL for tritium in onsite air is 23 x 10⁻¹² μCi/mL. The LDL for sample 211 is 26 x 10⁻¹² μCi/mL. These differences are due to different calculation methods and propagation of standard deviations due to the number of bubblers in series.

^d DOE DCG for tritium oxide in air is 100,000 x 10⁻¹² μCi/mL.

^e Below environmental level.

* Onsite sampling locations shown on Figure 4-4. Offsite sampling locations shown on Figure 4-5.

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Table B-3. Incremental Concentrations^a of Plutonium-238 in Air in 2000

| Location* | Number of Samples | Plutonium-238 10 ⁻¹⁸ μCi/mL | | | Average as a percent of DOE DCG ^d |
|----------------|-------------------|---|---------|------------------------|--|
| | | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{b,c} | |
| Offsite | | | | | |
| 101 | 4 | e | 4.70 | 2.23 ± 4.03 | 0.007 |
| 102 | 4 | 0.31 | 1.13 | 0.73 ± 0.72 | 0.002 |
| 103 | 4 | 0.41 | 0.94 | 0.62 ± 0.40 | 0.002 |
| 104 | 12 | e | 1.62 | 0.31 ± 0.34 | 0.001 |
| 105 | 4 | e | 0.25 | 0.07 ± 0.27 | 0.0002 |
| 111 | 4 | e | 0.68 | 0.15 ± 0.60 | 0.0005 |
| 112 | 4 | e | 0.07 | e | e |
| 115 | 4 | e | 0.05 | e | e |
| 118 | 4 | 0.04 | 0.53 | 0.26 ± 0.37 | 0.0009 |
| 124 | 12 | 0.72 | 2.9 | 1.55 ± 0.46 | 0.005 |
| CLN | 12 | e | 1.55 | 0.56 ± 0.38 | 0.002 |
| Onsite | | | | | |
| 211 | 12 | 0.47 | 108.03 | 11.09 ± 19.42 | 0.04 |
| 212 | 11 | 0.43 | 4.22 | 1.42 ± 0.74 | 0.005 |
| 213 | 12 | 3.98 | 15.54 | 7.99 ± 2.34 | 0.03 |
| 214 | 12 | 0.14 | 7.18 | 1.74 ± 1.19 | 0.006 |
| 215 | 11 | 0.27 | 8.87 | 3.00 ± 1.86 | 0.01 |
| 215T | 12 | 0.17 | 16.51 | 4.08 ± 3.51 | 0.01 |
| 216 | 12 | 1.03 | 11.61 | 4.11 ± 1.85 | 0.01 |
| 217 | 12 | e | 1.02 | 0.33 ± 0.29 | 0.001 |
| 218 | 12 | 0.24 | 42.22 | 5.81 ± 7.34 | 0.02 |

^a Average environmental level shown in Table B-1 subtracted from the data.

^b Error limits are estimates of the standard error of the estimated mean at the 95% confidence level.

^c LDL for monthly values is 0.5×10^{-18} μCi/mL, for quarterly values the LDL is 0.2×10^{-18} μCi/mL.

^d DOE DCG for plutonium-238 in air is $30,000 \times 10^{-18}$ μCi/mL.

^e Below environmental level.

T = Supplemental sampling height (2m).

* Offsite sampling locations shown on Figure 4-4. Onsite sampling locations shown on Figure 4-5.

Table B-4. Incremental Concentrations^a of Plutonium-239,240 in Air in 2000

| Location* | Number of Samples | Plutonium-239,240 10 ⁻¹⁸ μCi/mL | | | Average as a percent of DOE DCG ^d |
|----------------|-------------------|---|---------|------------------------|--|
| | | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{b,c} | |
| Offsite | | | | | |
| 101 | 4 | e | 0.06 | e | e |
| 102 | 4 | e | e | e | e |
| 103 | 4 | e | e | e | e |
| 104 | 12 | e | 1.35 | e | e |
| 105 | 4 | e | 0.61 | e | e |
| 111 | 4 | e | 0.35 | e | e |
| 112 | 4 | e | 0.34 | e | e |
| 115 | 4 | e | e | e | e |
| 118 | 4 | e | e | e | e |
| 124 | 12 | e | 0.45 | e | e |
| CLN | 12 | e | 0.34 | e | e |
| Onsite | | | | | |
| 211 | 12 | e | 0.66 | e | e |
| 212 | 11 | e | 3.05 | 0.17 ± 1.13 | 0.0009 |
| 213 | 12 | e | 0.38 | e | e |
| 214 | 12 | e | 0.27 | e | e |
| 215 | 11 | e | e | e | e |
| 215T | 12 | e | 0.87 | e | e |
| 216 | 12 | e | 0.75 | e | e |
| 217 | 12 | e | 1.32 | e | e |
| 218 | 12 | e | 0.96 | e | e |

^a Average environmental level shown in Table B-1 subtracted from the data.

^b Error limits are estimates of the standard error of the estimated mean at the 95% confidence level.

^c LDL for monthly values is 0.4 x 10⁻¹⁸ μCi/mL, for quarterly values the LDL is 0.1 x 10⁻¹⁸ μCi/mL.

^d DOE DCG for plutonium-239,240 in air is 20,000 x 10⁻¹⁸ μCi/mL.

^e Below environmental level.

T = Supplemental sampling height (2m).

* Onsite sampling locations shown on Figure 4-4. Offsite sampling locations shown on Figure 4-5.

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Table B-5. Incremental Concentrations^a of Thorium-228, Thorium-230, and Thorium-232 in Air in 2000

| Location* | Number of Samples | Thorium-228 10 ⁻¹⁸ μCi/mL | | | Average as a percent of DOE DCG ^f |
|----------------|-------------------|---|---------|------------------------|--|
| | | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{b,c} | |
| Offsite | | | | | |
| 124 | 12 | g | 11.96 | 2.62 ± 3.72 | 0.007 |
| Onsite | | | | | |
| 213 | 12 | g | 22.54 | 7.43 ± 5.38 | 0.02 |
| 215T | 12 | 0.03 | 9.58 | 2.84 ± 3.54 | 0.007 |
| 216 | 12 | g | 8.82 | 4.57 ± 3.61 | 0.01 |
| 218 | 12 | g | 5.77 | 2.27 ± 3.33 | 0.006 |
| Location* | Number of Samples | Thorium-230 10 ⁻¹⁸ μCi/mL | | | Average as a percent of DOE DCG ^f |
| | | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{b,d} | |
| Offsite | | | | | |
| 124 | 12 | g | 10.33 | 2.74 ± 3.45 | 0.007 |
| Onsite | | | | | |
| 213 | 12 | g | 24.83 | 9.02 ± 6.11 | 0.02 |
| 215T | 12 | g | 12.02 | 2.72 ± 3.68 | 0.007 |
| 216 | 12 | g | 13.59 | 5.51 ± 3.65 | 0.01 |
| 218 | 12 | g | 3.89 | 1.21 ± 2.67 | 0.003 |
| Location* | Number of Samples | Thorium-232 10 ⁻¹⁸ μCi/mL | | | Average as a percent of DOE DCG ^f |
| | | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{b,e} | |
| Offsite | | | | | |
| 124 | 12 | g | 7.97 | 1.96 ± 2.48 | 0.03 |
| Onsite | | | | | |
| 213 | 12 | g | 22.11 | 6.60 ± 4.73 | 0.09 |
| 215T | 12 | g | 7.62 | 1.72 ± 2.54 | 0.02 |
| 216 | 12 | g | 11.04 | 4.10 ± 3.01 | 0.06 |
| 218 | 12 | g | 4.05 | 1.04 ± 2.22 | 0.01 |

^a Average environmental level shown in Table B-1 subtracted from the data.

^b Error limits are estimates of the standard error of the estimated mean at the 95% confidence level.

^c LDL for Th-228 for monthly values is 1.0 x 10⁻¹⁸ μCi/mL, for quarterly values the LDL is 0.3 x 10⁻¹⁸ μCi/mL.

^d LDL for Th-230 for monthly values is 1.3 x 10⁻¹⁸ μCi/mL, for quarterly values the LDL is 0.08 x 10⁻¹⁸ μCi/mL.

^e LDL for Th-232 for monthly values is 0.5 x 10⁻¹⁸ μCi/mL, for quarterly values the LDL is 0.1 x 10⁻¹⁸ μCi/mL.

^f DOE DCG for thorium-228 and thorium-230 in air is 40,000 x 10⁻¹⁸ μCi/mL. The DOE DCG for thorium-232 in air is 7,000 x 10⁻¹⁸ μCi/mL.

^g Below environmental level.

T = Supplemental sampling height (2m).

* Offsite sampling locations shown on Figure 4-4. Onsite sampling locations shown on Figure 4-5.

Table B-6. Concentrations^a of Tritium in the Great Miami River and Stream in 2000

| Location* | Number of Samples | Tritium 10 ⁻⁶ μCi/mL | | | Average as a Percent of DOE DCG ^d |
|-----------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|---------|------------------------|--|
| | | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{b,c} | |
| 2 | 10 | e | 0.04 | e | e |
| 4 | 10 | e | 0.17 | e | e |
| 5 | 10 | e | 0.42 | e | e |
| 7 | 10 | e | 4.89 | 1.17 ± 1.15 | 0.06 |
| 8 | 10 | e | 0.22 | e | e |
| Mound Ave Storm | 12 | e | 0.41 | 0.13 ± 0.12 | 0.01 |

^a Average environmental level below reagent blanks.

^b Error limits are estimates of the standard error of the estimated mean at the 95 % confidence level.

^c LDL for tritium in water is 0.55 x 10⁻⁶ μCi/mL.

^d DOE DCG for tritium in water is 2,000 x 10⁻⁶ μCi/mL.

^e Below reagent blanks.

* Sampling locations shown on Figure 4-7.

Table B-7. Concentrations^a of Plutonium-238 in the Great Miami River in 2000

| Location* | Number of Samples | Plutonium-238 10 ⁻¹² μCi/mL | | | Average as a percent of DOE DCG ^d |
|-----------|-------------------|---|---------|------------------------|--|
| | | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{b,c} | |
| 2 | 12 | e | 23.7 | 3.12 ± 4.37 | 0.01 |
| 4 | 12 | e | 23.8 | 4.13 ± 5.63 | 0.01 |
| 5 | 12 | e | 9.7 | e | e |
| 7 | 12 | e | 16496.8 | 1602.7 ± 2996.48 | 4.01 |
| 8 | 12 | e | 82.0 | 13.37 ± 18.75 | 0.04 |

^a Average environmental level below reagent blanks.

^b Error limits are estimates of the standard error of the estimated mean at the 95 % confidence level.

^c LDL for plutonium-238 in river water (including suspended sediment) is 28.0 x 10⁻¹² μCi/mL.

^d DOE DCG for plutonium-238 in water is 40,000 x 10⁻¹² μCi/mL.

^e Below reagent blanks.

* Sampling locations shown on Figure 4-7.

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Table B-8. Incremental Concentrations^a of Plutonium-239,240 in the Great Miami River in 2000

| Location* | Number of Samples | Plutonium-239,240 10 ⁻¹² μCi/mL | | | Average as a percent of DOE DCG ^d |
|-----------|-------------------|---|---------|------------------------|--|
| | | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{b,c} | |
| 2 | 12 | e | 4.11 | e | e |
| 4 | 12 | e | 4.21 | e | e |
| 5 | 12 | e | 2.21 | e | e |
| 7 | 12 | e | 535.21 | 49.51 ± 97.8 | 0.17 |
| 8 | 12 | e | 17.81 | e | e |

^a Average environmental level shown in Table B-1 subtracted from the data.

^b Error limits are estimates of the standard error of the estimated mean at the 95 % confidence level.

^c LDL for plutonium-239,240 in river water (including suspended sediment) is 17.3 x 10⁻¹² μCi/mL.

^d DOE DCG for plutonium-239,240 in water is 30,000 x 10⁻¹² μCi/mL.

^e Below environmental level.

* Sampling locations shown on Figure 4-7.

Table B-9. Incremental Concentrations^a of Uranium-233,234 and Uranium-238 in the Great Miami River in 2000

| Location* | Number of Samples | Uranium-233,234 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/mL | | | Average as a percent of DOE DCG ^d |
|-----------|-------------------|--|---------|------------------------|--|
| | | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{b,c} | |
| 2 | 12 | e | 0.2 | e | e |
| 4 | 12 | e | 0.46 | e | e |
| 5 | 12 | e | 0.005 | e | e |
| 7 | 12 | e | 0.09 | e | e |
| 8 | 12 | e | 0.03 | e | e |

| Location* | Number of Samples | Uranium-238 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/mL | | | Average as a percent of DOE DCG ^d |
|-----------|-------------------|--|---------|------------------------|--|
| | | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{b,c} | |
| 2 | 12 | e | 0.29 | e | e |
| 4 | 12 | e | 0.23 | e | e |
| 5 | 12 | e | 0.004 | e | e |
| 7 | 12 | e | 0.8 | e | e |
| 8 | 12 | e | 0.04 | e | e |

^a Average environmental level shown in Table B-1 subtracted from the data.

^b Error limits are estimates of the standard error of the estimated mean at the 95 % confidence level.

^c LDL for uranium-233,234 and uranium-238 is 0.02 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL.

^d DOE DCG for uranium-233,234 in water is 500 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL. The DOE DCG for uranium-238 in water is 600 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL.

^e Below environmental level.

* Sampling locations shown on Figure 4-7.

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Table B-10. Incremental Concentrations^a of Thorium-228, Thorium-230, and Thorium-232 in the Great Miami River in 2000

| Location* | Number of Samples | Thorium-228 Value ^{a, b, c} 10 ⁻¹² μCi/mL | | | Average | Average as a percent of DOE DCG ^d |
|-----------|-------------------|--|---------|---------------|---------|--|
| | | Minimum | Maximum | Average | | |
| 2 | 4 | e | 6.85 | e | e | |
| 4 | 4 | e | 1.05 | e | e | |
| 5 | 4 | e | 87.05 | 21.0 ± 77.56 | 0.005 | |
| 7 | 4 | e | 85.85 | 20.8 ± 73.34 | 0.005 | |
| 8 | 4 | e | 37.85 | 10.75 ± 38.07 | 0.003 | |

| Location* | Number of Samples | Thorium-230 Value ^{a, b, c} 10 ⁻¹² μCi/mL | | | Average | Average as a percent of DOE DCG ^d |
|-----------|-------------------|--|---------|---------------|---------|--|
| | | Minimum | Maximum | Average | | |
| 2 | 4 | e | e | e | e | |
| 4 | 4 | e | 5.4 | e | e | |
| 5 | 4 | e | 46.8 | 12.25 ± 90.24 | 0.004 | |
| 7 | 4 | e | e | e | e | |
| 8 | 4 | e | 48.4 | 1.75 ± 86.77 | 0.0006 | |

| Location* | Number of Samples | Thorium-232 Value ^{a, b, c} 10 ⁻¹² μCi/mL | | | Average | Average as a percent of DOE DCG ^d |
|-----------|-------------------|--|---------|---------------|---------|--|
| | | Minimum | Maximum | Average | | |
| 2 | 4 | e | 10.73 | e | e | |
| 4 | 4 | e | e | e | e | |
| 5 | 4 | e | 36.73 | 13.85 ± 39.15 | 0.03 | |
| 7 | 4 | e | 64.53 | 6.58 ± 66.41 | 0.01 | |
| 8 | 4 | e | 26.53 | 3.03 ± 35.92 | 0.006 | |

^a Average environmental level shown in Table B-1 subtracted from the data.

^b Error limits are estimates of the standard error of the estimated mean at the 95% confidence level.

^c LDL for thorium-228 in river water is 29.6×10^{-12} μCi/mL. The LDL for thorium-230 in river water is 42.8×10^{-12} μCi/mL. The LDL for thorium-232 in river water is 21.7×10^{-12} μCi/mL.

^d DOE DCG for thorium-228 in water is $400,000 \times 10^{-12}$ μCi/mL. DOE DCG for thorium-230 in water is $300,000 \times 10^{-12}$ μCi/mL. DOE DCG for thorium-232 in water is $50,000 \times 10^{-12}$ μCi/mL.

^e Below environmental level.

* Sampling locations shown on Figure 4-7.

Table B-11. Concentrations^a of Tritium in Pond Water in 2000

| Location* | Number of Samples | Tritium Value ^{b,c} 10 ⁻⁶ μCi/mL | Value as a percent of DOE DCG ^d |
|-----------|-------------------|---|--|
| 11 | 1 | e | e |
| 12 | 1 | e | e |
| 14 | 1 | e | e |
| 15 | 1 | e | e |
| 17 | 1 | e | e |
| 18 | 1 | e | e |

^a Average environmental level below reagent blanks.

^b Estimated error at the 95% confidence level.

^c LDL for tritium in pond water is 0.55 x 10⁻⁶ μCi/mL.

^d DOE DCG for tritium in water is 2,000 x 10⁻⁶ μCi/mL.

^e Below reagent blanks

* Sampling locations shown on Figure 4-7.

Table B-12. Incremental Concentrations^a of Plutonium-238 in Pond Water in 2000

| Location* | Number of Samples | Plutonium-238 Value ^{b,c} 10 ⁻¹² μCi/mL | Value as a percent of DOE DCG ^d |
|-----------|-------------------|--|--|
| 11 | 1 | 2.3 ± 4.2 | 0.006 |
| 12 | 1 | e | e |
| 14 | 1 | e | e |
| 15 | 1 | e | e |
| 17 | 1 | 17.0 ± 7.2 | 0.04 |
| 18 | 1 | 3.0 ± 4.4 | 0.008 |

^a Average environmental level shown in Table B-1 subtracted from the data.

^b Estimated error at the 95% confidence level.

^c LDL for plutonium-238 in pond water is 28.0 x 10⁻¹² μCi/mL.

^d DOE DCG for plutonium-238 in water is 40,000 x 10⁻¹² μCi/mL.

^e Below environmental level.

* Sampling locations shown on Figure 4-7.

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Table B-13. Concentrations^a of Plutonium-239,240 in Pond Water in 2000

| Location* | Number of Samples | Plutonium-239,240 Value ^{b,c} 10 ⁻¹² μCi/mL | Value as a Percent of DOE DCG ^d |
|-----------|-------------------|--|--|
| 11 | 1 | e | e |
| 12 | 1 | e | e |
| 14 | 1 | e | e |
| 15 | 1 | e | e |
| 17 | 1 | 6.8 ± 7.1 | 0.02 |
| 18 | 1 | e | e |

^a Average environmental level below reagent blanks.

^b Estimated error at the 95% confidence level.

^c LDL for plutonium-239,240 in pond water is 17.3×10^{-12} μCi/mL.

^d DOE DCG for plutonium-239,240 in water is $30,000 \times 10^{-12}$ μCi/mL.

^e Below reagent blanks.

* Sampling locations shown on Figure 4-7.

Table B-14. Incremental Concentrations^a of Plutonium-238 in River and Stream Sediments in 2000

| Location* | Number of Samples | Plutonium-238 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/g | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---|---------|------------------------|
| | | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{b,c} |
| 2 | 4 | d | 45.79 | 14.56 ± 51.53 |
| 4 | 4 | 130.99 | 158.39 | 147.79 ± 41.88 |
| 5 | 4 | d | 53.79 | 12.56 ± 57.96 |
| 7 | 4 | 377.99 | 3112.69 | 1660.16 ± 1895.09 |
| 8 | 4 | 15.59 | 138.69 | 74.14 ± 92.30 |
| Mound Ave Storm | 4 | 74.29 | 255.59 | 126.61 ± 142.43 |

^a Average environmental level shown in Table B-1 subtracted from the data.

^b Error limits are estimates of the standard error of the estimated mean at the 95% confidence level.

^c LDL for plutonium-238 in river sediment is 3.2 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/g.

^d Below environmental level.

* Sampling locations shown on Figure 4-7.

