250401 D406230006

CH2M HILL
Mound, Inc.
1 Mound Road
P.O. Box 3030
Miamisburg, OH
45343-3030

CH2MHILL

ER-061/03
March 25, 2003

Mr. Richard B. Provencher, Director
Miamisburg Closure Project
U. S. Department of Energy
P. O. Box 66
Miamisburg, OH 45343-0066

SUBJECT: Contract No. DE-AC24-03OH20152
PHASE I PROPOSED PLAN, PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

REFERENCE: Statement of Work Requirement 039 - PRS Documents

Dear Mr. Provencher:

Rob Rothman from your office has approved the release of the following document:

- Phase I Proposed Plan, Public Review Draft

If you have any questions regarding the document, please contact Dave Rakel at Extension 4203.

Sincerely,

DA Rakel for

Monte A. Williams
Deputy Project Manager, Environmental Restoration

MAW/DAR/jdg

Enclosure

Approved: Paul C Lucas 3/25/03
for Robert S. Rothman Date
CERCLA Program Manager

cc: David Seely, USEPA, (2) w/attachments
Brian Nickel, OEPA, (4) w/attachments
Ruth Vandegrift, ODH, (1) w/attachments
Paul Lucas, DOE/MCP, (1) w/attachments
Sue Smiley, DOE/MCP, (1) w/attachments
Randy Tormey, DOE/OH, (1) w/attachments
Dann Bird, MMCIC, (3) w/attachments
Jim Bonfiglio, MESH, (1) w/attachments
Monte Williams, CH2M HILL, (1) w/attachments
John Fulton, CH2M HILL, (1) w/o attachments
Gene Valett, CH2M HILL, (1) w/o attachments
Dave Rakel, CH2M HILL, (1) w/o attachments
Public Reading Room, (4) w/attachments
DCC, (1) w/attachments

PHASE I
PROPOSED PLAN
PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT PREVIEW, MARCH 2003
OHIO EPA COMMENTS
MARCH 11, 2003

GENERAL

1. These comments were provided prior to the completion of the Phase I new boundary residual soil risk evaluation results. Public review of this Phase I Proposed Plan will depend upon the results of the new boundary soil risk results.

   Response
   The results of the soil residual risk evaluation for the revised Phase I boundaries are presented in Table 19 and compared to the previous results. The boundary change did not impact the soil risk results.

SPECIFIC

2. **Page 4, Section 3.0 Highlights of Previous Community Participation:** First bullet in the third paragraph. Spell out TCE

   Response
   The text was changed as requested.

3. **Page 4. Section 3.0 Highlights of Previous Community Participation:** Last bullet in the third paragraph. Add the word "Natural" between the words "Monitored" and "Attenuation".

   Response
   The text was changed as requested.

4. **Page 4, Section 3.0 Highlights of Previous Community Participation:** Prior to the sentence starting with " Table 19 shows that the boundary..." add a brief explanation that soil data was pulled to represent the new Phase I boundary and used to re-run a residual soil risk evaluation to ensure the human and environmental health protectiveness remained.

   Response
   The following sentence was added: "The residual soil risk in Phase I was recalculated using the data from the revised boundaries and compared to the results published previously in the Phase I Residual Risk Evaluation (Reference 18)."

5. **Page 21, Section 8.1.1 Criteria 1:** First full sentence on the page. Add the following after "...industrial/commercial purposes, **to prohibit soil removal off site**..."

   Response
   The text was changed as requested.

6. **Page 25, References:** First reference. The Work Plan we have is dated February 1999; please check the date of the document available to the public in the reading room.

   Response
   The citation was revised to indicate Final, February 1999.

7. **Appendix B, Tables:** Table 3. Please distinguish the x March 2003 version of the Phase I Proposed Plan as a reissued version due to the boundary change.

   Response
   A footnote was added to the March 2003 version of the Proposed Plan that reads "Proposed Plan reissued to enable public comment on the Monitored Natural Attenuation component of the remedy and the impact of the boundary changes."

   Additional changes:

   Reference 18 was changed from Phase I Residual Risk Evaluation, Public Review Draft, September 2002 to Phase I Residual Risk Evaluation, Final, March 2003.

   Reference 26 was changed from Phase I Ecological Scoping Report, Public Review Draft, September 2002 to Phase I Ecological Scoping Report, Final, March 2003.

BWX Technologies, Inc.
a McDermott company

BWXT of Ohio, Inc.
1 Mound Road
P.O. Box 3030
Miamisburg, Ohio 45343-3030
(937) 865-4020

ER-272/02
September 30, 2002

Mr. Robert S. Rothman
Miamisburg Closure Project
U. S. Department of Energy
P. O. Box 66
Miamisburg, OH 45353-0066

MIAMISBURG
LOG F-01670
CODE 6442.1
10-01-02A10:18 RCVD

SUBJECT: Contract No. DE-AC24-97OH20044
PHASE I PROPOSED PLAN, PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

REFERENCE: Statement of Work Requirements C 7.1e - Regulator Reports

Dear Mr. Rothman:

Please approve and authorize for release to USEPA, OEPA, ODH, and the public the following document:

- **Phase I Proposed Plan, Public Review Draft**

Also enclosed are responses to the regulators' comments on the Draft version of this document. If you or members of your staff have any questions regarding the document, or if additional support is needed, please contact Dave Rakel at extension 4203.

Sincerely,

Monte A. Williams
Project Manager, Environmental Restoration

MAW/DAR:jdg

Enclosures

Approved: _____ 10/1/02
Robert S. Rothman Date
CERCLA Program Manager

cc: Paul Lucas, DOE/MCP
DCC

BWX Technologies, Inc.
a McDermott company

BWXT of Ohio, Inc.
1 Mound Road
P.O. Box 3030
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ER-274/02
September 30, 2002

Mr. Brian Nickel
Ohio EPA
401 E. Fifth Street
Dayton, Ohio 45402-2911

Mr. Tim Fischer
U.S. EPA
SRF-5J
77 W. Jackson
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Subject: Contract No. DE-AC24-97OH20044
PHASE I PROPOSED PLAN, PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

Dear Sirs:

Attached you will find the following document being submitted to you as documentation of the beginning of Public Review:

- **Phase I Proposed Plan, Public Review Draft**

The Public Review period will be from 2 October until 31 October 2002 and BWXTO will respond to any comments received and incorporate the responses into the final document. Authorization for distribution of this document has been received from Mr. Rob Rothman, Miamisburg Closure Project, DOE.

Also enclosed are BWXTO's responses to regulator comments on the Draft version of this document and a copy of the newspaper ad for public review.

If you have any questions, please call Dave Rakel at (937) 865-4203.

Sincerely,

Monte A. Williams
Project Manager, Environmental Restoration

MAW/DAR:jdg

Enclosure

cc: DCC

BWX Technologies, Inc.
a McDermott company

BWXT of Ohio, Inc.
1 Mound Road
P.O. Box 3030
Miamisburg, Ohio 45343-3030
(937) 865-4020

ER-273/02
September 30, 2002

Mr. Richard B. Provencher, Director
Miamisburg Closure Project
U. S. Department of Energy
P. O. Box 66
Miamisburg, OH 45343-0066

ATTENTION: Robert S. Rothman

SUBJECT: Contract No. DE-AC24-97OH20044
PHASE I PROPOSED PLAN, PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT

REFERENCE: Statement of Work Requirement C.7.1e - Regulator Reports

Dear Mr. Provencher:

Rob Rothman from your office has approved the release of the following document to the regulators and the public for their review:

- **Phase I Proposed Plan, Public Review Draft**

The public review period will be from October 2 until October 31, 2002 and BWXTO will respond to any comments received and incorporate the responses into the final document.

The remaining CERCLA documents for Phase I are the Record of Decision and Environmental Summary. The ROD and Environmental Summary will be issued in December.

If you or members of your staff have any questions regarding the document, or if additional support is needed, please contact Dave Rakel at extension 4203.

Sincerely,

Monte A. Williams
Project Manager, Environmental Restoration

MAW/DAR:jdg

Enclosures

cc: Tim Fischer, USEPA, (2) w/attachments
Brian Nickel, OEPA, (4) w/attachments
Ruth Vandegrift, ODH, (1) w/attachments
Paul Lucas, DOE/MCP, (1) w/attachments
Randy Tormey, DOE/OH, (1) w/attachments
Dann Bird, MMCIC, (3) w/attachments
J. D. Bonfiglio, MESH, (1) w/attachments
Craig Hansen, BWXT of Ohio, (1) w/attachments
Public Reading Room, (4) w/attachments
DCC

RESPONSES TO OHIO EPA COMMENTS ON
PHASE I PROPOSED PLAN
(DRAFT, AUGUST 2002)

GENERAL

1. The introduction of the Phase I ground water MCL exceedance issues should be brought to the reader's attention early in the Proposed Plan. Presently, the MCL issues are introduced on page 15 within the Criteria 2 text. Section 5.4.2 Groundwater Contaminant Data should be expanded to include a discussion of the exceedances. A map indicating the locations of the wells within Phase I should be referenced and added to the figures appendix.

   Response
   The introduction of the Phase I groundwater MCL exceedances was moved forward in the Proposed Plan and expanded. The introduction is in Section 5.5.4 "Comparison of Groundwater Contaminants to MCLs"; this section was not in the Draft Proposed Plan. A map indicating the location of affected wells in Phase I was also added.

2. The ground water MCL exceedance of barium in well 0445 must be addressed prior to completion of this Proposed Plan. If ground water monitoring is selected to address the MCL barium issue, the Proposed Plan will have to be updated to include details surrounding this issue.

   Response
   The exceedance of the barium MCL at Well 0445 is addressed in the revised Proposed Plan in a manner discussed in a conference call on September 25. This affects Sections 5.5.4 (new) and 6.4.

3. Any changes made to the Phase I RRE tables should follow through to the applicable table in the Proposed Plan. For example, Table 15 in this Proposed Plan is Table 10 in the RRE. A comment has been made to change the RBGV for nitrate and nitrite to the MCL in Table 10. The change should be reflected on Table 15 in the revision of the Proposed Plan.

   Response
   The Tables in the revised Proposed Plan that originate in the RRE were taken from the Public Review Draft of the RRE.

SPECIFIC

4. **Page 3, 2.2 Enforcement and Agreements:** Forth paragraph, last three sentences. Please incorporate a summary of the Hazard Index as it related to current use, future use, soil, water, etc.

   Response
   This section describes the Mound 2000 process. For previous parcels, these three sentences were included to provide a summary of the risk status (cancer risk and hazard index) of the parcel. Revising the paragraph as requested will result in a detailed description of risk and hazard index comparisons to

acceptable levels that are provided in proper detail later in the document. Our preference is to remove the three sentences at the end of the fourth paragraph.

5. **Page 4. Section 4.0 Scope and Role of Phase I:** Please add this sentence which was present in the Parcel 3 and 4 Proposed Plans: "After a ROD has been generated for each of the release blocks, the Core Team plans for a site wide final ROD to address any areas or media associated with the Mound Plant that were not previously addressed."

   Response
   The text was changed as requested.

6. **Page 5, Section 5.3 Wetlands:** Add the term "Phase I" before the word "property" in the first sentence.

   Response
   The text was changed as requested.

7. **Page 5, Section 5.4.1 Background Data, Soils:** In the second sentence, change the section reference from "Section 5.4" to Section 5.5.

   Response
   The text was changed as requested.

8. **Page 6, Section 5.4.2 Groundwater Contaminant Data:** First sentence. Please indicate that the production wells are well 0076 and 0271.

   Response
   The text was changed as requested.

9. **Page 6, Section 5.4.2 Groundwater Contaminant Data:** Add an "s" to the word "profile" in the last sentence.

   Response
   The text was changed as requested.

10. **Page 8, Section 5.5.1 Screening Results for Soil Contamination:** First Paragraph, second sentence. Add two pesticides to the list of potential COCs for the Site Employee. Change the number of radiological compounds to 23.

    Response
    The text was changed as requested.

11. **Page 8, Section 5.5.1 Screening Results for Soil Contamination:** Inorganic compounds, first sentence. Remove the term "whether they are common constituents of most soils, such as sodium and potassium".

Response
The text was changed as requested.

12. **Page 8, Section 5.5.1 Screening Results for Soil Contamination:** Add two paragraphs to account for the pesticides and explosive compounds.

Response
The following paragraphs were added:
"Explosive compounds. For the site worker scenario, one explosive compound was screened against Guideline Values and eliminated from further evaluation. (See Table 5 of the RRE, reproduced in Appendix B of this report as Table 10.)

Pesticides. Pesticides were screened against background and Guideline Values. Using these criteria, the number of pesticides was reduced from two to one for the construction worker and site employee scenarios. (See Tables 3 and 5 of the RRE, reproduced in Appendix B of this report as Tables 8 and 10.)"

13. **Page 8, Section 5.5.1 Screening Results for Soil Contamination:** Radiological compounds, first sentence. Remove or explain the "(95%UTL)" statement after the word "background"

Response
The phrase "(95%UTL)" was removed.

14. **Page 9, Section 5.5.2 Screening Results for Current Groundwater Contaminants:** Second paragraph, third sentence. Please change the sentence to indicate that for the Site Employee, the radiological contaminants were reduced from sixteen to four.

Response
The text was changed as requested.

15. **Page 10, Section 6.1 Exposure Assessment:** First paragraph, second sentence. Why is the new RBGV update referenced here?

Response
The citation was removed.

16. **Page 11, Identification of Exposure Pathways:** Last sentence. Add external radiation to the list of exposure routes.

Response
The sentence was changed to read "Other typical exposure routes include uptake by ingestion, dermal contact, and/or external exposure to radiation. "

17. **Page 11, Section 6.3.1.1 Non-Cancer Hazards:** Second paragraph, first sentence. Please note in the document that TCE, antimony and thallium also contribute to the elevated future groundwater HI. Please indicate that by

removing the HI associated with Chromium VI, the incremental HI is 2 and still exceeds the acceptable level of 1.

Response
The second paragraph was modified to read:
"The soil + air + future groundwater cumulative incremental HI (5.7) is due primarily to future groundwater (5.5). The future groundwater HI is due to a predicted increase in contaminant concentrations at the BVA from bedrock water that is assumed to eventually mix with BVA groundwater. The BVA groundwater is the potable water supply for the Mound Plant. The actual concentrations in the BVA groundwater are likely to be less than assumed here as the hazards were calculated assuming no dilution and using only the highest concentrations of contaminants detected in the bedrock groundwater. The uncertainties associated with this predictive model are discussed in greater detail in the RRE. Chromium, TCE, thallium, antimony and others contribute to the future groundwater HI. At 3.5, chromium is the largest contributor to the HI because all chromium is assumed to be the more toxic (hexavalent) form of chromium. Without the chromium contribution, the future groundwater HI is 2 which exceeds the limit (1). It should be noted that the elevated levels of chromium and other metals in the bedrock and BVA groundwater are currently under investigation. No contaminant source areas are known to exist in Phase I."

18. **Page 12, Section 6.3.2.1 Non-Cancer Hazards:** – Second paragraph. Add a sentence presenting the future cumulative incremental hazard index of 4.6.

Response
The following sentence was added to the end of the second paragraph:
"The future cumulative incremental HI (4.6) exceeds the acceptable limit (1)."

19. **Page 12, Section 6.3.2.1 Non-Cancer Hazards:** – Third Paragraph. Add a sentence to the end of the paragraph that states antimony and thallium also contribute to the elevated future HI. Please indicate that by removing the HI associated with Chromium VI, the incremental HI is 1.5 and still exceeds the acceptable level of 1.

Response
The following sentences were added to the end of the third paragraph:
"Thallium, antimony and other contaminants also contribute to the future cumulative incremental HI for groundwater. Without the contribution from hexavalent chromium, the future cumulative incremental HI for groundwater is 1.5 which exceeds the limit (1)."

20. **Page 13, Section 6.3.2.2 Cancer Risks:** First paragraph, first sentence. Remove the term "and future" from the sentence.

Response
The text was changed as requested.

21. **Page 13, Section 6.3.2.2 Cancer Risks:** First paragraph, second sentence. Change the sentence to read "Future incremental cancer risks for the Phase I Site Employee (1.1×10^{-4}) is at the limit of the acceptable risk range."

    Response
    The text was changed as requested.

22. **Page 13, Section 6.4 Conclusion** Second paragraph, fifth sentence. Change the sentence to read "Future incremental cancer risks for the Phase I Site Employee (1.1×10^{-4}) is at the limit of the acceptable risk range."

    Response
    The text was changed as requested.

23. **Page 13, Section 6.4 Conclusions:** The conclusion section should set up the reader for the discussion on the proposed remedy or alternative. Text should be added to the Conclusion section summarizing the MCL exceedances issues and supporting the proposed ground water monitoring portion of the remedy.

    Response
    The following text was added to the end of Section 6.4 "Conclusions" to summarize the MCL exceedances issue and support the proposed groundwater monitoring portion of the remedy:

    "Collectively, the soil data and groundwater data from the wells in the vicinity of well 0411 suggest that the TCE contamination is most likely limited to the area adjacent to well 0411. TCE is a contaminant of concern (COC) at Mound and should be addressed by the proposed remedies.

    Collectively, the soil data and groundwater data in the vicinity of well 0445 suggest that the elevated barium concentrations are most likely limited to the area immediately adjacent to well 0445. Other properties (high levels of total dissolved solids, very low tritium level) of the groundwater observed at well 0445 are unlike the values typically observed in the bedrock groundwater at Mound. Barium in the Phase I property is considered a constituent of interest. To provide assurance that the understanding of the barium in groundwater situation is correct, DOE will continue to monitor for barium. The specifics of the monitoring will be established in the Phase I Groundwater Monitoring Plan that will require approval by USEPA and OEPA. This will become part of the Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Plan required by the ROD. With four consecutive quarters of consistent barium results, DOE could petition USEPA and OEPA to decrease the sampling frequency.

    Limited Field Investigations (Reference 20 and 21) indicate the nickel and chromium concentrations observed at wells 0400, 0319, 0399, and 0411 are the likely result of corrosion of the wellcasing. Therefore, nickel and chromium are not considered contaminants of concern to be addressed in the proposed

remedies. However, because the data set supporting this conclusion is limited, DOE will continue to monitor for nickel and chromium. The specifics of the monitoring will be established in the Phase I Groundwater Monitoring Plan that will require approval by USEPA and OEPA. With four consecutive quarters of consistent nickel and chromium results, DOE could, with the concurrence of USEPA and OEPA, discontinue monitoring groundwater in Phase I for nickel and chromium."

24. **Page 14, Ecological Risk:** Replace the current text in this section with the text of Section 3.0 Recommendations from the Phase I Ecological Scoping Report, Draft Proposed Final, August 2002. Start with the second sentence from the Recommendations section.

    Response
    The text was changed as requested. The section now reads:
    "Based on the site visit that is part of the OEPA procedure; the fact that no threatened or endangered species were observed within Phase I; the fact that no sensitive environments or ecologically important resources were identified within Phase I; the future reuse of Phase I as a research and industrial park; the information developed during the Final Environmental Impact Statement (Reference 22), OU 9 Ecological Characterization Report (Reference 23), Parcel 4 Ecological Assessment (Reference 24), Environmental Assessment for the Commercialization of the Mound Plant (Reference 25), and the several characterization investigations and removal actions performed in the Phase I area; a more detailed assessment of the ecological risk is not warranted. (Reference 26)."

25. **Page 14, Section 7.0 Description of Alternatives:** Alternative 2, last sentence. Replace this sentence with a brief description of the ground water monitoring plan, including how this monitoring plan will protect human health and the environment into the future.

    Response
    The sentence was replaced with the following:

    "In addition, DOE will continue to monitor groundwater in the vicinity of Phase I for TCE. The specifics of the monitoring will be established in a Phase I Groundwater Monitoring Plan that will require approval by USEPA and OEPA. This will become part of the O&M Plan required by the ROD. Key elements of the monitoring are outlined here.

    TCE MONITORING

    Objective
    Protect BVA by assuring TCE in the vicinity of well 0411 is not impacting the BVA. Demonstrate the TCE in the groundwater of well 0411 does not exceed the MCL.

Locations
Bedrock monitoring wells 0411and 0443 will be monitored to provide spatial coverage of flow paths in the immediate vicinity of the well 0411. Bedrock monitoring wells 0444, 0445, 0353, and Seep 0617 will be monitored to provide spatial coverage of flow paths downgradient of the well 0411 area. BVA wells 0402, P033, and 0400 will be monitored to assess potential impacts of the bedrock flow system on the BVA flow system.

Frequency
All groundwater wells noted above will be analyzed quarterly for TCE for at least one year. At that point, the frequency may be adjusted.

Termination
When the TCE concentrations observed at well 0411 meet the MCL for four consecutive sampling events, the TCE monitoring may be discontinued.

Contingencies
If quarterly monitoring results for wells 0444, 0445, 0353 exceed the MCL (5 ppb) or if the quarterly monitoring result for Seep 0617 exceeds twice the initial baseline concentration of 8 ppb, DOE will notify USEPA and OEPA. Collectively, they will re-evaluate the situation and determine a course of action which could include the following; increase the frequency of sampling to monthly, evaluate VOC levels in BVA wells, and/or increase frequency of their sampling to monthly.

If the quarterly monitoring result for well 0411 exceeds twice the initial baseline concentration of 15 ppb, or if the quarterly monitoring result for well 0443 exceeds twice the initial baseline concentration of 9 ppb, DOE will notify USEPA and OEPA. Collectively, they will re-evaluate the situation and determine a course of action which could include the following; immediately resample monitoring well, evaluate VOC levels in downgradient flow path wells and BVA wells, and increase frequency of sampling to monthly.

If quarterly monitoring results for wells 0400, 0402 and P033 equal or exceed the MCL (5 ppb), DOE will notify USEPA and OEPA. Collectively, they will re-evaluate the situation and determine a course of action which could include the following; increase frequency of sampling to monthly, and evaluate upgradient well data to determine if a change has occurred in the bedrock system

If the monitoring results for the above wells show increases for four consecutive sampling events, DOE will notify USEPA and OEPA. Collectively they will re-evaluate the situation and determine a course of action."

How the monitoring will protect human health and the environment in the future is addressed in Section 8.1 Criteria 1.

26. **Page 15, Section 8.1.1 Criteria 1:** Replace the last sentence in this section with a brief description of the ground water monitoring plan, including how this monitoring plan will protect human health and the environment into the future.

Response
The last sentence was replaced with the following:
"The groundwater monitoring specified for TCE provides the mechanism to demonstrate that the TCE remains localized, does not affect drinking water, and therefore does not impact human health. "

27. **Page 15, Section 8.1.2 Criteria 2:** Within this section. Change all references in this section referring to ARARs from Appendix B to Appendix C.

Response
The text was changed as requested.

28. **Page 16, Section 8.1.2 Criteria 2:** First paragraph, last sentence. How are ground water ARARs met by Alternative 1 and 2? See suggested wording within USEPAs Phase I Proposed Plan comment 8 provided by Tim Fischer.

Response
The last part of that paragraph has seen a number of changes including the wording suggested by Tim Fischer. It now reads as follows:

"MCL exceedances for TCE have been observed in groundwater within the Phase I boundary. Recent investigations concluded that the TCE contamination is localized and does "not present an unacceptable risk unless it migrates to the BVA in concentrations that would cause levels to rise above the drinking water MCL of 5 parts per billion (ppb)." (References 20 and 21) The potential for migration appears minimal but will continue to be assessed by monitoring. Although there are currently exceedances of the MCL for TCE in groundwater at Phase I, there are no known remaining sources of contamination in soil and these concentrations should eventually fall and remain below the MCL for this contaminant. Only Alternative 2 includes the groundwater monitoring necessary to demonstrate that groundwater ARARs will be met in the future at Phase I."

29. **Page 16, Section 8.1.2 Criteria 2:** Last paragraph. Is it the intent of the paragraph to mean that DOE is not intending to manage soils as part of the remedy, but that if it should become necessary then DOE would have to follow applicable state law with regard to managing contaminated soils?

Response
This text was added during the review of the RB D ROD by the regulators (February 99). It does not mean that DOE is not intending to manage soils as part of the remedy. It indicates that movement of soil from Phase I in a manner inconsistent with the preferred alternative is also subject to Ohio regulations and these regulations are enforceable by the state independent of CERCLA.

30. **Page 16, Section 8.2.1 Criteria 3:** A brief description of the ground water monitoring plan should be included in this section with focus on how the plan meets the long-term effectiveness and permanence criteria.

Response
The following text was added to the end of the first paragraph:
"Groundwater Monitoring is necessary to demonstrate that the TCE remains localized, its concentration does not increase, and the BVA is not impacted. "

31. **Page 17, Section 8.2.4 Criteria 6:** Last sentence. The existing ground water monitoring program has a different set of objectives, analyses, audience, life cycle, etc than the Phase I proposed ground water plan. Please address the criteria requirements unique to the Phase I MCL exceedance ground water monitoring plan.

Response
The sentence was replaced with the following:
"The Groundwater Monitoring portion of Alternative 2 is readily implementable. All of the wells identified in this Proposed Plan are already installed and have been sampled. The services required to collect groundwater samples, analyze, and report TCE results are readily available."

32. **Page 18, Section 9.0 The Preferred Alternative:** Please include the objectives of the Phase I ground water monitoring plan within this section.

Response
The following text was added after the bulletized listing of deed restrictions:

"In addition, DOE will continue to monitor groundwater in the vicinity of Phase I for TCE. The specifics of the monitoring will be established in a Phase I Groundwater Monitoring Plan that will require approval by USEPA and OEPA. This will become part of the O&M Plan required by the ROD. Key elements of the monitoring were outlined in Section 7. Groundwater monitoring provides assurance that the TCE observed in Phase I is not impacting the BVA."

33. **Page 18, Section 10.0 Opportunities for Community Participation:** Once known, please update the public review time period.

Response
This section currently indicates a public review period from October 2 through October 31,2002.

34. **Page 19, Section 11.0 References:** References 8 and 16 are the same.