Table B-15. Incremental Concentrations^a of Plutonium-238 in Pond Sediments in 2000

| Location* | Number of Samples | Plutonium-238 Value ^{b,c} 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/g |
|-----------|-------------------|---|
| 11 | 1 | 1.7 ± 0.71 |
| 12 | 1 | d |
| 14 | 1 | d |
| 15 | 1 | 1.6 ± 0.74 |
| 17 | 1 | 23.6 ± 1.98 |
| 18 | 1 | 0.9 ± 0.67 |

^a Average environmental level shown in Table B-1 subtracted from the data.

^b Estimated error at the 95% confidence level.

^c LDL for plutonium-238 in pond sediment is 2.9 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/g.

^d Below environmental level.

* Sampling locations shown on Figure 4-7.

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Table B-16. Incremental Concentrations^a of Plutonium-239,240 in River and Stream Sediments in 2000

| Location* | Number of Samples | Plutonium-239,240 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/g | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---|---------|------------------------|
| | | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{b,c} |
| 2 | 4 | d | 2.29 | 0.37 ± 2.31 |
| 4 | 4 | 1.69 | 2.69 | 2.34 ± 1.04 |
| 5 | 4 | 0.39 | 4.69 | 2.29 ± 3.23 |
| 7 | 4 | 1.39 | 19.09 | 9.59 ± 13.85 |
| 8 | 4 | d | 0.49 | d |
| Mound Ave Storm | 4 | 0.49 | 5.99 | 3.52 ± 3.71 |

^a Average environmental level shown in Table B-1 subtracted from the data.

^b Error limits are estimates of the standard error of the estimated mean at the 95% confidence level.

^c LDL for plutonium-239, 240 in river sediment is 2.5 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/g.

^d Below environmental level.

* Sampling locations shown on Figure 4-7.

Table B-17. Incremental Concentrations^a of Plutonium-239,240 in Pond Sediments in 2000

| Location* | Number of Samples | Plutonium-239,240 |
|-----------|-------------------|--|
| | | Value ^{b,c} 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/g |
| 11 | 1 | 0.2 ± 0.72 |
| 12 | 1 | d |
| 14 | 1 | d |
| 15 | 1 | 2.8 ± 0.93 |
| 17 | 1 | d |
| 18 | 1 | d |

^a Average environmental level shown in Table B-1 subtracted from the data.

^b Estimated error at the 95% confidence level.

^c LDL for plutonium-239, 240 in pond sediment is 2.2 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/g.

^d Below environmental level.

* Sampling locations shown on Figure 4-7.

Table B-18. Incremental Concentrations^a of Thorium-228, Thorium-230, and Thorium-232 in River and Stream Sediments in 2000

| Location* | Number of Samples | Thorium-228 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/g | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|------------------------|
| | | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{b,c} |
| 2 | 4 | d | 104.0 | d |
| 4 | 4 | d | 187.0 | d |
| 5 | 4 | d | 277.0 | 52.25 ± 452.57 |
| 7 | 4 | d | 292.0 | 136.0 ± 454.15 |
| 8 | 4 | d | 3.0 | d |
| Mound Ave Storm | 4 | d | 193.0 | 50.25 ± 424.54 |

| Location* | Number of Samples | Thorium-230 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/g | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|------------------------|
| | | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{b,c} |
| 2 | 4 | d | 206.25 | d |
| 4 | 4 | d | 438.25 | 66.0 ± 756.04 |
| 5 | 4 | d | 547.25 | 76.0 ± 804.55 |
| 7 | 4 | d | 502.25 | 173.25 ± 800.07 |
| 8 | 4 | d | d | d |
| Mound Ave Storm | 4 | d | d | d |

| Location* | Number of Samples | Thorium-232 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/g | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---------|------------------------|
| | | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{b,c} |
| 2 | 4 | d | 129.75 | d |
| 4 | 4 | d | 221.75 | 3.75 ± 464.13 |
| 5 | 4 | d | 224.75 | 57.75 ± 435.33 |
| 7 | 4 | d | 214.75 | 101.5 ± 432.28 |
| 8 | 4 | d | d | d |
| Mound Ave Storm | 4 | 40.75 | 96.75 | 69.75 ± 395.42 |

^a Average environmental level shown in Table B-1 subtracted from the data.

^b Error limits are estimates of the standard error of the estimated mean at the 95% confidence level.

^c LDL for thorium-228 in river sediment is 48.1 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/g. The LDL for thorium-230 in river sediment is 12.4 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/g. The LDL for thorium-232 in river sediment is 15.1x 10⁻⁹ μCi/g.

^d Below environmental level.

* Sampling locations shown on Figure 4-7.

Environmental Surveillance Program Results

Table B-19. Incremental Concentrations^a of Thorium-228, Thorium-230, and Thorium-232 in Pond Sediments in 2000

| Location* | Number of Samples | Thorium-228 Value ^{b,c} 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/g |
|-----------|-------------------|--|
| 11 | 1 | 496.0 ± 80.2 |
| 12 | 1 | 441.0 ± 121.9 |
| 14 | 1 | 67.0 ± 53.4 |
| 15 | 1 | 556.0 ± 82.6 |
| 17 | 1 | 2.0 ± 48.6 |
| 18 | 1 | 180.0 ± 58.5 |

| Location* | Number Of Samples | Thorium-230 Value ^{a,b,c,f} 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/g |
|-----------|-------------------|--|
| 11 | 1 | 896.0 ± 129.4 |
| 12 | 1 | 820.0 ± 193.4 |
| 14 | 1 | 52.0 ± 83.5 |
| 15 | 1 | 751.0 ± 11.99 |
| 17 | 1 | d |
| 18 | 1 | 208.0 ± 88.9 |

| Location* | Number Of Samples | Thorium-232 Value ^{a,b,c} 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/g |
|-----------|-------------------|--|
| 11 | 1 | 541.0 ± 85.3 |
| 12 | 1 | 618.0 ± 143.0 |
| 14 | 1 | 36.0 ± 54.7 |
| 15 | 1 | 442.0 ± 78.2 |
| 17 | 1 | d |
| 18 | 1 | d |

^a Environmental level shown in Table B-1 subtracted from the data.

^b Estimated error at the 95% confidence level.

^c LDL for thorium-228 in pond sediment is 48.1 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/g. The LDL for thorium-230 in pond sediment is 12.0 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/g. The LDL for thorium-232 in pond sediment is 15.1 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/g.

^d Below environmental level.

*Sampling locations shown in Figure 4-7.

Table B-20. Incremental Concentrations^a of Tritium in Foodstuffs^b in 2000

| Location | Number of Samples | Tritium 10 ⁻⁶ μCi/g | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|-----------------------------------|---------|---------|------------------------|
| | | Value ^c | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{d,e} |
| Brookville | 1 | 0.001 ± 0.03 | | | |
| Carlisle | 1 | f | | | |
| Centerville | 1 | f | | | |
| Germantown | 2 | | f | 0.002 | f |
| Miami Township | 1 | f | | | |
| Miamisburg | 7 | | f | 0.14 | 0.05 ± 0.07 |
| Springboro | 1 | 0.05 ± 0.03 | | | |
| Troy | 1 | f | | | |

^a The environmental level shown in Table B-1 subtracted from the data.

^b Tomato samples were analyzed.

^c In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^d Error limits are estimated error at the 95% confidence level.

^e The LDL for tritium in foodstuffs is 1.5 x 10⁻⁶ μCi/g..

^f Below environmental level.

Environmental Surveillance Program Results

Table B-21. Concentrations^a of Plutonium-238 in Foodstuffs^b in 2000

| Location | Number of Samples | Plutonium-238 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/g | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|---|---------|---------|------------------------|
| | | Value ^c | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{d,e} |
| Brookville | 1 | 0.04 ± 0.03 | | | |
| Carlisle | 1 | f | | | |
| Centerville | 1 | f | | | |
| Germantown | 2 | | f | 0.07 | 0.02 ± 0.03 |
| Miami Township | 2 | | f | f | f |
| Miamisburg | 3 | | f | 0.07 | f |
| Springboro | 1 | 0.07 ± 0.03 | | | |

^a Environmental level below background.

^b Potatoes, beets, cabbage, and pepper samples were analyzed.

^c In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^d Error limits are the estimated error at the 95% confidence level.

^e The LDL for plutonium-238 in foodstuffs is 0.23 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/g.

^f Below background.

Table B-22. Concentrations^a of Plutonium-239,240 in Foodstuffs^b in 2000

| Location | Number of Samples | Plutonium-239,240 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/g | | | |
|----------------|-------------------|---|---------|---------|------------------------|
| | | Value ^c | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{d,e} |
| Brookville | 1 | 0.04 ± 0.03 | | | |
| Carlisle | 1 | 0.11 ± 0.04 | | | |
| Centerville | 1 | 0.08 ± 0.06 | | | |
| Germantown | 2 | | f | 0.03 | 0.02 ± 0.04 |
| Miami Township | 2 | | f | f | f |
| Miamisburg | 3 | | f | 0.04 | 0.01 ± 0.06 |
| Springboro | 1 | 0.03 ± 0.02 | | | |

^a Environmental level below background.

^b Potatoes, cabbage, beets and pepper samples were analyzed.

^c In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^d Error limits are the estimated error at the 95% confidence level.

^e The LDL for plutonium-239,240 in foodstuffs is 0.17 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/g..

^f Below background.

APPENDIX C

NONRADIOLOGICAL MONITORING RESULTS

Effluent and environmental samples are analyzed for nonradiological parameters. Tables summarizing monitoring results from 2000 are presented in this Appendix. Nonradiological airborne effluent rates are calculated using a mass balance approach and the annual emission rate is reported as a percent of the applicable EPA standard. The remainder of the tables show:

- number of samples analyzed during the year,
- minimum concentration measured,
- maximum concentration measured,
- average value, and, when appropriate,
- a comparison to a DOE or EPA standard.

Table C-1. Nonradiological Air Emissions Data for 2000

| Pollutant | Emission Rate (tons/yr) ^b | Emission Threshold Limit (tons/yr) ^a | % of Standard |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|--|---------------|
| Total suspended particulates | 8.3 | 100 | 8.3 |
| Sulfur dioxide | 0.2 | 100 | 0.2 |
| Nitrogen oxides | 14.3 | 100 | 14.3 |
| VOCs | 0.6 | 100 | 0.6 |
| Carbon monoxide | 3.9 | 100 | 3.9 |

^a Threshold limits defined in 40 CFR Part 70 and Ohio Administrative Code 3745-77, Title V Permits

^b Emission rates are calculated using a material balance approach or AP-42 (EPA, 1985) emission factors.

Nonradiological Monitoring Results

Table C-2. 2000 Particulate Air Concentrations

| Sampling Location* | Number of Samples | Particulate Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | | Arithmetic Average ^{a,b} ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|---------|--|
| | | Minimum | Maximum | |
| Offsite | | | | |
| 101 | 51 | 19 | 44 | 30 ± 2 |
| 102 | 51 | 14 | 41 | 23 ± 2 |
| 103 | 51 | 14 | 36 | 24 ± 2 |
| 104 | 51 | 18 | 47 | 28 ± 2 |
| 105 | 51 | 15 | 62 | 26 ± 2 |
| 111 | 50 | 20 | 62 | 33 ± 2 |
| 112 | 50 | 18 | 50 | 29 ± 2 |
| 115 | 51 | 15 | 50 | 25 ± 2 |
| 118 | 51 | 17 | 47 | 27 ± 2 |
| 119 ^c | 49 | 17 | 47 | 27 ± 2 |
| 124 | 51 | 17 | 56 | 31 ± 2 |
| CLN | 50 | 19 | 51 | 34 ± 2 |
| Onsite | | | | |
| 211 | 51 | 18 | 45 | 29 ± 2 |
| 212 | 38 | 18 | 47 | 28 ± 2 |
| 213 | 48 | 21 | 117 | 42 ± 6 |
| 214 | 47 | 16 | 38 | 25 ± 2 |
| 215 | 46 | 20 | 71 | 36 ± 4 |
| 215T | 51 | 16 | 99 | 36 ± 5 |
| 216 | 48 | 17 | 63 | 35 ± 3 |
| 217 | 51 | 17 | 41 | 28 ± 2 |
| 218 | 51 | 17 | 138 | 30 ± 5 |

^a Values are weekly averages. Error limits are estimates of the standard error of the estimated mean at the 95% confidence level.

^b Ohio ambient air quality standard is $50 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ (3-year average).

^c Background location.

* Sampling locations shown on Figures 4-4 and 4-5 for onsite and offsite sampling stations, respectively.

Table C-3. NPDES Permit and ATD Data for 2000

| Sampling Location * | No. of Samples | Minimum | Maximum | Annual Average | Highest Monthly Average | NPDES Permit Limit | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | Daily | Monthly Average |
| Outfall 601 Parameters | | | | | | | |
| Flow rate, MGD | a | 0.011 | 0.225 | 0.045 | 0.064 | n/a | n/a |
| pH, s.u. | 203 | 7.07 | 8.60 | 7.79 | 8.00 | 6.5-9.0 | n/a |
| Chlorine: total ^d , mg/L | 103 | < 0.01 | 0.05 | < 0.01 | < 0.01 | n/a | n/a |
| Suspended solids, mg/L | 104 | < 1 | 12.0 | 1.7 | 3.6 | 30 | 15 |
| Fecal coliform ^d , n/100mL | 27 | 1 | 170 | 7 ^e | 26 ^e | 2000 | 1000 |
| Ammonia, mg/L as N | 26 | < 0.30 | 0.52 | < 0.30 | < 0.30 | n/a | n/a |
| CBOD ₅ , mg/L | 104 | < 4 | 10.0 | < 4 | 4.0 | 15 | 10 |
| Oil and grease ^b , mg/L | 4 | < 5 | < 5 | < 5 | < 5 | n/a | n/a |
| Cadmium, µg/L | 12 | < 1 | < 1 | < 1 | < 1 | n/a | n/a |
| Chromium, µg/L | 12 | < 2 | < 2 | < 2 | < 2 | n/a | n/a |
| Copper, µg/L | 26 | < 5 | 82.6 | 35.6 | 82.6 | n/a | n/a |
| Nickel, µg/L | 12 | < 5 | 9.0 | < 5 | 9.0 | n/a | n/a |
| Lead, µg/L | 12 | < 1 | 2.1 | < 1 | 2.1 | n/a | n/a |
| Zinc, µg/L | 12 | < 50 | 67 | < 50 | 67 | n/a | n/a |
| VOCs ^{b,f} | 4 | ND | 5.6 | 2.05 | 5.6 | n/a | n/a |
| Outfall 602 Parameters | | | | | | | |
| Flow rate, MGD | a | 0.000 | 0.540 | 0.061 | 0.123 | n/a | n/a |
| pH, s.u. | 51 | 7.10 | 8.80 | 8.36 | 8.60 | 6.5-9.0 | n/a |
| Suspended solids ^c , mg/L | 50 | < 1 | 93.0 | 14.2 | 31.0 | 45 | 30 |
| Chemical oxygen demand, mg/L | 50 | < 1 | 1650 | 138 | 431 | n/a | n/a |
| Oil and grease, mg/L | 12 | < 5 | 6.0 | < 5 | 6.0 | 10 | n/a |

^a Continuous.

^f Chloroform results reported (no other compounds detected).

^b Quarterly samples collected in Mar., Jun., Aug., Dec.

^{*} Sampling locations shown on Figure 5-1.

^c Limit n/a if > 0.25 inches of rainfall 2 days during the week.

ND = below minimum detection limit.

^d Summer months only (May 1 through October 31).

MGD = million gallons per day.

^e Average reported as a geometric mean.

n/a = not applicable, no permit limits.

Nonradiological Monitoring Results

Table C-3. NPDES Permit and ATD Data for 2000 (continued)

| Sampling Location* | No. of Samples | Minimum | Maximum | Annual Average | Highest Monthly Average | NPDES Permit Limit | |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|---------|---------|----------------|-------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | Daily | Monthly Average |
| Outfall 002 Parameters | | | | | | | |
| Flow rate, MGD | a | 0.016 | 1.920 | 0.396 | 0.653 | n/a | n/a |
| pH, s.u. | 53 | 7.00 | 8.51 | 7.81 | 8.10 | 6.5-9.0 | n/a |
| Suspended solids ^c , mg/L | 51 | < 1.0 | 117.0 | 15.4 | 34.8 | 45 | 30 |
| Outfall 001 Parameters | | | | | | | |
| Flow rate, MGD | a | 0.013 | 0.720 | 0.103 | 0.186 | n/a | n/a |
| pH, s.u. | 27 | 7.30 | 8.70 | 8.21 | 8.50 | 6.5-9.0 | n/a |
| Cyanide, µg/L | 12 | < 5 | < 5 | < 5 | < 5 | n/a | n/a |
| Cadmium, µg/L | 12 | < 1 | < 1 | < 1 | < 1 | n/a | n/a |
| Chromium, µg/L | 12 | < 2 | < 2 | < 2 | < 2 | n/a | n/a |
| Copper, µg/L | 12 | 20.0 | 84.4 | 42.4 | 84.4 | 120 | n/a |
| Nickel, µg/L | 12 | < 5 | 24.8 | 6.1 | 24.8 | n/a | n/a |
| Lead, µg/L | 12 | < 1 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 3.4 | n/a | n/a |
| Zinc, µg/L | 12 | < 50 | 57.0 | < 50 | 57.0 | n/a | n/a |

^a Continuous.

MGD = million gallons per day.

^c Limit n/a if > 0.25 inches of rainfall 2 days during the week.

n/a = not applicable, no permit limits.

* Sampling locations shown on Figure 5-1.

Table C-3. NPDES Permit and ATD Data for 2000 (continued)

| Sampling Location* | No. of Samples | Minimum | Maximum | Annual Average | Highest Monthly Average | ATD Limit | |
|--|----------------|---------|---------|----------------|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| | | | | | | Daily | Monthly Average |
| Outfall 003 Parameters | | | | | | | |
| Flow rate, MGD | a | 0.035 | 0.165 | 0.123 | 0.143 | n/a | n/a |
| pH, s.u. | 54 | 7.54 | 8.23 | 7.83 | 8.10 | 6.5-9.0 | n/a |
| Dissolved oxygen, mg/L | 53 | 9.53 | 12.10 | 10.36 | 11.50 | n/a | n/a |
| Dissolved solids, mg/L | 26 | 388.5 | 800.0 | 663.6 | 723.5 | n/a | n/a |
| Suspended solids, mg/L | 26 | < 1 | 1.5 | < 1 | < 1 | 45 | 30 |
| CBOD ₅ , mg/L | 12 | < 4 | 8.0 | < 4 | 8.0 | n/a | n/a |
| Mercury, µg/L | 52 | < 0.2 | < 0.2 | < 0.2 | < 0.2 | 2.2 | 0.023 |
| Selenium, µg/L | 12 | < 5 | < 5 | < 5 | < 5 | n/a | n/a |
| Silver, µg/L | 12 | < 0.5 | < 0.5 | < 0.5 | < 0.5 | n/a | n/a |
| Chromium, µg/L | 52 | < 2 | < 2 | < 2 | < 2 | 9800 | 1100 |
| Copper, µg/L | 52 | < 5 | < 5 | < 5 | < 5 | 120 | 65 |
| Nickel, µg/L | 27 | < 5 | 6.3 | < 5 | < 5 | n/a | n/a |
| Lead, µg/L | 27 | < 1 | 1.8 | < 1 | < 1 | n/a | n/a |
| Zinc, µg/L | 27 | < 50 | < 50 | < 50 | < 50 | n/a | n/a |
| VOCs ^f , µg/L | 12 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 10 | 5 |
| Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate ^b , µg/L | 4 | < 5 | < 5 | < 5 | < 5 | n/a | n/a |
| Ceriodaphnia dubia ^b | | | | | | | |
| acute, TU | 4 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 1.0 | n/a |
| chronic, TU | 4 | ND | 2.8 | 0.7 | 2.8 | 2.8 | n/a |
| Pimephales promelas ^b | | | | | | | |
| acute, TU | 4 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 1.0 | n/a |
| chronic, TU | 4 | ND | ND | ND | ND | 2.8 | n/a |

^a Continuous.

* Sampling locations shown on Figure 5-1.

^b Quarterly samples collected in Mar., Jun., Aug., Dec.

MGD = million gallons per day.

^f Chloroform results reported (no other compounds detected).

ND = below minimum detection limit.

Nonradiological Monitoring Results

TU = toxicity units.

n/a = not applicable, no permit limits.

APPENDIX D

GROUNDWATER MONITORING RESULTS

Groundwater samples are collected from onsite and offsite drinking water supplies, monitoring wells, and seeps. These samples are analyzed for radionuclides, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and inorganic substances. Results of groundwater monitoring activities in 2000 are presented in this Appendix. DOE or EPA standards for drinking water are also provided for comparison. Such standards are established to protect drinking water supplies.

It should be noted that for monitoring wells, these standards are provided for reference only since these wells do not serve as sources of drinking water.

Radionuclide results tables show the number of samples analyzed during the year, minimum and maximum concentrations measured, and the average value with error limits. Because of the large volume of nonradiological data for onsite monitoring wells, VOC and inorganic results have been summarized. Generally, data for monitoring wells have only been included in the tables if detectable levels of VOCs or inorganics were observed during one of the sampling events (all VOCs are included; only inorganic parameters which have been assigned an MCL are included).

Groundwater Monitoring Results

Table D-1. Environmental Concentrations of Radionuclides in Groundwater in 2000

| Radionuclide | Number of Samples | Average Concentration ^{a, b} | Unit of Measure |
|-------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Tritium | 10 | c | c |
| Plutonium-238 | 12 | 0.002 ± 0.003 | 10 ⁻⁹ µCi/ml |
| Plutonium-239,240 | 12 | 0.001 ± 0.003 | 10 ⁻⁹ µCi/ml |
| Uranium-233,234 | 12 | 0.52 ± 0.06 | 10 ⁻⁹ µCi/ml |
| Uranium-238 | 12 | 0.47 ± 0.06 | 10 ⁻⁹ µCi/ml |
| Thorium-238 | 4 | 0.02 ± 0.04 | 10 ⁻⁹ µCi/ml |
| Thorium-230 | 4 | c | 10 ⁻⁹ µCi/ml |
| Thorium-232 | 4 | 0.004 ± 0.016 | 10 ⁻⁹ µCi/ml |

^a Measured 25 mi (40 km) north of MEMP in Tipp City.

^b Error limits are estimates of the standard error at the 95% confidence level.

^c Below reagent blanks.

Table D-2. Tritium Concentrations in Offsite Drinking Water and Private Wells in 2000

| Sampling Location* | Historic Designation | Number of Samples | Tritium nCi/L | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^e |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------|------------------------|---|
| | | | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{c,d} | |
| 0904 | J-1 | 5 | f | 0.21 | 0.09 ± 0.11 | 0.5 |
| 0907 | B-H | 4 | f | 0.26 | 0.10 ± 0.19 | 0.5 |
| 0909 ^g | MCD | 7 | f | 0.50 | 0.17 ± 0.16 | 0.9 |
| Franklin ^g | | 11 | f | 0.11 | f | f |
| Germantown ^g | | 11 | f | 0.10 | f | f |
| Miamisburg ^g | | 11 | f | 0.34 | 0.16 ± 0.11 | 0.8 |
| Middletown ^g | | 10 | f | 0.09 | f | f |
| Springboro ^g | | 11 | f | 0.19 | f | f |
| W. Carrollton ^g | | 10 | f | 0.16 | f | f |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Estimated error at the 95% confidence level.

^c Error limits are estimates of the standard error of the estimated mean at the 95 % confidence level.

^d LDL for tritium in private well water is 0.46 nCi/L. LDL for tritium in community drinking water is 0.44 nCi/L.

^e The EPA standard for tritium in drinking water is 20 nCi/L.

^f Below the blank value.

^g Municipality drinking water supply.

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

Groundwater Monitoring Results

Table D-3. Plutonium Concentrations in Offsite Drinking Water in 2000

| Sampling Location* | Number of Samples | Plutonium-238 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/mL | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^c |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|---------|------------------------|---|
| | | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{a,b} | |
| Miamisburg | 12 | d | 0.008 | 0.0002 ± 0.002 | 0.01 |

| Sampling Location* | Number of Samples | Plutonium-239,240 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/mL | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^c |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|---------|------------------------|---|
| | | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{a,b} | |
| Miamisburg | 12 | d | 0.011 | 0.0008 ± 0.003 | 0.07 |

^a Error limits are estimates of the standard error of the estimated mean at the 95% confidence level.

^b LDL for plutonium-238 is 0.03 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL. LDL for plutonium-239,240 is 0.03 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL.

^c The averages have been reported as a percentage of the EPA dose standard of 4 mrem/year. The dose standard concentrations for plutonium-238 and plutonium-239,240 are 1.6 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL and 1.2 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, respectively.

^d Below reagent blank.

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

Table D-4. Uranium Concentrations in Offsite Drinking Water in 2000

| Sampling Location* | Number of Samples | Uranium-233,234 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/mL | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^c |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|---------|------------------------|---|
| | | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{a,b} | |
| Miamisburg | 12 | 0.49 | 0.77 | 0.62 ± 0.04 | 3.1 |

| Sampling Location* | Number of Samples | Uranium-238 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/mL | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^c |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|---------|------------------------|---|
| | | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{a,b} | |
| Miamisburg | 12 | 0.42 | 0.77 | 0.52 ± 0.06 | 2.2 |

^a Error limits are estimates of the standard error of the estimated mean at the 95% confidence level.

^b LDL for uranium-233,234 is 0.04 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL. LDL for uranium-238 is 0.03 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL.

^c The averages have been reported as a percentage of the EPA dose standard of 4 mrem/year. The dose standard concentrations for uranium-233,234 and uranium-238 are 20 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL and 24 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, respectively.

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

Groundwater Monitoring Results

Table D-5. Thorium Concentrations in Offsite Drinking Water in 2000

| Sampling Location* | Number of Samples | Thorium-228 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/mL | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^c |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|---------|------------------------|---|
| | | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{a,b} | |
| Miamisburg | 4 | d | 0.014 | d | d |

| Sampling Location* | Number Of Samples | Thorium-230 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/mL | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^c |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|---------|------------------------|---|
| | | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{a,b} | |
| Miamisburg | 4 | d | 0.012 | 0.003 ± 0.016 | 0.03 |

| Sampling Location* | Number Of Samples | Thorium-232 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/mL | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^c |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|---------|------------------------|---|
| | | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{a,b} | |
| Miamisburg | 4 | d | 0.005 | 0.002 ± 0.004 | 0.1 |

^a Error limits are estimates of the standard error of the estimated mean at the 95% confidence level.

^b LDL for thorium-228 is 1.18 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL. LDL for thorium-230 is 0.10 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL. LDL for thorium-232 is 0.16 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL.

^c The averages have been reported as a percentage of the EPA dose standard of 4 mrem/year. The dose standard concentrations for thorium-228, thorium-230, and thorium-232 are 16 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, 12 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, and 2 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, respectively.

^d Below reagent blank.

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

Table D-6. Tritium Concentrations in Offsite Monitoring Wells in 2000

| Well I.D.* | Number of Samples | Tritium nCi/L | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^d | |
|------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---|------|
| | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | | |
| 0123 | 1 | 0.83 | | | 4.2 | |
| 0127 | 4 | | e | 0.79 | 0.39 ± 0.45 | 2.0 |
| 0128 | 4 | | e | 0.71 | 0.33 ± 0.39 | 1.7 |
| 0302 | 4 | | 1.24 | 1.95 | 1.55 ± 0.32 | 7.8 |
| 0303 | 4 | | 6.30 | 7.54 | 6.92 ± 0.51 | 34.6 |
| 0304 | 4 | | 3.29 | 3.64 | 3.45 ± 0.15 | 17.3 |
| 0330 | 4 | | e | 0.41 | 0.23 ± 0.17 | 1.1 |
| 0342 | 4 | | 0.40 | 10.80 | 3.15 ± 5.10 | 15.7 |
| 0343 | 4 | | 6.60 | 7.90 | 7.33 ± 0.55 | 36.7 |
| 0376 | 4 | | e | 0.58 | 0.26 ± 0.24 | 1.3 |
| 0377 | 4 | | e | 0.72 | 0.35 ± 0.32 | 1.8 |
| 0378 | 1 | 0.88 | | | | 4.4 |
| 0383 | 4 | | e | 0.42 | 0.20 ± 0.23 | 1.0 |
| 0386 | 4 | | e | 1.06 | 0.40 ± 0.46 | 2.0 |
| 0387 | 4 | | e | 0.36 | 0.13 ± 0.17 | 0.7 |
| 0388 | 3 | | e | 0.29 | 0.16 ± 0.15 | 0.8 |
| 0389 | 4 | | e | 1.01 | 0.33 ± 0.48 | 1.7 |
| 0392 | 1 | e | | | | 0.0 |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are estimates of the standard error of the estimated mean at the 95% confidence level.

^c LDL for tritium in monitoring wells is 0.5 nCi/L.

^d The EPA standard for tritium in drinking water is 20 nCi/L.

^e Below the blank value.

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

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Table D-7. Plutonium Concentrations in Offsite Monitoring Wells in 2000

| Sampling Location* | Number of Samples | Plutonium-238 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/mL | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^c | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---|----------------------|
| | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | | Average ^b |
| 0303 | 4 | | 0.005 ^d | 0.014 ^d | 0.008 ± 0.004 | 0.5 |
| 0376 | 4 | | 0.007 | 0.030 ^d | 0.018 ± 0.011 | 1.6 |
| 0377 | 4 | | 0.010 ^d | 0.037 | 0.021 ± 0.011 | 1.3 |
| 0383 | 4 | | 0.005 ^d | 0.015 | 0.009 ± 0.005 | 0.5 |
| 0386 | 1 | 0.006 ^d | | | | 0.4 |
| 0387 | 1 | 0.006 ^d | | | | 0.4 |
| 0388 | 2 | | 0.016 | 0.021 ^d | 0.019 ± 0.004 | 1.2 |

| Sampling Location* | Number of Samples | Plutonium-239 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/mL | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^c | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---|----------------------|
| | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | | Average ^b |
| 0303 | 4 | | 0.005 ^d | 0.008 ^d | 0.006 ± 0.001 | 0.5 |
| 0376 | 4 | | 0.005 ^d | 0.024 ^d | 0.012 ± 0.008 | 1.0 |
| 0377 | 4 | | 0.007 ^d | 0.018 ^d | 0.013 ± 0.005 | 1.1 |
| 0383 | 4 | | 0.010 ^d | 0.024 ^d | 0.017 ± 0.017 | 1.4 |
| 0386 | 1 | 0.006 ^d | | | | 0.5 |
| 0387 | 1 | 0.017 ^d | | | | 1.4 |
| 0388 | 2 | | 0.008 ^d | 0.024 ^d | 0.016 ± 0.011 | 1.3 |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c The averages have been reported as a percentage of the EPA dose standard of 4 mrem/year. The dose standard concentrations for plutonium-238, and plutonium-239,240 are 1.6×10^{-9} μCi/mL and 1.2×10^{-9} μCi/mL, respectively.

^d Below the indicated LDL.

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

Table D-8. Uranium Concentrations in Offsite Monitoring Wells in 2000

| Sampling Location* | Number of Samples | Uranium-233,234 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/mL | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^c | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|---------|---------|---|-----|
| | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | | |
| 0303 | 4 | | 0.013 | 0.021 | 0.017 ± 0.004 | 0.1 |
| 0376 | 4 | | 0.194 | 0.279 | 0.226 ± 0.038 | 1.1 |
| 0377 | 4 | | 0.133 | 0.198 | 0.172 ± 0.028 | 0.9 |
| 0383 | 4 | | 0.454 | 0.543 | 0.488 ± 0.039 | 2.4 |
| 0386 | 1 | 0.387 | | | | 1.9 |
| 0387 | 1 | 0.275 | | | | 1.4 |
| 0388 | 2 | | 0.323 | 0.362 | 0.343 ± 0.028 | 1.7 |

| Sampling Location* | Number of Samples | Uranium-235 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/mL | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^c | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|---------|--------------------|---|-----|
| | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | | |
| 0303 | 4 | | 0.003 | 0.018 ^d | 0.011 ± 0.008 | 0.1 |
| 0376 | 4 | | 0.008 | 0.027 | 0.018 ± 0.009 | 0.1 |
| 0377 | 4 | | 0.007 | 0.022 | 0.018 ± 0.007 | 0.1 |
| 0383 | 4 | | 0.020 | 0.030 | 0.025 ± 0.004 | 0.1 |
| 0386 | 1 | 0.018 | | | | 0.1 |
| 0387 | 1 | 0.021 ^d | | | | 0.1 |
| 0388 | 2 | | 0.012 | 0.020 | 0.016 ± 0.006 | 0.1 |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c The averages have been reported as a percentage of the EPA dose standard of 4 mrem/year. The dose standard concentrations for uranium-233,234, uranium-235, and uranium-238 are 20 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, 24 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, and 24 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, respectively.

^d Below the indicated LDL.

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

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Table D-8. Uranium Concentrations in Offsite Monitoring Wells in 2000 (continued)

| Sampling Location* | Number of Samples | Uranium-238 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/mL | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^c | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|---------|---------|---|----------------------|
| | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | | Average ^b |
| 0303 | 4 | | 0.007 | 0.023 | 0.015 ± 0.007 | 0.1 |
| 0376 | 4 | | 0.183 | 0.254 | 0.209 ± 0.032 | 0.9 |
| 0377 | 4 | | 0.145 | 0.182 | 0.159 ± 0.017 | 0.7 |
| 0383 | 4 | | 0.304 | 0.477 | 0.418 ± 0.078 | 1.7 |
| 0386 | 1 | 0.292 | | | | 1.2 |
| 0387 | 1 | 0.233 | | | | 1.0 |
| 0388 | 2 | | 0.264 | 0.271 | 0.268 ± 0.005 | 1.1 |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c The averages have been reported as a percentage of the EPA dose standard of 4 mrem/year. The dose standard concentrations for uranium-233,234, uranium-235, and uranium-238 are 20 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, 24 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, and 24 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, respectively.

^d Below the indicated LDL.

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

Table D-9. Thorium Concentrations in Offsite Monitoring Wells in 2000

| Sampling Location* | Number of Samples | Thorium-228 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/mL | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^c | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---|----------------------|
| | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | | Average ^b |
| 0303 | 4 | | 0.003 | 0.130 | 0.053 ± 0.055 | 0.3 |
| 0376 | 4 | | 0.015 | 0.056 | 0.031 ± 0.018 | 0.2 |
| 0377 | 4 | | 0.018 | 0.116 | 0.057 ± 0.043 | 0.4 |
| 0383 | 4 | | 0.007 ^d | 0.031 ^d | 0.014 ± 0.011 | 0.1 |
| 0386 | 1 | 0.009 | | | | 0.1 |
| 0387 | 1 | 0.019 ^d | | | | 0.1 |
| 0388 | 2 | | 0.036 | 0.073 | 0.055 ± 0.026 | 0.3 |

| Sampling Location* | Number of Samples | Thorium-230 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/mL | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^c | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------|---------|---|----------------------|
| | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | | Average ^b |
| 0303 | 4 | | 0.010 | 0.094 | 0.039 ± 0.039 | 0.3 |
| 0376 | 4 | | 0.009 ^d | 0.066 | 0.036 ± 0.027 | 0.3 |
| 0377 | 4 | | 0.009 ^d | 0.040 | 0.017 ± 0.016 | 0.1 |
| 0383 | 4 | | 0.006 ^d | 0.022 | 0.012 ± 0.007 | 0.1 |
| 0386 | 1 | 0.015 | | | | 0.1 |
| 0387 | 1 | 0.019 ^d | | | | 0.2 |
| 0388 | 2 | | 0.024 ^d | 0.030 | 0.027 ± 0.004 | 0.2 |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c The averages have been reported as a percentage of the EPA dose standard of 4 mrem/year. The dose standard concentrations for thorium-228, thorium-230, and thorium-232 are 16 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, 12 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, and 2 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL respectively.

^d Below the indicated LDL.

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

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Table D-9. Thorium Concentrations in Offsite Monitoring Wells in 2000 (continued)

| Sampling Location* | Number of Samples | Thorium-232 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/mL | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^c | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---|----------------------|
| | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | | Average ^b |
| 0303 | 4 | | 0.015 | 0.027 ^d | 0.019 ± 0.005 | 1.0 |
| 0376 | 4 | | 0.008 ^d | 0.031 ^d | 0.018 ± 0.011 | 0.9 |
| 0377 | 4 | | 0.009 ^d | 0.024 ^d | 0.015 ± 0.007 | 0.8 |
| 0383 | 4 | | 0.006 ^d | 0.025 ^d | 0.012 ± 0.009 | 0.6 |
| 0386 | 1 | 0.002 | | | | 0.1 |
| 0387 | 1 | 0.007 ^d | | | | 0.4 |
| 0388 | 2 | | 0.009 ^d | 0.024 ^d | 0.017 ± 0.011 | 0.8 |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c The averages have been reported as a percentage of the EPA dose standard of 4 mrem/year. The dose standard concentrations for thorium-228, thorium-230, and thorium-232 are 16 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, 12 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, and 2 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL respectively.

^d Below the indicated LDL.

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

Table D-10. VOC Concentrations in Offsite Monitoring Wells in 2000

| Well I.D.* | Compound | Number of Samples | µg/L | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|-----|
| | | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^b | MCL |
| 0123 | None detected | 1 | d | | | | |
| 0302 | None detected | 1 | d | | | | |
| 0303 | None detected | 4 | | d | d | | |
| 0343 | None detected | 1 | d | | | | |
| 0376 | Bromodichloromethane | 4 | | 1.60 | 2.90 | 1.98 ± 0.62 | 100 |
| | Chloroform | 4 | | d | 2.50 | 1.50 ± 1.07 | 100 |
| | Dibromochloromethane | 4 | | d | 3.30 | 1.15 ± 1.56 | 100 |
| | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 4 | | d | 0.30 | 0.08 ± 0.15 | 200 |
| 0377 | Bromodichloromethane | 4 | | 1.70 | 3.10 | 2.63 ± 0.66 | 100 |
| | Chloroform | 4 | | 1.40 | 2.50 | 1.80 ± 0.50 | 100 |
| | Dibromochloromethane | 4 | | 1.20 | 3.30 | 2.15 ± 1.01 | 100 |
| | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 4 | | d | 2.40 | 0.80 ± 1.09 | 200 |
| 0378 | Bromodichloromethane | 1 | 1.30 | | | | 100 |
| | Chloroform | 1 | 1.50 | | | | 100 |
| | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 1 | 3.40 | | | | 200 |
| 0383 | Bromodichloromethane | 4 | | 2.40 | 5.50 | 3.98 ± 1.29 | 100 |
| | Bromoform | 4 | | d | 6.70 | 3.83 ± 2.98 | 100 |
| | Chloroform | 4 | | 1.30 | 2.80 | 2.13 ± 0.74 | 100 |
| | Dibromochloromethane | 4 | | 1.70 | 10.0 | 6.50 ± 3.54 | 100 |
| | Tetrachloroethene | 4 | | 0.58 | 1.80 | 1.12 ± 0.51 | 5 |
| | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 4 | | d | 0.41 | 0.10 ± 0.21 | 200 |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c No MCL assigned.

^d Results below the method detection limit.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level (based on EPA Primary Drinking Water Standards).