Response
Reference 16 was deleted and the list of references revised.

35. **Appendix B:** Provide a divider/cover sheet for this appendix.

Response
The divider/cover sheet was inadvertently lost in production.

RESPONSE TO USEPA COMMENTS ON
PHASE I PROPOSED PLAN (DRAFT, AUGUST 2002)

Comment 1. In Section 4.0 on page 4 of 22 - Add the words "Proposed Plan and "before "ROD" at the start of the second sentence. Delete the 4th and 5th sentences in this section, as they are repetitive and I think left over from when we had 10 parcels instead of only 4.

Response 1. Text changed as requested.

Comment 2. In Section 5.4.3 on page 6 of 22 - Move the bullet at the bottom of the page to the next page.

Response 2. Text changed as requested.

Comment 3. Section 6.3.2.2 on page 13 of 22 - Change "is" to "are" in the 2nd line. Add the word "The" before "Future" in the 2nd sentence.

Response 3. The text in the second sentence was changed as requested. Discussions after these comments were received resulted in additional changes in the first sentence. It now reads as follows:
"The current incremental cancer risk for the Phase I site employee scenario (4.3×10^{-5}) is within the 10^{-4} to 10^{-6} (1 in 10,000 to 1 in 1,000,000 incremental cancer incidence) acceptable risk range established by CERCLA and the NCP."

Comment 4. Section 7.0 on page 14 of 22 - Alternative 2 - Change "Monitoring Groundwater" to "Groundwater Monitoring"

Response 4. Text changed as requested.

Comment 5. Section 7.0 on page 14 of 22 - The end of this section needs a little more information included. What contaminants are we monitoring for? Which wells will be sampled? How often will they be sampled? What criteria will we evaluate the results against? How do we know when we can stop? etc. The nitty gritty details will be in the monitoring plan, but we need some basic requirements outlined here.

Response 5. The final sentence of Section 7 was replaced with the following:
"In addition, DOE will continue to monitor groundwater in the vicinity of Phase I for TCE. The specifics of the monitoring will be established in a Phase I Groundwater Monitoring Plan that will require approval by USEPA and OEPA. This will become part of the O&M Plan required by the ROD. Key elements of the monitoring are outlined here.

TCE MONITORING

Objective
Protect BVA by assuring TCE in the vicinity of well 0411 is not impacting the BVA. Demonstrate the TCE in the groundwater of well 0411 does not exceed the MCL.

Locations
Bedrock monitoring wells 0411and 0443 will be monitored to provide spatial coverage of flow paths in the immediate vicinity of the well 0411. Bedrock monitoring wells 0444, 0445, 0353, and Seep 0617 will be monitored to provide spatial coverage of flow paths downgradient of the well 0411 area. BVA wells 0402, P033, and 0400 will be monitored to assess potential impacts of the bedrock flow system on the BVA flow system.

Frequency
All groundwater wells noted above will be analyzed quarterly for TCE for at least one year. At that point, the frequency may be adjusted.

Termination
When the TCE concentrations observed at well 0411 meet the MCL for four consecutive sampling events, the TCE monitoring may be discontinued.

Contingencies
If quarterly monitoring results for wells 0444, 0445, 0353 exceed the MCL (5 ppb) or if the quarterly monitoring result for Seep 0617 exceeds twice the initial baseline concentration of 8 ppb, DOE will notify USEPA and OEPA. Collectively, they will re-evaluate the situation and determine a course of action which could include the following; increase the frequency of sampling to monthly, evaluate VOC levels in BVA wells, and/or increase frequency of their sampling to monthly.

If the quarterly monitoring result for well 0411 exceeds twice the initial baseline concentration of 15 ppb, or if the quarterly monitoring result for well 0443 exceeds twice the initial baseline concentration of 9 ppb, DOE will notify USEPA and OEPA. Collectively, they will re-evaluate the situation and determine a course of action which could include the following; immediately resample monitoring well, evaluate VOC levels in downgradient flow path wells and BVA wells, and increase frequency of sampling to monthly.

If quarterly monitoring results for wells 0400, 0402 and P033 equal or exceed the MCL (5 ppb), DOE will notify USEPA and OEPA. Collectively, they will re-evaluate the situation and determine a course of action which could include the following; increase frequency of sampling to monthly, and evaluate upgradient well data to determine if a change has occurred in the bedrock system

If the monitoring results for the above wells show increases for four consecutive

sampling events, DOE will notify USEPA and OEPA. Collectively they will re-evaluate the situation and determine a course of action."

Comment 6. Section 8.1 on page 15 of 22 - move the definition of Threshold Criteria up to the top of the page.

Response 6. Text changed as requested.

Comment 7. Section 8.1.2 on page 15 of 22 - Add the phrase ", and therefore require no further assessment." to the end of the sentence about recent investigation of nickel and chromium at the bottom of the page.

Response 7. As a result of discussions with the regulators after these comments were received, this section now addresses only TCE.

Comment 8. Section 8.1.2 on page 16 of 22 - In the last sentence of the first partial paragraph - Technically it is not correct to say that ARARs are met at this time for Alternative #1 or #2. What we should say here is that "Although there are currently exceedances of the MCLs for TCE and Barium in groundwater at Phase I, there are no known remaining sources of contamination in soil and these concentrations should eventually fall and remain below the MCLs for these contaminants. Only Alternative #2 includes the groundwater monitoring necessary to demonstrate that groundwater ARARs will be met in the future at Phase I."

Response 8. As a result of discussions with the regulators after these comments were received, this section now addresses only TCE. The text was changed as requested except for the reference to Barium.

Comment 9. Section 8.2.4 on page 17 of 22 - Change the last sentence to read "The groundwater monitoring portion of Alternative #2 will be an extension of the existing site-wide groundwater monitoring program."

Response 9. As a result of discussion with the regulators after these comments were received, the text was changed to read as follows:
"The Groundwater Monitoring portion of Alternative 2 is readily implementable. All of the wells identified in this Proposed Plan are already installed and have been sampled. The services required to collect groundwater samples, analyze, and report TCE results are readily available."

MOUND

Miamisburg
Closure
Project

MOUND PLANT

Notice of Public Review Period

The Phase I Proposed Plan is available for public review in the CERCLA Public Reading Room, 305 E. Central Ave., Miamisburg, Ohio. Public comment on this document will be accepted October 1, 2002 through October 31, 2002.

Phase 1
Proposed Plan

Questions can be referred to Paul Lucas at (937) 865-4578.

THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
announces a
PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD FOR Phase I MOUND SITE MIAMISBURG, OHIO

The United States Department of Energy (DOE) has issued a Proposed Plan (hereinafter plan) describing its recommendations for addressing property currently belonging to the United States Department of Energy. The property includes 52 acres and 10 buildings referred to as Phase I, located in Miamisburg, Ohio.

The plan outlines the institutional controls and monitored natural attenuation to be put in place when the property is transferred to the Miamisburg Mound Community Improvement Corporation (MMCIC). After public comments are received, a Record of Decision (ROD) will be issued which finalizes the institutional controls. After the Record of Decision is finalized it is the intent of DOE to transfer title of the parcel to the MMCIC.

Copies of the plan are available in the CERCLA Public Reading Room, 305 E. Central Avenue, Miamisburg, Ohio, 45342. The Public Reading Room hours are:

Monday -12 noon to 8 p.m.
Tuesday - 8:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Wednesday -12 noon to 8 p.m.
Thursday - 8:30 a.m. to 1 p.m.
Friday - 11:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Written comments may be submitted during the 30-Day Public Comment Period that begins March 26, and ends April 24, 2003. Comments must be postmarked by the end of the public comment period on April 24, 2003. Comments should be mailed to the DOE contact named below.

PUBLIC MEETING

If requested by stakeholders, a Public Meeting will be scheduled to discuss the plan. The meeting will provide the community an opportunity to ask questions and submit oral and written comments.

To request such a meeting, please contact before April 2:

Jane Greenwalt
Public Affairs Officer
U.S. Department of Energy
P.O. Box 66
Miamisburg, OH 45342-0066
(937) 865-3116

BWX Technologies, Inc.
a McDermott company

BWXT of Ohio, Inc.
1 Mound Road
P.O. Box 3030
Miamisburg, Ohio 45343-3030
(937) 865-4020

ER-209/02
August 19, 2002

Mr. Robert S. Rothman
Miamisburg Environmental Management Project
U. S. Department of Energy
P. O. Box 66
Miamisburg, OH 45353-0066

SUBJECT: Contract No. DE-AC24-97OH20044
PHASE I PROPOSED PLAN - DRAFT

REFERENCE: Statement of Work Requirements C 7.1e - - Regulator Reports

Dear Mr. Rothman:

Please approve and authorize for release to USEPA, OEPA, and ODH the following document:

- Draft Proposed Plan for Phase I

If you or members of your staff have any questions regarding the document, or if additional support is needed, please contact Dave Rakel at extension 4203.

Sincerely,

M. A. Williams
Project Manager, Environmental Restoration

MAW/DAR:jdg

Enclosure

Approved: _____ 8/19/02
Robert S. Rothman Date
CERCLA Program Manager

cc: Paul Lucas, DOE/MEMP
DCC

BWX Technologies, Inc.
a McDermott company

BWXT of Ohio, Inc.
1 Mound Road
P.O. Box 3030
Miamisburg, Ohio 45343-3030
(937) 865-4020

ER-210/02
August 19, 2002

Mr. Richard B. Provencher, Director
Miamisburg Environmental Management Project
U. S. Department of Energy
P. O. Box 66
Miamisburg, OH 45343-0066

ATTENTION: Robert S. Rothman

SUBJECT: Contract No. DE-AC24-97OH20044
PHASE I PROPOSED PLAN- DRAFT

REFERENCE: Statement of Work Requirement C.7.1e - Regulator Reports

Dear Mr. Provencher:

Rob Rothman from your office has approved the release of the Draft Proposed Plan for Phase I to the regulators for review:

If you or members of your staff have any questions regarding the document, or if additional support is needed, please contact Dave Rakel at extension 4203.

Sincerely,

M. A. Williams
Project Manager, Environmental Restoration

MAW/DAR:jdg

Enclosure

cc: Tim Fischer, USEPA, (1) w/attachments
Brian Nickel, OEPA, (4) w/attachments
Ruth Vandegrift, ODH, (1) w/attachments
Paul Lucas, DOE/MEMP, (1) w/attachments
Sue Smiley, DOE/MEMP, (1) w/attachments
Randy Tormey, DOE/OH, (1) w/attachments
DCC, (2) w/ attachments

BWX Technologies, Inc.
a McDermott company

BWXT of Ohio, Inc.
1 Mound Road
P.O. Box 3030
Miamisburg, Ohio 45343-3030
(937) 865-4020

ER-211/02
August 19, 2002

Mr. Brian Nickel
Ohio EPA
401 E. Fifth Street
Dayton, Ohio 45402-2911

Mr. Tim Fischer
U.S. EPA
SRF-5J
77 W. Jackson
Chicago, Illinois 60604

Subject: Contract No. DE-AC24-97OH20044
PHASE I PROPOSED PLAN- DRAFT

Dear Sirs:

Attached you will find the Draft Proposed Plan for Phase I for your review.

Authorization for distribution of the documents has been received from Mr. Rob Rothman, Miamisburg Environmental Management Project, DOE.

If you have any questions, please call Dave Rakel at (937) 865-4203.

Sincerely,

M. A. Williams
Project Manager, Environmental Restoration

MAW/DAR:jdg

Enclosure

cc: DCC

Phase I

Proposed Plan

Public Review Draft
March 2003

Miamisburg Closure Project

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Acronyms

ARARs	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements
BVA	Buried Valley Aquifer
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, & Liability Act
FFA	Federal Facilities Agreement
FOD	frequency of detection
GV	Guideline Value
HI	Hazard Index
HTO	tritium
MCL	maximum containment level
MCP	Miamisburg Closure Project
MMCIC	Miamisburg Mound Community Improvement Corporation
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NFA	No Further Assessment
NPL	National Priority List
O&M	Operation & Maintenance
OEPA	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
ODH	Ohio Department of Health
OU	Operable Unit
ppb	parts per billion
PRS	Potential Release Site
RD/RA	Remedial Design/Remedial Action
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
ROD	Record of Decision
RRE	Residual Risk Evaluation
RREM	Residual Risk Evaluation Methodology
RTG	Radioisotopic Thermal Generators
SM/PP	Special Metallurgical/Plutonium Processing
SVOC	semi-volatile organic compound
TCE	trichloroethene
USDOE	United States Department of Energy
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
UTL	upper tolerance limit
VOC	volatile organic compound

1.0 SITE NAME, LOCATION, AND DESCRIPTION

The U.S. Department of Energy (USDOE) Mound Plant (CERCLIS ID-04935) is located within the city limits of Miamisburg, in southern Montgomery County, Ohio (Figure 1). The Site is approximately ten miles southwest of Dayton and 45 miles north of Cincinnati. Miamisburg is predominantly a residential community with supportive commercial facilities and industrial development. The adjacent upland areas are used primarily for residences and agriculture or are unused open spaces. The Mound Plant will remain in industrial/commercial use into the future. This future use has been determined based upon agreement among DOE, United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA), and interested stakeholders. This land use is reflected in the Mound Comprehensive Reuse Plan of the Miamisburg Mound Community Improvement Corporation (MMCIC) and is currently codified in the City of Miamisburg Zoning Ordinance for industrial use.

Mound Golf Course and Miamisburg Mound State Memorial Park, both directly east of the Mound Plant across Mound Road, are frequented during favorable weather. The park is the site of a 68-foot high ancient Indian mound, located 380 feet east of the Mound Plant boundary. Other recreational areas within one mile of the Mound Plant include the Miamisburg Community Park, Harmon Athletic Field, Library Park, Miamisburg Aquatic Center, Rice Field, and Bell Park. These areas are used extensively during the summer.

There are no large lakes within a 5-mile radius of the Mound Plant. Some vestiges of the old Miami-Erie Canal lie between the Norfolk Southern Railroad and Dayton-Cincinnati Pike west of the Mound Plant. This remnant of the old Miami-Erie Canal is designated as Operable Unit (OU) 4. The only major water body in the vicinity of the Mound Plant is the Great Miami River located approximately 2,000 feet to the west. The river is approximately 150 to 200 feet wide in this area.

Agricultural land within a 5-mile radius around the Mound Plant is primarily used for corn and soybean production and for livestock grazing. According to 2000 census figures, the population of Miamisburg is 19,489, Dayton is 166,179, and Montgomery County is 554,232.

This Proposed Plan addresses Phase I (Figure 2), which is located on the southern border of the Mound Plant. Phase I is generally bound to the south by Parcel 4, which was recently transferred to the MMCIC, to the west and north by the plant proper, and to the east by the transferred Release Block D.

Phase I lies within what was once called Operable Unit 5 (OU5). There are 10 buildings in Phase I. There are 40 Potential Release Sites (PRSs) in Phase I. All buildings and PRSs in Phase I were evaluated for protectiveness or remediated to be protective. The status of the PRSs in Phase I is summarized in Table 1. The status of the buildings in Phase I is summarized in Table 2. Any residual risks associated with remaining contamination in Phase I have been evaluated and are presented in the Phase I Residual Risk Evaluation (RRE).

2.0 SITE HISTORY AND ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

2.1 History

Mound was originally established by the DOE as an integrated research, development, and production facility that supported the nation's weapons and energy programs. To reconfigure and consolidate the nuclear complex, the DOE has decided to phase out the defense mission at Mound. As a result, the Mound has been designated an environmental management site and the plant is in the process of being remediated, transferred, and converted into a research and industrial/commercial site. Currently CH2MHill Mound, Inc. manages Mound for the DOE.

Early Mound programs investigated the chemical and metallurgical properties of polonium-210 and its applications; particularly, the fabrication of neutron and alpha sources for weapon and non-weapon use. Investigations involving uranium, protactinium-231, and plutonium-239 were performed from 1950 to 1963 as part of the national civilian power reactor program. In 1954, Mound began the separation of stable isotopes.

In the mid-1950s, Mound initiated efforts to develop a large-scale process for the recovery of thorium from a variety of thorium-bearing ores. Even though this project was canceled prior to full-scale operation, approximately 1,650 tons of sludge containing thorium were received at Mound. Due to its corrositivity, the thorium sludge was continually repackaged and relocated. This resulted in a number of thorium-contaminated areas around the site.

Plutonium-238 research and development activity began at Mound in the mid-1950s. From the early 1960s to the late 1970s, Mound processed plutonium-238 for use in heat sources within Radioisotopic Thermal Generators (RTGs). The fabrication of heat sources from plutonium metal was terminated in the mid-1960s. Oxide processes continued into the late 1970s. Since early 1979, Mound has not handled unencapsulated plutonium-238.

As a result of historic disposal practices and contaminant releases to the environment, the Mound Plant was placed on the National Priorities List (NPL) on November 21, 1989. The DOE signed a Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Section 120 Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) with the USEPA, effective October 1990. In 1993, this agreement was modified and expanded to include the OEPA.

The PRSs at Mound were identified based on knowledge of historical land use that was considered potentially detrimental and/or an actual sampling result showing elevated concentrations of contaminants. Tables 1 and 2 contain information and closeout status for Phase I PRSs and buildings. Figure 3 depicts buildings and PRSs currently within Phase I.

A brief discussion of the histories of the PRSs and buildings (both past and present) located in Phase I is included in Appendices D and E, respectively.

2.2 Enforcement and Agreements - Mound 2000 Process

The DOE, the USEPA, and the OEPA had originally planned to address the Plant's environmental restoration issues under a set of OUs, each of which would include a

number of PRSs. For each OU, the site would follow the traditional CERCLA process: a Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) followed by a Record of Decision (ROD), followed by Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA). After initiating remedial investigations for several OUs, the DOE and its regulators realized during a strategic review in 1995 that, for Mound, the OU approach was inefficient. The DOE and its regulators agreed that it would be more appropriate to evaluate each PRS or building separately, use removal action authority to remediate them as needed, and establish a goal for no additional remediation other than institutional controls for the final remedy documented in the ROD. To evaluate any residual risk after all removals have been completed, a RRE is conducted to ensure the conditions at the parcel do not pose an unacceptable risk to human health when the parcel is used for industrial/commercial purposes. This process was named the Mound 2000 Process. DOE and its regulators pursued this approach with the understanding that USEPA and OEPA reserve all rights to enforce all provisions of the FFA and participation in the Mound 2000 Process does not constitute a waiver of USEPA and OEPA rights to enforce the FFA.

The Mound 2000 Process established a "Core Team" consisting of representatives of the DOE Miamisburg Closure Project, USEPA, and OEPA. The Core Team evaluates each of the PRSs and recommends the appropriate response. The Core Team uses process knowledge, site visits, and existing data to determine whether or not any action is warranted concerning the PRS. If a decision cannot be made, the Core Team identifies specific information needed to make a decision (e.g., data collection, investigations). The Core Team also receives input from technical experts as well as the general public and/or public interest groups. Thus, all stakeholders have the opportunity to express their opinions or suggestions involving each PRS. The details of this process are explained in the Work Plan for Environmental Restoration at the Mound Plant, The Mound 2000 Approach (Reference 1).

Originally, the Mound property was divided into nineteen "release blocks," which are contiguous tracts of property designated for transfer of ownership. Release Blocks D and H were transferred to MMCIC in 1999. The remaining release blocks were reconfigured and renamed parcels. Parcel 4 was transferred to MMCIC in 2001. Parcel 3 was transferred to MMCIC in 2002. Recently, the remaining parcels were reconfigured and renamed Phase I, Phase II, Phase III, and the NE Island.

The Mound 2000 Residual Risk Evaluation Methodology (RREM) (Reference 2) was developed as a framework for evaluating human health risks associated with residual levels of contamination. The RREM is applied to a parcel once necessary remediation has been completed, and the remaining PRSs or buildings in the parcel have been designated as No Further Assessment (NFA). Once the identified environmental concerns have been adequately addressed by the Core Team, a RRE is performed. The RRE documents whether the parcel is acceptable for industrial/commercial redevelopment. The results of the Phase I RRE are discussed in Section 4 through Section 6 of this Proposed Plan. A ROD will be generated for each release block/parcel to be transferred. The ROD will document the most appropriate remedy that meets statutory requirements and ensures protection of human health and the environment.

After the Phase I ROD is final, DOE will submit to USEPA and OEPA documentation that shows the property meets CERCLA 120 (h) (3) requirements. This documentation, Phase

I Environmental Summary, must be sent to the Administrator of USEPA for concurrence on the property transfer. After concurrence is obtained, the title of the property may be formally transferred. Prior to acceptance of the deed for any discrete parcel, the Buyer shall acknowledge that it has reviewed the Mound environmental reports provided by DOE. Acceptance of the deed thereby acknowledges and commits the Buyer to abiding by institutional controls specified in the ROD.

3.0 HIGHLIGHTS OF PREVIOUS COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The community has been an active participant in this process to date. Comments from the public on the PRS and building recommendations have been incorporated as part of the remedy evaluation. DOE believes all comments have been resolved with the commentor and the documents, comments, and responses have been placed in the CERCLA Public Reading Room. The Mound 2000 RREM has also gone through a public comment cycle and copies are in the CERCLA Public Reading Room.

Table 3 lists documents relevant to Phase I, along with the dates they were made available for public comment. Table 3 lists a Phase I Proposed Plan that was available for public review in October 2002. The Phase I Proposed Plan was reissued to enable public comment on the following changes in Phase I:

- The northeast boundary was adjusted to remove any influence of trichloroethene (TCE) from PRS 87 (see figure 5)
- The northwest boundary was adjusted to accommodate traffic safety during the remediation of the remainder of the site (see Figure 5)
- The description of the preferred alternative (see Sections 7 and 8) was changed from "Institutional Controls and Groundwater Monitoring" to "Institutional Controls and Monitored Natural Attenuation".

The residual soil risk in Phase I was recalculated using the data from the revised boundaries and compared to the results published previously in the Phase I Residual Risk Evaluation (Reference 18). Table 19 shows that the boundary changes do not impact the incremental residual risk from soil in Phase I.

This Proposed Plan will have a 30-day public comment period.

4.0 SCOPE AND ROLE OF PHASE I

This Proposed Plan addresses Phase I, which is one of four remaining parcels at Mound. A Proposed Plan and ROD will be generated for each parcel of property to be transferred. Each Proposed Plan and resulting ROD will document the most appropriate remedy that meets statutory requirements and ensures protection of human health and the environment. Once the ROD for Phase I is final and in effect, DOE could petition the USEPA to delist Phase I from the NPL.

After a ROD has been generated for each of the release blocks, the Core Team plans for a site wide ROD to address any areas or media associated with the Mound Plant that were not previously addressed.

5.0 SITE CHARACTERISTICS

5.1 Geologic Setting

The bedrock section beneath the Mound Plant consists of thin, nearly flat-lying beds of alternating shale and limestone of the Richmond Stage of the Cincinnati Group (Upper Ordovician -- about 450 million years ago). The Cincinnati Group is present at the surface of the Mound Plant and underlies Phase I. The limestone beds range from two to six inches in thickness and the shale layers are commonly five to eight feet thick.

Pleistocene age (less than about two million years old) glacial deposits at the Mound Plant include both till and outwash deposits. The till in the area of the Mound Plant is composed of an unsorted, unstratified mixture of clay, silt, sand, and coarser material. Water-lain deposits consist of outwash composed of well-sorted sand and gravel. The sand and gravel is horizontally layered, and commonly cross-bedded. The outwash in the vicinity of the Mound Plant occurs as restricted valley-train deposits that were formed by the aggregation of glacial meltwater streams.

The outwash deposited in the Miami River Valley and the associated tributary valley forms the Buried Valley Aquifer (BVA) and contiguous deposits. A general discussion of the geology is presented in the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, Site-Wide Work Plan (Reference 3).

5.2 Hydrogeologic Setting

There are two hydrogeologic regimes at the Mound Plant: flow through the bedrock beneath the Main Hill and the Special Metallurgical/Plutonium Processing (SM/PP) Hill, and flow within the unconsolidated glacial deposits and alluvium associated with the BVA in the Great Miami River Valley and the tributary valley between the Main Hill and SM/PP Hill. The BVA is a USEPA-designated sole source aquifer. The bedrock system, an interbedded sequence of shale and limestone, is dominated by fracture flow especially in the upper portions of the bedrock. Groundwater movement within the till and sand and gravel, within the buried valley, is through porous media. Groundwater flow from the Mound Plant is generally to the west and southwest toward the BVA of the Great Miami River Valley. A discussion of the hydrogeology of Mound is presented in the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, Site-Wide Work Plan (Reference 3) and the Hydrogeologic Investigation: Buried Valley Aquifer Report (Reference 4) and Hydrogeologic Investigation: Bedrock Report (Reference 5).

5.3 Wetlands

A small portion (0.03 acres) of the Phase I property is classified as wetlands, i.e., those areas that are inundated by surface or groundwater with a frequency sufficient to support and under normal circumstances does or would support a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction (Reference 6).

5.4 Available Data for Phase I

The PRSs in Phase I have been evaluated by the Core Team. The following sections discuss the data relevant to Phase I that are available from the general source documents and the Potential Release Site packages.

5.4.1 Background Data

Soils. Background concentrations measure the amount of a chemical that is naturally occurring (like metals) or anthropogenic (man-made but, for background purposes, originating from sources other than the Mound Plant). Background concentrations are used as a screening tool to determine which contaminants should be carried through a risk evaluation as described in Section 5.5 of this Proposed Plan. Regional background concentrations in soil were determined and are documented in the Background Soils Investigation Soil Chemistry Report (Reference 7) and Regional Soils Investigation Report (Reference 8).

Groundwater. Background concentrations for groundwater were identified in the RREM (Reference 2). These background values were originally reported in the Hydrologic Investigation: Groundwater Sweeps Report (Reference 9).

5.4.2 Groundwater Contaminant Data

Groundwater data consist of water analyses of the Mound Plant production wells (wells 0076 and 0271) screened within the BVA, and analyses of groundwater from the Mound Plant monitoring wells screened in the bedrock aquifer. These wells are sampled as part of the site-wide groundwater monitoring network. The RRE for Phase I documents the specific groundwater data used to evaluate the current and future groundwater profiles for Phase I.