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

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Table D-10. VOC Concentrations in Offsite Monitoring Wells in 2000 (continued)

| Well I.D.* | Compound | Number of Samples | µg/L | | | | MCL |
|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|-----|
| | | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^b | |
| 0386 | Bromodichloromethane | 1 | 2.80 | | | | 100 |
| | Bromoform | 1 | 3.60 | | | | 100 |
| | Chloroform | 1 | 0.88 | | | | 100 |
| | Dibromochloromethane | 1 | 5.60 | | | | 100 |
| | Tetrachloroethene | 1 | 2.70 | | | | 5 |
| | Trichloroethene | 1 | 0.78 | | | | 5 |
| 0387 | Bromodichloromethane | 1 | 2.00 | | | | 100 |
| | Chloroform | 1 | 1.50 | | | | 100 |
| | Dibromochloromethane | 1 | 2.30 | | | | 100 |
| 0388 | Bromodichloromethane | 3 | | 1.70 | 1.90 | 1.77 ± 0.12 | 100 |
| | Chloroform | 3 | | 0.86 | 3.10 | 2.02 ± 1.12 | 100 |
| | Tetrachloroethene | 3 | | d | 0.66 | 0.40 ± 0.35 | 5 |
| | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 3 | | d | 0.59 | 0.20 ± 0.34 | 200 |
| 0389 | Bromodichloromethane | 1 | 3.20 | | | | 100 |
| | Chloroform | 1 | 1.50 | | | | 100 |
| | Dibromochloromethane | 1 | 4.50 | | | | 100 |
| 0392 | Bromodichloromethane | 1 | 2.80 | | | | 100 |
| | Bromoform | 1 | 4.60 | | | | 100 |
| | Chloroform | 1 | 1.40 | | | | 100 |
| | Dibromochloromethane | 1 | 6.20 | | | | 100 |
| | Tetrachloroethene | 1 | 0.58 | | | | 5 |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c No MCL assigned.

^d Results below the method detection limit.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level (based on EPA Primary Drinking Water Standards).

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

Table D-11. Inorganic Concentrations in Offsite Monitoring Wells in 2000

| Well I.D.* | Compound | Number of Samples | µg/L | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^b | MCL |
| 0123 | Aluminum | 1 | 92.5 | | | | 50-200 ^e |
| | Manganese | 1 | 471 | | | | 50 ^d |
| 0302 | Aluminum | 1 | 50.0 | | | | 50-200 ^e |
| | Barium | 1 | 372 | | | | 2000 ^c |
| | Iron | 1 | 2200 | | | | 300 ^d |
| | Manganese | 1 | 41.7 | | | | 50 ^d |
| 0303 | Aluminum | 4 | | 10.6 | 130 | 44.1 ± 57.4 | 50-200 ^e |
| | Barium | 4 | | 227 | 249 | 237 ± 9.0 | 2000 ^c |
| | Chromium | 4 | | g | 80.7 | 20.2 ± 40.4 | 100 ^c |
| | Iron | 4 | | 4850 | 7470 | 5957 ± 1110 | 300 ^d |
| | Manganese | 4 | | 393 | 426 | 404 ± 15.4 | 50 ^d |
| 0343 | Aluminum | 1 | 1340 | | | | 50-200 ^e |
| | Iron | 1 | 7930 | | | | 300 ^d |
| | Lead | 1 | 5.6 | | | | 15 ^f |
| | Manganese | 1 | 517 | | | | 50 ^d |
| 0376 | Aluminum | 4 | | 10.6 | 84.8 | 33.7 ± 34.4 | 50-200 ^e |
| | Iron | 4 | | 81.6 | 156 | 111 ± 31.8 | 300 ^d |
| | Lead | 4 | | 2.1 | 29.4 | 9.2 ± 13.5 | 15 ^f |
| | Nickel | 4 | | 56.2 | 172 | 104 ± 49.6 | 100 ^c |
| 0377 | Aluminum | 4 | | g | 92.7 | 28.5 ± 44.0 | 50-200 ^e |
| | Iron | 4 | | 173 | 547 | 327 ± 185 | 300 ^d |
| | Manganese | 4 | | 12.5 | 41.9 | 28.1 ± 12.1 | 50 ^d |
| | Nickel | 4 | | 104 | 219 | 145 ± 53.1 | 100 ^c |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c Primary Maximum Contaminant Level.

^d Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level.

^e The secondary MCL for aluminum is a range; final MCL values have not been established.

^f Action level.

^g Results below the method detection limit.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level (based on EPA Primary Drinking Water Standards).

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

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Table D-11. Inorganic Concentrations in Offsite Monitoring Wells in 2000 (continued)

| Well I.D.* | Compound | Number of Samples | µg/L | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^b | MCL |
| 0378 | Aluminum | 1 | 71.0 | | | | 50-200 ^e |
| 0383 | Aluminum | 4 | | 10.6 | 93.9 | 38.3 ± 38.1 | 50-200 ^e |
| | Iron | 4 | | 14.6 | 252 | 80.0 ± 114.8 | 300 ^d |
| | Nickel | 4 | | 8.1 | 78.9 | 33.5 ± 31.9 | 100 ^c |
| 0386 | Manganese | 1 | 15.9 | | | | 50 ^d |
| | Nickel | 1 | 104 | | | | 100 ^c |
| 0387 | Aluminum | 1 | 29.6 | | | | 50-200 ^e |
| | Chromium | 1 | 39.6 | | | | 100 ^c |
| | Iron | 1 | 653 | | | | 300 ^d |
| | Manganese | 1 | 62.7 | | | | 50 ^d |
| | Nickel | 1 | 88.8 | | | | 100 ^c |
| 0388 | Aluminum | 3 | | 10.6 | 52.0 | 29.3 ± 21.0 | 50-200 ^e |
| 0389 | Aluminum | 1 | 28.9 | | | | 50-200 ^e |
| 0392 | Aluminum | 1 | 32.9 | | | | 50-200 ^e |
| | Chromium | 1 | 38.3 | | | | 100 ^c |
| | Iron | 1 | 597 | | | | 300 ^d |
| | Manganese | 1 | 70.1 | | | | 50 ^d |
| | Nickel | 1 | 96.6 | | | | 100 ^c |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c Primary Maximum Contaminant Level.

^d Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level.

^e The secondary MCL for aluminum is a range; final MCL values have not been established.

^f Action level.

^g Results below the method detection limit.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level (based on EPA Primary Drinking Water Standards).

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

Table D-12. Tritium Concentrations in Onsite Production Wells in 2000

| Well I.D.* | Historic Designation | Number of Samples | Tritium nCi/L | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^c |
|------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------|------------------------|---|
| | | | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{a,b} | |
| 0071 | 1 | 42 | d | 0.85 | 0.29 ± 0.06 | 1.5 |
| 0271 | 2 | 41 | 0.01 | 0.88 | 0.33 ± 0.06 | 1.7 |
| 0076 | 3 | 42 | d | 1.81 | 0.38 ± 0.09 | 1.9 |

^a Error limits are estimates of the standard error of the estimated mean at the 95% confidence level.

^b LDL for tritium in onsite well water is 0.44 nCi/L.

^c The EPA standard for tritium in drinking water is 20 nCi/L.

^d Below reagent blank.

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

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Table D-13. Plutonium Concentrations in Onsite Production Wells in 2000

| Well I.D.* | Historic Designation | Number of Samples | Plutonium-238 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/mL | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^c |
|------------|----------------------|-------------------|--|---------|------------------------|---|
| | | | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{a,b} | |
| 0071 | 1 | 16 | d | 0.008 | 0.0007 ± 0.002 | 0.04 |
| 0271 | 2 | 16 | d | 0.008 | 0.002 ± 0.002 | 0.13 |
| 0076 | 3 | 16 | d | 0.009 | 0.002 ± 0.002 | 0.13 |

| Well I.D.* | Historic Designation | Number of Samples | Plutonium-239,240 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/mL | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^c |
|------------|----------------------|-------------------|--|---------|------------------------|---|
| | | | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{a,b} | |
| 0071 | 1 | 16 | d | 0.011 | d | d |
| 0271 | 2 | 16 | d | 0.006 | 0.00005 ± 0.002 | 0.004 |
| 0076 | 3 | 16 | d | 0.011 | d | d |

^a Error limits are estimates of the standard error of the estimated mean at the 95 % confidence level.

^b LDL for plutonium-238 is 0.03 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL. LDL for plutonium-239,240 is 0.03 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL.

^c The averages have been reported as a percentage of the EPA dose standard of 4 mrem/year. The dose standard concentrations for plutonium-238, and plutonium-239,240 are 1.6 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL and 1.2 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, respectively.

^d Below reagent blank.

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

Table D-14. Uranium Concentrations in Onsite Production Wells in 2000

| Well I.D.* | Historic Designation | Number of Samples | Uranium-233,234 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/mL | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^c |
|------------|----------------------|-------------------|--|---------|------------------------|---|
| | | | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{a,b} | |
| 0071 | 1 | 16 | 0.13 | 0.27 | 0.19 ± 0.02 | 1.0 |
| 0271 | 2 | 16 | 0.17 | 0.30 | 0.22 ± 0.02 | 1.1 |
| 0076 | 3 | 16 | 0.19 | 0.30 | 0.25 ± 0.02 | 1.3 |

| Well I.D.* | Historic Designation | Number Of Samples | Uranium-238 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/mL | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^c |
|------------|----------------------|-------------------|--|---------|------------------------|---|
| | | | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{a,b} | |
| 0071 | 1 | 16 | 0.10 | 0.28 | 0.16 ± 0.02 | 0.7 |
| 0271 | 2 | 16 | 0.15 | 0.28 | 0.20 ± 0.02 | 0.8 |
| 0076 | 3 | 16 | 0.16 | 0.31 | 0.24 ± 0.02 | 1.0 |

^a Error limits are estimates of the standard error of the estimated mean at the 95 % confidence level.

^b LDL for uranium-233,234 is 0.04 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL. LDL for uranium-238 is 0.03 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL.

^c The averages have been reported as a percentage of the EPA dose standard of 4 mrem/year. The dose standard concentrations for uranium-233,234 and uranium-238 are 20 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL and 24 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, respectively.

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

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Table D-15. Thorium Concentrations in Onsite Production Wells in 2000

| Well I.D.* | Historic Designation | Number of Samples | Thorium-228 10^{-9} μ Ci/mL | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^c |
|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|------------------------|---|
| | | | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{a,b} | |
| 0071 | 1 | 8 | d | 0.08 | 0.01 \pm 0.02 | 0.06 |
| 0271 | 2 | 8 | d | 0.03 | 0.005 \pm 0.01 | 0.03 |
| 0076 | 3 | 8 | d | 0.02 | 0.006 \pm 0.005 | 0.04 |

| Well I.D.* | Historic Designation | Number of Samples | Thorium-230 10^{-9} μ Ci/mL | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^c |
|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|------------------------|---|
| | | | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{a,b} | |
| 0071 | 1 | 8 | d | 0.010 | d | d |
| 0271 | 2 | 8 | d | 0.009 | d | d |
| 0076 | 3 | 8 | d | 0.050 | 0.008 \pm 0.01 | 0.07 |

| Well I.D.* | Historic Designation | Number Of Samples | Thorium-232 10^{-9} μ Ci/mL | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^c |
|---------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------------------|---------|------------------------|---|
| | | | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{a,b} | |
| 0071 | 1 | 8 | d | 0.006 | d | d |
| 0271 | 2 | 8 | d | 0.020 | 0.0008 \pm 0.006 | 0.04 |
| 0076 | 3 | 8 | d | 0.008 | 0.002 \pm 0.003 | 0.1 |

^a Error limits are estimates of the standard error of the estimated mean at the 95% confidence level.

^b LDL for thorium-228 is 1.2×10^{-9} μ Ci/mL. LDL for thorium-230 is 0.10×10^{-9} μ Ci/mL. LDL for thorium-232 is 0.2×10^{-9} μ Ci/mL.

^c The averages have been reported as a percentage of the EPA dose standard of 4 mrem/year. The dose standard concentrations for thorium-228, thorium-230, and thorium-232 are 16×10^{-9} μ Ci/mL, 12×10^{-9} , and 2×10^{-9} μ Ci/mL, respectively.

^d Below reagent blank.

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

Table D-16. VOC Concentrations in Onsite Production Wells in 2000

| Well I.D.* | Historic Designation | Compound | Number of Samples | µg/L | | | MCL |
|------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|-----|
| | | | | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^a | |
| 0071 | 1 | Bromodichloromethane | 5 | b | 1.4 | 0.7 ± 0.5 | 100 |
| | | Chloroform | 5 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 0.8 ± 0.2 | 100 |
| | | Dibromochloromethane | 5 | b | 0.9 | 0.2 ± 0.4 | 100 |
| | | Trichloroethene | 5 | b | 0.6 | 0.1 ± 0.3 | 5 |
| | | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 5 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.9 ± 0.2 | 200 |
| 0271 | 2 | Bromodichloromethane | 5 | b | 0.7 | 0.2 ± 0.3 | 100 |
| | | Chloroform | 5 | b | 0.6 | 0.1 ± 0.3 | 100 |
| | | Tetrachloroethene | 5 | b | 0.7 | 0.1 ± 0.3 | 5 |
| | | Trichloroethene | 5 | b | 0.7 | 0.1 ± 0.3 | 5 |
| | | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 5 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.7 ± 0.3 | 200 |
| 0076 | 3 | Trichloroethene | 5 | b | 1.1 | 0.7 ± 0.4 | 5 |
| | | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 5 | b | 0.6 | 0.1 ± 0.3 | 200 |

^a Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^b Results below the method detection limit.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level (based on EPA Drinking Water Standards).

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

Groundwater Monitoring Results

Table D-17. Tritium Concentrations in Onsite Monitoring Wells in 2000

| Well ID.* | Number of Samples | Tritium nCi/L | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^d | |
|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---|------|
| | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | | |
| 0063 | 4 | | e | 0.90 | 0.32 ± 0.42 | 1.6 |
| 0111 | 2 | | e | 0.47 | 0.24 ± 0.33 | 1.2 |
| 0117 | 1 | 4.26 | | | | 21.3 |
| 0119 | 2 | | 0.63 | 0.85 | 0.74 ± 0.16 | 3.7 |
| 0125 | 2 | | 1.02 | 1.49 | 1.26 ± 0.33 | 6.3 |
| 0158 | 1 | 0.95 | | | | 4.8 |
| 0305 | 4 | | e | 0.54 | 0.28 ± 0.29 | 1.4 |
| 0308 | 1 | 6.62 | | | | 33.1 |
| 0313 | 4 | | e | 0.55 | 0.27 ± 0.31 | 1.3 |
| 0314 | 2 | | 0.38 | 2.50 | 1.44 ± 1.50 | 7.2 |
| 0315 | 2 | | e | 0.09 | 0.05 ± 0.06 | 0.2 |
| 0317 | 4 | | e | 1.10 | 0.67 ± 0.47 | 3.3 |
| 0319 | 4 | | e | 1.21 | 0.77 ± 0.56 | 3.9 |
| 0320 | 4 | | 0.41 | 1.03 | 0.67 ± 0.28 | 3.4 |
| 0326 | 1 | 0.18 | | | | 0.9 |
| 0344 | 1 | 1.02 | | | | 5.1 |
| 0345 | 2 | | e | 0.80 | 0.40 ± 0.57 | 2.0 |
| 0346 | 2 | | 0.83 | 5.50 | 3.17 ± 3.30 | 15.8 |
| 0347 | 4 | | e | 0.89 | 0.50 ± 0.37 | 2.5 |
| 0353 | 2 | | e | 0.52 | 0.26 ± 0.37 | 1.3 |
| 0354 | 1 | 0.58 | | | | 2.9 |
| 0356 | 4 | | 0.31 | 0.90 | 0.62 ± 0.24 | 3.1 |
| 0370 | 4 | | 0.47 | 1.71 | 1.12 ± 0.52 | 5.6 |
| 0373 | 4 | | 0.48 | 1.42 | 1.08 ± 0.42 | 5.4 |
| 0374 | 4 | | 1.17 | 2.36 | 1.64 ± 0.56 | 8.2 |
| 0379 | 2 | | 1.23 | 2.33 | 1.78 ± 0.78 | 8.9 |
| 0382 | 2 | | e | 0.10 | 0.05 ± 0.07 | 0.3 |
| 0395 | 1 | 0.19 | | | | 1.0 |
| 0397 | 4 | | e | 0.41 | 0.14 ± 0.19 | 0.7 |
| 0400 | 4 | | e | 1.00 | 0.42 ± 0.46 | 2.1 |
| 0402 | 3 | | e | 0.40 | 0.26 ± 0.23 | 1.3 |
| 0410 | 4 | | 1.94 | 4.08 | 2.68 ± 1.00 | 13.4 |
| 0411 | 4 | | 0.57 | 0.91 | 0.75 ± 0.14 | 3.8 |
| 0415 | 4 | | e | 1.70 | 0.56 ± 0.80 | 2.8 |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c LDL for tritium in monitoring wells is 0.5 nCi/L.

^d The EPA standard for tritium in drinking water is 20 nCi/L.

^e Below the blank value.

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

Table D-17. Tritium Concentrations in Onsite Monitoring Wells in 2000 (continued)

| Well I.D.* | Number of Samples | Tritium nCi/L | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^d |
|------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------|--------------|---|
| | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | |
| 0416 | 4 | e | 0.82 | 0.36 ± 0.42 | 1.8 |
| 0417 | 4 | e | 0.48 | 0.22 ± 0.20 | 1.1 |
| 0418 | 4 | e | 0.81 | 0.37 ± 0.43 | 1.9 |
| 0419 | 4 | 1.47 | 3.11 | 2.29 ± 0.67 | 11.4 |
| 0420 | 4 | e | 0.28 | 0.13 ± 0.12 | 0.6 |
| 0421 | 2 | 0.11 | 0.36 | 0.24 ± 0.18 | 1.2 |
| 0422 | 4 | e | 0.55 | 0.23 ± 0.27 | 1.1 |
| 0423 | 4 | e | 0.48 | 0.21 ± 0.24 | 1.1 |
| 0424 | 4 | e | 0.65 | 0.25 ± 0.29 | 1.2 |
| 0425 | 4 | e | 0.77 | 0.28 ± 0.36 | 1.4 |
| 0430 | 4 | 9.25 | 11.02 | 10.25 ± 0.73 | 51.2 |
| 0431 | 4 | 4.32 | 4.96 | 4.66 ± 0.28 | 23.3 |
| P001 | 4 | e | 4.35 | 1.50 ± 1.96 | 7.5 |
| P002 | 4 | 1.79 | 4.25 | 2.85 ± 1.23 | 14.2 |
| P003 | 4 | e | 0.28 | 0.12 ± 0.14 | 0.6 |
| P005 | 4 | 0.62 | 1.65 | 1.16 ± 0.42 | 5.8 |
| P015 | 4 | 1.36 | 2.53 | 2.02 ± 0.49 | 10.1 |
| P025 | 2 | e | 0.57 | 0.29 ± 0.40 | 1.4 |
| P027 | 4 | 0.12 | 1.12 | 0.59 ± 0.43 | 3.0 |
| P031 | 4 | e | 0.76 | 0.49 ± 0.35 | 2.5 |
| P043 | 4 | 1.05 | 1.53 | 1.28 ± 0.21 | 6.4 |
| P044 | 4 | 0.25 | 1.00 | 0.52 ± 0.35 | 2.6 |
| P045 | 4 | 0.12 | 0.69 | 0.49 ± 0.25 | 2.4 |
| P046 | 2 | 0.26 | 0.89 | 0.58 ± 0.45 | 2.9 |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c LDL for tritium in monitoring wells is 0.5 nCi/L.

^d The EPA standard for tritium in drinking water is 20 nCi/L.

^e Below the blank value.

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

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Table D-18. Plutonium Concentrations in Onsite Monitoring Wells in 2000

| Sampling Location* | Number of Samples | Plutonium-238 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/mL | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^c | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---|----------------------|
| | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | | Average ^b |
| 0111 | 2 | | 0.007 ^d | 0.016 ^d | 0.012 ± 0.006 | 0.7 |
| 0119 | 2 | | 0.007 ^d | 0.020 ^d | 0.014 ± 0.009 | 0.8 |
| 0125 | 1 | 0.005 ^d | | | | 0.3 |
| 0158 | 1 | 0.006 ^d | | | | 0.4 |
| 0314 | 2 | | 0.005 ^d | 0.015 ^d | 0.010 ± 0.007 | 0.6 |
| 0315 | 2 | | 0.006 ^d | 0.007 ^d | 0.007 ± 0.001 | 0.4 |
| 0319 | 1 | 0.014 ^d | | | | 0.9 |
| 0320 | 1 | 0.013 ^d | | | | 0.8 |
| 0344 | 1 | 0.091 | | | | 5.7 |
| 0345 | 2 | | 0.006 ^d | 0.018 ^d | 0.012 ± 0.008 | 0.8 |
| 0346 | 2 | | 0.006 ^d | 0.022 ^d | 0.014 ± 0.011 | 0.9 |
| 0354 | 1 | 0.005 ^d | | | | 0.3 |
| 0356 | 1 | 0.065 | | | | 4.1 |
| 0395 | 1 | 0.071 | | | | 4.4 |
| 0400 | 1 | 0.023 ^d | | | | 1.4 |
| 0430 | 4 | | 0.005 ^d | 0.006 ^d | 0.006 ± 0.001 | 0.3 |
| 0431 | 4 | | 0.006 ^d | 0.019 ^d | 0.012 ± 0.007 | 0.7 |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c The averages have been reported as a percentage of the EPA dose standard of 4 mrem/year. The dose standard concentrations for plutonium-238, and plutonium-239,240 are 1.6 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL and 1.2 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, respectively.

^d Below the indicated LDL.

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

Table D-18. Plutonium Concentrations in Onsite Monitoring Wells in 2000 (continued)

| Sampling Location* | Number of Samples | Plutonium-239 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/mL | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^c | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---|----------------------|
| | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | | Average ^b |
| 0111 | 2 | | 0.005 ^d | 0.007 ^d | 0.006 ± 0.001 | 0.5 |
| 0119 | 2 | | 0.020 ^d | 0.020 ^d | 0.020 ± 0.000 | 1.7 |
| 0125 | 1 | 0.005 ^d | | | | 0.4 |
| 0158 | 1 | 0.016 ^d | | | | 1.3 |
| 0314 | 2 | | 0.005 ^d | 0.005 ^d | 0.005 ± 0.000 | 0.4 |
| 0315 | 2 | | 0.006 ^d | 0.024 ^d | 0.015 ± 0.013 | 1.3 |
| 0319 | 1 | 0.018 ^d | | | | 1.5 |
| 0320 | 1 | 0.013 ^d | | | | 1.1 |
| 0344 | 1 | 0.006 ^d | | | | 0.5 |
| 0345 | 2 | | 0.006 ^d | 0.007 ^d | 0.007 ± 0.001 | 0.5 |
| 0346 | 2 | | 0.022 ^d | 0.023 ^d | 0.023 ± 0.001 | 1.9 |
| 0354 | 1 | 0.005 ^d | | | | 0.4 |
| 0356 | 1 | 0.008 | | | | 0.7 |
| 0395 | 1 | 0.022 ^d | | | | 1.8 |
| 0400 | 1 | 0.008 ^d | | | | 0.7 |
| 0430 | 4 | | 0.005 ^d | 0.014 ^d | 0.008 ± 0.004 | 0.6 |
| 0431 | 4 | | 0.006 ^d | 0.018 ^d | 0.009 ± 0.006 | 0.8 |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c The averages have been reported as a percentage of the EPA dose standard of 4 mrem/year. The dose standard concentrations for plutonium-238, and plutonium-239,240 are 1.6 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL and 1.2 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, respectively.

^d Below the indicated LDL.

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

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Table D-19. Uranium Concentrations in Onsite Monitoring Wells in 2000

| Sampling Location* | Number of Samples | Uranium-233,234 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/mL | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^c | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|---------|---------|---|----------------------|
| | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | | Average ^b |
| 0111 | 2 | | 0.269 | 0.353 | 0.311 ± 0.059 | 1.6 |
| 0119 | 2 | | 0.312 | 0.315 | 0.314 ± 0.002 | 1.6 |
| 0125 | 2 | | 1.973 | 2.435 | 2.204 ± 0.327 | 11.0 |
| 0158 | 1 | 0.145 | | | | 0.7 |
| 0314 | 2 | | 0.762 | 0.928 | 0.845 ± 0.117 | 4.2 |
| 0315 | 2 | | 0.293 | 0.414 | 0.354 ± 0.086 | 1.8 |
| 0319 | 1 | 0.553 | | | | 2.8 |
| 0320 | 1 | 0.221 | | | | 1.1 |
| 0344 | 1 | 0.150 | | | | 0.8 |
| 0345 | 2 | | 0.156 | 0.224 | 0.190 ± 0.048 | 1.0 |
| 0346 | 2 | | 0.286 | 0.327 | 0.307 ± 0.029 | 1.5 |
| 0354 | 1 | 0.316 | | | | 1.6 |
| 0356 | 1 | 0.727 | | | | 3.6 |
| 0395 | 1 | 0.889 | | | | 4.4 |
| 0400 | 1 | 1.952 | | | | 9.8 |
| 0430 | 4 | | 0.171 | 0.222 | 0.194 ± 0.021 | 1.0 |
| 0431 | 4 | | 0.553 | 0.590 | 0.574 ± 0.019 | 2.9 |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c The averages have been reported as a percentage of the EPA dose standard of 4 mrem/year. The dose standard concentrations for uranium-233,234, uranium-235, and uranium-238 are 20 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, 24 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, and 24 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, respectively.

^d Below the indicated LDL.

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

Table D-19. Uranium Concentrations in Onsite Monitoring Wells in 2000 (continued)

| Sampling Location* | Number of Samples | Uranium-235 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/mL | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^c | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|---------|---------|---|----------------------|
| | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | | Average ^b |
| 0111 | 2 | | 0.013 | 0.037 | 0.025 ± 0.017 | 0.1 |
| 0119 | 2 | | 0.018 | 0.027 | 0.023 ± 0.006 | 0.1 |
| 0125 | 2 | | 0.074 | 0.115 | 0.095 ± 0.029 | 0.4 |
| 0158 | 1 | 0.020 ^d | | | | 0.1 |
| 0314 | 2 | | 0.026 | 0.026 | 0.026 ± 0.000 | 0.1 |
| 0315 | 2 | | 0.026 | 0.043 | 0.035 ± 0.012 | 0.1 |
| 0319 | 1 | 0.018 | | | | 0.1 |
| 0320 | 1 | 0.024 ^d | | | | 0.1 |
| 0344 | 1 | 0.015 ^d | | | | 0.1 |
| 0345 | 2 | | 0.008 | 0.011 | 0.010 ± 0.002 | 0.1 |
| 0346 | 2 | | 0.286 | 0.327 | 0.307 ± 0.029 | 1.5 |
| 0354 | 1 | 0.027 | | | | 0.1 |
| 0356 | 1 | 0.039 | | | | 0.2 |
| 0395 | 1 | 0.099 | | | | 0.4 |
| 0400 | 1 | 0.109 | | | | 0.5 |
| 0430 | 4 | | 0.171 | 0.222 | 0.194 ± 0.021 | 1.0 |
| 0431 | 4 | | 0.015 | 0.032 | 0.025 ± 0.008 | 0.1 |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c The averages have been reported as a percentage of the EPA dose standard of 4 mrem/year. The dose standard concentrations for uranium-233,234, uranium-235, and uranium-238 are 20 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, 24 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, and 24 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, respectively.

^d Below the indicated LDL.

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

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Table D-19. Uranium Concentrations in Onsite Monitoring Wells in 2000 (continued)

| Sampling Location* | Number of Samples | Uranium-238 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/mL | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^c | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|---------|---------|---|----------------------|
| | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | | Average ^b |
| 0111 | 2 | | 0.203 | 0.224 | 0.214 ± 0.015 | 0.9 |
| 0119 | 2 | | 0.267 | 0.276 | 0.272 ± 0.006 | 1.1 |
| 0125 | 2 | | 1.464 | 1.767 | 1.616 ± 0.214 | 6.7 |
| 0158 | 1 | 0.134 | | | | 0.6 |
| 0314 | 2 | | 0.499 | 0.694 | 0.597 ± 0.138 | 2.5 |
| 0315 | 2 | | 0.218 | 0.286 | 0.252 ± 0.048 | 1.1 |
| 0319 | 1 | 0.316 | | | | 1.5 |
| 0320 | 1 | 0.184 | | | | 0.8 |
| 0344 | 1 | 0.107 | | | | 0.4 |
| 0345 | 2 | | 0.114 | 0.165 | 0.140 ± 0.036 | 0.6 |
| 0346 | 2 | | 0.205 | 0.233 | 0.219 ± 0.020 | 0.9 |
| 0354 | 1 | 0.191 | | | | 0.8 |
| 0356 | 1 | 0.602 | | | | 2.5 |
| 0395 | 1 | 0.678 | | | | 2.8 |
| 0400 | 1 | 2.023 | | | | 8.4 |
| 0430 | 4 | | 0.111 | 0.148 | 0.133 ± 0.018 | 0.6 |
| 0431 | 4 | | 0.428 | 0.469 | 0.447 ± 0.017 | 1.9 |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c The averages have been reported as a percentage of the EPA dose standard of 4 mrem/year. The dose standard concentrations for uranium-233,234, uranium-235, and uranium-238 are 20 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, 24 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, and 24 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, respectively.

^d Below the indicated LDL.

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

Table D-20. Thorium Concentrations in Onsite Monitoring Wells in 2000

| Sampling Location* | Number of Samples | Thorium-228 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/mL | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^c | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---|----------------------|
| | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | | Average ^b |
| 0111 | 2 | | 0.009 | 0.029 ^d | 0.019 ± 0.014 | 0.1 |
| 0119 | 2 | | 0.006 | 0.007 ^d | 0.007 ± 0.001 | 0.1 |
| 0125 | 1 | 0.008 ^d | | | | 0.1 |
| 0158 | 1 | 0.008 ^d | | | | 0.1 |
| 0314 | 2 | | 0.065 | 0.970 | 0.518 ± 0.640 | 3.2 |
| 0315 | 2 | | 0.005 | 0.009 | 0.007 ± 0.003 | 0.1 |
| 0319 | 1 | 0.008 ^d | | | | 0.1 |
| 0320 | 1 | 0.035 ^d | | | | 0.2 |
| 0344 | 1 | 0.147 | | | | 0.9 |
| 0345 | 2 | | 0.006 ^d | 0.009 ^d | 0.008 ± 0.002 | 0.1 |
| 0346 | 2 | | 0.006 | 0.012 | 0.009 ± 0.004 | 0.1 |
| 0354 | 1 | 1.763 | | | | 11.0 |
| 0356 | 1 | 0.214 | | | | 1.3 |
| 0395 | 1 | 0.195 | | | | 1.2 |
| 0430 | 4 | | 0.013 | 0.035 ^d | 0.023 ± 0.010 | 0.1 |
| 0431 | 4 | | 0.011 ^d | 0.050 | 0.030 ± 0.016 | 0.2 |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c The averages have been reported as a percentage of the EPA dose standard of 4 mrem/year. The dose standard concentrations for thorium-228, thorium-230, and thorium-232 are 16 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, 12 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, and 2 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, respectively.

^d Below the indicated LDL.

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

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Table D-20. Thorium Concentrations in Onsite Monitoring Wells in 2000 (continued)

| Sampling Location* | Number of Samples | Thorium-230 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/mL | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^c | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|---------|--------------------|---|----------------------|
| | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | | Average ^b |
| 0111 | 2 | | 0.012 | 0.021 ^d | 0.017 ± 0.006 | 0.1 |
| 0119 | 2 | | 0.013 | 0.030 | 0.022 ± 0.012 | 0.2 |
| 0125 | 1 | 0.009 | | | | 0.1 |
| 0158 | 1 | 0.003 | | | | 0.1 |
| 0314 | 2 | | 0.048 | 0.223 | 0.136 ± 0.124 | 1.1 |
| 0315 | 2 | | 0.005 | 0.025 | 0.015 ± 0.014 | 0.1 |
| 0319 | 1 | 0.012 | | | | 0.1 |
| 0320 | 1 | 0.009 ^d | | | | 0.1 |
| 0344 | 1 | 0.079 | | | | 0.7 |
| 0345 | 2 | | 0.017 | 0.025 ^d | 0.021 ± 0.006 | 0.2 |
| 0346 | 2 | | 0.011 | 0.020 | 0.016 ± 0.006 | 0.1 |
| 0354 | 1 | 0.473 | | | | 3.9 |
| 0356 | 1 | 0.059 | | | | 0.5 |
| 0395 | 1 | 0.177 | | | | 1.5 |
| 0430 | 4 | | 0.011 | 0.044 | 0.023 ± 0.015 | 0.2 |
| 0431 | 4 | | 0.021 | 0.111 | 0.050 ± 0.041 | 0.4 |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c The averages have been reported as a percentage of the EPA dose standard of 4 mrem/year. The dose standard concentrations for thorium-228, thorium-230, and thorium-232 are 16 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, 12 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, and 2 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, respectively.

^d Below the indicated LDL.

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

Table D-20. Thorium Concentrations in Onsite Monitoring Wells in 2000 (continued)

| Sampling Location* | Number of Samples | Thorium-232 10 ⁻⁹ μCi/mL | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^c | |
|--------------------|-------------------|--|--------------------|--------------------|---|----------------------|
| | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | | Average ^b |
| 0111 | 2 | | 0.008 ^d | 0.008 ^d | 0.008 ± 0.000 | 0.4 |
| 0119 | 2 | | 0.005 ^d | 0.007 ^d | 0.006 ± 0.001 | 0.3 |
| 0125 | 1 | 0.008 ^d | | | | 0.4 |
| 0158 | 1 | 0.008 ^d | | | | 0.4 |
| 0314 | 2 | | 0.017 | 0.078 | 0.048 ± 0.043 | 2.4 |
| 0315 | 2 | | 0.002 | 0.009 ^d | 0.006 ± 0.005 | 0.3 |
| 0319 | 1 | 0.008 ^d | | | | 0.4 |
| 0320 | 1 | 0.009 ^d | | | | 0.5 |
| 0344 | 1 | 0.049 | | | | 2.5 |
| 0345 | 2 | | 0.006 ^d | 0.009 ^d | 0.008 ± 0.002 | 0.4 |
| 0346 | 2 | | 0.005 ^d | 0.016 | 0.011 ± 0.008 | 0.5 |
| 0354 | 1 | 0.973 | | | | 48.7 |
| 0356 | 1 | 0.014 | | | | 0.7 |
| 0395 | 1 | 0.033 ^d | | | | 1.7 |
| 0430 | 4 | | 0.004 | 0.015 ^d | 0.011 ± 0.005 | 0.6 |
| 0431 | 4 | | 0.010 ^d | 0.061 | 0.024 ± 0.025 | 1.2 |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c The averages have been reported as a percentage of the EPA dose standard of 4 mrem/year. The dose standard concentrations for thorium-228, thorium-230, and thorium-232 are 16 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, 12 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL, and 2 x 10⁻⁹ μCi/mL respectively.

^d Below the indicated LDL.

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

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Table D-21. Radium Concentrations in Onsite Monitoring Wells in 2000

| Sampling Location* | Number of Samples | Radium-226 pCi/mL | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^c | |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|----------------------|
| | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | | Average ^b |
| 0111 | 2 | | 0.271 | 0.549 | 0.410 ± 0.197 | 8.2 |
| 0119 | 2 | | 0.556 | 0.672 | 0.614 ± 0.082 | 12.3 |
| 0125 | 2 | | 0.126 ^d | 0.247 | 0.187 ± 0.086 | 3.7 |
| 0314 | 2 | | 0.398 | 0.745 | 0.572 ± 0.245 | 11.4 |
| 0315 | 2 | | 0.227 | 0.252 ^d | 0.240 ± 0.018 | 4.8 |
| 0345 | 2 | | 0.208 | 0.247 ^d | 0.228 ± 0.028 | 4.6 |
| 0346 | 2 | | 0.412 | 0.776 | 0.594 ± 0.257 | 11.9 |
| 0395 | 1 | 0.492 | | | | 9.8 |
| 0430 | 1 | 2.050 | | | | 41.0 |
| 0431 | 1 | 0.600 | | | | 12.0 |

| Sampling Location* | Number of Samples | Radium-228 10 ⁻⁹ µCi/mL | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^c | |
|--------------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|---|----------------------|
| | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | | Average ^b |
| 0111 | 2 | | 0.658 | 1.580 ^d | 1.119 ± 0.652 | 22.4 |
| 0119 | 2 | | 1.310 | 1.450 ^d | 1.380 ± 0.099 | 27.6 |
| 0125 | 2 | | 0.623 | 1.600 ^d | 1.112 ± 0.691 | 22.2 |
| 0314 | 2 | | 1.470 | 1.500 | 1.485 ± 0.021 | 29.7 |
| 0315 | 2 | | 0.510 ^d | 1.310 ^d | 0.910 ± 0.566 | 18.2 |
| 0345 | 2 | | 0.773 | 1.500 ^d | 1.137 ± 0.514 | 22.7 |
| 0346 | 2 | | 0.755 | 1.530 | 1.143 ± 0.548 | 22.9 |
| 0395 | 1 | 1.630 ^d | | | | 32.6 |
| 0430 | 1 | 2.300 | | | | 46.0 |
| 0431 | 1 | 1.230 | | | | 24.6 |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c The EPA standard for radium in drinking water is 5 pCi/L.

^d Results below the method detection limit.

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

Table D-22. VOC Concentrations in Onsite Monitoring Wells in 2000

| Well I.D.* | Compound | Number of Samples | µg/L | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|-----|
| | | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^b | MCL |
| 0063 | Bromodichloromethane | 4 | | d | 2.50 | 1.23 ± 1.42 | 100 |
| | Chloroform | 4 | | d | 2.20 | 1.06 ± 0.91 | 100 |
| | Dibromochloromethane | 4 | | d | 1.90 | 0.83 ± 0.97 | 100 |
| | Tetrachloroethene | 4 | | 5.10 | 6.70 | 5.75 ± 0.75 | 5 |
| | Trichloroethene | 4 | | 2.70 | 3.90 | 3.38 ± 0.50 | 5 |
| | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 4 | | d | 0.60 | 0.15 ± 0.30 | 200 |
| 0111 | Chloroform | 2 | | 2.00 | 2.00 | 2.00 ± 0.00 | 100 |
| 0117 | None detected | 1 | d | | | | |
| 0119 | None detected | 2 | | d | d | | |
| 0125 | None detected | 2 | | d | d | | |
| 0158 | None detected | 1 | d | | | | |
| 0305 | Bromodichloromethane | 4 | | d | 1.60 | 0.95 ± 0.68 | 100 |
| | Chloroform | 4 | | 0.78 | 1.70 | 1.27 ± 0.41 | 100 |
| | Dibromochloromethane | 4 | | d | 1.70 | 1.00 ± 0.72 | 100 |
| | Tetrachloroethene | 4 | | 1.70 | 4.90 | 2.90 ± 1.42 | 5 |
| | Trichloroethene | 4 | | 1.40 | 5.20 | 3.13 ± 1.65 | 5 |
| | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 4 | | 0.47 | 1.50 | 0.82 ± 0.47 | 200 |
| 0308 | None detected | 1 | d | | | | |
| 0313 | Bromodichloromethane | 4 | | d | 2.40 | 1.33 ± 1.00 | 100 |
| | Chloroform | 4 | | d | 2.00 | 1.18 ± 0.87 | 100 |
| | Dibromochloromethane | 4 | | d | 2.40 | 0.90 ± 1.15 | 100 |
| | Tetrachloroethene | 4 | | 2.90 | 6.30 | 4.15 ± 1.49 | 5 |
| | Trichloroethene | 4 | | 1.30 | 2.90 | 2.05 ± 0.68 | 5 |
| | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 4 | | d | 0.42 | 0.21 ± 0.24 | 200 |
| 0314 | None detected | 2 | | d | d | | |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c No MCL assigned.

^d Results below the method detection limit.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level (based on EPA Primary Drinking Water Standards).