5.4.3 PRS Contaminant Data

Soil data can be divided into three types: (1) data obtained through commercial analytical laboratory analysis, (2) data obtained through "screening" techniques conducted in a DOE laboratory, and (3) data obtained through screening techniques conducted in the field. Analytical laboratory data are obtained using strict methods and are subjected to exacting quality control procedures. These data are of the highest quality, and are quantitative. The laboratory screening data are considered to be of lower quality because sample preparation does not occur, and the measuring instruments are less precise. The field screening techniques are the least accurate due to instrument limitations and the effects of ambient conditions on field measurements. Due to these limitations, field screening data were not used for any calculations in the RRE for Phase I.

Soil contaminant data for Phase I collected prior to the Mound 2000 Process are documented in the following reports:

- Miscellaneous Sites Limited Field Investigation Report, Volumes 1, 2, and 3

(Purpose was to address areas noted in previous surveys but not thought to endanger human health or the environment.) (Reference 10),

- New Property Extended Phase I Field Investigation Report (Purpose was to augment previous reconnaissance survey with surface and subsurface sampling, groundwater sampling, and sediment sampling in ephemeral streams.) (Reference 11),

- Remedial Investigation Report (Identifies nature and extent of contamination in groundwater, surface water, soils, and sediment in Operable Unit 5.) (Reference 12),

- Operational Area Phase I Investigation Area 22 (Purpose was to present results of the radiological and soil gas reconnaissance surveys conducted in Area 22 as part of the larger OU5 Phase I investigation and identify potential areas of radiological and chemical contamination. Provide a qualitative screen that can be used to determine a strategy for directing additional investigations.) (Reference 13),

- Operational Area Phase I Investigation Area 13 (Purpose was to present results of the radiological and soil gas reconnaissance surveys conducted in Area 13 as part of the larger OU5 Phase I investigation and identify potential areas of radiological and chemical contamination. Provide a qualitative screen that can be used to determine a strategy for directing additional investigations.) (Reference 14),

- Reconnaissance Sampling Report Decontamination and Decommissioning Areas (Purpose was to characterize the non-radioactive hazardous constituents in the soil areas that were included in the D&D Program as of 1989. Some onsite analyses for plutonium-238 and thorium-232 were also reported.) (Reference 15),

- Regional Soils Investigation Report (Purpose was to give a regional soil description without including the impacts of Mound operations) (Reference 8),

- Site Scoping Report, Volume 3 - Radiological Site Survey (a compendium of existing data) (Reference 16).

In the Mound 2000 Process, radionuclide and chemical contaminants were studied on a PRS basis. There are 40 PRSs located within Phase I. The locations of these PRSs are shown in Figure 3. The rationale for designation of the PRSs is outlined in Appendix D.

5.4.4 Building Contaminant Data

The final radiological surveys for the ten buildings remaining in Phase I met all surface contamination guidelines. This information is available in the building data packages (BDPs) listed in Table 2.

5.4.5 Air Contaminant Data

For purposes of evaluating cumulative residual risk, air pathway data are also reported in

each RRE. Per the RREM (Reference 2), 1994 data collected at the Mound Plant perimeter air sampling stations are used to bound the concentrations, and, therefore, the risks from inhalation of radionuclides present in the ambient air. The risk data for tritium (HTO), plutonium-238, and plutonium-239/240 reported in the Residual Risk Evaluation, Release Block D (Reference 17) were reviewed and found to require no update or changes. It was observed, however, that the site employee risk calculations did not include an adjustment factor to account for the time spent indoors. While this approach is inconsistent with that applied to analogous outdoor pathways, it is conservative in nature.

5.5 Summary of Contaminants Detected in Phase I

The complete list of all contaminants detected at least once within Phase I is provided in the Phase I RRE (Reference 18) in Appendix I.

Only contaminants exceeding (1) certain frequency of detection (FOD) criteria, (2) background, and (3) a base level of potential health concern are carried through the RRE process. In general, FOD criteria are used to screen out contaminants when the compound is infrequently detected and there is no reason to believe the compound is present. Infrequently is defined, for RRE screening purposes, as a detection rate below 5% (one sample in 20). Whether or not a contaminant is present at or above background is determined by comparing the sample result to the 95% upper tolerance limit (UTL) for background data on that contaminant. The levels of health concern used as screening criteria are the Guideline Values (GVs) established for Mound. GVs are media-specific concentrations of contaminants that correspond to certain risk levels for certain exposure scenarios. GVs for Mound were compiled in Risk-Based Guideline Values (Reference 19). These values have been revised to reflect revised toxicity values and/or include the effect of additional decay products. A more detailed discussion of the screening process is located in the RREM.

Contaminants carried forward in the RRE for Phase I are identified in the Phase I RRE in Tables 2-13. These tables document the results of the screening process by listing the reason specific contaminants were screened out of the RRE. These tables are reproduced in Appendix B of this Proposed Plan as Tables 7-18.

5.5.1 Screening Results for Soil Contaminants

For the construction worker scenario, nine volatile organic compounds (VOCs), fourteen semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), twenty-nine inorganic (metal), two pesticides, and twenty-two radiological compounds were considered as potential contaminants of concern for the soil component of the RRE. For the site worker scenario, nine VOCs, sixteen SVOCs, twenty-nine inorganic, two pesticides, one explosive, and twenty-three radiological compounds were considered as potential contaminants of concern for the soil component of the RRE after screening against the FOD factor. Soil concentrations of those compounds were compared to the other screening criteria listed above to determine if a given compound should be included in the RRE.

Organic compounds. Because the organic contaminants found at Mound are generally not naturally-occurring substances, background concentrations were not available. The organic compounds were therefore screened against Guideline Values. The number of

VOCs was reduced from nine to none for both the construction worker and site employee scenarios. The number of SVOCs was reduced from fourteen to four for the construction worker scenario and from sixteen to three for the site employee scenario. (See Tables 3 and 5 of the RRE, reproduced in Appendix B of this report as Tables 8 and 10.)

Inorganic compounds. Inorganic compounds were screened against background concentrations and Guideline Values. Compounds classified as essential human nutrients were eliminated from further consideration. Using these screening criteria, the number of inorganic compounds was reduced from twenty-nine to three for the construction worker scenario and from twenty-nine to two for the site employee scenario. (See Tables 3 and 5 of the RRE, reproduced in Appendix B of this report as Tables 8 and 10.)

Explosive compounds. For the site worker scenario, one explosive compound was screened against Guideline Values and eliminated from further evaluation. (See Table 5 of the RRE, reproduced in Appendix B of this report as Table 10.)

Pesticides. Pesticides were screened against background and Guideline Values. Using these criteria, the number of pesticides was reduced from two to one for the construction worker and site employee scenarios. (See Tables 3 and 5 of the RRE, reproduced in Appendix B of this report as Tables 8 and 10.)

Radiological compounds. Radiological contaminants were screened against background and Guideline Values. Using these screening criteria, the number of radionuclides was reduced from twenty-two to four for the construction worker scenario and from twenty-three to four for the site employee scenario. (See Tables 3 and 5 of the RRE, reproduced in Appendix B of this report as Tables 8 and 10.)

5.5.2 Screening Results for Current Groundwater Contaminants

"Current" groundwater contaminants are defined as those found in the Mound Plant production wells (0076 and 0271). After screening for FOD, ten organic, twenty-three inorganic, and sixteen radiological compounds were identified as potential contaminants of concern. Similar to the approach for soils data, current groundwater concentrations were screened against background, Guideline Values and on the basis of whether they are common water quality parameters, such as alkalinity or dissolved solids that are not health-related parameters.

For both scenarios, the screening process reduced the number of organic contaminants from ten to two. For both scenarios, the screening process reduced the number of inorganic contaminants from twenty-three to four. For the construction worker scenario, the screening process reduced the number of radiological contaminants from sixteen to one. For the site employee scenario, the screening process reduced the number of radiological contaminants from sixteen to four. (See Tables 7 and 9 of the RRE, reproduced in Appendix B of this report as Tables 12 and 14.)

5.5.3 Screening Results for Future Groundwater Contaminants

Future groundwater contaminants are defined as those currently in the Mound Plant production wells, combined with contaminants measured in Mound Plant bedrock

monitoring wells. This definition assumes that all contaminants in the bedrock aquifer water (that exceed background) will migrate to the production wells within the BVA in the future. To create this combined list of contaminants, the bedrock contaminants were screened against BVA background concentrations. This list was combined with the current groundwater list. These contaminants were screened with respect to BVA background concentrations, Guideline Values, frequency of detection, and whether they are common water quality parameters not associated with health impacts. The screening reduced the number of future VOC contaminants for the construction worker scenario from eleven to seven, the inorganic contaminants from thirty-one to thirteen, the radiological contaminants from nineteen to eight, and the SVOC contaminants from two to one. The screening reduced the number of future VOC contaminants for the site employee scenario from eleven to seven, the inorganic contaminants from thirty-one to thirteen, the radiological contaminants from eighteen to eight, and the SVOC contaminants from two to one. (See Tables 11 and 13 of the RRE, reproduced in Appendix B of this report as Tables 16 and 18.)

5.5.4 Comparison of Groundwater Contaminants to MCLs

In addition to the above screening against RBGVs and background values, the groundwater constituents are compared to Maximum Contaminant Levels (MCLs). These results are used in evaluating compliance with Applicable, or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs, see Section 8.1.2).

There are currently six groundwater monitoring wells and one seep located within the boundary of Phase I that show MCL exceedances. Four of the monitoring wells (0411, 0443, 0445, and 0399) are screened in the bedrock groundwater system, and two of the monitoring wells (0319 and 0400) are screened in the BVA. Wells 0411, 0443, and Seep 0617 exceed the MCL (5 parts per billion (ppb)) for TCE. Well 0445 exceeds the MCL for barium (2 parts per million (ppm)) and the MCL for radium-226 and 228 (5 pCi/L combined). Wells 0400, 0319, 0399, and 0411 exceed the MCLs for nickel (100 ppb) and chromium (100 ppb). The locations of the wells in Phase I are shown in Figure 4. In the last two years (September 2000 to present), the TCE concentrations at well 0411 have ranged from 8 to 16 ppb. The most recent result (Summer 2002) was 14 ppb.

Collectively, the soil data and groundwater data from the wells in the vicinity of well 0411 suggest that the TCE contamination is most likely limited to the area adjacent to well 0411. There is no known continuing source of TCE contamination in the soil in Phase I. However, TCE is not naturally occurring and was widely used in plant operations. Therefore, TCE is a contaminant of concern (COC) for the groundwater in Phase I and is addressed by the selected remedy.

Collectively, the soil data and groundwater data in the vicinity of well 0445 suggest that the elevated barium concentrations are most likely limited to the area immediately adjacent to well 0445. Other properties (high levels of total dissolved solids, very low tritium level, elevated levels of radium-226 and radium-228) of the groundwater observed at well 0445 are unlike the values typically observed in the bedrock groundwater at Mound, indicating that the groundwater at well 0445 may be neither representative of overall site conditions nor the result of plant operations. Therefore, barium, radium-226, and radium-228 in the Phase I property are not considered contaminants of concern to be addressed in the

proposed remedies. To provide assurance that the understanding of the barium, radium-226, and radium-228 in groundwater situation is correct, DOE will continue to monitor for them. The specifics of the monitoring will be established in the Phase I Groundwater Monitoring Plan that will require approval by USEPA and OEPA. This will become part of the O&M Plan required by the ROD. With four consecutive quarters of consistent results for barium, radium-226, and radium-228, DOE could petition USEPA and OEPA to decrease the sampling frequency.

Limited Field Investigations (References 20 and 21) indicate the nickel and chromium concentrations observed at wells 0400, 0319, 0399, and 0411 are the likely result of corrosion of the wellcasing and not the result of plant operations. Therefore, nickel and chromium are not considered contaminants of concern to be addressed in the proposed remedies. However, because the data set supporting this conclusion is limited, DOE will continue to monitor for nickel and chromium. The specifics of the monitoring will be established in the Phase I Groundwater Monitoring Plan that will require approval by USEPA and OEPA. With four consecutive quarters of consistent or decreasing nickel and chromium results, DOE could, with the concurrence of USEPA and OEPA, discontinue monitoring groundwater in Phase I for nickel and chromium.

6.0 SUMMARY OF SITE RISKS

For the Mound Plant, the human health risk associated with exposure to residual levels of contamination is evaluated pursuant to the RREM (Reference 2). The RREM is applied to a limited area, such as a parcel, after all necessary remediation has been completed and the remaining PRSs or buildings within that parcel have been designated as NFA. Once the Core Team has determined that all environmental concerns have been adequately addressed, the residual risk evaluation is performed for confirmation and to assess residual risk. The RRE consists of five steps:

Step 1: Identification of Contaminants to be Evaluated

Step 2: Exposure Assessment

Step 3: Toxicity Assessment

Step 4: Risk Characterization

Step 5: Evaluation of Potential Residual Risks

The information needed for Step 1 was presented in Section 5 of this Proposed Plan. Steps 2 through 5 are described below. After the Core Team reviews and approves an RRE, it is placed in the public reading room for a formal 30-day public review period.

6.1 Exposure Assessment

The two exposure scenarios examined in the Phase I RRE involve an onsite construction worker, and a site employee engaged in non-construction activities (office work). The construction worker and site employee are assumed to be exposed to soil contaminated at the levels described by currently available data. The workers are assumed to be

exposed to the existing soil contamination both now and into the future. For the groundwater pathways, both current and future exposures are assumed. Current groundwater exposures are estimated based on the concentration levels in the Mound Plant production wells 0076 and 0271 (which are screened in the BVA) because they supply potable water to the Mound Plant and represent a potential future potable water supply. The bedrock water under Phase I is not a current source of drinking water.

Future groundwater contamination is assumed to be appropriately represented by combining current BVA contamination with additional contamination currently in the nearby bedrock aquifer. Bedrock aquifer groundwater from across the entire Mound Plant is assumed to eventually mix with BVA water, and thereby contribute bedrock aquifer contamination to the BVA. It is this mix of BVA and bedrock contaminated water to which the future construction worker and site employee are assumed to be exposed.

6.1.1 Construction Worker Scenario

It is assumed that activities requiring earth-moving, such as construction of new buildings, will occur in Phase I. These construction activities could result in worker exposure to contaminants in soil, on dust particles, in air, and in groundwater. This scenario characterizes the potential exposure to a construction worker by assuming the worker is onsite eight hours per day, 250 days per year, for five years. The construction worker is assumed to be an adult weighing 70 kg. The amount of soil ingested is assumed to be 480 mg/day based on "heavy" construction work. All parameters needed to calculate intakes are listed in Table 14 of the Phase I RRE.

6.1.2 Site Employee Scenario

It is assumed that normal activities associated with light industry, small business, and general office work will occur on the Phase I property. These activities could result in worker exposure to contaminants in soil, on dust particles, in air, and in groundwater. This scenario characterizes the potential exposure of a site employee assumed to work on the property eight hours per day, 250 days per year, for 25 years. No exposure to potential interior building contamination is assumed or addressed here. The site employee is assumed to be an adult weighing 70 kg. The site employee is assumed to ingest 50 mg/day of contaminated soil, the amount incidentally ingested while working at the site. All parameters needed to calculate intakes are listed in Table 14 of the Phase I RRE.

6.2 Identification of Exposure Pathways

An exposure pathway describes the course a chemical or radionuclide takes from a source to an exposed individual. An exposure pathway generally consists of a source and mechanism of release, an environmental medium in which the contaminant is contained or transported, a human or environmental receptor, and an exposure route. As an example, a source of contamination could be shallow soil that received a spill, a release mechanism could be resuspension of the soil by wind action, the affected environmental medium would be the atmosphere into which the soil was suspended, and a construction worker would be the receptor. In this example, the exposure route would be inhalation. Other typical exposure routes include uptake by ingestion, dermal contact, and/or external exposure to radiation.

6.3 Residual Risk Evaluation

To estimate the residual risks associated with the use of Phase I, toxicity and exposure assessments were summarized and integrated into quantitative expressions of risks and hazards. Both a risk characterization and a hazard characterization were performed. The first is the calculation of carcinogenic risk associated with cancer-causing compounds, including radionuclides. The second is the calculation of a Hazard Index (HI) for noncarcinogens. These calculations are performed for both the hypothetical construction worker and the hypothetical site employee. The results for Phase I are summarized below.

6.3.1 Hazards and Risks for the Construction Worker

The RRE methodology established for Mound is intentionally conservative and tends to over-estimate hazards and risk. For the construction worker-related scenarios, a conservative assumption of daily exposure to Phase I contamination throughout a five-year period was used.

6.3.1.1 Non-Cancer Hazards

Overall hazards across all pathways, soil + air + current groundwater and soil + air + future groundwater, were summed to provide a cumulative HI. Cumulative HIs were developed for incremental, background, and total exposures. See Tables 4, 5, and 6. USEPA guidance sets a limit of 1.0 for the cumulative HI. The current cumulative incremental HI (1) is at this limit. The future cumulative incremental HI (5.7) exceeds this limit.

The soil + air + future groundwater cumulative incremental HI (5.7) is due primarily to future groundwater (5.5). The future groundwater HI is due to a predicted increase in contaminant concentrations at the BVA from bedrock water that is assumed to eventually mix with BVA groundwater. The BVA groundwater is the potable water supply for the Mound Plant. The actual concentrations in the BVA groundwater are likely to be less than assumed here as the hazards were calculated assuming no dilution and using only the highest concentrations of contaminants detected in the bedrock groundwater. The uncertainties associated with this predictive model are discussed in greater detail in the RRE. Chromium, TCE, thallium, antimony and others contribute to the future groundwater HI. At 3.5, chromium is the largest contributor to the HI because all chromium is assumed to be the more toxic (hexavalent) form of chromium. Without the chromium contribution, the future groundwater HI is 2 which exceeds the limit (1). It should be noted that the elevated levels of chromium and other metals in the bedrock and BVA groundwater are currently under investigation. No contaminant source areas are known to exist in Phase I.

6.3.1.2 Cancer Risks

Risks from carcinogenic, including radiological, contaminants across all pathways were summed to provide a cumulative risk based on incremental (i.e., above background), background, and total exposures. The results from the RRE are also shown in Tables 4, 5, and 6.

Currently, cumulative incremental cancer risk for the Phase I construction worker ($2.2x10^{-5}$) is within the 10^{-4} to 10^{-6} (1 human in 10,000 to 1 human in 1,000,000 incremental cancer incidence) acceptable risk range established by CERCLA and the National Contingency Plan (NCP). The risk for this scenario is primarily attributable to radionuclides observed in the soil ($1.7x10^{-5}$; uranium-238 long-lived decay, plutonium-238, and thorium-232 long-lived decay chain).

Future cumulative incremental cancer risk for the Phase I construction worker ($4.0x10^{-5}$) is within the 10^{-4} to 10^{-6} (1 human in 10,000 to 1 human in 1,000,000 incremental cancer incidence) acceptable risk range established by CERCLA and the National Contingency Plan. The risk for this scenario is also primarily attributable to radionuclides predicted in future groundwater ($2.2x10^{-5}$; uranium-238 long-lived decay, tritium, and thorium-232 long lived decay).

6.3.2 Hazards and Risks for the Site Employee

The RRE methodology established for Mound is intentionally conservative and tends to overestimate hazards and risk. For the site employee-related scenarios, a conservative assumption of daily exposure to Phase I contamination throughout a 25-year period was used.

6.3.2.1 Non-Cancer Hazards

Overall hazards across all pathways for soil + air + current groundwater, and for soil+ air + future groundwater, were summed to provide a cumulative HI. Cumulative HIs were developed for incremental, background, and total exposures. See Tables 4, 5, and 6. Background exposure and hazards are minimal.

For current exposure conditions, the cumulative incremental HI (0.55) is within the acceptable limit. The future cumulative incremental HI (4.6) exceeds the acceptable limit (1).

As discussed previously, the primary difference between the calculated current and future groundwater cumulative incremental HI (0.55 and 4.6, respectively) is due to the potential presence of hexavalent chromium in modeled future groundwater. Thallium, antimony and other contaminants also contribute to the future cumulative incremental HI for groundwater. Without the contribution from hexavalent chromium, the future cumulative incremental HI for groundwater is 1.5 which exceeds the limit (1).

6.3.2.2 Cancer Risks

The current incremental cancer risk for the Phase I site employee scenario ($4.3x10^{-5}$) is within the 10^{-4} to 10^{-6} (1 in 10,000 to 1 in 1,000,000 incremental cancer incidence) acceptable risk range established by CERCLA and the NCP. The future incremental cancer risk for the Phase I site employee ($1.1x10^{-4}$) is at the limit of the acceptable risk range. Risks from carcinogenic contaminants across all pathways were summed to provide a cumulative risk based on incremental exposures (above background), background, and total exposures. See Tables 4, 5, and 6.

For incremental cancer risk, the soil and groundwater pathways make the following contributions to the incremental risk ($1.6x10^{-5}$ from soil, and $2.6x10^{-5}$ from current groundwater, and $9.3x10^{-5}$ from future groundwater). Much of the risk for this scenario is attributable to uranium-238 long-lived decay in the soil; thorium-232 and uranium-238 long-lived decay chains in current groundwater; and uranium-238 long-lived decay chain and tritium in the modeled future groundwater.

6.4 Conclusions

Overall total, background, and incremental carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic risks are presented in Tables 4 through 6. The risk values in the tables are broken out by media (i.e., groundwater, air, and soil) and are the sum of risks for all pathways for the construction worker and site employee scenarios.

For the Construction Worker scenario, the current ($2.2x10^{-5}$) and future ($4.0x10^{-5}$) cumulative incremental risks are acceptable. The current HI (1) is at the acceptable limit (1). The future incremental HI (5.7) is above the acceptable limit (1). For the Site Employee scenario, the current ($4.3x10^{-5}$) cumulative incremental risk is acceptable. Future incremental cancer risk for the Phase I site employee ($1.1x10^{-4}$) is at the limit of the acceptable risk range. The current cumulative HI (0.55) is acceptable. The future cumulative HI (4.6) is above the acceptable limit.

Where overall risk exceeds acceptable levels, these risks are driven by exposure to groundwater. These exceedances result from the conservative nature of the groundwater analysis. The groundwater model does not take into account natural physical and chemical processes such as dilution, dispersion, adsorption, and soil properties that may reduce contaminant levels by the time they reach the BVA. As a result, the future groundwater exposure point concentration is biased high and conservative. Given the conservative nature of the RRE and the associated uncertainties, the risks presented in Tables 4, 5, and 6 represent the upper-bound plausible limit of risks (worst case scenario). Based on the protective measures presented in the Proposed Plan for Phase I and the conservative nature of the RRE, the future groundwater risks presented will be managed to be protective of human and environmental health.

Because the scope of the RRE was limited to industrial/commercial use, the soils within Phase I have not been evaluated for unrestricted release (e.g. residential use). Disposition of Phase I soils without proper handling, sampling, and management could create an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment.

Collectively, the soil data and groundwater data from the wells in the vicinity of well 0411 suggest that the TCE contamination is most likely limited to the area adjacent to well 0411. TCE is a contaminant of concern (COC) at Mound and should be addressed by the proposed remedies.

Collectively, the soil data and groundwater data in the vicinity of well 0445 suggest that the elevated barium concentrations are most likely limited to the area immediately adjacent to well 0445. Other properties (high levels of total dissolved solids, very low tritium level) of the groundwater observed at well 0445 are unlike the values typically observed in the bedrock groundwater at Mound. Barium in the Phase I property is considered a constituent

of interest. To provide assurance that the understanding of the barium in groundwater situation is correct, DOE will continue to monitor for barium. The specifics of the monitoring will be established in the Phase I Groundwater Monitoring Plan that will require approval by USEPA and OEPA. This will become part of the Operation & Maintenance (O&M) Plan required by the ROD. With four consecutive quarters of consistent barium results, DOE could petition USEPA and OEPA to decrease the sampling frequency.

Limited Field Investigations (Reference 20 and 21) indicate the nickel and chromium concentrations observed at wells 0400, 0319, 0399, and 0411 are the likely result of corrosion of the wellcasing. Therefore, nickel and chromium are not considered contaminants of concern to be addressed in the proposed remedies. However, because the data set supporting this conclusion is limited, DOE will continue to monitor for nickel and chromium. The specifics of the monitoring will be established in the Phase I Groundwater Monitoring Plan that will require approval by USEPA and OEPA. With four consecutive quarters of consistent nickel and chromium results, DOE could, with the concurrence of USEPA and OEPA, discontinue monitoring groundwater in Phase I for nickel and chromium.

6.5 Ecological Risk

Based on the site visit that is part of the OEPA procedure; the fact that no threatened or endangered species were observed within Phase I; the fact that no sensitive environments or ecologically important resources were identified within Phase I; the future reuse of Phase I as a research and industrial park; the information developed during the Final Environmental Impact Statement (Reference 22), OU 9 Ecological Characterization Report (Reference 23), Parcel 4 Ecological Assessment (Reference 24), Environmental Assessment for the Commercialization of the Mound Plant (Reference 25), and the several characterization investigations and removal actions performed in the Phase I area; a more detailed assessment of the ecological risk is not warranted. (Reference 26)

7.0 DESCRIPTIONS OF ALTERNATIVES

In light of the planned exit of DOE from the site, and the residual levels of contaminants in the soil and groundwater in Phase I, a remedy must be implemented to protect human heath and the environment into the future. Two alternatives were considered for Phase I:

Alternative 1: No Action
Regulations governing the Superfund program require that the "no action" alternative be evaluated at every site to establish a baseline for comparison. Under this alternative, DOE would take no action at Phase I to prevent exposure to soil and groundwater contamination.