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

Groundwater Monitoring Results

Table D-22. VOC Concentrations in Onsite Monitoring Wells in 2000 (continued)

| Well I.D.* | Compound | Number of Samples | µg/L | | | | MCL |
|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|-----|
| | | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^b | |
| 0315 | Bromodichloromethane | 2 | | 1.70 | 1.90 | 1.80 ± 0.14 | 100 |
| | Chloroform | 2 | | 0.70 | 1.50 | 1.10 ± 0.57 | 100 |
| | Dibromochloromethane | 2 | | 1.40 | 1.50 | 1.45 ± 0.07 | 100 |
| | Carbon Tetrachloride | 2 | | 1.20 | 1.80 | 1.50 ± 0.42 | 5 |
| | Trichloroethene | 2 | | 3.80 | 3.80 | 3.80 ± 0.00 | 5 |
| 0317 | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 4 | | d | 0.65 | 0.16 ± 0.33 | 200 |
| 0319 | None detected | 4 | | d | d | | |
| 0320 | None detected | 4 | | d | d | | |
| 0326 | None detected | 1 | d | | | | |
| 0344 | None detected | 1 | d | | | | |
| 0345 | None detected | 2 | | d | d | | |
| 0346 | None detected | 2 | | d | d | | |
| 0347 | Carbon Tetrachloride | 1 | 6.00 | | | | 5 |
| | Trichloroethene | 1 | 28.0 | | | | 5 |
| 0353 | None detected | 2 | | d | d | | |
| 0354 | None detected | 1 | d | | | | |
| 0356 | None detected | 1 | d | | | | |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c No MCL assigned.

^d Results below the method detection limit.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level (based on EPA Primary Drinking Water Standards).

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

Table D-22. VOC Concentrations in Onsite Monitoring Wells in 2000 (continued)

| Well I.D.* | Compound | Number of Samples | µg/L | | | | |
|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|-----|
| | | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^b | MCL |
| 0370 | Bromodichloromethane | 4 | d | | 1.20 | 0.60 ± 0.69 | 100 |
| | Carbon Tetrachloride | 4 | d | | 1.10 | 0.28 ± 0.55 | 5 |
| | Chloroform | 4 | | 0.82 | 2.20 | 1.53 ± 0.72 | 100 |
| | Dibromochloromethane | 4 | d | | 1.80 | 0.78 ± 0.92 | 100 |
| | cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | 4 | d | | 1.10 | 0.28 ± 0.55 | 70 |
| | Tetrachloroethene | 4 | | 34.0 | 35.0 | 31.3 ± 3.77 | 5 |
| | Trichloroethene | 4 | | 8.30 | 9.80 | 8.95 ± 0.62 | 5 |
| | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 4 | d | | 0.45 | 0.11 ± 0.23 | 200 |
| 0373 | Carbon Tetrachloride | 4 | d | | 1.50 | 0.95 ± 0.67 | 5 |
| | Chloroform | 4 | d | | 2.00 | 0.63 ± 0.95 | 100 |
| | Dibromochloromethane | 4 | d | | 0.75 | 0.19 ± 0.38 | 100 |
| | Tetrachloroethene | 4 | | 8.40 | 16.0 | 11.4 ± 3.48 | 5 |
| | Trichloroethene | 4 | | 3.30 | 7.10 | 4.75 ± 1.64 | 5 |
| 0374 | Chloroform | 4 | d | | 1.80 | 0.86 ± 0.75 | 100 |
| | cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | 4 | | 9.50 | 16.0 | 12.1 ± 2.78 | 70 |
| | Tetrachloroethene | 4 | | 2.80 | 7.40 | 4.63 ± 1.98 | 5 |
| | Trichloroethene | 4 | | 1.30 | 5.80 | 3.48 ± 2.21 | 5 |
| | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 4 | d | | 0.38 | 0.10 ± 0.19 | 200 |
| | Vinyl Chloride | 4 | d | | 0.38 | 0.10 ± 0.19 | 2 |
| 0379 | Trichloroethene | 2 | | d | 1.40 | 0.70 ± 0.99 | 5 |
| 0382 | None detected | 2 | | d | d | | |
| 0395 | None detected | 1 | d | | | | |
| 0397 | Bromodichloromethane | 4 | d | | 3.90 | 1.78 ± 1.62 | 100 |
| | Chloroform | 4 | d | | 2.70 | 1.26 ± 1.14 | 100 |
| | Dibromochloromethane | 4 | d | | 1.60 | 0.75 ± 0.87 | 100 |
| | cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | 4 | d | | 4.80 | 2.08 ± 2.45 | 70 |
| | Tetrachloroethene | 4 | | 3.60 | 5.40 | 4.68 ± 0.85 | 5 |
| | Trichloroethene | 4 | | 2.00 | 2.70 | 2.28 ± 0.31 | 5 |
| | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 4 | d | | 0.62 | 0.25 ± 0.30 | 200 |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c No MCL assigned.

^d Results below the method detection limit.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level (based on EPA Primary Drinking Water Standards).

Groundwater Monitoring Results

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

Table D-22. VOC Concentrations in Onsite Monitoring Wells in 2000 (continued)

| Well I.D.* | Compound | Number of Samples | µg/L | | | | |
|------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|------|
| | | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^b | MCL |
| 0400 | None detected | 4 | | d | d | | |
| 0402 | None detected | 3 | | d | d | | |
| 0410 | Chloroform | 4 | | 0.76 | 1.50 | 1.07 ± 0.32 | 100 |
| | cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | 4 | | 40.0 | 74.0 | 52.0 ± 15.1 | 70 |
| | trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | 4 | | d | 1.20 | 0.30 ± 0.60 | 70 |
| | Tetrachloroethene | 4 | | 2.10 | 6.90 | 4.08 ± 2.11 | 5 |
| | Trichloroethene | 4 | | 10.0 | 29.0 | 18.0 ± 8.04 | 5 |
| | Toluene | 4 | | d | 3.80 | 0.95 ± 1.90 | 1000 |
| | Freon | 4 | | d | 3.40 | 0.85 ± 1.70 | c |
| 0411 | cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | 4 | | d | 3.00 | 1.95 ± 1.34 | 70 |
| | Trichloroethene | 4 | | 13.0 | 22.0 | 16.3 ± 4.03 | 5 |
| | Toluene | 4 | | d | 2.40 | 0.60 ± 1.20 | 1000 |
| 0415 | Bromodichloromethane | 4 | | 1.20 | 2.20 | 1.53 ± 0.46 | 100 |
| | Chloroform | 4 | | d | 2.50 | 1.28 ± 1.02 | 100 |
| | Dibromochloromethane | 4 | | d | 2.40 | 1.23 ± 1.00 | 100 |
| | Tetrachloroethene | 4 | | 1.20 | 2.10 | 1.63 ± 0.44 | 5 |
| | Trichloroethene | 4 | | 2.00 | 2.50 | 2.30 ± 0.24 | 5 |
| | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 4 | | d | 0.42 | 0.19 ± 0.22 | 200 |
| 0416 | Bromodichloromethane | 4 | | 2.00 | 4.00 | 3.10 ± 0.89 | 100 |
| | Chloroform | 4 | | d | 1.60 | 0.98 ± 0.71 | 100 |
| | Dibromochloromethane | 4 | | 1.70 | 2.70 | 2.15 ± 0.42 | 100 |
| | Tetrachloroethene | 4 | | d | 0.91 | 0.63 ± 0.42 | 5 |
| | Trichloroethene | 4 | | d | 1.20 | 0.30 ± 0.60 | 5 |
| | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 4 | | d | 0.43 | 0.19 ± 0.22 | 200 |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c No MCL assigned.

^d Results below the method detection limit.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level (based on EPA Primary Drinking Water Standards).

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

Table D-22. VOC Concentrations in Onsite Monitoring Wells in 2000 (continued)

| Well I.D.* | Compound | Number of Samples | µg/L | | | | MCL |
|---------------|------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|-----|
| | | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^b | |
| 0417 | Bromodichloromethane | 4 | | 1.10 | 2.10 | 1.60 ± 0.48 | 100 |
| | Chloroform | 4 | | 0.66 | 2.30 | 1.31 ± 0.71 | 100 |
| | Dibromochloromethane | 4 | | d | 1.80 | 1.10 ± 0.77 | 100 |
| | Dibromomethane | 4 | | d | 1.30 | 0.33 ± 0.65 | c |
| | Tetrachloroethene | 4 | | d | 1.40 | 0.93 ± 0.63 | 5 |
| | Trichloroethene | 4 | | d | 1.20 | 0.55 ± 0.64 | 5 |
| | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 4 | | d | 0.65 | 0.25 ± 0.31 | 200 |
| 0418 | Bromodichloromethane | 4 | | d | 2.20 | 1.35 ± 0.97 | 100 |
| | Chloroform | 4 | | 0.94 | 2.00 | 1.41 ± 0.52 | 100 |
| | Dibromochloromethane | 4 | | d | 1.40 | 0.98 ± 0.67 | 100 |
| | Tetrachloroethene | 4 | | 1.50 | 9.20 | 4.03 ± 3.50 | 5 |
| | Trichloroethene | 4 | | 2.00 | 3.30 | 2.68 ± 0.56 | 5 |
| | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 4 | | 0.77 | 1.40 | 1.09 ± 0.31 | 200 |
| 0419 | Carbon Tetrachloride | 4 | | 1.30 | 1.90 | 1.70 ± 0.28 | 5 |
| | Chloroform | 4 | | 1.50 | 2.60 | 1.85 ± 0.51 | 100 |
| | Freon | 4 | | d | 2.40 | 1.60 ± 1.10 | c |
| | cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | 4 | | 5.50 | 40.0 | 19.9 ± 14.7 | 70 |
| | Tetrachloroethene | 4 | | 7.20 | 12.0 | 9.80 ± 1.97 | 5 |
| | Trichloroethene | 4 | | 19.0 | 30.0 | 24.0 ± 4.97 | 5 |
| | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 4 | | d | 0.36 | 0.09 ± 0.18 | 200 |
| 0420 | Bromodichloromethane | 4 | | d | 3.80 | 2.28 ± 1.65 | 100 |
| | Bromoform | 4 | | d | 2.80 | 0.70 ± 1.40 | 100 |
| | Chloroform | 4 | | d | 2.30 | 1.15 ± 1.08 | 100 |
| | Dibromochloromethane | 4 | | d | 4.40 | 2.08 ± 1.86 | 100 |
| | Tetrachloroethene | 4 | | 3.50 | 4.40 | 4.00 ± 0.39 | 5 |
| | Trichloroethene | 4 | | d | 1.60 | 1.08 ± 0.74 | 5 |
| | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 4 | | d | 0.44 | 0.18 ± 0.22 | 200 |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c No MCL assigned.

^d Results below the method detection limit.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level (based on EPA Primary Drinking Water Standards).

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

Groundwater Monitoring Results

Table D-22. VOC Concentrations in Onsite Monitoring Wells in 2000 (continued)

| Well I.D.* | Compound | Number of Samples | µg/L | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|-----|
| | | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^b | MCL |
| 0421 | Bromodichloromethane | 2 | | 1.50 | 1.60 | 1.55 ± 0.07 | 100 |
| | Chloroform | 2 | | d | 1.40 | 0.70 ± 0.99 | 100 |
| | Dibromochloromethane | 2 | | 1.90 | 3.40 | 2.65 ± 1.06 | 100 |
| | Tetrachloroethene | 2 | | 0.66 | 1.10 | 0.88 ± 0.31 | 5 |
| | Trichloroethene | 2 | | d | 0.96 | 0.48 ± 0.68 | 5 |
| | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 2 | | d | 0.30 | 0.15 ± 0.21 | 200 |
| 0422 | Bromodichloromethane | 4 | | d | 3.50 | 1.93 ± 1.55 | 100 |
| | Bromoform | 4 | | d | 1.20 | 0.30 ± 0.60 | 100 |
| | Chloroform | 4 | | d | 2.40 | 1.00 ± 1.20 | 100 |
| | Dibromochloromethane | 4 | | d | 3.80 | 1.93 ± 1.73 | 100 |
| | Tetrachloroethene | 4 | | 3.40 | 4.30 | 3.83 ± 0.40 | 5 |
| | Trichloroethene | 4 | | 1.20 | 2.80 | 1.95 ± 0.66 | 5 |
| | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 4 | | d | 0.49 | 0.12 ± 0.25 | 200 |
| 0423 | Bromodichloromethane | 4 | | d | 2.70 | 1.08 ± 1.32 | 100 |
| | Chloroform | 4 | | d | 1.50 | 0.94 ± 0.67 | 100 |
| | Dibromochloromethane | 4 | | d | 3.10 | 1.13 ± 1.47 | 100 |
| | Tetrachloroethene | 4 | | 2.70 | 3.90 | 3.25 ± 0.49 | 5 |
| | Trichloroethene | 4 | | d | 2.80 | 1.73 ± 1.21 | 5 |
| | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 4 | | d | 0.32 | 0.15 ± 0.17 | 200 |
| 0424 | Bromodichloromethane | 4 | | 1.20 | 1.80 | 1.43 ± 0.29 | 100 |
| | Chloroform | 4 | | 0.83 | 1.30 | 1.06 ± 0.23 | 100 |
| | Dibromochloromethane | 4 | | d | 1.80 | 1.15 ± 0.83 | 100 |
| | Tetrachloroethene | 4 | | 0.58 | 0.96 | 0.78 ± 0.18 | 5 |
| | Trichloroethene | 4 | | d | 1.30 | 0.63 ± 0.72 | 5 |
| | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 4 | | 0.73 | 1.60 | 1.10 ± 0.37 | 200 |
| 0425 | Bromodichloromethane | 4 | | d | 1.70 | 1.13 ± 0.76 | 100 |
| | Chloroform | 4 | | d | 1.30 | 0.88 ± 0.59 | 100 |
| | Dibromochloromethane | 4 | | d | 2.00 | 1.23 ± 0.88 | 100 |
| | Tetrachloroethene | 4 | | 0.73 | 1.30 | 0.95 ± 0.25 | 5 |
| | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 4 | | 0.57 | 1.20 | 0.82 ± 0.30 | 200 |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c No MCL assigned.

^d Results below the method detection limit.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level (based on EPA Primary Drinking Water Standards).

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

Table D-22. VOC Concentrations in Onsite Monitoring Wells in 2000 (continued)

| Well I.D.* | Compound | Number of Samples | µg/L | | | | |
|------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|-----|
| | | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^b | MCL |
| 0430 | None detected | 4 | | d | d | | |
| 0431 | None detected | 4 | | d | d | | |
| P001 | Bromodichloromethane | 4 | | d | 1.60 | 0.75 ± 0.87 | 100 |
| | Chloroform | 4 | | d | 1.70 | 0.58 ± 0.80 | 100 |
| | Dibromochloromethane | 4 | | d | 1.30 | 0.60 ± 0.70 | 100 |
| | Carbon Tetrachloride | 4 | | d | 1.40 | 0.35 ± 0.70 | 5 |
| | Tetrachloroethene | 4 | | d | 4.10 | 2.85 ± 1.93 | 5 |
| | Trichloroethene | 4 | | d | 4.20 | 2.73 ± 1.87 | 5 |
| P002 | Tetrachloroethene | 1 | 5.50 | | | | 5 |
| | Trichloroethene | 1 | 3.60 | | | | 5 |
| P003 | Bromodichloromethane | 4 | | d | 2.30 | 1.38 ± 1.03 | 100 |
| | Chloroform | 4 | | d | 2.70 | 1.28 ± 1.48 | 100 |
| | Dibromochloromethane | 4 | | d | 2.40 | 1.10 ± 1.28 | 100 |
| | Tetrachloroethene | 4 | | 2.60 | 4.50 | 3.83 ± 0.87 | 5 |
| | Trichloroethene | 4 | | 1.10 | 2.50 | 1.95 ± 0.60 | 5 |
| | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 4 | | d | 0.35 | 0.09 ± 0.18 | 200 |
| P005 | Carbon Tetrachloride | 4 | | d | 1.60 | 1.13 ± 0.75 | 5 |
| | Chloroform | 4 | | d | 2.40 | 0.84 ± 1.13 | 100 |
| | Dibromochloromethane | 4 | | d | 1.20 | 0.30 ± 0.60 | 100 |
| | Tetrachloroethene | 4 | | 7.00 | 12.0 | 9.88 ± 2.53 | 5 |
| | Trichloroethene | 4 | | 2.70 | 6.00 | 4.45 ± 1.38 | 5 |
| P015 | Chloroform | 4 | | d | 2.00 | 1.30 ± 0.89 | 100 |
| | cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | 4 | | 2.20 | 3.00 | 2.80 ± 0.40 | 70 |
| | Tetrachloroethene | 4 | | 5.00 | 6.00 | 5.40 ± 0.49 | 5 |
| | Trichloroethene | 4 | | 16.0 | 25.0 | 18.8 ± 4.19 | 5 |
| | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 4 | | d | 0.32 | 0.09 ± 0.16 | 200 |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c No MCL assigned.

^d Results below the method detection limit.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level (based on EPA Primary Drinking Water Standards).

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

Groundwater Monitoring Results

Table D-22. VOC Concentrations in Onsite Monitoring Wells in 2000 (continued)

| Well I.D.* | Compound | Number of Samples | µg/L | | | | |
|---------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|-----|
| | | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^b | MCL |
| P025 | Bromodichloromethane | 2 | d | | 2.00 | 1.00 ± 1.41 | 100 |
| | Chloroform | 2 | d | | 1.70 | 0.85 ± 1.20 | 100 |
| | Dibromochloromethane | 2 | d | | 1.50 | 0.75 ± 1.06 | 100 |
| | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 2 | | 1.10 | 1.10 | 1.10 ± 0.00 | 200 |
| P027 | Bromodichloromethane | 4 | d | | 1.30 | 0.58 ± 0.68 | 100 |
| | Chloroform | 4 | d | | 1.30 | 0.60 ± 0.70 | 100 |
| | Dibromochloromethane | 4 | d | | 1.00 | 0.25 ± 0.50 | 100 |
| | Tetrachloroethene | 4 | | 0.40 | 0.96 | 0.76 ± 0.25 | 5 |
| | Trichloroethene | 4 | d | | 1.10 | 0.28 ± 0.55 | 5 |
| | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 4 | | 0.89 | 2.10 | 1.32 ± 0.55 | 200 |
| P031 | Chloroform | 4 | d | | 3.50 | 1.10 ± 1.66 | 100 |
| | Dibromochloromethane | 4 | d | | 1.30 | 0.33 ± 0.65 | 100 |
| | Tetrachloroethene | 4 | | 0.93 | 1.80 | 1.46 ± 0.37 | 5 |
| | Trichloroethene | 4 | | 1.30 | 3.00 | 1.95 ± 0.73 | 5 |
| | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 4 | | 0.68 | 6.70 | 2.69 ± 2.78 | 200 |
| P043 | None detected | 4 | d | | d | | |
| P044 | Chloroform | 4 | d | | 1.80 | 0.45 ± 0.90 | 100 |
| | 1,1,1-Trichloroethane | 4 | | 1.50 | 3.20 | 2.50 ± 0.74 | 200 |
| P045 | None detected | 4 | d | | d | | |
| P046 | Chloroform | 2 | | 0.84 | 0.85 | 0.85 ± 0.01 | 100 |
| | Tetrachloroethene | 2 | | 0.46 | 0.72 | 0.59 ± 0.18 | 5 |
| | Trichloroethene | 2 | | 2.50 | 4.40 | 3.45 ± 1.34 | 5 |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c No MCL assigned.

^d Results below the method detection limit.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level (based on EPA Primary Drinking Water Standards).