Alternative 2: Institutional Controls and Monitored Natural Attenuation
Institutional controls in the form of deed restrictions on future land use would be placed on Phase I. The objective of these institutional controls is to prevent an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment by restricting the use of Phase I, including Phase I soils, to that which is consistent with assumptions in the Phase I RRE. DOE or its successors would retain the right and responsibility to monitor, maintain, and enforce these institutional controls. In order to maintain protection of human health and the environment

at Phase I in the future, the institutional controls (in the form of deed restrictions) would be adopted.

The deed restrictions include:

- maintenance of industrial/commercial land use;
- prohibition against residential use;
- prohibition against the use of groundwater;
- site access for federal and state agencies for the purpose of sampling and monitoring; and
- prohibition against removal of Phase I soils from the DOE Mound property (as owned in 1998) boundary without approval from the Ohio Department of Health and the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

In addition, DOE will continue to monitor groundwater in the vicinity of Phase I for TCE to verify that the concentration of TCE is decreasing due to natural attenuation.

According to the guidance *Use of Monitored Natural Attenuation at Superfund, RCRA Corrective Action, and Underground Storage Tank Sites, April 1999, EPA/540/R-99/009,* there are generally ten factors that should be considered to evaluate the appropriateness of a Monitored Natural Attenuation remedy. The factors, along with a brief explanation of how they relate to Phase I, are presented below:

1. *Whether the contaminants present in soil or groundwater can be effectively remediated by natural attenuation processes*

   The concentration of TCE in the groundwater is expected to decrease to a concentration less than the MCL through a naturally-occurring biodegradation process called reductive dehalogenation. In this process, chlorinated solvent compounds (such as TCE) gradually break down by having a halogen, in this case chlorine atoms, replaced with a hydrogen atom. This progression results in a successively lower number of halogens (chlorine atoms) attached to the compound structure, shown by:

   Trichloroethene (TCE)→ Dichloroethene (DCE) →Vinyl Chloride→ Ethene + Cl^-

   The assumption that this process is already taking place in the area is supported by the fact that dichloroethene (DCE) has been detected consistently along with the TCE in Well 0411.

2. *Whether or not the contaminant plume is stable and the potential for the environmental conditions that influence plume stability to change over time*

   The wells in the Phase I area have been sampled over a period of several years. Sample results have consistently shown that the TCE contamination is not present as a plume, but is limited to a small area near the location of Well 0411.

3. *Whether human health, drinking water supplies, other groundwaters, surface*

waters, ecosystems, sediments, air, or other environmental resources could be adversely impacted as a consequence of selecting MNA as the remediation option

There is no indication that the BVA or other environmental resources in the area of Phase I will be adversely affected by selecting MNA as the remediation option for TCE in Phase I.

4. *Current and projected demand for the affected resource over the time period that the remedy will remain in effect*

The bedrock aquifer, where the TCE has been detected above MCLs, is not currently used as a groundwater resource for the Mound Plant, nor is it anticipated to be used in the future. In fact, the Phase I area will be tied into the City of Miamisburg municipal water supply in the near future, further decreasing the likelihood that the bedrock aquifer would be used as a potable water source. Finally, the selected remedy calls for a restriction to be placed on the deed for Phase I that will prohibit the installation of wells in the Phase I area in the future.

5. *Whether the contamination, either by itself or as an accumulation with other nearby sources (on-site or off-site), will exert a long-term detrimental impact on available water supplies or other environmental resources*

The BVA is designated as a sole source aquifer and serves as the primary potable water supply for the City of Miamisburg. Based upon years of groundwater data collected downgradient of Well 0411, there is no indication that the BVA is threatened by the TCE contamination in the Well 0411 area. These downgradient locations will be monitored as part of the selected remedy to verify that the BVA remains unaffected.

6. *Whether the estimated timeframe of remediation is reasonable compared to timeframes required for other more active methods of remediation*

The fact that the concentrations are just slightly above the MCL of 5 ppb for TCE (15 ppb in Well 0411 and 9 ppb in Well 0443) would suggest that the timeframe for remediation should be fairly short. These relatively low concentrations, along with the fact that the bedrock aquifer exhibits relatively low yield rates, make remediation of the bedrock by more active methods an impractical option at this time. If concentrations were to increase, more active treatment methods may be evaluated.

7. *The nature and distribution of sources of contamination and whether these sources have been, or can be, adequately controlled*

There are no known sources of TCE contamination in soil in the Phase I area.

8. *Whether the resulting transformation products present a greater risk, due to*

increased toxicity and/or mobility, than do the parent contaminants

Although vinyl chloride, a breakdown product of TCE, generally presents a higher risk to human receptors than TCE and is more persistent in groundwater, it is not anticipated that the original concentration of TCE (15 ppb) will support the production of high enough concentrations of vinyl chloride in the bedrock aquifer in Phase I to pose an unacceptable risk. In any event, there is no current exposure pathway to Phase I groundwater, and the selected remedy prohibits the installation of wells in the Phase I area.

9. *The impact of existing and proposed active remediation measures upon the MNA component of the remedy, or the impact of remediation measures or other operations/activities (e.g. pumping wells) in close proximity to the site*

   There are no operations or activities in close proximity to Wells 0411 and 0443 that would impact the MNA component of the selected remedy

10. *Whether reliable site-specific mechanisms for implementing institutional controls (e.g. zoning ordinances) are available, and if an institution responsible for their monitoring and enforcement can be identified*

    Institutional Controls will be implemented as part of the selected remedy for the Phase I property. The use of the bedrock groundwater will be prohibited as part of the selected remedy, and DOE, or its successors, have the responsibility to monitor, maintain and enforce these institutional controls in the future.

Based on these factors, it has been determined that Monitored Natural Attenuation is an appropriate remedy for the TCE in the groundwater in Phase I. The specifics of the monitoring will be established in a Phase I Groundwater Monitoring Plan that will require approval by USEPA and OEPA. This will become part of the O&M Plan required by the ROD. Key elements of the monitoring are outlined here.

TCE MONITORING

Objective
Protect the BVA by verifying that the concentrations of TCE in the vicinity of wells 0411, 0443 and seep 0617 are decreasing and that TCE is not impacting the BVA. Demonstrate the TCE in the groundwater of wells 0411, 0443 and seep 0617 does not exceed the MCL.

Locations
Bedrock monitoring wells 0411and 0443 will be monitored to provide spatial coverage of flow paths in the immediate vicinity of the well 0411. Bedrock monitoring wells 0444, 0445, 0353, and seep 0617 will be monitored to provide spatial coverage of flow paths downgradient of the well 0411 area. BVA wells 0402, P033, and 0400 will be monitored to assess potential impacts of the bedrock flow system on the BVA flow system.

Frequency
All groundwater wells noted above will be analyzed quarterly for TCE and its degradation products (1,2-dichloroethene, 1,2-cis-dichloroethene, 1,2-trans-dichloroethene, and vinyl chloride) for at least one year. At that point, the frequency may be adjusted.

Termination
When the TCE concentrations observed at wells 0411, 0443 and seep 0617 meet the MCL for four consecutive sampling events, the TCE monitoring may be decreased or discontinued upon concurrence with USEPA and OEPA.

Contingencies
If quarterly monitoring results for wells 0444, 0445, 0353 exceed the MCL (5 ppb) or if the quarterly monitoring result for Seep 0617 exceeds twice the initial baseline concentration of 8 ppb, DOE will notify USEPA and OEPA. Collectively, they will re-evaluate the situation and determine a course of action which could include the following; increase the frequency of sampling to monthly, evaluate VOC levels in BVA wells, and/or increase frequency of their sampling to monthly.

If the quarterly monitoring result for well 0411 exceeds twice the initial baseline concentration of 15 ppb, or if the quarterly monitoring result for well 0443 exceeds twice the initial baseline concentration of 9 ppb, DOE will notify USEPA and OEPA. Collectively, they will re-evaluate the situation and determine a course of action which could include the following; immediately resample monitoring well, evaluate VOC levels in downgradient flow path wells and BVA wells, and increase frequency of sampling to monthly.

If quarterly monitoring results for wells 0400, 0402 and P033 equal or exceed the MCL (5 ppb), DOE will notify USEPA and OEPA. Collectively, they will re-evaluate the situation and determine a course of action which could include the following; increase frequency of sampling to monthly, and evaluate upgradient well data to determine if a change has occurred in the bedrock system.

If the monitoring results for the above wells show increases for four consecutive sampling events, DOE will notify USEPA and OEPA. Collectively they will re-evaluate the situation and determine a course of action.

8.0 EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES

The USEPA has developed threshold, balancing, and modifying criteria to aid in the evaluation of alternatives. There are two (2) threshold criteria, five (5) balancing criteria, and two (2) modifying criteria. An evaluation of the alternatives in terms of these criteria follows.

8.1 THRESHOLD CRITERIA - *must be met for an alternative to be eligible for selection:*

8.1.1 CRITERIA 1: Overall protection of human health and the environment

This criterion addresses whether an alternative provides adequate protection of human health and the environment. The "no action" alternative does not meet this criterion in that

the level of risk to human health posed by the site was found to be unacceptable for an industrial/commercial scenario primarily due to potential groundwater exposure. In addition, no evaluation was made of the risks posed by unrestricted use of the property. Alternative 2, Institutional Controls and Monitored Natural Attenuation, does meet Criteria 1. Deed restrictions are required as a mechanism to ensure the continued future use of Phase I is limited to industrial/commercial purposes, to prohibit soil removed offsite, and to prohibit groundwater usage. The groundwater monitoring specified for TCE provides the mechanism to demonstrate that the TCE remains localized, does not affect drinking water, and therefore does not impact human health.

8.1.2 CRITERIA 2: Compliance with applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs)

Section 121(d) of CERCLA requires that remedial actions at CERCLA sites attain legally applicable or relevant and appropriate Federal and State requirements, standards, criteria, and limitations which are collectively referred to as "ARARs," unless such ARARs are waived under CERCLA Section 121(d)(4).

Applicable requirements are those substantive environmental protection requirements, criteria, or limitations promulgated under Federal or State law that specifically address hazardous substances, the remedial action to be implemented at the site, the location of the site, or other circumstances present at the site. Relevant and Appropriate Requirements are those substantive environmental protection requirements, criteria, or limitations promulgated under Federal or State law which, while not applicable to the hazardous materials found at the site, the remedial action itself, the site location, or other circumstances at the site, nevertheless address problems or situations sufficiently similar to those encountered at the site that their use is well-suited to the site.

Compliance with ARARs addresses whether a remedy will meet all the applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements of other Federal and State environmental statutes or provides the basis for invoking a waiver.

ARARs are of several types: chemical-specific, location-specific, and action-specific. Chemical-specific ARARs are usually health- or risk-based numerical values or methodologies which, when applied to site-specific conditions, result in the establishment of numerical values. These values establish the acceptable amount or concentration of a chemical that may be found in, or discharged to, the ambient environment. For Phase I, maximum contaminant levels or "MCLs" established under the Safe Drinking Water Act constitute chemical-specific ARARs and are listed in Appendix C. They apply to the groundwater beneath Phase I. MCL exceedances for TCE have been observed in groundwater within the Phase I boundary. In the last two years (September 2000 to present), the TCE concentrations at well 0411 have ranged from 8 to 16 ppb. The most recent result (Summer 2002) was 14 ppb. Recent investigations concluded that the TCE contamination is localized and does "not present an unacceptable risk unless it migrates to the BVA in concentrations that would cause levels to rise above the drinking water MCL of 5 parts per billion (ppb)." (References 21) The potential for migration appears minimal but will continue to be assessed by monitoring. Although there are currently exceedances of the MCL for TCE in groundwater at Phase I, there are no known remaining sources of contamination in soil and these concentrations should eventually fall and remain below the

MCL for this contaminant. Only Alternative 2 includes the groundwater monitoring necessary to demonstrate that groundwater ARARs will be met in the future at Phase I.

Location-specific ARARs are restrictions placed on the concentration of hazardous substances or the conduct of activities solely because they are located in specific locations, e.g., floodplains, wetlands, historic places, etc. For Phase I, Ohio has identified two statutory provisions that describe site conditions that would prompt certain response actions. (See Appendix C.) These provisions are similar to location-specific ARARs. Alternative 2 meets both of these requirements.

Action-specific ARARs are usually technology- or activity-based requirements or limitations on actions taken with respect to hazardous wastes. These requirements are triggered by the particular remedial activities that are selected to accomplish a remedy. For Alternative 2, the remedy is an institutional control - deed restrictions. The ARARs are applicable State requirements concerning the recording of deeds. (See Appendix C.) Alternative 2 meets these requirements.

It should be noted that any onsite management of Phase I soils, not associated with a CERCLA removal action, in a manner inconsistent with State law or any disposition of Phase I soils away from the DOE Mound property (as owned in 1998) would be subject to applicable Ohio regulations, which are enforceable independent of CERCLA.

8.2 BALANCING CRITERIA - *used to weigh major trade-offs among alternatives:*

8.2.1 CRITERIA 3: Long-term effectiveness and permanence

Long-term effectiveness and permanence refers to expected residual risk and the ability of a remedy to maintain reliable protection of human health and the environment over time, once clean-up levels have been met. This criterion includes the consideration of residual risk and the adequacy and reliability of controls. Only Alternative 2, Institutional Controls and Monitored Natural Attenuation provides the means to demonstrate long-term protectiveness. The implementation of institutional controls in the form of land use restrictions is necessary to ensure that future use remains compatible with the evaluated residual risk associated with Phase i. Monitored Natural Attenuation is necessary to demonstrate that the TCE remains localized, its concentration does not increase, and the BVA is not impacted.

This remedy will result in hazardous substances remaining in Phase I above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure. An annual review and report will be submitted to OEPA, Ohio Department of Health (ODH), and USEPA (pursuant to CERCLA) determining whether or not the remedy is in effect and being complied with to ensure that it is adequately protective of human health and the environment. DOE reserves the right to petition the USEPA, OEPA, and ODH for a modification to the frequency established for conducting the effectiveness reviews.

8.2.2 CRITERIA 4: Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment

Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment refers to the anticipated performance of the treatment technologies that may be included as part of the remedy.

Since neither of the alternatives includes treatment, this criterion does not require further evaluation. All necessary remediation in Phase I was accomplished previously on an individual PRS or building basis.

8.2.3 CRITERIA 5: Short-term effectiveness

Short-term effectiveness addresses the period of time needed to implement the remedy and any adverse impacts that may be posed to workers and the community during construction and operation of the remedy until clean-up goals are achieved.

Alternative 1, No Action, would not provide short-term effectiveness because there is no assurance of protection of human health and the environment after the property is transferred. Alternative 2, Institutional Controls and Monitored Natural Attenuation, provides this assurance.

8.2.4 CRITERIA 6: Implementability

Implementability addresses the technical and administrative feasibility of a remedy from design through construction and operation. Factors such as availability of services and materials, administrative feasibility, and coordination with other governmental entities are also considered. Since Alternative 1 involves no action, there is no time or cost required for implementation. The Institutional Controls portion of Alternative 2 is expected to require approximately one month and minimal cost to implement in accordance with the memorandum to file from Randolph Tormey, Deputy Chief Counsel, Ohio Field Office, US DOE dated February 17, 1999 (Reference 27). The Groundwater Monitoring portion of Alternative 2 is readily implementable. All of the wells identified in this Proposed Plan are already installed and have been sampled. The services required to collect groundwater samples, analyze, and report TCE results are readily available.

8.2.5 CRITERIA 7: Cost

The range of costs is zero dollars ($0) for Alternative 1, No Action, to approximately $55,000 annually for Alternative 2, Institutional Controls and Monitored Natural Atenuation.

8.3 MODIFYING CRITERIA - *to be considered after public comment is received on the Proposed Plan and of equal importance to the balancing criteria*:

8.3.1 CRITERIA 8: State/Support Agency Acceptance

Both USEPA and the State do not believe that Alternative 1, No Action, provides adequate protection of human health and the environment in the future. However, both agencies support Alternative 2, Institutional Controls and Monitored Natural Attenuation.

8.3.2 CRITERIA 9: Community Acceptance

To evaluate community acceptance, this Proposed Plan will be the subject of a formal public comment and review period of 30 days.

9.0 THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

The preferred alternative is Alternative 2, Institutional Controls and Monitored Natural Attenuation. Institutional Controls in the form of deed restrictions on future land use will be imposed. DOE or its successors would retain the right and responsibility to monitor, maintain, and enforce these institutional controls. The objective of these restrictions is:

- maintenance of industrial/commercial land use;
- prohibition against residential use;
- prohibition against the use of groundwater;
- site access for federal and state agencies for the purpose of sampling and monitoring; and
- prohibition against removal of Phase I soils from the DOE Mound property (as owned in 1998) boundary without approval from the Ohio Department of Health and the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

In addition, DOE will continue to monitor groundwater in the vicinity of Phase I for TCE to verify that the concentration of TCE is decreasing due to natural attenuation. The specifics of the monitoring will be established in a Phase I Groundwater Monitoring Plan that will require approval by USEPA and OEPA. This will become part of the O&M Plan required by the ROD. Key elements of the monitoring were outlined in Section 7. Groundwater monitoring provides assurance that the concentration of TCE observed in Phase I is decreasing and not impacting the BVA.

The soils within Phase I have not been evaluated for any use other than onsite industrial/commercial use. Any offsite disposition of Phase I soil without proper handling, sampling, and management could create an unacceptable risk to offsite receptors.

The initial costs associated with these deed restrictions are those associated with the writing and recording of the restrictions with the deed. DOE will ensure the deed restrictions are implemented prior or upon property transfer. The costs associated with monitoring and enforcing the land use and property deed restrictions are estimated to be $5,000 per year. The costs associated with groundwater monitoring are estimated to be $50,000 per year.

10.0 OPPORTUNITIES FOR COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

This Proposed Plan will be available for public review and comment from March 26, 2003 through April 24, 2003. During this time, a public meeting will be held to discuss the Proposed Plan.

All of the supporting documentation for this Proposed Plan is located in the Administrative Record File, which is available for public review at the Mound CERCLA Public Reading Room located at the Miamisburg Senior Adult Center. Any questions or comments related

to this Proposed Plan should be forwarded to Ms. Jane Greenwalt, Public Affairs Officer, DOE/MCP at (937) 865-3116 or via e-mail at jane.greenwalt@em.doe.gov. Should you have questions or comments you wish to present directly to the regulators, the points-of-contact are Mr. David Seely and Mr. Brian Nickel of the USEPA and OEPA, respectively. Mr. Seely can be reached at (312) 886-7058; Mr. Nickel can be reached at (937) 285-6468.

11.0 REFERENCES

Reference 1 Work Plan for Environmental Restoration at the Mound Plant, The Mound 2000 Approach, Final, February 1999

Reference 2 The Mound 2000 Residual Risk Evaluation Methodology (RREM), Mound Plant, Final, Revision 0, January 1997

Reference 3 Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, Operable Unit 9, Site-Wide Work Plan, Final, May 1992

Reference 4 Operable Unit 9; Hydrogeologic Investigation: Buried Valley Aquifer Report, Technical Memorandum, Revision 1, September 1994

Reference 5 Operable Unit 9; Hydrogeologic Investigation: Bedrock Report, Technical Memorandum, Revision 0, January 1994

Reference 6 Delineation of Federal Wetlands and Other Waters of the U.S., Final, August 1999

Reference 7 Operable Unit 9 Background Soils Investigation Soil Chemistry Report, Technical Memorandum, Revision 2, September 1994

Reference 8 Operable Unit 9 Regional Soils Investigation Report, Revision 2, August 1995

Reference 9 Operable Unit 9 Hydrogeologic Investigation: Groundwater Sweeps Report, Technical Memorandum, April 1995

Reference 10 OU-3 Miscellaneous Sites Limited Field Investigation Report, Volumes 1, 2, and 3, Final, Revision 0, July 1993

Reference 11 OU-5 New Property Extended Phase I Field Investigation Report, Final, Revision 0, July 1995

Reference 12 OU-5 Remedial Investigation Report, Final, Revision 0, February 1996

Reference 13 OU-5 Operational Area Phase I Investigation Area 22, Final, Revision 1, June 1995

Reference 14 OU-5 Operational Area Phase I Investigation Area 13, Final, Revision 1, June 1995

Reference 15 OU-6 Reconnaissance Sampling Report Decontamination and Decommissioning Areas, Final, Revision 0, May 1992

Reference 16 OU-9 Site Scoping Report, Volume 3 - Radiological Site Survey, Final, June 1993

Reference 17 Residual Risk Evaluation, Release Block D, Final, December 1996

Reference 18 Phase I Residual Risk Evaluation, Final, March 2003

Reference 19 Risk-Based Guideline Values, Mound Plant, Miamisburg, Ohio, Final, Rev. 4, March 1997 (revised for April 2001 slope factors)

Reference 20 Sampling Investigation to Determine the Nature of Elevated Chromium and Nickel Levels in Two Stainless Steel Monitoring Wells at Mound, Final, August 2002

Reference 21 Summary of the Investigation and Resolution of MCL Exceedences in the Phase I Parcel, Draft, June 2002

Reference 22 Final Environmental Impact Statement, Mound Facility, US Department of Energy, June

Reference 23 Operable Unit 9, Ecological Characterization Report, Technical Memorandum, Rev 0, March 1994

Reference 24 Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment, Parcel 4, Final, February 2001

Reference 25 Environmental Assessment for the Commercialization of the Mound Plant, DOE/EA-1001, October

Reference 26 Phase I Ecological Scoping Report, Final, March 2003

Reference 27 Memorandum, Randolph Tormey, Deputy Chief Counsel, Ohio Field Office, US DOE dated February 17, 1999 regarding Institutional Controls, Mound Facility, Miamisburg, Ohio

Associated PRS Documents

The following references, though relevant to evaluating Phase I, are not directly referred to in the text.

PRS 16 Package, Final, November 1996.

PRS 73 Package, Final, June 2002.

PRS 74 Package, Final, May 1997.

PRS 258-265 Package, Final, August 2002.

PRS 370 Package, Final, February 1997

PRS 371 Package, Final, May 1997.

PRS 372 Package, Final, November 1996.

PRS 383 Package, Final, September 1997.

PRS 384 Package, Final, January 1997.

PRS 306/314/406 Package, Final, November 1996.

PRS 418 Package, Final, February 2002.

PRS 419 Package, Final, April 2000.

Action Memorandum, Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, Contingent Removal Action for Contaminated Soil, Final, June 2002.

PRS 304 Action Memorandum, Final, October 1998.

PRS 276 Removal Action On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) Report, Final, Spetember 2002.

PRS 304 Removal Action On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) Report, Final, December 1998.

On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) Report for Building 21 (PRS 284) & Associated Soils (PRS 407 and PRS 281) Decontamination and Decommissioning (D&D) Project, Final, Revision 0, January 2000.

PRS 421 Removal Action On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) Report, Final, September 2002.

Associated Building Documents

The following references, though relevant to evaluating Phase I, are not directly referred to in the text.

Building 3 Building Data Package, Final, June 2002.

Building 87 Building Data Package, Final, November 1997.

Magazines 80-84 Building Data Package, Final, June 2002.

Building 95 Building Data Package, Final, October 2002.

Building 102 Building Data Package, Final, August 2002.

SST Building Data Package, Final, August 2002.

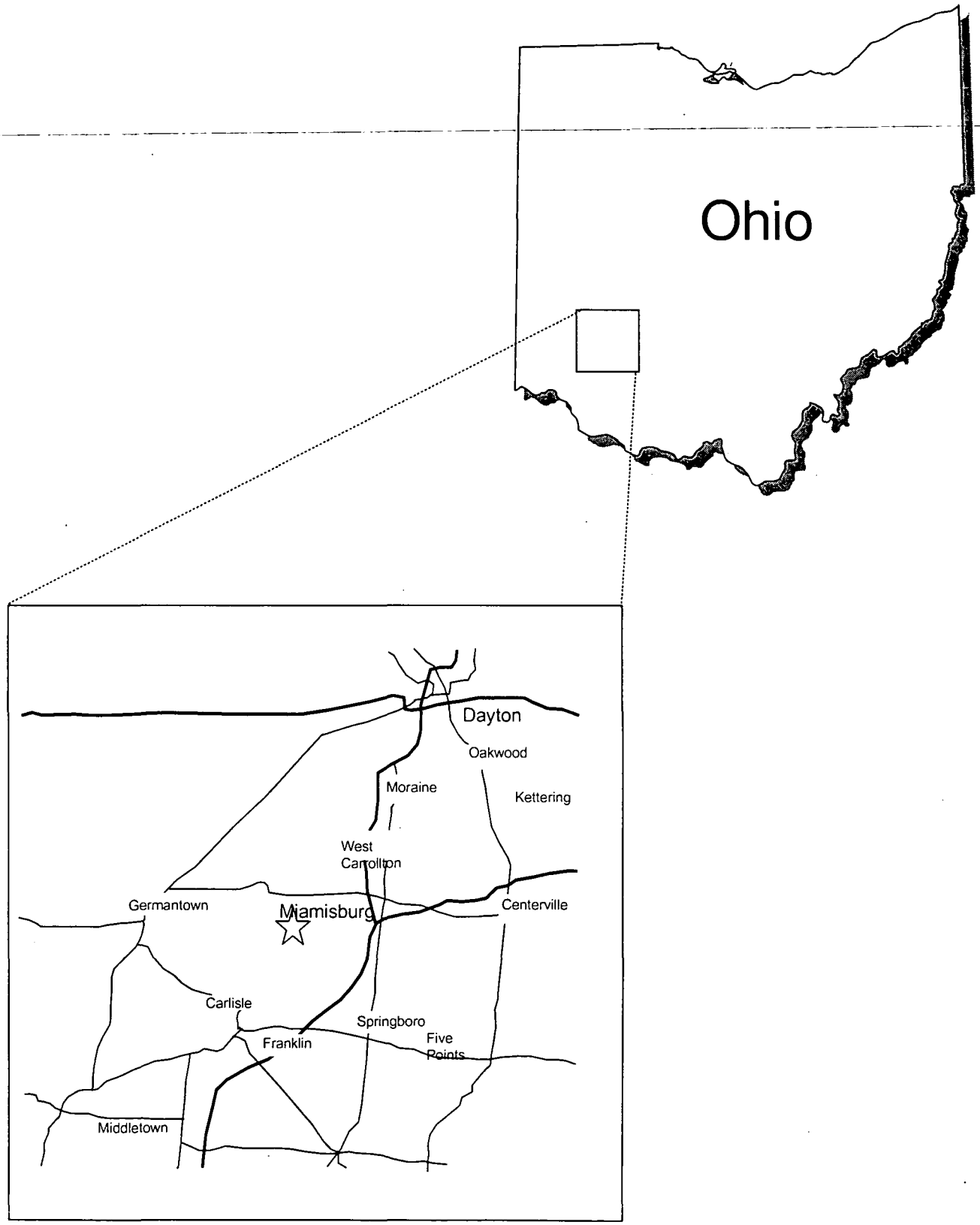
Buildings 35 & 59 Action Memorandum, Final, May 1998.

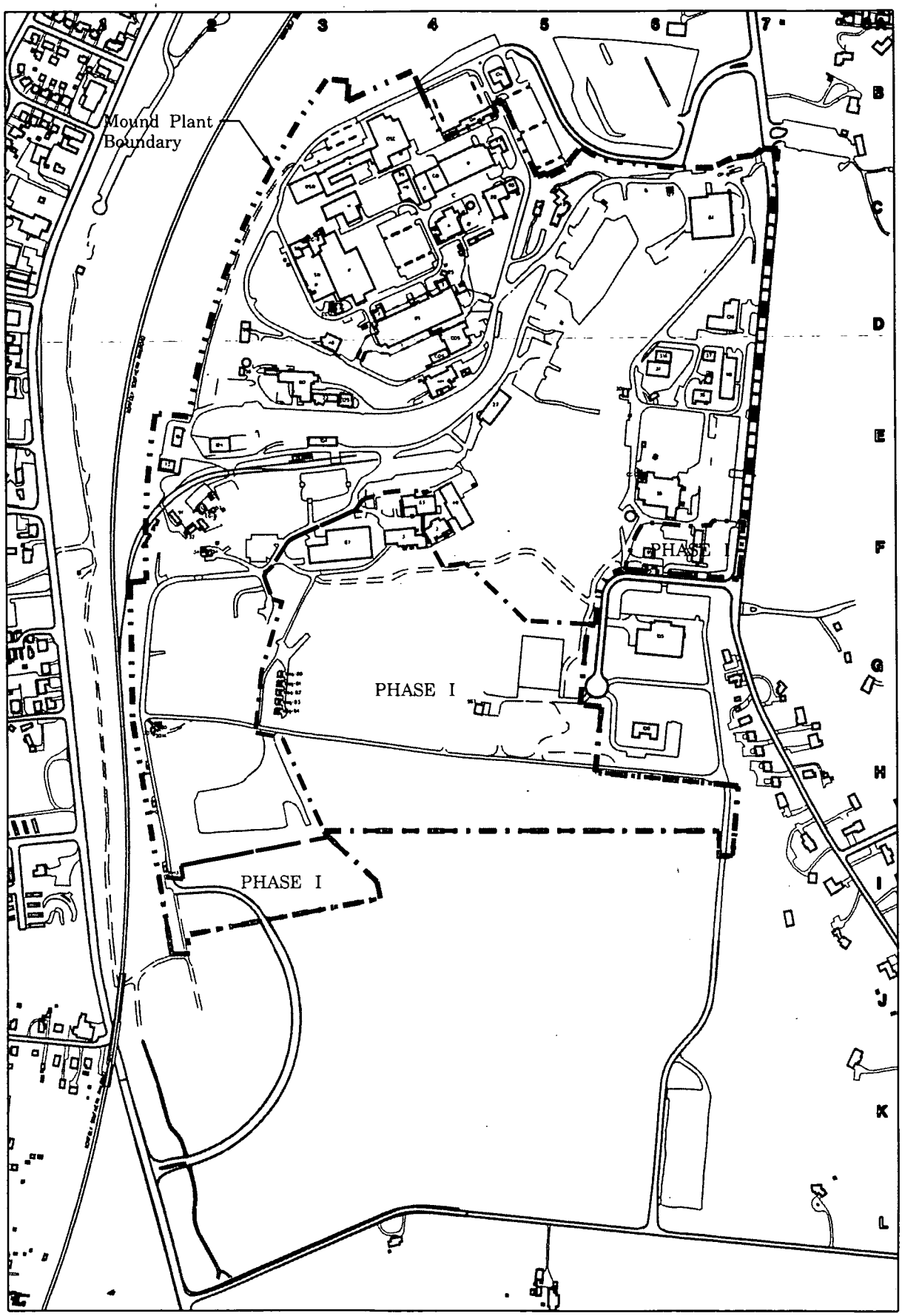
On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) Report for Buildings 35 & 59 Removal Action, Final, April 1999.

APPENDIX A

Figures

Figure 1: Regional Context of the Mound Plant





Legend

- Structures
- Paved roadway
- Unpaved roadway
- Railroad
- Water course
- Fence
- Mound Plant boundary
- Contour line

0 100 200 400 600 800 1000
Scale In Feet

SS	DATE	REVISION	BY	CHKR	DWG	N
	03/04/03	ISSUE FOR GENERAL USE	SSP			

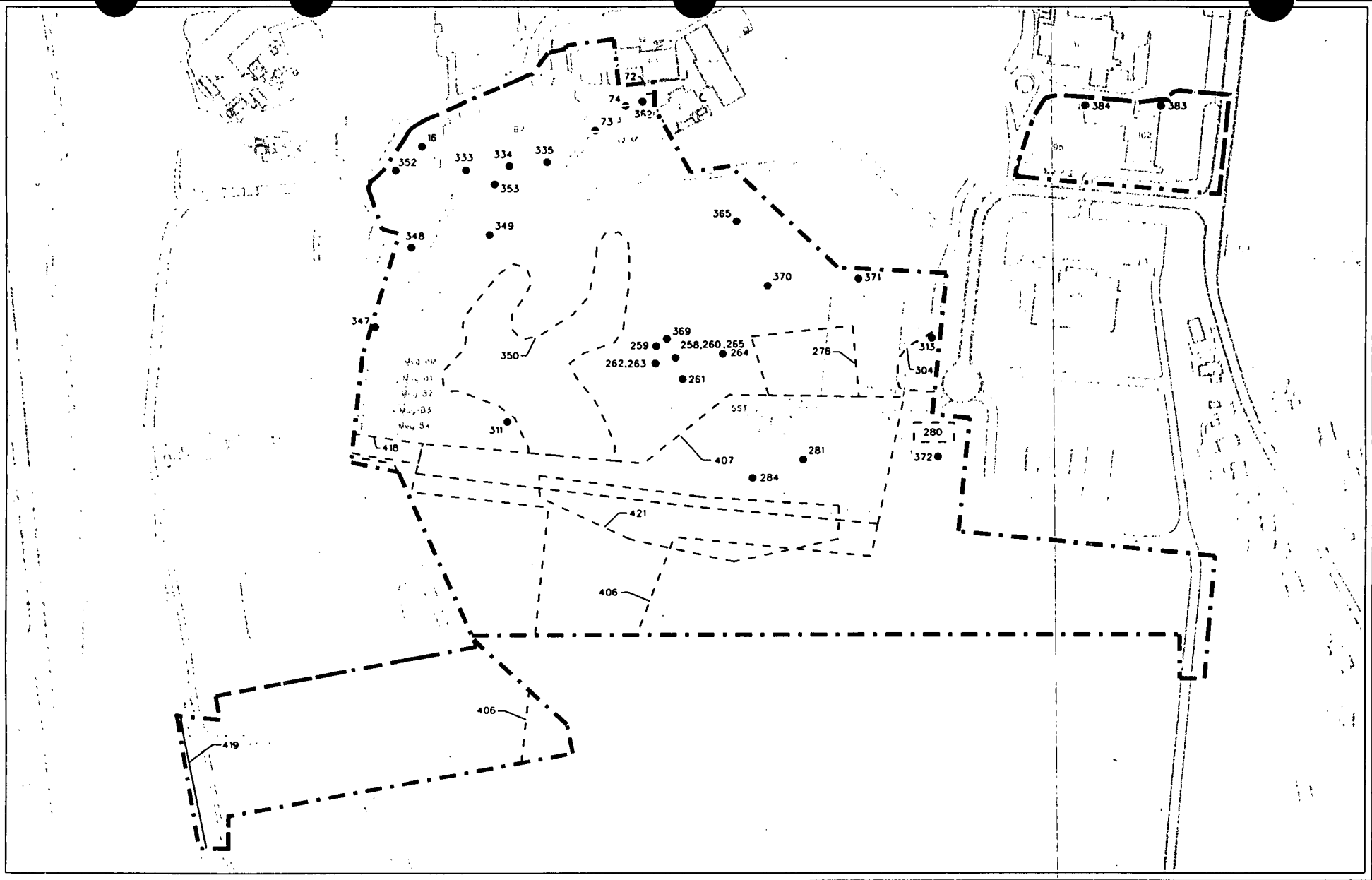
MOUND
Environmental Restoration Geographic Information System

SHEET 1 2 3 4 5 6
ISSUE A

Figure 2
Location of Phase I

DRAWING CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED
SIZE: D
DRAWING NUMBER: gen_site_plan.dgn
JOB NUMBER:
DWG TYPE: SITE
SCALE: Graphic
SHEET 1 OF
STATUS: MO-REL-09/14/99
ORIGIN: MSTATION / J

gen_site_plan.dgn



ISS	DATE	REVISION	BY	CHKR	ENG	LPREC	APVD	W
	03/04/03		SSR					

MOUND

Environmental Restoration Geographic Information System

SHEET	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ISSUE																					
SHEET	1	2	3	4	5	6															
ISSUE	*																				

PART CLASSIFICATION

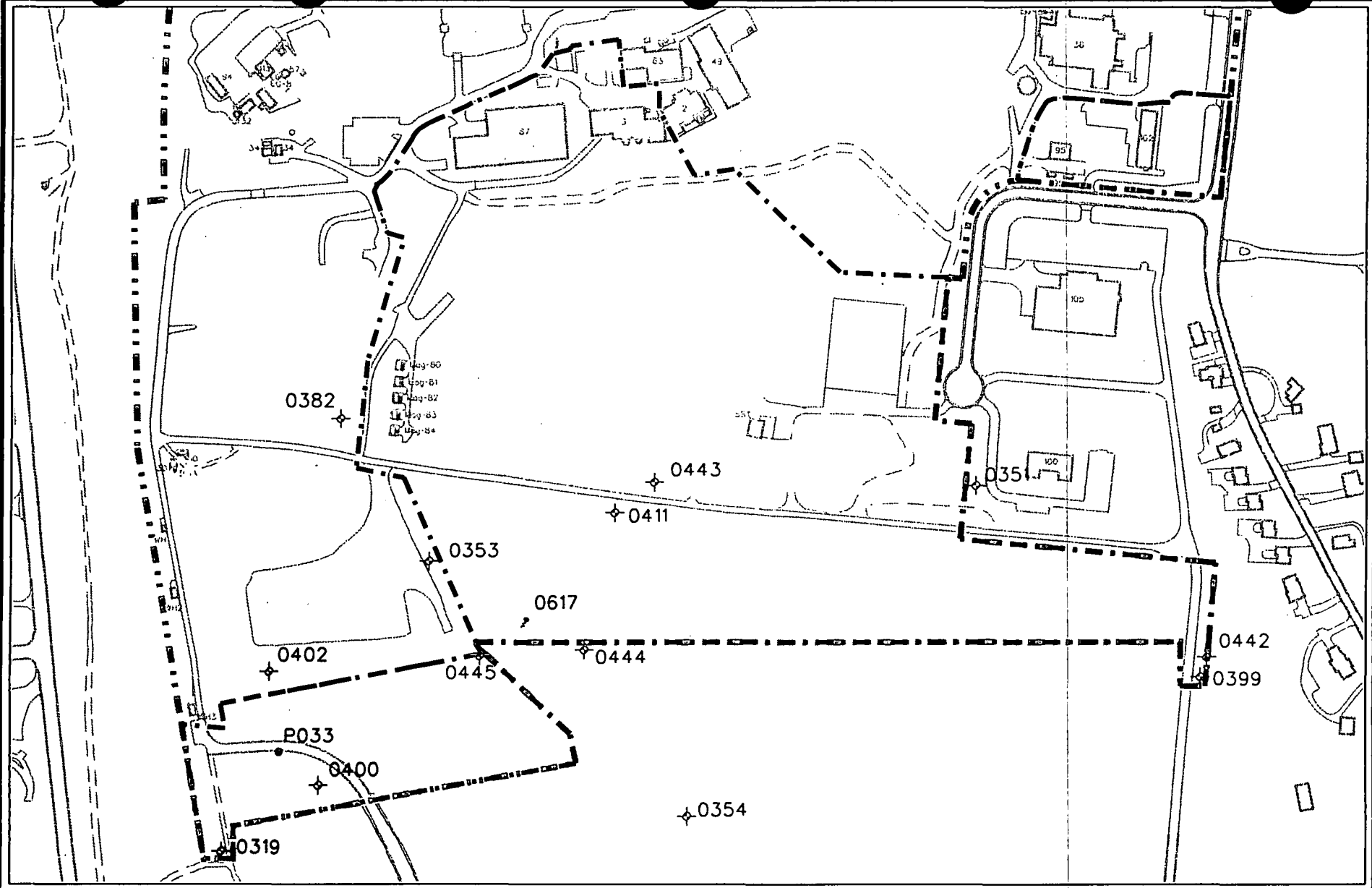
DRAWING CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED

SIZE | DRAWING NUMBER: figure3.dgn | JOB NUMBER

DWG TYPE: STE | PRMC: ER-GIS | CAGEC | SCALE | SHEET 1 OF

STATUS: MD-REL-05/08/02 | ORIGIN: MSTATION / J

Figure 3: Phase I Buildings and PRSs



Bedrock Monitoring Well
BVA Monitoring Well
Phase 1 Boundary
Seep

0 100 200 400 600 800 1000
Scale in Feet

MOUND
Environmental Restoration Geographic Information System

Figure 4:
Selected Phase I
Wells and Seeps

ISS	DATE	REVISION	BY	CHKR	DIG	LPREC	APVD	S
	03/04/03		SSF					

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proplanfig4.dgn

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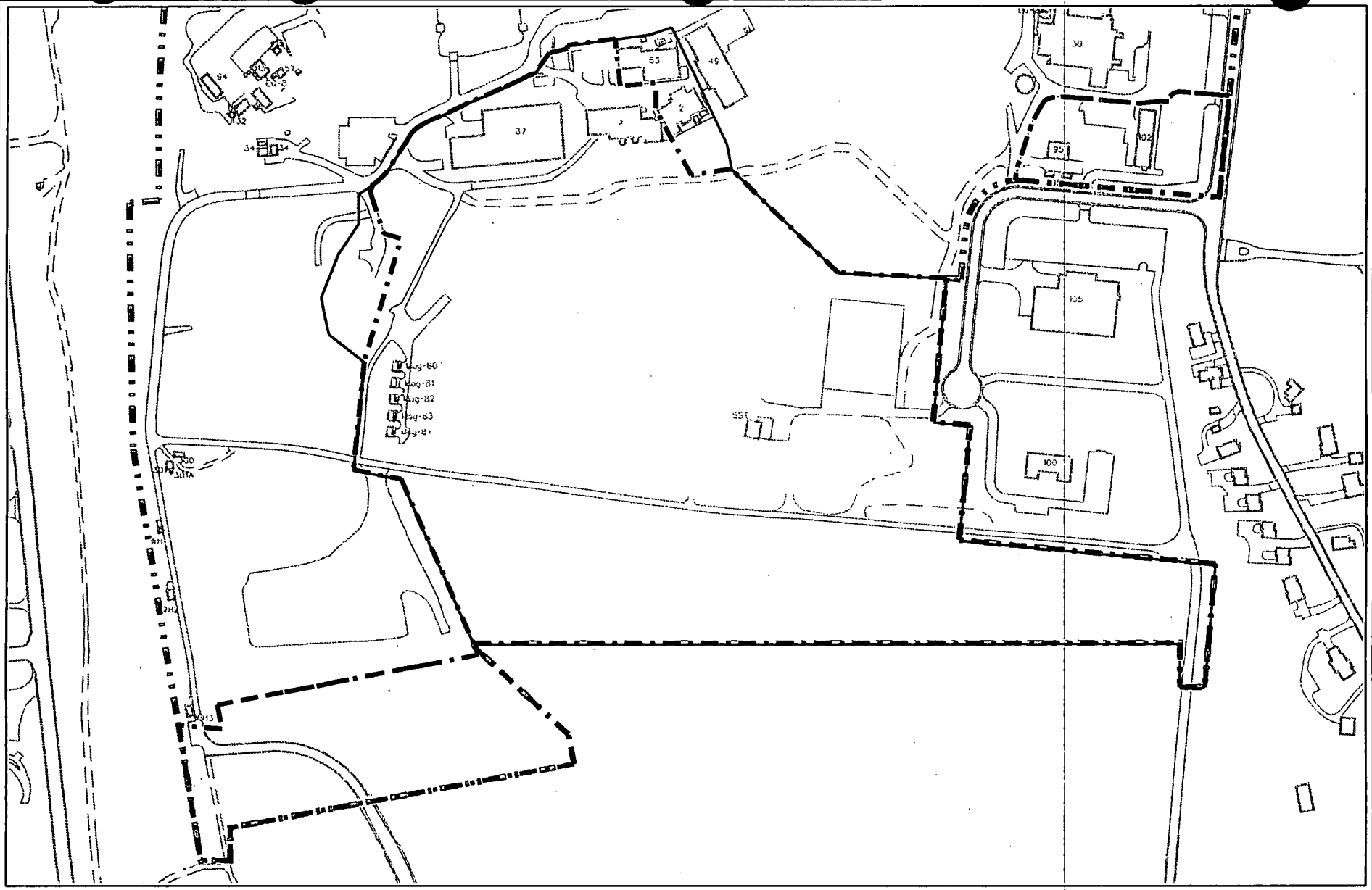
37
53
49
30
95
102
105
100
55
34
94
Old Phase 1 Boundary
New Phase 1 Boundary
0 100 200 400 600 800 1000
Scale in Feet
MOUND
Environmental Restoration Geographic Information System
Figure 5: Phase I Boundary Changes
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APPENDIX B

Tables

Table 1: Phase I PRSs and Core Team Conclusions

PRS	Description	Core Team Decision	Closeout of PRS
16	Area C (Old Building 72)	NFA	Recommendation signed 8 May 1996
73	Evaporator Storage Area	NFA	Recommendation signed 17 January 2002
74	Quonset Hut: former waste storage site	NFA	Recommendation signed 19 February 1997
258-265	Burn Area	NFA	Recommendation signed 20 June 2001
276	Area 22: Orphan Soil from Other Areas	RA	OSC Report signed 19 September 2002
280	Waste Oil Drum Field	NFA	Recommendation signed 28 February 2002
281	Area E, Waste Oil Spill	NFA	Recommendation signed 12 July 2000
284	Building 21 Thorium Sludge Storage Facility	NFA	Recommendation signed 17 February 2001
304	Excavated Material Disposal Area was	NFA	Recommendation signed 19 February 1997
311	Potential Hot Spot Location S0706	NFA	Recommendation signed 4 March 1996
313	Potential Hot Spot Location S0982	NFA	Recommendation signed 19 February 1997
333	Explosive Surge Tank (Tank 263)	NFA	Recommendation signed 19 March 1997
334	Explosive Surge Tank (Tank 264)	NFA	Recommendation signed 19 March 1997
335	Explosive Surge Tank (Tank 265)	NFA	Recommendation signed 19 March 1997
347	Soil Contamination	NFA	Recommendation signed 20 November 1996
348	Soil Contamination	NFA	Recommendation signed 20 November 1996
349	Soil Contamination	NFA	Recommendation signed 19 February 1996

Table 1: Phase I PRSs and Core Team Conclusions
(continued)

PRS	Description	Core Team Decision	Closeout of PRS
350	Soil Contamination, Area West of Building 21	NFA	Recommendation signed 4 March 1996
352	Soil Contamination	NFA	Recommendation signed 20 November 1996
353	Soil Contamination	NFA	Recommendation signed 20 November 1996
362	Soil Contamination	NFA	Recommendation signed 20 November 1996
365	Soil Contamination	NFA	Recommendation signed 17 December 1996
369	Soil Contamination	NFA	Recommendation signed 20 November 1996
370	Soil Contamination	NFA	Recommendation signed 20 November 1996
371	Soil Contamination	NFA	Recommendation signed 18 December 1996
372	Soil Contamination	NFA	Recommendation signed 8 May 1996
383	Soil Contamination	NFA	Recommendation signed 31 March 1997
384	Soil Contamination	NFA	Recommendation signed 31 March 1997
406	Thorium Sludge Redrumming	NFA	Recommendation signed 14 March 1996
407	Soil Contamination West of Building 21	NFA	Recommendation signed 17 February 2000
418	PRS 418: Overflow Pond South Inlet	NFA	Recommendation signed 21 June 2000
419	Drainage Outflow Reroute	NFA	Recommendation signed 17 November 1999
421	Ridge	NFA	OSC Report signed 19 September 2002

NFA: No Further Assessment

Table 2: Phase I Buildings and Core Team Conclusions

Building	Description	Core Team Decision	Closeout Action
3	EM Test Facility	NFA	Recommendation signed March 2002
87	Component Test Facility	NFA	Recommendation signed March 1997
Mag 80	Magazine	NFA	Recommendation signed March 2002
Mag 81	Magazine	NFA	Recommendation signed March 2002
Mag 82	Magazine	NFA	Recommendation signed March 2002
Mag 83	Magazine	NFA	Recommendation signed March 2002
Mag 84	Magazine	NFA	Recommendation signed March 2002
95	SM/PP Area Chiller Plant	NFA	Recommendation signed July 2002
102	Offices (Process Support Building)	NFA	Recommendation signed June 2002
SST	Salt Storage for Water Treatment and Road Salt	NFA	Recommendation signed March 2002

NFA: No Further Assessment

Table 3: Phase I Documents and Public Comment Periods

Document	Comment Period (Begin)	Comment Period (End)
Phase I Proposed Plan *	26 March 2003	24 April 2003
Phase I Proposed Plan	1 October 2002	31 October 2002
Phase I RRE	25 September 2002	24 October 2002
PRS 16 Package	19 June 1996	17 July 1996
PRS 73 Package	27 March 2002	25 April 2002
PRS 74 Package	3 April 1997	8 May 1997
PRS 258-265 Package	12 June 2002	12 July 2002
PRS 276 CRA AM	2 October 2001	1 November 2001
PRS 304 AM	21 December 1998	25 January 1999
PRS 370 Package	19 December 1996	23 January 1997
PRS 371 Package	3 April 1997	8 May 1997
PRS 372 Package	15 May 1996	17 June 1996
PRS 383 Package	17 June 1997	18 July 1997
PRS 384 Package	19 December 1996	23 January 1997
PRS 406 Package	18 March 1996	1 April 1996
PRS 418 Package	9 August 2000	14 September 2000
PRS 419 Package	19 January 2000	17 February 2000
PRS 421 CRA AM	2 October 2001	1 November 2001
Building 3 BDP	27 March 2002	26 April 2002
Building 35 & 59 AM	20 April 1999	20 May 1999
Building 87 BDP	24 July 1997	23 August 1997
Mags 80-84 BDP	27 March 2002	26 April 2002
Building 95 BDP	4 September 2002	4 October 2002
Building 102 BDP	3 July 2002	2 August 2002
Building SST BDP	27 March 2002	26 April 2002

AM: Action Memo
BDP: Building Data Package
CRA: Contingent Removal Action
PRS: Potential Release Site

Note: Some PRSs are addressed in Building Data Packages or On-Scene Coordinator Reports.

* Proposed Plan reissued to enable public comment on the Monitored Natural Attenuation component of the remedy and the impact of the boundary changes.