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

Table D-23. Inorganic Concentrations in Onsite Monitoring Wells in 2000

| Well I.D.* | Compound | Number of Samples | µg/L | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^b | MCL |
| 0111 | Aluminum | 2 | | 38.2 | 50.9 | 44.6 ± 9.0 | 50-200 ^e |
| | Chromium | 2 | | 7.3 | 14.5 | 10.9 ± 5.1 | 100 ^c |
| | Iron | 2 | | 37.3 | 157 | 97.2 ± 84.6 | 300 ^d |
| 0119 | Aluminum | 2 | | 35.6 | 48.4 | 42.0 ± 9.1 | 50-200 ^e |
| | Iron | 2 | | 1080 | 1280 | 1180 ± 141 | 300 ^d |
| | Manganese | 2 | | 39.5 | 44.2 | 41.9 ± 3.3 | 50 ^d |
| 0125 | Aluminum | 3 | | 27.4 | 1390 | 483 ± 785 | 50-200 ^e |
| | Chromium | 3 | | 2.9 | 12.1 | 7.0 ± 4.7 | 100 ^c |
| | Iron | 3 | | 10.8 | 1230 | 419 ± 703 | 300 ^d |
| | Manganese | 3 | | g | 23.2 | 7.8 ± 13.3 | 50 ^d |
| 0158 | Aluminum | 3 | | 30.9 | 3160 | 1080 ± 1801 | 50-200 ^e |
| | Arsenic | 3 | | 3.2 | 933 | 314 ± 537 | 50 ^c |
| | Barium | 3 | | 71.7 | 239 | 130 ± 94.5 | 2000 ^c |
| | Chromium | 3 | | g | 316 | 106 ± 182 | 100 ^c |
| | Iron | 3 | | 17.0 | 192000 | 64892 ± 110086 | 300 ^d |
| | Lead | 3 | | 2.3 | 13.4 | 6.0 ± 6.4 | 15 ^f |
| | Manganese | 3 | | 31.3 | 204 | 90.0 ± 98.7 | 50 ^d |
| | Nickel | 3 | | 2.6 | 182 | 63.5 ± 103 | 100 ^c |
| | Zinc | 3 | | 2.5 | 26.5 | 10.6 ± 13.8 | 5000 ^d |
| 0315 | Aluminum | 2 | | 37.7 | 48.3 | 43.0 ± 7.5 | 50-200 ^e |
| 0319 | Aluminum | 4 | | 17.1 | 98.0 | 45.0 ± 37.8 | 50-200 ^e |
| | Iron | 4 | | 159 | 288 | 217 ± 64.0 | 300 ^d |
| | Manganese | 4 | | 341 | 434 | 382 ± 43.6 | 50 ^d |
| | Nickel | 4 | | 89.3 | 126 | 115 ± 17.5 | 100 ^c |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c Primary Maximum Contaminant Level.

^d Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level.

^e The secondary MCL for aluminum is a range; final MCL values have not been established.

^f Action level.

^g Results below the method detection limit.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level (based on EPA Primary Drinking Water Standards).

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

Groundwater Monitoring Results

Table D-23. Inorganic Concentrations in Onsite Monitoring Wells in 2000 (continued)

| Well I.D.* | Compound | Number of Samples | µg/L | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------|--------------|---------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^b | MCL |
| 0320 | Aluminum | 4 | | 10.6 | 87.2 | 38.9 ± 34.7 | 50-200 ^e |
| | Chromium | 4 | | ^g | 79.5 | 23.4 ± 37.7 | 100 ^c |
| | Iron | 4 | | 19.1 | 908 | 276 ± 426 | 300 ^d |
| | Lead | 4 | | 2.1 | 3.2 | 2.5 ± 0.5 | 15 ^f |
| | Manganese | 4 | | 12.1 | 109 | 45.1 ± 43.8 | 50 ^d |
| | Nickel | 4 | | 12.3 | 41.0 | 24.7 ± 12.4 | 100 ^c |
| 0344 | Aluminum | 1 | 120 | | | | 50-200 ^e |
| | Barium | 1 | 427 | | | | 2000 ^c |
| | Iron | 1 | 4110 | | | | 300 ^d |
| | Manganese | 1 | 102 | | | | 50 ^d |
| 0345 | Aluminum | 2 | | 38.5 | 53.0 | 45.8 ± 10.3 | 50-200 ^e |
| | Chromium | 2 | | 6.3 | 23.9 | 15.1 ± 12.4 | 100 ^c |
| | Iron | 2 | | 161 | 402 | 282 ± 170 | 300 ^d |
| | Lead | 2 | | 2.3 | 3.1 | 2.7 ± 0.6 | 15 ^f |
| | Manganese | 2 | | 23.9 | 28.3 | 26.1 ± 3.1 | 50 ^d |
| | Nickel | 2 | | 31.1 | 46.9 | 39.0 ± 11.2 | 100 ^c |
| 0346 | Aluminum | 2 | | 30.5 | 50.3 | 40.4 ± 14.0 | 50-200 ^e |
| | Iron | 2 | | 1010 | 1180 | 1095 ± 120 | 300 ^d |
| | Manganese | 2 | | 41.0 | 41.4 | 41.2 ± 0.3 | 50 ^d |
| 0347 | Aluminum | 1 | 27.1 | | | | 50-200 ^e |
| | Iron | 1 | 104 | | | | 300 ^d |
| | Nickel | 1 | 352 | | | | 100 ^c |
| 0353 | Aluminum | 2 | | 38.2 | 40.3 | 39.3 ± 1.5 | 50-200 ^e |
| | Iron | 2 | | 1120 | 1580 | 1350 ± 325 | 300 ^d |
| | Manganese | 2 | | 95.1 | 127 | 111 ± 22.6 | 50 ^d |
| | Nickel | 2 | | 26.6 | 160 | 93.3 ± 94.3 | 100 ^c |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c Primary Maximum Contaminant Level.

^d Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level.

^e The secondary MCL for aluminum is a range; final MCL values have not been established.

^f Action level.

^g Results below the method detection limit.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level (based on EPA Primary Drinking Water Standards).

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

Table D-23. Inorganic Concentrations in Onsite Monitoring Wells in 2000 (continued)

| Well I.D.* | Compound | Number of Samples | µg/L | | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-------------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^b | MCL |
| 0354 | Aluminum | 1 | 3160 | | | | 50-200 ^e |
| | Iron | 1 | 4460 | | | | 300 ^d |
| | Manganese | 1 | 313 | | | | 50 ^d |
| 0356 | Aluminum | 1 | 70.5 | | | | 50-200 ^e |
| | Iron | 1 | 829 | | | | 300 ^d |
| | Manganese | 1 | 192 | | | | 50 ^d |
| 0379 | Aluminum | 2 | | 26.0 | 30.6 | 28.3 ± 3.3 | 50-200 ^e |
| | Chromium | 2 | | 1.6 | 189 | 95.3 ± 132.5 | 100 ^c |
| | Iron | 2 | | 257 | 3160 | 1709 ± 2053 | 300 ^d |
| | Manganese | 2 | | 6.3 | 15.8 | 11.1 ± 6.7 | 50 ^d |
| | Nickel | 2 | | 58.1 | 129 | 93.6 ± 50.1 | 100 ^c |
| 0382 | Aluminum | 2 | | 20.1 | 103 | 61.6 ± 58.6 | 50-200 ^e |
| | Barium | 2 | | 326 | 329 | 328 ± 2.1 | 2000 ^c |
| | Iron | 2 | | 112 | 374 | 243 ± 185 | 300 ^d |
| | Manganese | 2 | | 21.5 | 24.7 | 23.1 ± 2.3 | 50 ^d |
| 0395 | Manganese | 1 | 17.6 | | | | 50 ^d |
| | Nickel | 1 | 365 | | | | 100 ^c |
| | Zinc | 1 | 325 | | | | 5000 ^d |
| 0400 | Aluminum | 4 | | 10.6 | 308 | 139 ± 124 | 50-200 ^e |
| | Chromium | 4 | | g | 130 | 62.0 ± 70.7 | 100 ^c |
| | Iron | 4 | | 18.4 | 2580 | 1179 ± 1320 | 300 ^d |
| | Lead | 4 | | 2.1 | 11.6 | 4.6 ± 4.7 | 15 ^f |
| | Manganese | 4 | | 13.3 | 54.4 | 35.2 ± 19.0 | 50 ^d |
| | Nickel | 4 | | 117 | 304 | 177 ± 86.5 | 100 ^c |
| | Zinc | 4 | | 1.9 | 48.4 | 23.8 ± 19.2 | 5000 ^d |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c Primary Maximum Contaminant Level.

^d Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level.

^e The secondary MCL for aluminum is a range; final MCL values have not been established.

^f Action level.

^g Results below the method detection limit.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level (based on EPA Primary Drinking Water Standards).

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

Groundwater Monitoring Results

Table D-23. Inorganic Concentrations in Onsite Monitoring Wells in 2000 (continued)

| Well I.D.* | Compound | Number of Samples | µg/L | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|---------------------|
| | | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^b | MCL |
| 0402 | Aluminum | 3 | | 10.6 | 236 | 112 ± 114 | 50-200 ^e |
| | Chromium | 3 | | g | 37.6 | 13.2 ± 21.2 | 100 ^c |
| | Iron | 3 | | 16.4 | 501 | 192 ± 268 | 300 ^d |
| | Manganese | 3 | | g | 17.3 | 6.2 ± 9.6 | 50 ^d |
| 0410 | Manganese | 1 | 34.3 | | | | 50 ^d |
| 0411 | Aluminum | 4 | | 17.1 | 621 | 251 ± 290 | 50-200 ^e |
| | Chromium | 4 | | 1.3 | 290 | 141 ± 161 | 100 ^c |
| | Copper | 4 | | 1.3 | 27.5 | 9.1 ± 12.4 | 1300 ^f |
| | Iron | 4 | | 13.3 | 6090 | 2177 ± 2863 | 300 ^d |
| | Lead | 4 | | 2.1 | 6.3 | 3.3 ± 2.0 | 15 ^f |
| | Manganese | 4 | | 7.1 | 1500 | 424 ± 721 | 50 ^d |
| | Nickel | 4 | | 10.9 | 539 | 203 ± 248 | 100 ^c |
| | Zinc | 4 | | 3.5 | 24.6 | 10.9 ± 9.5 | 5000 ^d |
| 0430 | Aluminum | 4 | | 17.1 | 84.6 | 50.3 ± 29.5 | 50-200 ^e |
| | Iron | 4 | | 3320 | 3590 | 3415 ± 128 | 300 ^d |
| | Manganese | 4 | | 97.0 | 105 | 100 ± 3.5 | 50 ^d |
| 0431 | Aluminum | 4 | | 17.1 | 72.1 | 36.9 ± 24.3 | 50-200 ^e |
| | Iron | 4 | | 987 | 1200 | 1114 ± 101 | 300 ^d |
| | Manganese | 4 | | 40.0 | 41.1 | 40.3 ± 0.5 | 50 ^d |
| P015 | Aluminum | 3 | | 14.5 | 63.3 | 41.6 ± 24.8 | 50-200 ^e |
| | Iron | 3 | | 10.8 | 197 | 84.3 ± 99.1 | 300 ^d |
| P031 | Aluminum | 2 | | 63.6 | 4570 | 2317 ± 3187 | 50-200 ^e |
| | Iron | 2 | | 124 | 9310 | 4717 ± 6496 | 300 ^d |
| | Lead | 2 | | 2.3 | 3.1 | 2.7 ± 0.6 | 15 ^f |
| | Manganese | 2 | | 2.5 | 150 | 76.3 ± 104 | 50 ^d |
| | Zinc | 2 | | 20.6 | 36.9 | 28.8 ± 11.5 | 5000 ^d |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c Primary Maximum Contaminant Level.

^d Secondary Maximum Contaminant Level.

^e The secondary MCL for aluminum is a range; final MCL values have not been established.

^f Action level.

^g Results below the method detection limit.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level (based on EPA Primary Drinking Water Standards).

* Well locations shown on Figure 6-2.

Table D-24. Tritium Concentrations in Seeps in 2000

| Seep I.D.* | Historic Designation | Number of Samples | Tritium nCi/L | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^d | |
|------------|----------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|---|------------------------|
| | | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | | Average ^{b,c} |
| 0601 | S001 | 326 | | 20.37 | 111.6 | 66.71 ± 20.81 | 334 |
| 0602 | S002 | 1 | 12.88 | | | | 64 |
| 0603 | S003 | 1 | 0.11 | | | | 0.6 |
| 0605 | S005 | 2 | | 33.76 | 44.00 | 38.88 ± 7.24 | 194 |
| 0606 | S006 | 0 | | | | | - |
| 0607 | S007 | 24 | | 9.17 | 21.05 | 14.94 ± 3.15 | 74.7 |
| 0608 | S008 | 2 | | 9.33 | 11.65 | 10.49 ± 1.64 | 53 |
| 0609 | S009 | 1 | e | | | | 0 |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c LDL for tritium in seep water is 0.5 nCi/L.

^d The EPA standard for tritium in drinking water is 20 nCi/L.

^e Below the blank value.

* Seep locations are shown on Figure 6-6.

Groundwater Monitoring Results

Table D-25. VOC Concentrations in Seeps in 2000

| Seep I.D.* | Compound | Number of Samples | µg/L | | | | MCL |
|------------|------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|-----|
| | | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^b | |
| 0601 | cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | 4 | c | | 2.00 | 1.03 ± 0.83 | 70 |
| | Tetrachloroethene | 4 | | 12.0 | 18.0 | 13.8 ± 2.87 | 5 |
| | Trichloroethene | 4 | | 3.20 | 6.20 | 4.95 ± 1.42 | 5 |
| 0602 | cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | 1 | 1.70 | | | | 70 |
| 0603 | None detected | 1 | c | | | | |
| 0605 | cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | 2 | | 1.10 | 2.10 | 1.60 ± 0.71 | 70 |
| | Trichloroethene | 2 | | 1.70 | 2.30 | 2.00 ± 0.42 | 5 |
| 0606 | Not sampled | 0 | | | | | |
| 0607 | Chloroform | 4 | | c | 1.10 | 0.43 ± 0.53 | 100 |
| | cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | 4 | | c | 1.00 | 0.25 ± 0.50 | 70 |
| | Trichloroethene | 4 | | c | 2.50 | 1.48 ± 1.05 | 5 |
| 0608 | None detected | 2 | | c | c | | |
| 0609 | None detected | 1 | c | | | | |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c Results below the method detection limit.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level (based on EPA Drinking Water Standard).

* Seep locations are shown on Figure 6-6.

Table D-26. Tritium Concentrations in Capture Pits in 2000

| Capture Pit I.D.* | Historic Designation | Number of Samples | Tritium nCi/L | | | Average as a % of the EPA Standard ^c |
|-------------------|----------------------|-------------------|---------------|---------|------------------------|---|
| | | | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^{a,b} | |
| 0712 | P012 | 37 | e | 2.73 | 1.33 ± 0.57 | 6.7 |
| 0713 | P013 | 2 | 1.10 | 398.3 | 199.7 ± 280.9 | 999 |
| 0714 | P014 | 39 | 5.21 | 85.24 | 59.01 ± 19.15 | 295 |
| 0725 | W005 | 37 | 0.81 | 3.69 | 2.23 ± 0.80 | 11.2 |
| 0726 | W006 | 38 | 2.56 | 316.9 | 112.0 ± 97.97 | 560 |
| 0727 | W007 | 2 | 2.31 | 158.08 | 80.0 ± 110.2 | 401 |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c LDL for tritium in seep water is 0.5 nCi/L.

^d The EPA standard for tritium in drinking water is 20 nCi/L.

^e Below the blank value.

* Capture Pit locations are shown on Figure 6-6.

Groundwater Monitoring Results

Table D-27. VOC Concentrations in Capture Pits in 2000

| Capture Pit I.D.* | Compound | Number of Samples | µg/L | | | | MCL |
|-------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|---------|---------|----------------------|-----|
| | | | Value ^a | Minimum | Maximum | Average ^b | |
| 0712 | cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | 2 | | c | 1.30 | 0.65 ± 0.92 | 70 |
| | Trichloroethene | 2 | | c | 1.20 | 0.60 ± 0.85 | 5 |
| 0713 | Tetrachloroethene | 2 | | c | 0.52 | 0.26 ± 0.37 | 5 |
| 0714 | None detected | 2 | | c | c | | |
| 0725 | Trichloroethene | 1 | 1.50 | | | | 5 |
| 0726 | cis-1,2-Dichloroethene | 2 | | 2.00 | 4.40 | 3.20 ± 1.70 | 70 |
| | trans-1,2-Dichloroethene | 2 | | c | 1.20 | 0.60 ± 0.85 | 70 |
| | Tetrachloroethene | 2 | | c | 0.24 | 0.12 ± 0.17 | 5 |
| | Trichloroethene | 2 | | 27.0 | 33.0 | 30.0 ± 4.2 | 5 |
| 0727 | Tetrachloroethene | 2 | | c | 2.40 | 1.20 ± 1.70 | 5 |

^a In cases where only one sample was collected, minimum, maximum, and average values do not apply.

^b Error limits are one standard deviation of the estimated mean.

^c Results below the method detection limit.

MCL = Maximum Contaminant Level (based on EPA Drinking Water Standard).

* Capture pit locations are shown on Figure 6-6.

APPENDIX E

DOSE ASSESSMENT METHODOLOGY

E.1 Exposure Routes

Members of the public receive radiation doses via various exposure pathways. For radionuclides discharged to the atmosphere, a person may inhale or be immersed in airborne radionuclides. Other routes of airborne exposure include ground deposition of radionuclides and consumption of food products that were contaminated by airborne releases. For radionuclides released to water, a person may consume contaminated water or fish. The other potential water-based exposure pathways (e.g., swimming and boating) generally do not add significantly to the dose.

E.2 Dose Calculations Based on Measured Data

For DOE reporting requirements, doses are presented as 50-year committed effective dose equivalents (CEDEs). The CEDE is the total dose equivalent that will be received by an individual over a 50-year time period as a result of one year of exposure to ionizing radiation. The total CEDE reported for MEMP is the sum of the CEDEs from the air, drinking water, and foodstuff pathways.

CEDEs for tritium, plutonium-238, plutonium-239,240, thorium-228, and thorium-230 were calculated for 2000. (Concentrations of other radionuclides were below background levels or were too small to affect the overall dose.) The CEDEs are evaluated using environmental monitoring data measured on and near the site. A CEDE for a given radionuclide is calculated as shown below. Specific input values for 2000 are shown in Table E-1. The CEDEs for all radionuclides are then summed to provide a single value for reporting purposes.

$$CEDE = \sum_1^p C_r \cdot I_a \cdot DCF$$

where CEDE = total committed effective dose equivalent, mrem.

\sum_1^p = summation over the exposure pathways 1 through p.

C_r = maximum average concentration of the radionuclide.

I_a = annual intake of the environmental medium.

DCF = dose conversion factor for the radionuclide and intake type.

Dose Assessment Methodology

Table E-1. Factors Used to Calculate 2000 CEDEs

| Radionuclide | Concentration ^a | Location* | Dose Conversion Factor, mrem/ μ Ci |
|--------------------------|------------------------------------|------------|--|
| Tritium | | | |
| Air | 3.51×10^{-12} μ Ci/mL | 213 | 6.3×10^{-2} (a) |
| Drinking water | 0.16×10^{-6} μ Ci/mL | Miamisburg | 6.3×10^{-2} |
| Foodstuffs | 0.05×10^{-6} μ Ci/mL | Miamisburg | 6.3×10^{-2} |
| Plutonium-238 | | | |
| Air | 8.0×10^{-18} μ Ci/mL | 213 | 3.8×10^5 (b) |
| Drinking water | ND | Miamisburg | ND |
| Foodstuffs | ND | Miamisburg | ND |
| Plutonium-239,240 | | | |
| Air | ND | 213 | ND |
| Drinking water | ND | Miamisburg | ND |
| Foodstuffs | 0.01×10^{-9} μ Ci/g | Miamisburg | 2.18×10^3 (b) |
| Thorium-228 | | | |
| Air | 7.43×10^{-18} μ Ci/mL | 213 | 3.1×10^5 |
| Drinking Water | ND | Miamisburg | ND |
| Foodstuffs | NA | | |
| Thorium-230 | | | |
| Air | 9.02×10^{-18} μ Ci/mL | 213 | 3.2×10^5 |
| Drinking Water | 0.003×10^{-9} μ Ci/mL | Miamisburg | 5.3×10^2 |
| Foodstuffs | NA | | |
| Thorium-232 | | | |
| Air | 6.6×10^{-18} μ Ci/mL | 213 | 1.6×10^6 |
| Drinking Water | ND | Miamisburg | ND |
| Foodstuffs | NA | | |

^a Represents the average radionuclide concentrations in air corresponding to the location of the maximum offsite dose, average incremental radionuclide concentrations from the Miamisburg water supply, and average produce concentrations from the Miamisburg area.

ND = concentrations not detectable above the environmental level or reagent blanks.

NA = not applicable (not measured).

* Air sampling locations shown on Figure 4-4.