Table 4: Incremental Residual Risk Summary

Table 36 of the RRE

Scenario and Receptor	Media	Constituents	Pathway	Total Non-Cancer Hazard or HI	Total Cancer Risk
Construction Worker Scenario	Current & Future Soil (all depths)	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	1.4E-01	**7.4E-06**
			Dermal Contact	1.6E-03	3.5E-07
			Inhalation of Dust	NA	2.0E-08
			Inhalation of VOCs	NA	NA
			External	NA	**9.5E-06**
		Soil Total Risk		1.4E-01	**1.7E-05**
	Current Groundwater	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	5.5E-01	**3.5E-06**
			Dermal Contact	3.1E-01	**1.3E-06**
			Inhalation While Showering	4.8E-07	NA
		Current Groundwater Total Risk		**8.6E-01**	**4.8E-06**
	Future Groundwater	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	**4.6E+00**	**2.0E-05**
			Dermal Contact	9.3E-01	**2.3E-06**
			Inhalation While Showering	1.4E-05	4.5E-08
		Future Groundwater Total Risk		**5.5E+00**	**2.2E-05**
	Air*	Radiological	Inhalation	NA	2.0E-07
		Air Total Risk		NA	2.0E-07
	Cumulative Incremental Current Risk			1.0E+00	**2.2E-05**
	Cumulative Incremental Future Risk			**5.7E+00**	**4.0E-05**
Site Employee Scenario	Current & Future Soil (0-2 feet bls)	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	4.6E-04	**4.0E-06**
			Inhalation of Dust	NA	9.7E-08
			Inhalation of VOCs	NA	NA
			External	NA	**1.2E-05**
		Soil Total Risk		4.6E-04	**1.6E-05**
	Current Groundwater	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	5.5E-01	**2.6E-05**
		Current Groundwater Total Risk		5.5E-01	**2.6E-05**
	Future Groundwater	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	**4.6E+00**	**9.3E-05**
		Future Groundwater Total Risk		**4.6E+00**	**9.3E-05**
	Air*	Radiological	Inhalation	NA	9.9E-07
		Air Total Risk		NA	9.9E-07
	Cumulative Incremental Current Risk			5.5E-01	**4.3E-05**
	Cumulative Incremental Future Risk			**4.6E+00**	**1.1E-04**

HI: Hazard Index
NA: not applicable
*RRE values for air were brought forward from the Technical Position Report for Release Blocks D and H. (DOE 1999).
bolded values exceed cancer risk of 10^{-6} or non-cancer Hazard Index greater than 1.
bls: below land surface
VOCs: volatile organic compounds
numbers written as 1.0E-3 equal 1x10-3 and 0.001

Table 5: Background Residual Risk Summary

Table 35 of the RRE

Scenario and Receptor	Media	Constituents	Pathway	Total Non-Cancer Hazard or HI	Total Cancer Risk
Construction Worker Scenario	Current & Future Soil (all depths)	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	2.7E-02	**5.7E-06**
			Dermal Contact	6.0E-05	NA
			Inhalation of Dust	NA	6.9E-09
			Inhalation of VOCs	NA	NA
			External	NA	**2.8E-05**
			Soil Total Risk	2.7E-02	**3.4E-05**
	Current Groundwater	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	1.4E-02	**1.6E-06**
			Dermal Contact	3.1E-04	NA
			Inhalation While Showering	NA	NA
			Current Groundwater Total Risk	1.5E-02	**1.6E-06**
	Future Groundwater	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	6.1E-01	**2.6E-06**
			Dermal Contact	1.1E-02	4.6E-10
			Inhalation While Showering	NA	9.7E-10
			Future Groundwater Total Risk	6.2E-01	**2.6E-06**
	Air*	Radiological	Inhalation	NA	7.7E-09
			Air Total Risk	NA	7.7E-09
			Cumulative Background Current Risk	4.2E-02	**3.6E-05**
			Cumulative Background Future Risk	**6.5E-01**	**3.7E-05**
Site Employee Scenario	Current & Future Soil (0-2 feet bls)	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	1.4E-02	**5.2E-06**
			Inhalation of Dust	NA	4.1E-08
			Inhalation of VOCs	NA	NA
			External	NA	**3.1E-05**
			Soil Total Risk	1.4E-02	**3.7E-05**
	Current Groundwater	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	1.4E-02	**1.1E-05**
			Current Groundwater Total Risk	1.4E-02	**1.1E-05**
	Future Groundwater	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	6.1E-01	**2.1E-05**
			Future Groundwater Total Risk	6.1E-01	**2.1E-05**
	Air*	Radiological	Inhalation	NA	3.9E-08
			Air Total Risk	NA	3.9E-08
			Cumulative Background Current Risk	2.8E-02	**4.8E-05**
			Cumulative Background Future Risk	**6.2E-01**	**5.7E-05**

HI: Hazard Index
NA - not applicable
*RRE values for air were brought forward from the Technical Position Report for Release Blocks D and H. (DOE 1999).
bolded values exceed cancer risk of 10^{-6} or non-cancer Hazard Index greater than 1.
bls - below land surface
VOCs - volatile organic compounds
numbers written as 1.0E-3 equal 1x10-3 and 0.001

Table 6: Total Residual Risk Summary

Table 34 of the RRE

Scenario and Receptor	Media	Constituents	Pathway	Total Non-Cancer Hazard or HI	Total Cancer Risk
Construction Worker Scenario	Current & Future Soil (all depths)	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	1.7E-01	**1.3E-05**
			Dermal Contact	1.6E-03	3.5E-07
			Inhalation of Dust	NA	2.6E-08
			Inhalation of VOCs	NA	NA
			External	NA	**3.8E-05**
			Soil Total Risk	1.7E-01	**5.1E-05**
	Current Groundwater	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	5.7E-01	**5.1E-06**
			Dermal Contact	3.1E-01	**1.3E-06**
			Inhalation while Showering	4.8E-07	6.7E-10
			Current Groundwater Total Risk	**8.7E-01**	**6.4E-06**
	Future Groundwater	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	**5.2E+00**	**2.3E-05**
			Dermal Contact	9.4E-01	**2.3E-06**
			Inhalation while Showering	1.4E-05	4.6E-08
			Future Groundwater Total Risk	**6.1E+00**	**2.6E-05**
	Air*	Radiological	Inhalation	NA	2.1E-07
			Air Total Risk	NA	2.1E-07
			Cumulative Total Current Risk	**1.0E+00**	**5.8E-05**
			Cumulative Total Future Risk	**6.3E+00**	**7.7E-05**
Site Employee Scenario	Current & Future Soil (0-2 feet bls)	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	1.4E-02	**9.2E-06**
			Inhalation of Dust	NA	1.4E-07
			Inhalation of VOCs	NA	NA
			External	NA	**4.4E-05**
			Soil Total Risk	1.4E-02	**5.3E-05**
	Current Groundwater	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	5.7E-01	**3.1E-05**
			Current Groundwater Total Risk	5.7E-01	**3.1E-05**
	Future Groundwater	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	**5.2E+00**	**1.2E-04**
			Future Groundwater Total Risk	**5.2E+00**	**1.2E-04**
	Air*	Radiological	Inhalation	NA	**1.0E-06**
			Air Total Risk	NA	**1.0E-06**
			Cumulative Total Current Risk	5.8E-01	**8.5E-05**
			Cumulative Total Future Risk	**5.2E+00**	**1.7E-04**

HI: Hazard Index
NA - not applicable
*RRE values for air were brought forward from the Technical Position Report for Release Blocks D and H. (DOE 1999).
bolded values exceed cancer risk of 10^{-6} or non-cancer Hazard Index greater than 1.
bls - below land surface
VOCs - volatile organic compounds
numbers written as 1.0E-3 equal 1x10-3 and 0.001

Table: Initial Identification of Current and Future Soil COPCs for the Construction Worker Scenario

(Maximum Detected Values vs. Background and RBGVs) - Table 2 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Dist.	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Conc.	RBGV	COPC
Inorganics (mg/kg)									
Aluminum	7429-90-5	589.000	23000.000	N	145/ 146	23000.000	19000.000	21291.667	YES
Antimony	7440-36-0	0.210	44.500	D	64/ 209	44.500		8.517	YES
Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.490	19.500	X	137/ 143	19.500	8.600	1.987	YES
Barium	7440-39-3	4.400	604.000	X	226/ 227	604.000	180.000	1490.417	NO:2
Beryllium	7440-41-7	0.050	3.600	X	220/ 226	3.600	1.300	42.118	NO:2
Bismuth	7440-69-9	0.820	72.700	X	33/ 59	72.700			YES
Cadmium	7440-43-9s	0.250	11.700	D	69/ 227	11.700	2.100	21.292	NO:2
Calcium	7440-70-2	1420.000	342000.000	X	145/ 146	342000.000	310000.000		NO:4
Chromium	7440-47-3	1.100	37.000	X	226/ 227	37.000	20.000	31937.500	NO:2
Chromium VI	18540-29-9	1.100	37.000	X	226/ 227	37.000	20.000	63.664	NO:2
Cobalt	7440-48-4	0.790	25.000	X	145/ 146	25.000	19.000	1277.500	NO:2
Copper	7440-50-8	1.800	1100.000	X	143/ 146	1100.000	26.000	851.667	YES
Cyanide	57-12-5	0.100	8.900	D	35/ 162	8.900		425.833	NO:2
Iron	7439-89-6	23.000	43000.000	N	145/ 146	43000.000	35000.000		NO:4
Lead	7439-92-1	1.600	220.000	X	242/ 256	220.000	48.000		YES
Lithium	7439-93-2	2.300	34.100	N	53/ 55	34.100	26.000		YES
Magnesium	7439-95-4	12.000	120000.000	X	145/ 146	120000.000	40000.000		NO:4
Manganese	7439-96-5s	65.200	8190.000	X	137/ 138	8190.000	1400.000	2276.586	YES
Mercury	7439-97-6	0.030	1.400	D	61/ 139	1.400		6.387	NO:2
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	0.220	9.700	L	49/ 54	9.700	27.000	106.458	NO:2,3
Nickel	7440-02-0	2.300	247.000	X	224/ 227	247.000	32.000	425.833	NO:2
Potassium	7440-09-7	305.000	326000.000	X	142/ 147	326000.000	1900.000		NO:4
Selenium	7782-49-2	0.460	2.300	D	19/ 131	2.300		106.458	NO:2
Silver	7440-22-4	0.110	20.800	D	65/ 227	20.800	1.700	106.458	NO:2
Sodium	7440-23-5	41.700	3450.000	X	136/ 146	3450.000	240.000		NO:4
Thallium	7440-28-0	0.200	3.500	D	29/ 142	3.500	0.460	1.703	YES
Tin	7440-31-5	0.670	3.300	D	22/ 54	3.300	20.000	12775.000	NO:2,3
Vanadium	7440-62-2	1.700	42.700	X	145/ 146	42.700	25.000	149.042	NO:2
Zinc	7440-66-6	5.500	463.000	X	145/ 146	463.000	140.000	6387.500	NO:2

Table 7: Initial Identification of Current and Future Soil COPCs for the Construction Worker Scenario

(Maximum Detected Values vs. Background and RBGVs) - Table 2 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Dist.	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Conc.	RBGV	COPC
Pesticides (mg/kg)									
4,4'-DDE	72-55-9	0.000	0.002	D	7/ 121	0.002	0.004	8.767	NO:2,3
Chlordane	57-74-9	0.019	0.098	D	2/ 23	0.098			YES
SVOCs (mg/kg)									
Anthracene	120-12-7	0.022	2.800	D	13/ 174	2.800		6387.500	NO:2
Benzo(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.023	4.200	D	31/ 174	4.200		4.083	YES
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.023	3.600	D	29/ 174	3.600		0.408	YES
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205-99-2	0.025	2.800	D	35/ 174	2.800		4.083	NO:2
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	0.027	2.100	D	16/ 174	2.100			YES
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	0.021	3.400	D	27/ 174	3.400		40.833	NO:2
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	117-81-7	0.019	6.500	D	59/ 159	6.500		212.917	NO:2
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.020	1.700	D	30/ 159	1.700		408.328	NO:2
Di-n-butyl Phthalate	84-74-2	0.021	2.000	D	61/ 240	2.000		2129.167	NO:2
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.023	11.000	D	48/ 174	11.000		851.667	NO:2
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	0.025	1.900	D	18/ 174	1.900		4.083	NO:2
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86-30-6	0.057	0.210	D	8/ 159	0.210		608.333	NO:2
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.027	11.000	D	32/ 174	11.000			YES
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.026	9.700	D	45/ 174	9.700		638.750	NO:2
VOCs (mg/kg)									
2-Butanone	78-93-3	0.001	0.031	D	18/ 177	0.031		2279.081	NO:2
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	108-10-1	0.001	0.007	D	9/ 177	0.007		1703.333	NO:2
Acetone	67-64-1	0.004	0.170	D	48/ 177	0.170		2129.167	NO:2
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	75-09-2	0.003	0.068	D	96/ 200	0.068		82.665	NO:2
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.001	0.006	D	3/ 6	0.006		425.520	NO:2
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	0.002	0.041	D	13/ 200	0.041		38.005	NO:2
Toluene	108-88-3	0.001	0.051	D	35/ 200	0.051		200.348	NO:2
Xylenes, Total	1330-20-7	0.001	0.039	D	16/ 177	0.039		42583.333	NO:2
mp-Xylene	mp-Xylene	0.005	0.006	X	23/ 23	0.006		276.987	NO:2

Table [illegible]: Initial Identification of Current and Future Soil COPCs for the Construction Worker Scenario

(Maximum Detected Values vs. Background and RBGVs) - Table 2 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Dist.	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Conc.	RBGV	COPC
Radionuclides (pCi/g)									
Actinium-227	14952-40-0	0.050	2.110	D	37/ 282	2.110		4.368	NO:2
Actinium-227 +D	14952-40-0(+D)	0.050	2.110	D	37/ 282	2.110		0.453	YES
Actinium-227 long lived decay	14952-40-0L	0.050	2.110	D	37/ 282	2.110		0.453	YES
Actinium-228	14331-83-0	0.762	1.380	D	7/ 7	1.380		0.215	YES
Bismuth-214	14733-03-0	0.699	0.926	N	10/ 10	0.926		0.130	YES
Cesium-137	10045-97-3	0.021	1.600	D	276/ 564	1.600	0.420	37.698	NO:2
Cesium-137 +D	10045-97-3(+D)	0.021	1.600	D	276/ 564	1.600	0.420	0.378	YES
Cesium-137 long lived decay	10045-97-3L	0.021	1.600	D	276/ 564	1.600	0.420	0.378	YES
Lead-210	14255-04-0	0.487	3.730	X	180/ 344	3.730		0.905	YES
Lead-210+D	14255-04-0(+D)	0.487	3.730	X	180/ 344	3.730		0.625	YES
Lead-210 long lived decay	14255-04-0L	0.487	3.730	X	180/ 344	3.730		0.625	YES
Lead-212	15092-94-1	0.843	1.220	L	10/ 10	1.220		1.776	NO:2
Lead-214	15067-28-4	0.570	1.120	N	20/ 20	1.120		0.991	YES
Plutonium-238	13981-16-3	0.012	396.400	D	665/1545	396.400	0.130	6.125	YES
Plutonium-239	15117-48-3	0.004	1.270	X	83/ 90	1.270	0.180	6.031	NO:2
Plutonium-239/240	PU-239/240	0.004	1.010	D	79/ 254	1.010	0.180		YES
Potassium-40	13966-00-2	7.180	36.600	X	122/ 126	36.600	37.000	1.168	NO:3
Radium-224	13233-32-4	0.073	6.270	X	190/ 190	6.270		3.238	YES
Radium-226	13982-63-3	0.179	3.700	X	494/ 567	3.700	2.000	2.170	YES
Radium-226+D	13982-63-3(+D)	0.179	3.700	X	494/ 567	3.700	2.000	0.109	YES
Radium-226 long lived decay	13982-63-3L	0.179	3.700	X	494/ 567	3.700	2.000	0.093	YES
Radium-228	15262-20-1	0.309	1.990	N	80/ 81	1.990		0.731	YES
Radium-228+D	15262-20-1(+D)	0.309	1.990	N	80/ 81	1.990		0.166	YES
Radium-228 long lived decay	15262-20-1L	0.309	1.990	N	80/ 81	1.990		0.069	YES
Thallium-208	14913-50-9	0.156	0.401	N	10/ 10	0.401		0.055	YES
Thorium-227	15623-47-9	0.060	0.440	L	17/ 33	0.440		2.125	NO:2
Thorium-228	14274-82-9	0.037	4.520	X	342/ 384	4.520	1.500	5.582	NO:2
Thorium-228+D	14274-82-9(+D)	0.037	4.520	X	342/ 384	4.520	1.500	0.118	YES
Thorium-228 long lived decay	14274-82-9L	0.037	4.520	X	342/ 384	4.520	1.500	0.118	YES
Thorium-230	14269-63-7	0.100	7.510	X	340/ 595	7.510	1.900	8.194	NO:2
Thorium-230 long lived decay	14269-63-7L	0.100	7.510	X	340/ 595	7.510	1.900	0.092	YES
Thorium-232	7440-29-1	0.045	80.100	D	789/1805	80.100	1.400	7.197	YES

Table 7: Initial Identification of Current and Future Soil COPCs for the Construction Worker Scenario

(Maximum Detected Values vs. Background and RBGVs) - Table 2 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Dist.	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Conc.	RBGV	COPC
Thorium-232 long lived decay	7440-29-1L	0.045	80.100	D	789/1805	80.100	1.400	0.068	YES
Uranium-234	13966-29-5	0.375	1.560	N	46/ 54	1.560	1.100	10.520	NO:2
Uranium-235	15117-96-1	0.027	0.210	D	28/ 77	0.210	0.110	1.596	NO:2
Uranium-235+D	15117-96-1(+D)	0.027	0.210	D	28/ 77	0.210	0.110	1.525	NO:2
Uranium-235 long lived decay	15117-96-1L	0.027	0.210	D	28/ 77	0.210	0.110	0.310	NO:2
Uranium-238	7440-61-1	0.408	1.950	X	72/ 119	1.950	1.200	11.648	NO:2
Uranium-238+D	7440-61-1(+D)	0.408	1.950	X	72/ 119	1.950	1.200	4.113	NO:2
Uranium-238 long lived decay	7440-61-1L	0.408	1.950	X	72/ 119	1.950	1.200	0.089	YES

"+D" : incorporates daughter products within the risk calculations
CAS: Chemical Abstract Service
RBGV: Risk-Based Guideline Value, value is the lower of 10^{-6} cancer risk or 0.1 hazard index
VOC: volatile organic compound
SVOC: semivolatile organic compound
Dist.: distribution where:
N = normal, L = lognormal, D = distribution not determined due to less than 20 or less than 50% detects, and
X = significantly different from lognormal or normal distribution
COPC: Constituent of Potential Concern, evaluation based on maximum detect vs. background or RBGV
COPC = YES indicates the analyte is retained as a COPC
COPC = NO indicates analyte was screened out based on: 2 = comparison to background, 3 = comparison to RBGV, and/or 4 = analyte is an essential human nutrient

Tab[illegible]: Final Iden[illegible]ation of Current and Future [illegible]il COPCs for the Construction Worker Sce[illegible]io

(EPC vs. Background) - Table 3 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Dist.	Detection Frequency	95% UCL of Mean	EPC	Background Concentration	COPC
Inorganics (mg/kg)									
Aluminum	7429-90-5	589.000	23000.000	N	145/ 146	15400.000	15400.000	19000.000	NO
Antimony	7440-36-0	0.210	44.500	D	64/ 209	8.460	8.460		YES
Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.490	19.500	X	137/ 143	8.220	8.220	8.600	NO
Bismuth	7440-69-9	0.820	72.700	X	33/ 59	133.000	72.700		YES
Copper	7440-50-8	1.800	1100.000	X	143/ 146	22.100	22.100	26.000	NO
Lead	7439-92-1	1.600	220.000	X	242/ 256	15.400	15.400	48.000	NO
Lithium	7439-93-2	2.300	34.100	N	53/ 55	18.300	18.300	26.000	NO
Manganese	7439-96-5s	65.200	8190.000	X	137/ 138	679.000	679.000	1400.000	NO
Thallium	7440-28-0	0.200	3.500	D	29/ 142	1.140	1.140	0.460	YES
Pesticides (mg/kg)									
Chlordane	57-74-9	0.019	0.098	D	2/ 23	0.016	0.016		YES
SVOCs (mg/kg)									
Benzo(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.023	4.200	D	31/ 174	0.321	0.321		YES
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.023	3.600	D	29/ 174	0.316	0.316		YES
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	0.027	2.100	D	16/ 174	0.304	0.304		YES
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.027	11.000	D	32/ 174	0.348	0.348		YES
Radionuclides (pCi/g)									
Actinium-227 +D	14952-40-0(+D)	0.050	2.110	D	37/ 282	0.304	0.304		YES:1
Actinium-227 long lived decay	14952-40-0L	0.050	2.110	D	37/ 282	0.304	0.304		YES
Actinium-228	14331-83-0	0.762	1.380	D	7/ 7	1.230	1.380		YES:3
Bismuth-214	14733-03-0	0.699	0.926	N	10/ 10	0.858	0.926		YES:2
Cesium-137 +D	10045-97-3(+D)	0.021	1.600	D	276/ 564	0.159	0.159	0.420	NO
Cesium-137 long lived decay	10045-97-3L	0.021	1.600	D	276/ 564	0.159	0.159	0.420	NO
Lead-210	14255-04-0	0.487	3.730	X	180/ 344	1.150	1.150		YES:2
Lead-210+D	14255-04-0(+D)	0.487	3.730	X	180/ 344	1.150	1.150		YES:2
Lead-210 long lived decay	14255-04-0L	0.487	3.730	X	180/ 344	1.150	1.150		YES:2
Lead-214	15067-28-4	0.570	1.120	N	20/ 20	0.921	0.921		YES:2
Plutonium-238	13981-16-3	0.012	396.400	D	665/1545	25.900	25.900	0.130	YES
Plutonium-239/240	PU-239/240	0.004	1.010	D	79/ 254	0.044	0.044	0.180	NO
Radium-224	13233-32-4	0.073	6.270	X	190/ 190	1.250	1.250		YES:3
Radium-226	13982-63-3	0.179	3.700	X	494/ 567	1.240	1.240	2.000	NO
Radium-226+D	13982-63-3(+D)	0.179	3.700	X	494/ 567	1.240	1.240	2.000	NO

Table 8: Final Identification of Current and Future Soil COPCs for the Construction Worker Scenario

(EPC vs. Background) - Table 3 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Dist.	Detection Frequency	95% UCL of Mean	EPC	Background Concentration	COPC
Radium-226 long lived decay	13982-63-3L	0.179	3.700	X	494/ 567	1.240	1.240	2.000	NO
Radium-228	15262-20-1	0.309	1.990	N	80/ 81	1.220	1.220		YES:3
Radium-228+D	15262-20-1(+D)	0.309	1.990	N	80/ 81	1.220	1.220		YES:3
Radium-228 long lived decay	15262-20-1L	0.309	1.990	N	80/ 81	1.220	1.220		YES:3
Thallium-208	14913-50-9	0.156	0.401	N	10/ 10	0.377	0.401		YES:3
Thorium-228+D	14274-82-9(+D)	0.037	4.520	X	342/ 384	1.640	1.640	1.500	YES:3
Thorium-228 long lived decay	14274-82-9L	0.037	4.520	X	342/ 384	1.640	1.640	1.500	YES:3
Thorium-230 long lived decay	14269-63-7L	0.100	7.510	X	340/ 595	2.830	2.830	1.900	YES:2
Thorium-232	7440-29-1	0.045	80.100	D	789/1805	0.832	0.832	1.400	NO
Thorium-232 long lived decay	7440-29-1L	0.045	80.100	D	789/1805	0.832	0.832	1.400	YES:4
Uranium-238 long lived decay	7440-61-1L	0.408	1.950	X	72/ 119	1.880	1.880	1.200	YES

"+D" : incorporates daughter products within the risk calculations
CAS: Chemical Abstract Service
UCL: upper confidence limit
EPC: Exposure Point Concentration
SVOCs: semivolatile organic compounds
Dist.: distribution where:
N = normal, L = lognormal, D = distribution not determined due to less than 20 or less than 50% detects, and
X = significantly different from lognormal or normal distribution
COPC: Constituent of Potential Concern, evaluation based on EPC vs. background
COPC = YES indicates the analyte is retained as a COPC; however, will not be evaluated individually because it is included in the risk assessment as part of the long lived decay chain of Ac-227 (reference 1), U-238 (reference 2), or Th-232 (reference 3). See Appendix H for details. For reference 4, Th-232 screens out but the Th-232 long lived decay chain was retained for risk evaluation.
COPC = NO indicates analyte was screened out based on: 2 = comparison to background, 3 = comparison to RBGV, and/or 4 = analyte is an essential human nutrient

Table 9: Initial Identification of Current and Future Soil COPCs for the Site Employee Scenario

(Maximum Detected Values vs. Background and RBGVs) - Table 4 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Dist.	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Conc.	RBGV	COPC
Explosives (mg/kg)									
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.3800	0.380	D	1/ 12	0.380		102.200	NO:2
Inorganics (mg/kg)									
Aluminum	7429-90-5	589.0000	23000.000	N	105/ 105	23000.000	19000.000	204400.000	NO:2
Antimony	7440-36-0	0.2100	44.500	D	42/ 146	44.500		81.760	NO:2
Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.4900	19.500	X	104/ 105	19.500	8.600	3.804	YES
Barium	7440-39-3	4.4000	453.000	X	158/ 158	453.000	180.000	14308.000	NO:2
Beryllium	7440-41-7	0.1200	3.600	X	155/ 158	3.600	1.300	369.600	NO:2
Bismuth	7440-69-9	12.6000	72.700	X	26/ 36	72.700			YES
Cadmium	7440-43-9s	0.2500	11.700	D	43/ 158	11.700	2.100	204.400	NO:2
Calcium	7440-70-2	1420.0000	312000.000	X	105/ 105	312000.000	310000.000		NO:4
Chromium	7440-47-3	1.1000	37.000	X	158/ 158	37.000	20.000	306600.000	NO:2
Chromium VI	18540-29-9	1.1000	37.000	X	158/ 158	37.000	20.000	449.680	NO:2
Cobalt	7440-48-4	0.7900	25.000	X	105/ 105	25.000	19.000	12264.000	NO:2
Copper	7440-50-8	2.6000	1100.000	X	103/ 105	1100.000	26.000	8176.000	NO:2
Cyanide	57-12-5	0.1000	8.900	D	31/ 126	8.900		4088.000	NO:2
Iron	7439-89-6	23.0000	43000.000	N	105/ 105	43000.000	35000.000		NO:4
Lead	7439-92-1	1.6000	220.000	X	179/ 186	220.000	48.000		YES
Lithium	7439-93-2	2.3000	26.900	N	31/ 31	26.900	26.000		YES
Magnesium	7439-95-4	12.0000	116000.000	X	105/ 105	116000.000	40000.000		NO:4
Manganese	7439-96-5s	65.2000	1280.000	X	104/ 104	1280.000	1400.000	7208.611	NO:2,3
Mercury	7439-97-6	0.0300	0.650	D	43/ 97	0.650		61.255	NO:2
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	0.4700	9.700	L	29/ 31	9.700	27.000	1022.000	NO:2,3
Nickel	7440-02-0	2.3000	247.000	X	157/ 158	247.000	32.000	4088.000	NO:2
Potassium	7440-09-7	305.0000	5230.000	X	103/ 105	5230.000	1900.000		NO:4
Selenium	7782-49-2	0.4900	2.300	D	18/ 96	2.300		1022.000	NO:2
Silver	7440-22-4	0.1100	20.800	D	47/ 158	20.800	1.700	1022.000	NO:2
Sodium	7440-23-5	41.7000	3450.000	X	100/ 105	3450.000	240.000		NO:4
Thallium	7440-28-0	0.2200	3.500	D	27/ 100	3.500	0.460	16.352	NO:2
Tin	7440-31-5	1.1000	2.200	D	7/ 31	2.200	20.000	122640.000	NO:2,3
Vanadium	7440-62-2	1.7000	40.000	X	105/ 105	40.000	25.000	1430.800	NO:2
Zinc	7440-66-6	5.5000	463.000	X	105/ 105	463.000	140.000	61320.000	NO:2
Pesticides (mg/kg)									

Table 9: Initial Identification of Current and Future Soil COPCs for the Site Employee Scenario

(Maximum Detected Values vs. Background and RBGVs) - Table 4 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Dist.	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Conc.	RBGV	COPC
4,4'-DDE	72-55-9	0.0003	0.002	D	7/ 85	0.002		16.833	NO:2
Chlordane	57-74-9	0.0190	0.098	D	2/ 23	0.098			YES
SVOCs (mg/kg)									
Anthracene	120-12-7	0.0220	2.800	D	11/ 134	2.800		61320.000	NO:2
Benzo(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.0280	4.200	D	24/ 134	4.200		7.839	NO:2
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.0240	3.600	D	22/ 134	3.600		0.784	YES
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205-99-2	0.0250	2.800	D	28/ 134	2.800		7.839	NO:2
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	0.0270	2.100	D	12/ 134	2.100			YES
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	0.0250	3.400	D	24/ 134	3.400		78.390	NO:2
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	117-81-7	0.0200	6.500	D	44/ 119	6.500		408.800	NO:2
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.0200	1.700	D	23/ 119	1.700		783.900	NO:2
Di-n-butyl Phthalate	84-74-2	0.0210	2.000	D	48/ 172	2.000		20440.000	NO:2
Dibenzofuran	132-64-9	0.0320	0.580	D	6/ 119	0.580		817.600	NO:2
Diethyl Phthalate	84-66-2	0.0390	0.110	D	6/ 119	0.110		163520.000	NO:2
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.0230	11.000	D	40/ 134	11.000		8176.000	NO:2
Fluorene	86-73-7	0.0380	1.100	D	7/ 134	1.100		8176.000	NO:2
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	0.0250	1.900	D	14/ 134	1.900		7.839	NO:2
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.0270	11.000	D	25/ 134	11.000			YES
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.0280	9.700	D	37/ 134	9.700		6132.000	NO:2
VOCs (mg/kg)									
2-Butanone	78-93-3	0.0010	0.017	D	7/ 86	0.017		2712.604	NO:2
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	108-10-1	0.0010	0.006	D	5/ 86	0.006		16352.000	NO:2
Acetone	67-64-1	0.0040	0.150	D	14/ 86	0.150		20440.000	NO:2
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	75-09-2	0.0030	0.068	D	49/ 109	0.068		20.319	NO:2
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.0010	0.006	D	3/ 6	0.006		18.747	NO:2
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	0.0020	0.028	D	7/ 109	0.028		18.719	NO:2
Toluene	108-88-3	0.0010	0.051	D	18/ 109	0.051		209.164	NO:2
Xylenes, Total	1330-20-7	0.0010	0.039	D	7/ 86	0.039		408800.000	NO:2
mp-Xylene	mp-Xylene	0.0050	0.006	X	23/ 23	0.006		278.611	NO:2
Radionuclides (pCi/g)									
Actinium-227	14952-40-0	0.0500	2.110	D	36/ 219	2.110		7.487	NO:2
Actinium-227 +D	14952-40-0(+D)	0.0500	2.110	D	36/ 219	2.110		0.485	YES
Actinium-227 long lived decay	14952-40-0L	0.0500	2.110	D	36/ 219	2.110		0.485	YES
Actinium-228	14331-83-0	0.7620	1.380	D	7/ 7	1.380		0.193	YES

Table 9: Initial Identification of Current and Future Soil COPCs for the Site Employee Scenario

(Maximum Detected Values vs. Background and RBGVs) - Table 4 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Dist.	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Conc.	RBGV	COPC
Bismuth-214	14733-03-0	0.6990	0.926	N	10/ 10	0.926		0.117	YES
Cesium-137	10045-97-3	0.0211	1.600	X	258/ 461	1.600	0.420	70.723	NO:2
Cesium-137 +D	10045-97-3(+D)	0.0211	1.600	X	258/ 461	1.600	0.420	0.342	YES
Cesium-137 long lived decay	10045-97-3L	0.0211	1.600	X	258/ 461	1.600	0.420	0.342	YES
Lead-210	14255-04-0	0.6300	3.730	X	146/ 262	3.730		1.733	YES
Lead-210+D	14255-04-0(+D)	0.6300	3.730	X	146/ 262	3.730		1.194	YES
Lead-210 long lived decay	14255-04-0L	0.6300	3.730	X	146/ 262	3.730		1.194	YES
Lead-212	15092-94-1	0.8430	1.220	L	10/ 10	1.220		1.661	NO:2
Lead-214	15067-28-4	0.8270	1.120	N	10/ 10	1.120		0.892	YES
Plutonium-238	13981-16-3	0.0122	396.400	D	592/1308	396.400	0.130	11.330	YES
Plutonium-239	15117-48-3	0.0035	1.270	X	83/ 90	1.270	0.180	11.157	NO:2
Plutonium-239/240	PU-239/240	0.0039	1.010	D	64/ 230	1.010	0.180		YES
Potassium-40	13966-00-2	7.4500	36.000	X	96/ 96	36.000	37.000	1.076	NO:3
Radium-224	13233-32-4	0.0730	6.270	X	186/ 186	6.270		5.424	YES
Radium-226	13982-63-3	0.1790	3.700	X	411/ 466	3.700	2.000	3.921	NO:2
Radium-226+D	13982-63-3(+D)	0.1790	3.700	X	411/ 466	3.700	2.000	0.101	YES
Radium-226 long lived decay	13982-63-3L	0.1790	3.700	X	411/ 466	3.700	2.000	0.093	YES
Radium-228	15262-20-1	0.5450	1.990	N	74/ 75	1.990		1.403	YES
Radium-228+D	15262-20-1(+D)	0.5450	1.990	N	74/ 75	1.990		0.170	YES
Radium-228 long lived decay	15262-20-1L	0.5450	1.990	N	74/ 75	1.990		0.067	YES
Thallium-208	14913-50-9	0.1560	0.401	N	10/ 10	0.401		0.050	YES
Thorium-227	15623-47-9	0.0600	0.440	L	17/ 33	0.440		2.093	NO:2
Thorium-228	14274-82-9	0.0370	4.520	X	319/ 356	4.520	1.500	9.158	NO:2
Thorium-228+D	14274-82-9(+D)	0.0370	4.520	X	319/ 356	4.520	1.500	0.110	YES
Thorium-228 long lived decay	14274-82-9L	0.0370	4.520	X	319/ 356	4.520	1.500	0.110	YES
Thorium-230	14269-63-7	0.1000	7.510	X	317/ 499	7.510	1.900	14.979	NO:2
Thorium-230 long lived decay	14269-63-7L	0.1000	7.510	X	317/ 499	7.510	1.900	0.092	YES
Thorium-232	7440-29-1	0.0450	80.100	D	675/1518	80.100	1.400	13.041	YES
Thorium-232 long lived decay	7440-29-1L	0.0450	80.100	D	675/1518	80.100	1.400	0.066	YES
Tritium	10028-17-8p	1.3500	1.350	D	1/ 16	1.350		14541.469	NO:2
Uranium-234	13966-29-5	0.3890	1.560	N	25/ 29	1.560	1.100	19.707	NO:2
Uranium-235	15117-96-1	0.0326	0.210	D	13/ 55	0.210	0.110	1.559	NO:2
Uranium-235+D	15117-96-1(+D)	0.0326	0.210	D	13/ 55	0.210	0.110	1.488	NO:2
Uranium-235 long lived decay	15117-96-1L	0.0326	0.210	D	13/ 55	0.210	0.110	0.332	NO:2

Table 9: Initial Identification of Current and Future Soil COPCs for the Site Employee Scenario

(Maximum Detected Values vs. Background and RBGVs) - Table 4 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Dist.	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Conc.	RBGV	COPC
Uranium-238	7440-61-1	0.4760	1.950	X	50/ 91	1.950	1.200	21.917	NO:2
Uranium-238+D	7440-61-1(+D)	0.4760	1.950	X	50/ 91	1.950	1.200	5.085	NO:2
Uranium-238 long lived decay	7440-61-1L	0.4760	1.950	X	50/ 91	1.950	1.200	0.090	YES

"+D" : incorporates daughter products within the risk calculations
CAS: Chemical Abstract Service
RBGV: Risk-Based Guideline Value, value is the lower of 10^{-6} cancer risk or 0.1 hazard index
VOC: volatile organic compound
SVOC: semivolatile organic compound
Dist.: distribution where:
N = normal, L = lognormal, D = distribution not determined due to less than 20 or less than 50% detects, and
X = significantly different from lognormal or normal distribution
COPC: Constituent of Potential Concern, evaluation based on maximum detect vs. background or RBGV
COPC = YES indicates the analyte is retained as a COPC
COPC = NO indicates analyte was screened out based on: 2 = comparison to background, 3 = comparison to RBGV, and/or 4 = analyte is an essential human nutrient

Table 10: Final Identification of Current and Future Soil COPCs for the Site Employee Scenario

(EPC vs. Background) - Table 5 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Dist.	Detection Frequency	95% UCL of Mean	EPC	Background Concentration	COPC
Inorganics (mg/kg)									
Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.4900	19.500	X	9.9E-01	8.880	8.880	8.600	YES
Bismuth	7440-69-9	12.6000	72.700	X	26/ 36	104.000	72.700		YES
Lead	7439-92-1	1.6000	220.000	X	179/ 186	16.700	16.700	48.000	NO
Lithium	7439-93-2	2.3000	26.900	N	31/ 31	16.600	16.600	26.000	NO
Pesticides (mg/kg)									
Chlordane	57-74-9	0.0190	0.098	D	2/ 23	0.016	0.016		YES
SVOCs (mg/kg)									
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.0240	3.600	D	22/ 134	0.350	0.350		YES
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	0.0270	2.100	D	12/ 134	0.333	0.333		YES
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.0270	11.000	D	25/ 134	0.398	0.398		YES
Radionuclides (pCi/g)									
Actinium-227 +D	14952-40-0(+D)	0.0500	2.110	D	36/ 219	0.354	0.354		YES
Actinium-227 long lived decay	14952-40-0L	0.0500	2.110	D	36/ 219	0.354	0.354		YES
Actinium-228	14331-83-0	0.7620	1.380	D	7/ 7	1.230	1.380		YES:3
Bismuth-214	14733-03-0	0.6990	0.926	N	10/ 10	0.858	0.926		YES:2
Cesium-137 +D	10045-97-3(+D)	0.0211	1.600	X	258/ 461	0.179	0.179	0.420	NO
Cesium-137 long lived decay	10045-97-3L	0.0211	1.600	X	258/ 461	0.179	0.179	0.420	NO
Lead-210	14255-04-0	0.6300	3.730	X	146/ 262	1.290	1.290		YES:2
Lead-210+D	14255-04-0(+D)	0.6300	3.730	X	146/ 262	1.290	1.290		YES:2
Lead-210 long lived decay	14255-04-0L	0.6300	3.730	X	146/ 262	1.290	1.290		YES:2
Lead-214	15067-28-4	0.8270	1.120	N	10/ 10	1.030	1.120		YES:2
Plutonium-238	13981-16-3	0.0122	396.400	D	592/1308	24.900	24.900	0.130	YES
Plutonium-239/240	PU-239/240	0.0039	1.010	D	64/ 230	0.044	0.044	0.180	NO
Radium-224	13233-32-4	0.0730	6.270	X	186/ 186	1.260	1.260		YES:3
Radium-226+D	13982-63-3(+D)	0.1790	3.700	X	411/ 466	1.250	1.250	2.000	NO
Radium-226 long lived decay	13982-63-3L	0.1790	3.700	X	411/ 466	1.250	1.250	2.000	NO
Radium-228	15262-20-1	0.5450	1.990	N	74/ 75	1.260	1.260		YES:3
Radium-228+D	15262-20-1(+D)	0.5450	1.990	N	74/ 75	1.260	1.260		YES:3
Radium-228 long lived decay	15262-20-1L	0.5450	1.990	N	74/ 75	1.260	1.260		YES:3
Thallium-208	14913-50-9	0.1560	0.401	N	10/ 10	0.377	0.401		YES:3
Thorium-228+D	14274-82-9(+D)	0.0370	4.520	X	319/ 356	1.700	1.700	1.500	YES:3
Thorium-228 long lived decay	14274-82-9L	0.0370	4.520	X	319/ 356	1.700	1.700	1.500	YES:3
Thorium-230 long lived decay	14269-63-7L	0.1000	7.510	X	317/ 499	2.700	2.700	1.900	YES:2

Table 10: Final Identification of Current and Future Soil COPCs for the Site Employee Scenario

(EPC vs. Background) - Table 5 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Dist.	Detection Frequency	95% UCL of Mean	EPC	Background Concentration	COPC
Thorium-232	7440-29-1	0.0450	80.100	D	675/1518	0.873	0.873	1.400	NO
Thorium-232 long lived decay	7440-29-1L	0.0450	80.100	D	675/1518	0.868	0.868	1.400	YES:4
Uranium-238 long lived decay	7440-61-1L	0.4760	1.950	X	50/ 91	2.030	1.950	1.200	YES

"+D" : incorporates daughter products within the risk calculations
CAS: Chemical Abstract Service
UCL: upper confidence limit
EPC: Exposure Point Concentration
SVOCs: semivolatile organic compounds
Dist.: distribution where:
N = normal, L = lognormal, D = distribution not determined due to less than 20 or less than 50% detects, and
X = significantly different from lognormal or normal distribution
COPC: Constituent of Potential Concern, evaluation based on EPC vs. background
COPC = YES indicates the analyte is retained as a COPC; however, will not be evaluated individually because it is included in the risk assessment as part of the long lived decay chain of Ac-227 (reference 1), U-238 (reference 2), or Th-232 (reference 3). See Appendix H for details. For reference 4, Th-232 screens out but the Th-232 long lived decay chain was retained for risk evaluation.

COPC = NO indicates analyte was screened out based on: 2 = comparison to background, 3 = comparison to RBGV, and/or 4 = analyte is an essential human nutrient

Table 11: Initial Identification of Current Groundwater COPCs for the Construction Worker Scenario

(Maximum Detected Values vs. Background and RBGVs) - Table 6 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Concentration	RBGV		COPC
Inorganics (mg/L)									
Nitrate (Mound CAS 7697-37-2)	14797-55-8	0.7380	2.550	2/ 2	2.550	5.349	10.000	c	NO:2,3
Nitrate/Nitrite (Mound CAS 1497-55-8)	14797-65-0	0.6800	4.900	11/ 11	4.900	5.349	1.000	c	NO:2
Aluminum	7429-90-5	0.0688	0.148	6/ 22	0.148	0.038	10.187	b	NO:3
Antimony	7440-36-0	0.0028	0.014	3/ 20	0.014	0.001	0.004	b	YES
Barium	7440-39-3	0.0750	0.115	20/ 22	0.115	0.310	0.713	b	NO:2,3
Cadmium	7440-43-9w	0.0046	0.008	5/ 25	0.008		0.005	c	YES
Calcium	7440-70-2	94.3000	126.000	24/ 24	126.000	111.111			NO:4
Chromium	7440-47-3	0.0183	0.024	5/ 25	0.024	0.006	0.100	c	NO:3
Chromium VI	18540-29-9	0.0183	0.024	5/ 25	0.024	0.006	0.031	b	NO:3
Copper	7440-50-8	0.0016	0.593	15/ 25	0.593	0.001	0.407	b	YES
Iron	7439-89-6	0.0190	1.890	13/ 24	1.890	4.065			NO:4
Lead	7439-92-1	0.0034	0.040	5/ 25	0.040				YES
Lithium	7439-93-2	0.0029	0.003	2/ 4	0.003	0.056			NO:2
Magnesium	7439-95-4	29.1000	39.600	24/ 24	39.600	40.428			NO:4
Manganese	7439-96-5w	0.0028	0.224	22/ 24	0.224	0.230	0.479	b	NO:2,3
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	0.0020	0.003	2/ 4	0.003	0.006	0.051	b	NO:2,3
Nickel	7440-02-0	0.0021	0.027	5/ 25	0.027	0.035	0.204	b	NO:2,3
Potassium	7440-09-7	2.3900	3.650	20/ 26	3.650	4.461			NO:4
Silver	7440-22-4	0.0169	0.024	5/ 22	0.024		0.051	b	NO:3
Sodium	7440-23-5	46.6000	84.200	24/ 24	84.200	62.426			NO:4
Tin	7440-31-5	0.0087	0.009	1/ 4	0.009	0.034	6.112	b	NO:2,3
Vanadium	7440-62-2	0.0078	0.015	7/ 22	0.015	0.017	0.071	b	NO:2,3
Zinc	7440-66-6	0.0045	0.058	9/ 25	0.058	0.120	3.056	b	NO:2,3
Volatile Organic Compounds (mg/L)									
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.0003	0.003	91/ 215	0.003		0.200	c	NO:3
1,2-Dichloroethene *	540-59-0	0.0013	0.007	10/ 13	0.007		0.070	c	NO:3
1,2-cis-Dichloroethene	156-59-2	0.0005	0.004	102/ 182	0.004		0.070	c	NO:3
2-Butanone	78-93-3	0.0070	0.041	3/ 13	0.041		5.111	b	NO:3
Acetone	67-64-1	0.0020	0.012	6/ 11	0.012		1.022	b	NO:3
Chloroform (Trichloromethane)	67-66-3	0.0005	0.007	13/ 219	0.007		0.035	b	NO:3
FREON-113	76-13-1	0.0020	0.034	12/ 19	0.034		246.554	b	NO:3
Tert-butyl methyl ether	1634-04-4	0.0012	0.002	4/ 24	0.002				YES
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	0.0003	0.002	114/ 218	0.002		0.003	a	NO:3

Table 11: Initial Identification of Current Groundwater COPCs for the Construction Worker Scenario

(Maximum Detected Values vs. Background and RBGVs) - Table 6 of the RRE

Analyte	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Concentration	RBGV	COPC
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	79-01-6	0.0005	0.006	189/ 219	0.006		0.001 b	YES
Radionuclides (pCi/L)								
Bismuth-210	14331-79-4	0.1100	0.390	2/ 18	0.390		89.686	NO:3
Plutonium-238	13981-16-3	0.0060	0.250	8/ 57	0.250	0.087	6.107	NO:3
Plutonium-238/239	PU-238/239	0.0100	0.010	1/ 6	0.010		5.926	NO:3
Plutonium-239/240	PU-239/240	0.0018	2.000	5/ 19	2.000	0.125	5.926	NO:3
Radium-226	13982-63-3	0.1000	0.520	6/ 18	0.520	0.996	2.078	NO:2,3
Radium-226+D	13982-63-3(+D)	0.1000	0.520	6/ 18	0.520	0.996	2.073	NO:2,3
Radium-226 long lived decay	13982-63-3L	0.1000	0.520	6/ 18	0.520	0.996	0.483	NO:2
Strontium-85	13967-73-2	25.0000	25.000	1/ 2	25.000		353.982	NO:3
Strontium-90	10098-97-2	0.5000	0.500	3/ 18	0.500		14.311	NO:3
Thorium-227	15623-47-9	0.0110	0.230	16/ 22	0.230		16.878	NO:3
Thorium-228	14274-82-9	0.0085	2.170	17/ 46	2.170	0.779	7.477	NO:3
Thorium-228+D	14274-82-9(+D)	0.0085	2.170	17/ 46	2.170	0.779	2.667	NO:3
Thorium-228 long lived decay	14274-82-9L	0.0085	2.170	17/ 46	2.170	0.779	2.667	NO:3
Thorium-230	14269-63-7	0.0075	1.990	19/ 43	1.990		8.791	NO:3
Thorium-230 long lived decay	14269-63-7L	0.0075	1.990	19/ 43	1.990		0.458	YES
Thorium-232	7440-29-1	0.0025	0.100	8/ 44	0.100	0.314	7.921	NO:2,3
Thorium-232 long lived decay	7440-29-1L	0.0025	0.100	8/ 44	0.100	0.314	0.555	NO:2,3
Tritium	10028-17-8w	30.0000	7200.000	123/ 139	7200.000	1485.470	15544.541	NO:3
Uranium-233/234	U-233/234	0.1670	0.361	36/ 36	0.361		1.334	NO:3
Uranium-234	13966-29-5	0.2000	8.140	19/ 24	8.140	0.792	11.315	NO:3
Uranium-235	15117-96-1	0.0063	2.300	30/ 53	2.300	0.814	11.494	NO:3
Uranium-235+D	15117-96-1(+D)	0.0063	2.300	30/ 53	2.300	0.814	11.142	NO:3
Uranium-235 long lived decay	15117-96-1L	0.0063	2.300	30/ 53	2.300	0.814	1.095	YES
Uranium-238	7440-61-1	0.1300	8.250	52/ 59	8.250	0.688	12.500	NO:3
Uranium-238+D	7440-61-1(+D)	0.1300	8.250	52/ 59	8.250	0.688	9.185	NO:3
Uranium-238 long lived decay	7440-61-1L	0.1300	8.250	52/ 59	8.250	0.688	0.420	YES

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Table 11: Initial Identification of Current Groundwater COPCs for the Construction Worker Scenario

footnotes

RBGV: Risk-Based Guideline Value, value is the lower of 10^{-6} cancer risk or 0.1 hazard index
a - carcinogen value, b - noncarcinogen value, c - maximum contaminant level (MCL)
CAS: Chemical Abstract Service
VOCs: volatile organic compounds
"+D": incorporates daughter products within the risk calculations
* 1,2-cis-dichloroethene isomer RBGV used for screening due to lack of criteria for 1,2-dichloroethene

COPC: Constituent of Potential Concern

COPC = YES indicates the analyte is retained as a COPC

COPC = NO indicates analyte was screened out based on: 2 = comparison to background, 3 = comparison to the lower of RBGV or MCL, and/or 4 = analyte is an essential human nutrient

Table 12: Final Identification of Current Groundwater COPCs for the Construction Worker Scenario

(EPC vs. Background) - Table 7 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Detection Frequency	95% UCL	EPC	Background Concentration	COPC
Inorganics (mg/L)								
Antimony	7440-36-0	0.0028	0.014	3/ 20	0.044	0.014	0.001	YES
Cadmium	7440-43-9w	0.0046	0.008	5/ 25	0.007	0.007		YES
Copper	7440-50-8	0.0016	0.593	15/ 25	0.042	0.042	0.001	YES
Lead	7439-92-1	0.0034	0.040	5/ 25	0.013	0.013		YES
Volatile Organic Compounds (mg/L)								
Tert-butyl methyl ether	1634-04-4	0.0012	0.002	4/ 24	0.001	0.001		YES
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	79-01-6	0.0005	0.006	189/ 219	0.002	0.002		YES
Radionuclides (pCi/L)								
Thorium-230 long lived decay	14269-63-7L	0.0075	1.990	19/ 43	0.476	0.476		YES:2
Uranium-235 long lived decay	15117-96-1L	0.0063	2.300	30/ 53	0.466	0.466	0.814	NO
Uranium-238 long lived decay	7440-61-1L	0.1300	8.250	52/ 59	0.409	0.409	0.688	YES:5

EPC: exposure point concentration
UCL: upper confidence limit
CAS: Chemical Abstract Service

COPC: Constituent of Potential Concern
COPC = YES indicates the analyte is retained as a COPC; however, will not be evaluated individually because it is included in the risk assessment as part of the long lived decay chain of Ac-227 (reference 1), U-238 (reference 2), or Th-232 (reference 3). For reference 4, Th-232 screens out but the Th-232 long lived decay chain was retained for risk evaluation. For reference 5, U-238 screens out but the U-238 long lived decay chain was retained for risk evaluation.