Annual Intake Rates:

| | |
|----------------|---------------------|
| Air | 8400 m ³ |
| Drinking water | 730 L |
| Foodstuffs | 260 kg |

(a) To calculate the CEDE, the dose factor shown in the table is multiplied by 1.5 to include absorption of tritium through the skin.

(b) Plutonium releases from MEMP are believed to be insoluble (Class Y). However, to provide a reasonable degree of conservatism in the dose estimates, the Pu-238 and Pu-239 dose factors are averages of Class W and Class Y values.

E.3 Dose Calculations for NESHAPs Compliance

To demonstrate compliance with the requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs, 40 CFR 61, Subpart H), MEMP performs additional dose calculations each year for all airborne releases. As approved by the EPA, the computer code CAP88-PC is used to calculate those doses.

The CAP88-PC computer model is a set of computer programs, databases, and associated utility programs for estimation of dose and risk from radionuclide emissions to air. CAP88-PC was developed by the U.S. EPA to demonstrate compliance with the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs) or radionuclides under 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart H.

Whenever available, MEMP uses site-specific data as input to the code. Meteorological data measured onsite are used to evaluate transport and dispersion. Stack specific release rates are used as shown below (Table E-2). Table E-2 also lists the relevant stack information used for the 2000 CAP88-PC runs.

Dose Assessment Methodology

Table E-2. 2000 CAP88-PC Input Data

| Stack | Stack Height (meters) | Stack Diameter (meters) | Exit velocity (meters/sec) | Radionuclide(s) | 2000 Release Rate (Ci/yr) |
|--------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|
| HH | 34 | 1.7 | 1.3 | H-3 | 4.6×10^0 |
| NCDPF | 41 | 0.6 | 27.2 | H-3 | 2.5×10^1 |
| SM/PP | 60 | 1.8 | 5.5 | Pu-238 Pu-239 U-233,234 U-238 | 7.8×10^{-06} 2.0×10^{-08} 1.7×10^{-09} 4.6×10^{-10} |
| SW-ICN | 46 | 0.9 | 13.4 | H-3 Pu-238 Pu-239 U-234 U-238 | 5.8×10^0 1.3×10^{-09} 1.6×10^{-10} 3.7×10^{-10} 2.6×10^{-10} |
| T-WEST | 60 | 2.4 | 14.1 | H-3 Pu-238 Pu-239 U-234 U-238 | 6.9×10^1 3.0×10^{-07} 6.4×10^{-09} 9.7×10^{-09} 8.0×10^{-09} |
| T-EAST | 60 | 1.8 | 8.4 | H-3 | 3.7×10^{-01} |
| HEFS | 46 | 1.9 | 10.5 | H-3 Pu-238 Pu-239 U-234 U-238 | 2.8×10^2 3.2×10^{-08} 1.0×10^{-10} 3.1×10^{-09} 5.1×10^{-10} |
| WDSS | 16 | 0.3 | 12.6 | Pu-238 Pu-239 | 7.7×10^{-10} 9.5×10^{-12} |
| WDA | 9 | 1 | 10.7 | H-3 Pu-238 Pu-239 U-233,234 U-238 | 2.0×10^{-02} 1.2×10^{-06} 9.3×10^{-09} 2.5×10^{-09} 4.0×10^{-10} |
| BLDG 22 | 7 | 0.9 | 0 (a) | H-3 | 1.2×10^{-01} |
| BLDG 23 | 2 | 0.3 | 0 (a) | H-3 | 8.9×10^{-01} |
| BLDG 124 (CWPF) | 9 | 0.8 | 11.6 | H-3 Pu-238 Pu-239 U-234 U-238 | 1.0×10^{-02} 1.6×10^{-08} 4.6×10^{-10} 1.1×10^{-09} 1.3×10^{-09} |

(a) No credit taken for exit velocity due to orientation of the building vent.

APPENDIX F

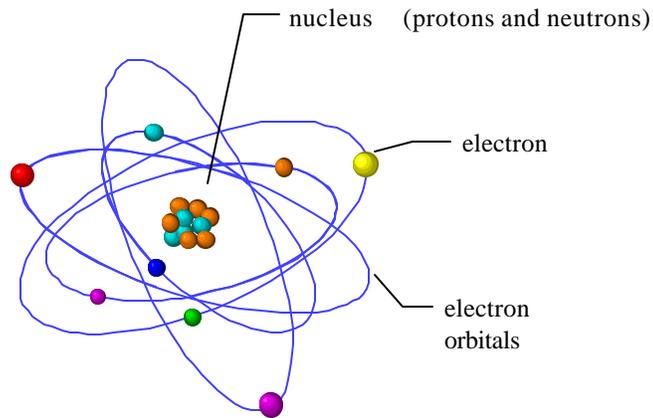
PRINCIPLES OF RADIATION

The Atom

All substances are composed of atoms. Atoms are exceedingly small with an average diameter of only about 0.000,000,001 inch. To put this in perspective, approximately 100,000 atoms lying side by side in a straight line touching one another would span the thickness of a sheet of thin paper. Atoms are composed of three basic parts:

- electrons,
- protons , and
- neutrons

Atom Model



Protons and neutrons compose the part of an atom called the nucleus. The protons have a positive electrical charge while the neutrons have no electrical charge. Protons and neutrons are similar in mass and are considerably more massive than electrons (approximately 1,800 times as massive). Therefore the nucleus contains nearly all of the mass of the atom. The electrons, which carry a negative electrical charge, orbit the nucleus. Typically, the number of protons (positive charges) in the nucleus is equivalent to the number of electrons (negative charges) in the orbits, thus creating an atom that is electrically neutral (no net charge).

The atomic number is an identifying characteristic of an element and equals the number of protons in the atomic nucleus of an atom. Each element has an associated atomic number that serves as an identifier. For example, hydrogen has an atomic number of one corresponding to one proton in the nucleus (the hydrogen atom also has an electron that orbits the nucleus thus keeping the atom electrically neutral). Plutonium, a much more massive atom, has an atomic number of 94 corresponding to 94 protons in the nucleus and 94 electrons orbiting the nucleus to maintain electrical neutrality.

The sum of the protons and neutrons in an atom's nucleus is called the mass number. Although the number of protons in the nucleus will always be the same for any given element, the number of neutrons in the nucleus can vary. For example, most hydrogen atoms have a nucleus composed of a single proton with no neutrons giving it a mass number of 1. Hydrogen atoms with mass number two are known as

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deuterium and have both a proton and a neutron in the nucleus. Tritium, a form of hydrogen important to past MEMP operations, has a nucleus composed of one proton and two neutrons. As can be seen from this example, all three forms of hydrogen have exactly one proton in the nucleus, but have differing numbers of neutrons. Chemically, these three forms of hydrogen all behave in a similar manner. These forms of hydrogen all having the same atomic number but different mass numbers are known as isotopes.

The radionuclides that are of concern at MEMP are:

| <u>Radionuclide</u> | <u>Mass Number</u> | <u>Half-Life (years)</u> |
|----------------------|---|--------------------------|
| plutonium-238 | (94 protons + 144 neutrons = mass number 238) | 87.7 |
| plutonium-239 | (94 protons + 145 neutrons = mass number 239) | 24,100 |
| plutonium-240 | (94 protons + 146 neutrons = mass number 240) | 6,560 |
| uranium-233 | (92 protons + 141 neutrons = mass number 233) | 1.6×10^5 |
| uranium-234 | (92 protons + 142 neutrons = mass number 234) | 2.5×10^5 |
| uranium-235 | (92 protons + 143 neutrons = mass number 235) | 7.1×10^8 |
| uranium-238 | (92 protons + 146 neutrons = mass number 238) | 4.5×10^9 |
| thorium-228 | (90 protons + 138 neutrons = mass number 228) | 1.9 |
| thorium-230 | (90 protons + 140 neutrons = mass number 230) | 7.5×10^4 |
| thorium-232 | (90 protons + 142 neutrons = mass number 232) | 1.4×10^{10} |
| hydrogen-3 (tritium) | (one proton + two neutrons = mass number 3) | 12.3 |

Radioactivity and Radiation

The atomic nucleus is held together by exceedingly strong forces of attraction which act indiscriminately between its protons and neutrons, protons and protons, neutrons and neutrons. Certain isotopes, because of their own physical makeup, are unstable. This instability is due to an unbalanced ratio between the number of protons and the number of neutrons. This instability in the nucleus causes the atom to change spontaneously to a more stable, less energetic state. This spontaneous change is called radioactivity and the atom is said to decay or disintegrate. Radiation is the particles and energy associated with the radioactivity. The three major types of radiation are alpha, beta, and gamma.

When a radioactive atom decays, its nucleus changes and the resultant atom generally is no longer the same kind of atom; it transforms into an element of different atomic number. As noted above, the radioactive decay is brought about by instability in the nucleus. By the process of radioactive decay the atom strives to achieve a more stable configuration. The ultimate stable configuration is not always reached in decay transformation. In fact, the new element, called a “daughter” resulting from the radioactive decay may be more unstable than the “parent.” Ultimately the original radionuclide will be transformed into a stable element through a series of transformations. The decay sequence from radioactive parent to radioactive daughter is called a radioactive decay chain. The time required for one-half of all the atoms of a radionuclide to decay is called its “half-life.” The half-life is an average value for any very large number of atoms. It does not accurately apply to a small number of atoms.

Each atom essentially takes its own time to decay and there is no predicting when its instability will cause it to do so. Radionuclides with short half-lives such as iodine-131 (used in medical radiotherapy) decay away rapidly and may not pose as much of an environmental concern as a long lived (long half-life) radionuclide like plutonium-239 which may remain in the environment for many thousands of years.

As noted above, there are three primary types of radiation:

- alpha
- beta
- gamma



Alpha particles result when the unstable nucleus of a radionuclide ejects a particle consisting of two protons and two neutrons. The resulting particle has a net positive charge and will therefore react with any atoms that are nearby (i.e. with the negative electronic charges of the orbital electrons or the positive electronic charge of the protons in the nucleus). These interactions cause the alpha particle to give up some of the original energy it contained when ejected from the nucleus. In fact there are enough atoms within the thickness of an ordinary sheet of paper to react with and bring to rest most alpha particles. The alpha particle will therefore not penetrate solid material to any significant depth. If an alpha particle is released inside the human body (by means such as inhaling radioactive particles), the emitted alpha particle will be brought to rest rapidly within a small volume of human tissue. Thus all of the energy of the alpha particle is released within a small volume of tissue and cellular damage can occur. Isotopes of plutonium and uranium are examples of radionuclides used by MEMP that decay by emitting alpha particles.

Beta particles result when the unstable nucleus of a radionuclide ejects a particle consisting of a negatively charged electron. As with alpha particles, the charged beta particle interacts with any atoms that are nearby thus losing some of its initial energy. However, because beta particles have only half the charge of an alpha particle and are ejected from the nucleus with a much greater velocity, most can penetrate solids more readily than alpha particles. Tritium is an example of a radionuclide used by MEMP that decays by emitting a very low-energy beta particle.

Principles of Radiation

Gamma rays, unlike alpha and beta particles, are not physical particles. Instead a gamma ray is a package of energy that behaves as though it were a particle. Gamma rays are exactly the same in nature as visible light, heat waves, radio waves, radar rays and x-rays. They have very short wavelengths that are typically shorter than those of most x-rays and are generally more energetic than x-rays. The penetrating power of x-rays is well known and since gamma radiation is very much like the radiation of x-rays, the penetrating power of gamma radiation is also very high. Gamma rays can pass through the human body giving up small amounts of energy along the way. Many radionuclides emit both alpha and gamma or beta and gamma radiation upon decay. Isotopes of plutonium are examples of radionuclides used by MEMP that decay by emitting both alpha and gamma radiation.

Units of Measurement

Radioactivity is typically measured in terms of “activity.” Activity corresponds to the number of atomic nuclei of any particular radionuclide that decay over a specified time interval. A “curie” (Ci) is a unit typically used to define activity. One curie is equal to the amount of radioactive material that decays at a rate of 37 billion atoms per second. This disintegration rate is almost exactly the rate at which one gram of radium-226 decays. As noted earlier, each radioactive isotope follows its own specific decay schedule in accordance with its half-life. As a result, for a given quantity of material (e.g. one gram), different radionuclides will vary in the number of nuclei that will disintegrate over a given time period. Therefore equal masses of different radionuclides have varying activity levels that are dependent on each radionuclide’s half-life. As an example, one gram of radium-226 (radium-226 has a half-life of 1,600 years) is equivalent to one curie of activity. It would take about 1.5 million grams of uranium-238 (half-life 4.5 billion years) to have an activity of one curie. In other words it would take 1.5 million grams of uranium-238 to yield 37 billion disintegrations per second. As can be seen from the example, radionuclides that decay rapidly (short half-lives) have relatively high activity levels compared to radionuclides that have very long half-lives.

It should be noted that a curie is only related to the number of disintegrations that occur in a given time frame and does not indicate the biological damage that the radionuclide could cause if it comes into contact with a person. That is to say that one curie of tritium is not equivalent to one curie of plutonium-238 in terms of the biological effect on living tissue. The activity levels of radionuclides in the environment due to MEMP activities operations are typically very small fractions of a curie. A convenient way to express these very small curie fractions is introducing two additional units: the microcurie (μCi) (one millionth of a curie) and the picocurie (pCi) (one trillionth of a curie). These units are used throughout this Report.

Radiation Dose

Radiation dose is a measure of the amount of energy delivered to a body. As noted in the previous section, for a given activity level, different radionuclides will vary in their ability to cause biological damage (e.g., at a given activity level, alpha radiation is more damaging than beta). A “dose equivalent” is a means of comparing the dose resulting from exposure to various radionuclides. The Roentgen Equivalent Man (rem) is the unit used to express the dose equivalent. A rem is defined as the dose, measured in terms of a specific amount of energy, which produces the biological equivalent to that produced by the same amount of x-ray energy. The rem allows for a direct comparison of the potential damage that may be caused by exposure to various radionuclides. The higher the rem value, the greater the potential for biological damage.

Dose can be viewed in several different ways and is typically reported with respect to either a specific organ, an effective dose, a committed effective dose, or a whole body dose. Each dose measure will be discussed below.

The *organ dose* is the estimated dose received by a specific organ due to exposure to radiation. Certain radionuclides may tend to accumulate within specific organs of the body. Critical organs can be identified based on the chemistry of the radionuclide, the amount of radiation, the sensitivity of the organ to radiation, and the importance of the organ to the body.

The *effective dose* estimates the health risk that a radiation dose poses to an individual. The effective dose is calculated by summing the weighted organ dose for each organ. The weighted organ dose is simply the original calculated organ dose multiplied by an importance factor that takes into account the relative risk to the exposed organ.

Some radionuclides assimilated into the body can remain in the body for long periods of time. When particulate material (e.g., dust) contaminated with plutonium is breathed, the plutonium is deposited in the lung tissue. The plutonium will slowly be removed from the body - the original quantity will be reduced over time due to radioactive decay and biological factors. The plutonium is continually emitting alpha and gamma radiation while in the body. The individual is therefore exposed to this radiation for the remainder of his life (or approximately 80 years).

The *committed effective dose equivalent* indicates the total dose over the individual’s projected remaining lifetime (assumed to be 50 years) which results from an intake during one year. The committed effective dose equivalent (CEDE) expresses the dose of internal radiation received when an individual has ingested, inhaled or absorbed a radionuclide that will remain inside the body. It is also expressed in rem or Sieverts.

Principles of Radiation

Dose Due to Exposure to Background Radiation Sources

Every day our bodies absorb ionizing radiation. Most of it comes from natural sources. Consumer products and medical procedures that use radiation are other common sources of ionizing radiation.

Natural Sources. Natural radiation comes from two sources: cosmic and terrestrial. Cosmic radiation results when energetic particles from outer space, traveling at nearly the speed of light, collide with nuclei in our atmosphere, creating showers of radioactive particles that continue towards earth. The average annual dose equivalent received from cosmic radiation is 26 mrem for an individual living at sea level. Because cosmic radiation dissipates as it travels through the atmosphere, individuals living at lower altitudes receive less dose from this source than those living at higher altitudes.

Terrestrial radiation results when radionuclides that are a natural part of the earth's rocks and soils emit ionizing radiation. Because the concentrations of these radionuclides vary geographically, an individual's exposure depends on his location. The average annual dose equivalent from terrestrial radiation for an individual living in the U. S. is 28 mrem.

Besides absorbing radiation from external radionuclides, we can also absorb radiation internally when we ingest radionuclides along with the food, milk, and water we ingest or along with the air we inhale. Once in our bodies, radionuclides follow the same metabolic paths as nonradioactive forms of the same elements (if there is one). The length of time a particular radionuclide remains and emits radiation depends on whether the body eliminates it quickly or stores it for a long period, and on how long it takes for the radionuclide to decay into a nonradioactive form. The principal source of internal exposure in the U. S. is believed to be radon. Inhalation of radon contributes about 200 mrem to the average annual dose equivalent from internal radiation. Other radionuclides present in the body contribute approximately 39 mrem.

Consumer Products. Many familiar consumer products emit ionizing radiation. Some must emit radiation to perform their functions, e. g., smoke detectors and airport x-ray baggage inspection systems. Other products, e.g., TV sets, emit radiation only incidentally to performing their functions. The average annual effective dose equivalent to an individual from consumer products ranges from 6 to 12 mrem.

Medical Uses. Radiation is a tool for diagnosing and treating disease. The average annual dose equivalent for an individual in the U. S. from medical uses of radiation, not including therapeutic uses, is 53 mrem.

Radiation Environment at MEMP

On average the annual radiation dose due to background radiation to a person living in the United States is about 300 millirem. The total contribution to this dose due to MEMP activities in 2000 was 0.18 mrem, or a very small fraction of the dose received from background.

MEMP's dose contribution for 2000 was well within all applicable guidelines, limits, and regulatory standards. These guidelines, limits and standards are levels which present very low risk to individuals near the site. MEMP, like all DOE sites, strives to keep worker and public doses as low as reasonably achievable.

APPENDIX G

MEMORANDUM OF AGREEMENT

The original seventeen buildings constructed at Mound to support the polonium mission have been determined to be eligible for placement on the National Register of Historic Places, because of the contribution of the activities in those buildings to the development of nuclear power and to the development of the nuclear industry in the United States. Under the Mound Exit Project (MEP), the site will be transferred, and the seventeen National Register eligible buildings will either be transferred or demolished. The transfer and or demolition of federally owned National Register eligible buildings is a potential adverse impact, as defined by the NHPA and the implementing regulations of that Act.

An MOA has been negotiated between the DOE and the ACHP to mitigate this potential adverse impact caused by MEP activities to Mounds National Register eligible structures. As stated in the MOA, the original seventeen buildings that were associated with Mounds original polonium mission will be adversely impacted as a consequence of Mound's environmental restoration activities and the subsequent transfer of the property. The MOA defines mitigation for potential adverse activities on building operations and building disposition-grouping basis, as follows:

1. The first grouping is operations related buildings that will be demolished or transferred. This group includes B, E, HH, I, M, R, and T Buildings.

MITIGATIVE ACTIVITIES: Mitigative measures for these buildings is a multi-phased process that proceeds as follows: 1) Before demolition begins, a physical description of the structure and a collection of photographs as the building exists today is compiled. 2) A "Historic American Buildings Survey" or HABS Level II documentation package that contains specific information pertaining to that structure is prepared. These documentation packages will be submitted to the NPS for inclusion in the HABS/HAER archive and to the OHPO. The documentation standards to be used are derived from the Secretary of Interior standards and guidelines for historic building documentation.

2. The second grouping is support-type structures that will be (or have been) either demolished or transferred. This group includes A, C, G, GH, H, P, PH, SD, W, and WD Buildings.

MITIGATIVE ACTIVITIES: Mitigative measures for these buildings includes color photographs, floor plans, a physical description of the building and a description of the building's historic function within the Mound plant will be prepared. This package shall be submitted to the OHPO.

Memorandum of Agreement

A HABS Level II documentation package that discusses the Mound site and its historic perspective is also to be prepared. This documentation package, titled the overview package, will also be submitted to the NPS for inclusion in the HABS/HAER archive and to the OHPO. A video tape production of Mounds history is also to be prepared for submittal to the OHPO.

EXTERNAL

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