COPC = NO indicates analyte was screened out based on: 2 = comparison to background, 3 = comparison to the lower of RBGV or MCL, and/or 4 = analyte is an essential human nutrient

Table 13: Initial Identification of Current Groundwater COPCs for the Site Employee Scenario

(Maximum Detected Values vs. Background and RBGVs) - Table 8 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Concentration	RBGV		COPC
Inorganics (mg/L)									
Nitrate (Mound CAS 7697-37-2)	14797-55-8	0.7380	2.550	2/ 2	2.550	5.349	10.000	c	NO:2,3
Nitrate/Nitrite (Mound CAS 1497-55-8)	14797-65-0	0.6800	4.900	11/ 11	4.900	5.349	1.000	c	NO:2
Aluminum	7429-90-5	0.0688	0.148	6/ 22	0.148	0.038	10.220	b	NO:3
Antimony	7440-36-0	0.0028	0.014	3/ 20	0.014	0.001	0.004	b	YES
Barium	7440-39-3	0.0750	0.115	20/ 22	0.115	0.310	0.715	b	NO:2,3
Cadmium	7440-43-9w	0.0046	0.008	5/ 25	0.008		0.005	c	YES
Calcium	7440-70-2	94.3000	126.000	24/ 24	126.000	111.111			NO:4
Chromium	7440-47-3	0.0183	0.024	5/ 25	0.024	0.006	0.100	c	NO:3
Chromium VI	18540-29-9	0.0183	0.024	5/ 25	0.024	0.006	0.031	b	NO:3
Copper	7440-50-8	0.0016	0.593	15/ 25	0.593	0.001	0.409	b	YES
Iron	7439-89-6	0.0190	1.890	13/ 24	1.890	4.065			NO:4
Lead	7439-92-1	0.0034	0.040	5/ 25	0.040				YES
Lithium	7439-93-2	0.0029	0.003	2/ 4	0.003	0.056			NO:2
Magnesium	7439-95-4	29.1000	39.600	24/ 24	39.600	40.428			NO:4
Manganese	7439-96-5w	0.0028	0.224	22/ 24	0.224	0.230	0.480	b	NO:2,3
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	0.0020	0.003	2/ 4	0.003	0.006	0.051	b	NO:2,3
Nickel	7440-02-0	0.0021	0.027	5/ 25	0.027	0.035	0.204	b	NO:2,3
Potassium	7440-09-7	2.3900	3.650	20/ 26	3.650	4.461			NO:4
Silver	7440-22-4	0.0169	0.024	5/ 22	0.024		0.051	b	NO:3
Sodium	7440-23-5	46.6000	84.200	24/ 24	84.200	62.426			NO:4
Tin	7440-31-5	0.0087	0.009	1/ 4	0.009	0.034	6.132	b	NO:2,3
Vanadium	7440-62-2	0.0078	0.015	7/ 22	0.015	0.017	0.072	b	NO:2,3
Zinc	7440-66-6	0.0045	0.058	9/ 25	0.058	0.120	3.066	b	NO:2,3
Volatile Organic Compounds (mg/L)									
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.0003	0.003	91/ 215	0.003		0.200	c	NO:3
1,2-Dichloroethene *	540-59-0	0.0013	0.007	10/ 13	0.007		0.070	c	NO:3
1,2-cis-Dichloroethene	156-59-2	0.0005	0.004	102/ 182	0.004		0.070	c	NO:3
2-Butanone	78-93-3	0.0070	0.041	3/ 13	0.041		6.132	b	NO:3
Acetone	67-64-1	0.0020	0.012	6/ 11	0.012		1.022	b	NO:3
Chloroform (Trichloromethane)	67-66-3	0.0005	0.007	13/ 219	0.007		0.102	b	NO:3
FREON-113	76-13-1	0.0020	0.034	12/ 19	0.034		306.600	b	NO:3
Tert-butyl methyl ether	1634-04-4	0.0012	0.002	4/ 24	0.002				YES
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	0.0003	0.002	114/ 218	0.002		0.005	c	NO:3
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	79-01-6	0.0005	0.006	189/ 219	0.006		0.001	a	YES
Radionuclides (pCi/L)									
Bismuth-210	14331-79-4	0.1100	0.390	2/ 18	0.390		17.937		NO:3

Table 13: Initial Identification of Current Groundwater COPCs for the Site Employee Scenario

(Maximum Detected Values vs. Background and RBGVs) - Table 8 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Concentration	RBGV	COPC
Plutonium-238	13981-16-3	0.0060	0.250	8/ 57	0.250	0.087	1.221	NO:3
Plutonium-238/239	PU-238/239	0.0100	0.010	1/ 6	0.010		1.185	NO:3
Plutonium-239/240	PU-239/240	0.0018	2.000	5/ 19	2.000	0.125	1.185	YES
Radium-226	13982-63-3	0.1000	0.520	6/ 18	0.520	0.996	0.416	NO:2
Radium-226+D	13982-63-3(+D)	0.1000	0.520	6/ 18	0.520	0.996	0.415	NO:2
Radium-226 long lived decay	13982-63-3L	0.1000	0.520	6/ 18	0.520	0.996	0.097	NO:2
Strontium-85	13967-73-2	25.0000	25.000	1/ 2	25.000		70.796	NO:3
Strontium-90	10098-97-2	0.5000	0.500	3/ 18	0.500		2.862	NO:3
Thorium-227	15623-47-9	0.0110	0.230	16/ 22	0.230		3.376	NO:3
Thorium-228	14274-82-9	0.0085	2.170	17/ 46	2.170	0.779	1.495	YES
Thorium-228+D	14274-82-9(+D)	0.0085	2.170	17/ 46	2.170	0.779	0.533	YES
Thorium-228 long lived decay	14274-82-9L	0.0085	2.170	17/ 46	2.170	0.779	0.533	YES
Thorium-230	14269-63-7	0.0075	1.990	19/ 43	1.990		1.758	YES
Thorium-230 long lived decay	14269-63-7L	0.0075	1.990	19/ 43	1.990		0.092	YES
Thorium-232	7440-29-1	0.0025	0.100	8/ 44	0.100	0.314	1.584	NO:2,3
Thorium-232 long lived decay	7440-29-1L	0.0025	0.100	8/ 44	0.100	0.314	0.111	NO:2,3
Tritium	10028-17-8w	30.0000	7200.000	123/ 139	7200.000	1485.470	3155.819	YES
Uranium-233/234	U-233/234	0.1670	0.361	36/ 36	0.361		0.267	YES
Uranium-234	13966-29-5	0.2000	8.140	19/ 24	8.140	0.792	2.263	YES
Uranium-235	15117-96-1	0.0063	2.300	30/ 53	2.300	0.814	2.299	YES
Uranium-235+D	15117-96-1(+D)	0.0063	2.300	30/ 53	2.300	0.814	2.228	YES
Uranium-235 long lived decay	15117-96-1L	0.0063	2.300	30/ 53	2.300	0.814	0.219	YES
Uranium-238	7440-61-1	0.1300	8.250	52/ 59	8.250	0.688	1.100	YES
Uranium-238+D	7440-61-1(+D)	0.1300	8.250	52/ 59	8.250	0.688	1.837	YES
Uranium-238 long lived decay	7440-61-1L	0.1300	8.250	52/ 59	8.250	0.688	0.084	YES

RBGV: Risk-Based Guideline Value, value is the lower of 10^{-6} cancer risk or 0.1 hazard index

a - carcinogen value, b - noncarcinogen value, c - maximum contaminant level (MCL)

CAS: Chemical Abstract Service

"+D": incorporates daughter products within the risk calculations

* 1,2-cis-dichloroethene isomer RBGV used for screening due to lack of criteria for 1,2-dichloroethene

COPC: Constituent of Potential Concern

COPC = YES indicates the analyte is retained as a COPC

COPC = NO indicates analyte was screened out based on: 2 = comparison to background, 3 = comparison to the lower of RBGV or MCL, and/or 4 = analyte is an essential human nutrient

Table 14: Final Identification of Current Groundwater COPCs for the Site Employee Scenario

(EPC vs. Background) - Table 9 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Detection Frequency	95% UCL	EPC	Background Concentration	COPC
Inorganics (mg/L)								
Antimony	7440-36-0	0.0028	0.014	3/ 20	0.0436	0.0144	0.0006	YES
Cadmium	7440-43-9w	0.0046	0.008	5/ 25	0.0066	0.0066		YES
Copper	7440-50-8	0.0016	0.593	15/ 25	0.0416	0.0416	0.0012	YES
Lead	7439-92-1	0.0034	0.040	5/ 25	0.0130	0.0130		YES
Volatile Organic Compounds (mg/L)								
Tert-butyl methyl ether	1634-04-4	0.0012	0.002	4/ 24	0.0006	0.0006		YES
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	79-01-6	0.0005	0.006	189/ 219	0.0023	0.0023		YES
Radionuclides (pCi/L)								
Plutonium-239/240	PU-239/240	0.0018	2.000	5/ 19	9.6400	2.0000	0.1250	YES
Thorium-228	14274-82-9	0.0085	2.170	17/ 46	25.6000	2.1700	0.7790	YES:3
Thorium-228+D	14274-82-9(+D)	0.0085	2.170	17/ 46	25.6000	2.1700	0.7790	YES:3
Thorium-228 long lived decay	14274-82-9L	0.0085	2.170	17/ 46	25.6000	2.1700	0.7790	YES:3
Thorium-230	14269-63-7	0.0075	1.990	19/ 43	0.4760	0.4760		YES:2
Thorium-230 long lived decay	14269-63-7L	0.0075	1.990	19/ 43	0.4760	0.4760		YES:2
Thorium-232 long lived decay	7440-29-1L	0.0025	0.100	8/ 44	0.3380	0.1000	0.3140	YES:4
Tritium	10028-17-8w	30.0000	7200.000	123/ 139	799.0000	799.0000	1485.4700	NO
Uranium-233/234	U-233/234	0.1670	0.361	36/ 36	0.2460	0.2460		YES
Uranium-234	13966-29-5	0.2000	8.140	19/ 24	2.0200	2.0200	0.7920	YES:2
Uranium-235	15117-96-1	0.0063	2.300	30/ 53	0.4660	0.4660	0.8140	NO
Uranium-235+D	15117-96-1(+D)	0.0063	2.300	30/ 53	0.4660	0.4660	0.8140	NO
Uranium-235 long lived decay	15117-96-1L	0.0063	2.300	30/ 53	0.4660	0.4660	0.8140	NO
Uranium-238	7440-61-1	0.1300	8.250	52/ 59	0.4090	0.4090	0.6880	NO
Uranium-238+D	7440-61-1(+D)	0.1300	8.250	52/ 59	0.4090	0.4090	0.6880	NO
Uranium-238 long lived decay	7440-61-1L	0.1300	8.250	52/ 59	0.4090	0.4090	0.6880	YES:5

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Table 14: Final Identification of Current Groundwater COPCs for the Site Employee Scenario

footnotes

"+D" - incorporates daughter products within the risk calculations
EPC: exposure point concentration
UCL: upper confidence limit
CAS: Chemical Abstract Service
COPC: Constituent of Potential Concern
COPC = YES indicates the analyte is retained as a COPC; however, will not be evaluated individually because it is included in the risk assessment as part of the long lived decay chain of Ac-227 (reference 1), U-238 (reference 2), or Th-232 (reference 3). See Appendix H for details. For reference 4, Th-232 screens out but the Th-232 long lived decay chain was retained for risk evaluation. For reference 5, U-238 screens out but the U-238 long lived decay chain was retained for risk evaluation.
COPC = NO indicates analyte was screened out based on: 2 = comparison to background, 3 = comparison to the lower of RBGV or MCL, and/or 4 = analyte is an essential human nutrient

Table 15: Initial Identification of Future Groundwater COPCs for the Construction Worker Scenario

(Maximum Detected Values in Bedrock vs. Background and RBGV) - Table 10 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Concentration	RBGV		COPC
Inorganics (mg/L)									
Aluminum	7429-90-5	0.0121	31.5000	141/ 151	31.500	0.038	10.187	b	YES
Antimony	7440-36-0	0.0004	0.0416	47/ 158	0.042	0.001	0.004	b	YES
Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.0003	0.9330	35/ 150	0.933	0.033	0.001	a	YES
Barium	7440-39-3	0.0176	3.1200	148/ 150	3.120	0.310	0.713	b	YES
Beryllium	7440-41-7	0.0000	0.0023	56/ 151	0.002		0.004	c	NO:3
Bismuth	7440-69-9	0.0008	0.2640	29/ 139	0.264				YES
Boron	7440-42-8	0.0570	0.1290	7/ 8	0.129		0.917	b	NO:3
Cadmium	7440-43-9w	0.0001	0.0131	17/ 161	0.013		0.005	c	YES
Calcium	7440-70-2	0.1160	1510.0000	198/ 198	1510.000	111.111			NO:4
Chromium	7440-47-3	0.0002	44.8000	106/ 155	44.800	0.006	0.100	c	YES
Cobalt	7440-48-4	0.0003	0.2950	63/ 151	0.295		0.611	b	NO:3
Copper	7440-50-8	0.0004	0.5140	118/ 153	0.514	0.001	0.407	b	YES
Cyanide	57-12-5	0.0055	0.0142	3/ 46	0.014		0.200	b	NO:3
Iron	7439-89-6	0.0002	192.0000	186/ 199	192.000	4.065			NO:4
Lead	7439-92-1	0.0004	0.0404	62/ 162	0.040				YES
Lithium	7439-93-2	0.0117	4.5900	123/ 138	4.590	0.056			YES
Magnesium	7439-95-4	0.0269	719.0000	199/ 199	719.000	40.428			NO:4
Manganese	7439-96-5w	0.0000	3.0300	190/ 199	3.030	0.230	0.479	b	YES
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	0.0004	0.4740	82/ 134	0.474	0.006	0.051	b	YES
Nickel	7440-02-0	0.0004	11.6000	114/ 154	11.600	0.035	0.204	b	YES
Nitrate	14797-55-8	0.1700	9.4000	5/ 10	9.400	5.349	10.000	c	NO:3
Nitrate/Nitrite	14797-65-0nn	0.0063	20.0000	76/ 113	20.000	5.349	1.000	c	YES
Nitrite	14797-65-0	0.0100	0.0700	2/ 21	0.070		1.000	c	NO:3
Potassium	7440-09-7	0.0021	214.0000	186/ 200	214.000	4.461			NO:4
Selenium	7782-49-2	0.0013	0.0091	11/ 149	0.009		0.050	c	NO:3
Silver	7440-22-4	0.0002	0.0294	13/ 153	0.029		0.051	b	NO:3
Sodium	7440-23-5	0.0682	7270.0000	197/ 197	7270.000	62.426			NO:4
Thallium	7440-28-0	0.0011	0.0069	10/ 147	0.007		0.001	b	YES
Tin	7440-31-5	0.0014	0.3572	29/ 136	0.357	0.034	6.112	b	NO:3
Vanadium	7440-62-2	0.0002	0.2770	72/ 151	0.277	0.017	0.071	b	YES
Zinc	7440-66-6	0.0006	0.3990	114/ 153	0.399	0.120	3.056	b	NO:3
SVOCs (mg/L)									

Table 15: Initial Identification of Future Groundwater COPCs for the Construction Worker Scenario

(Maximum Detected Values in Bedrock vs. Background and RBGV) - Table 10 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Concentration	RBGV		COPC
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	117-81-7	0.0010	0.9500	12/ 66	0.950		0.006	c	YES
Di-n-butyl Phthalate	84-74-2	0.0006	0.0030	5/ 65	0.003		0.409	b	NO:3
VOCs (mg/L)									
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.0004	0.0070	20/ 264	0.007		0.200	c	NO:3
1,2-Dichloroethene *	540-59-0	0.0018	0.0350	10/ 33	0.035		0.070	c	NO:3
1,2-cis-Dichloroethene	156-59-2	0.0009	0.0170	46/ 166	0.017		0.070	c	NO:3
2-Butanone	78-93-3	0.0060	0.0650	12/ 130	0.065		5.111	b	NO:3
Acetone	67-64-1	0.0010	0.0170	23/ 75	0.017		1.022	b	NO:3
Bromochloromethane	74-97-5	0.0260	0.0260	1/ 1	0.026				YES
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	75-09-2	0.0010	0.6100	46/ 264	0.610		0.005	c	YES
Fluorobenzene	462-06-6	0.0390	0.0390	1/ 1	0.039				YES
O-Chloroflurobenzene	348-51-6	0.0320	0.0320	1/ 1	0.032				YES
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	0.0003	0.0250	50/ 264	0.025		0.003	a	YES
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	79-01-6	0.0006	0.0460	139/ 273	0.046		0.005	c	YES
Radionuclides (pCi/L)									
Americium-241	14596-10-2	0.0675	0.1650	6/ 43	0.165	0.139	7.692		NO:3
Plutonium-238	13981-16-3	0.0090	1.8700	8/ 62	1.870	0.087	6.107		NO:3
Plutonium-239/240	PU-239/240	0.0030	0.1820	12/ 52	0.182	0.125	5.926		NO:3
Plutonium-242	13982-10-0	0.1110	0.1110	1/ 2	0.111		6.250		NO:3
Potassium-40	13966-00-2	129.0000	258.0000	5/ 54	258.000		32.389		YES
Radium-226	13982-63-3	0.1260	39.4700	50/ 66	39.470	0.996	2.078		YES
Radium-226 +D	13982-63-3(+D)	0.1260	39.4700	50/ 66	39.470	0.996	2.073		YES
Radium-226 long lived decay	13982-63-3L	0.1260	39.4700	50/ 66	39.470	0.996	0.483		YES
Radium-228	15262-20-1	0.5710	16.8000	8/ 8	16.800		0.769		YES
Radium-228 +D	15262-20-1(+D)	0.5710	16.8000	8/ 8	16.800		0.769		YES
Radium-228 long lived decay	15262-20-1L	0.5710	16.8000	8/ 8	16.800		0.597		YES
Strontium-90	10098-97-2	0.7480	42.4000	8/ 57	42.400	0.975	14.311		YES
Thorium-227	15623-47-9	0.0580	0.0580	1/ 5	0.058		16.878		NO:3
Thorium-228	14274-82-9	0.0200	8.5000	42/ 57	8.500	0.779	7.477		YES
Thorium-228+D	14274-82-9(+D)	0.0200	8.5000	42/ 57	8.500	0.779	2.667		YES
Thorium-228 long lived decay	14274-82-9L	0.0200	8.5000	42/ 57	8.500	0.779	2.667		YES
Thorium-230	14269-63-7	0.0044	4.0700	45/ 59	4.070		8.791		NO:3
Thorium-230 long lived decay	14269-63-7L	0.0044	4.0700	45/ 59	4.070		0.458		YES
Thorium-232	7440-29-1	0.0005	2.1100	33/ 66	2.110	0.314	7.921		NO:3
Thorium-232 long lived decay	7440-29-1L	0.0011	2.1100	32/ 66	2.110	0.314	0.555		YES

Table 15: Initial Identification of Future Groundwater COPCs for the Construction Worker Scenario

(Maximum Detected Values in Bedrock vs. Background and RBGV) - Table 10 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Concentration	RBGV	COPC
Tritium	10028-17-8w	2.9500	2816310.0000	4473/4488	2816310.000	1485.470	15544.541	YES
Uranium-233	13968-55-3	0.0272	16.1200	3/ 3	16.120		11.142	YES
Uranium-233 long lived decay	13968-55-3L	0.0272	16.1200	3/ 3	16.120		1.334	YES
Uranium-233/234	U-233/234	0.1540	0.9280	5/ 5	0.928		1.334	NO:3
Uranium-234	13966-29-5	0.0330	66.9000	61/ 70	66.900	0.792	11.315	YES
Uranium-235	15117-96-1	0.0078	8.2500	20/ 43	8.250	0.814	11.494	NO:3
Uranium-235+D	15117-96-1(+D)	0.0078	8.2500	20/ 43	8.250	0.814	11.142	NO:3
Uranium-235 long lived decay	15117-96-1L	0.0078	8.2500	20/ 43	8.250	0.814	1.095	YES
Uranium-235/236	U-235/236	0.0373	0.0471	2/ 26	0.047		1.095	NO:3
Uranium-238	7440-61-1	0.0290	6.5800	59/ 77	6.580	0.688	12.500	NO:3
Uranium-238+D	7440-61-1(+D)	0.0290	6.5800	59/ 77	6.580	0.688	9.185	NO:3
Uranium-238 long lived decay	7440-61-1L	0.0290	6.5800	59/ 77	6.580	0.688	0.420	YES

* used cis-1,2-dichloroethene values for screening due to lack of toxicity criteria
'+D' incorporates daughter products
CAS: Chemical Abstract Service
SVOCs: semivolatile organic compounds
VOCs: volatile organic compounds

RBGV: Risk-Based Guideline Value, value is the lower of 10^{-6} cancer risk or 0.1 hazard index
a - carcinogen value
b - noncarcinogen value
c - maximum contaminant level (MCL)

COPC: Constituent of Potential Concern, evaluation based on maximum detect vs. background or RBGV
COPC = YES indicates the analyte is retained as a COPC
COPC = NO indicates analyte was screened out based on: 2 = comparison to background, 3 = comparison to RBGV, and/or 4 = analyte is an essential human nutrient

Table 16: Final Identification of Future Groundwater COPCs for the Construction Worker Scenario

(Modeled Concentration vs. Background) - Table 11 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Future Modeled Screening Concentration	Background Concentration	COPC
Metals (mg/L)				
Aluminum	7429-90-5	2.0238	0.038	YES
Antimony	7440-36-0	0.0184	0.001	YES
Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.0184	0.033	NO
Barium	7440-39-3	0.1829	0.310	NO
Bismuth	7440-69-9	0.0241		YES
Cadmium	7440-43-9w	0.0080		YES
Chromium	7440-47-3	0.9642	0.006	YES
Copper	7440-50-8	0.0557	0.001	YES
Lead	7439-92-1	0.0194		YES
Lithium	7439-93-2	0.1510	0.056	YES
Manganese	7439-96-5w	0.2154	0.230	NO
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	0.0149	0.006	YES
Nickel	7440-02-0	0.2779	0.035	YES
Nitrate/Nitrite	14797-65-0nn	6.5098	5.3490	YES
Thallium	7440-28-0	0.0036		YES
Vanadium	7440-62-2	0.0257	0.017	YES
SVOCs (mg/L)				
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	117-81-7	0.0176		YES
VOCs (mg/L)				
Bromochloromethane	74-97-5	0.0058		YES
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	75-09-2	0.0154		YES
Fluorobenzene	462-06-6	0.0087		YES
O-Chloroflurobenzene	348-51-6	0.0072		YES
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	0.0015		YES
Tert-butyl methyl ether	1634-04-4	0.0006		YES
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	79-01-6	0.0039		YES
Radionuclides (pCi/L)				
Plutonium-238	13981-16-3	0.2587	0.087	YES
Potassium-40	13966-00-2	48.3052		YES
Radium-226	13982-63-3	1.6849	0.996	YES:2
Radium-226 +D	13982-63-3(+D)	1.6849	0.996	YES:2
Radium-226 long lived decay	13982-63-3L	1.6849	0.996	YES:2
Radium-228	15262-20-1	0.4179		YES:3
Radium-228 +D	15262-20-1(+D)	0.4179		YES:3
Radium-228 long lived decay	15262-20-1L	0.4179		YES:3
Strontium-90	10098-97-2	1.4173	0.975	YES
Thorium-228	14274-82-9	77.5034	0.779	YES:3
Thorium-228+D	14274-82-9(+D)	77.5034	0.779	YES:3
Thorium-228 long lived decay	14274-82-9L	77.5034	0.779	YES:3
Thorium-230	14269-63-7	0.6202		YES:2
Thorium-230 long lived decay	14269-63-7L	0.6202		YES:2
Thorium-232	7440-29-1	0.1803	0.314	NO
Thorium-232 long lived decay	7440-29-1L	0.1803	0.314	YES:4

Table 16: Final Identification of Future Groundwater COPCs for the Construction Worker Scenario

(Modeled Concentration vs. Background) - Table 11 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Future Modeled Screening Concentration	Background Concentration	COPC
Tritium	10028-17-8w	66797.9574	1485.470	YES
Uranium-233	13968-55-3	1.3619		YES:6
Uranium-233 long lived decay	13968-55-3L	1.3619		YES
Uranium-234	13966-29-5	2.6013	0.792	YES:2
Uranium-235	15117-96-1	2.1485	0.814	YES:7
Uranium-235+D	15117-96-1(+D)	2.1485	0.814	YES:7
Uranium-235 long lived decay	15117-96-1L	2.1485	0.814	YES
Uranium-235/236	U-235/236	0.0184		YES:7
Uranium-238	7440-61-1	0.5524	0.688	NO
Uranium-238+D	7440-61-1(+D)	0.5524	0.688	NO
Uranium-238 long lived decay	7440-61-1L	0.5524	0.688	YES:5

'+D' incorporates daughter products
CAS: Chemical Abstract Service
VOCs: volatile organic compounds
SVOCs: semivolatile organic compounds

COPC = YES indicates the analyte is retained as a COPC; however, will not be evaluated individually because it is included in the risk assessment as part of the long lived decay chain of Ac-227 (reference 1), U-238 (reference 2) or Th-232 (reference 3). For reference 4, Th-232 screens out but the Th-232 long lived decay chain was retained for risk evaluation. For reference 5, U-238 screens out but the U-238 long lived decay chain was retained for risk evaluation. Analyte is retained as a COPC; however, will not be evaluated individually because it is included in the risk assessment as part of the long lived decay chain of U-233 (reference 6) and U-235 (reference 7).

COPC = NO indicates analyte was screened out based on: 2 = comparison to background, 3 = comparison to the lower of RBGV or MCL, and/or 4 = analyte is an essential human nutrient

ble 17: Initia entification of Future Grou ater COPCs for the Site Employee Scenari

(Maximum Detected Values in Bedrock vs. Background and RBGVs) - Table 12 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Concentration	RBGV		COPC
Inorganics (mg/L)									
Aluminum	7429-90-5	0.0121	31.500	141/ 151	31.500	0.0375	10.2200	b	YES
Antimony	7440-36-0	0.0004	0.042	47/ 158	0.042	0.0006	0.0041	b	YES
Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.0003	0.933	35/ 150	0.933	0.0330	0.0002	a	YES
Barium	7440-39-3	0.0176	3.120	148/ 150	3.120	0.3102	0.7154	b	YES
Beryllium	7440-41-7	0.0000	0.002	56/ 151	0.002		0.0040	c	NO:3
Bismuth	7440-69-9	0.0008	0.264	29/ 139	0.264				YES
Boron	7440-42-8	0.0570	0.129	7/ 8	0.129		0.9198	b	NO:3
Cadmium	7440-43-9w	0.0001	0.013	17/ 161	0.013		0.0050	c	YES
Calcium	7440-70-2	0.1160	1510.000	198/ 198	1510.000	111.1107			NO:4
Chromium	7440-47-3	0.0002	44.800	106/ 155	44.800	0.0061	0.1000	c	YES
Cobalt	7440-48-4	0.0003	0.295	63/ 151	0.295		0.6132	b	NO:3
Copper	7440-50-8	0.0004	0.514	118/ 153	0.514	0.0012	0.4088	b	YES
Cyanide	57-12-5	0.0055	0.014	3/ 46	0.014		0.2044	b	NO:3
Iron	7439-89-6	0.0002	192.000	186/ 199	192.000	4.0649			NO:4
Lead	7439-92-1	0.0004	0.040	62/ 162	0.040				YES
Lithium	7439-93-2	0.0117	4.590	123/ 138	4.590	0.0557			YES
Magnesium	7439-95-4	0.0269	719.000	199/ 199	719.000	40.4281			NO:4
Manganese	7439-96-5w	0.0000	3.030	190/ 199	3.030	0.2296	0.4803	b	YES
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	0.0004	0.474	82/ 134	0.474	0.0056	0.0511	b	YES
Nickel	7440-02-0	0.0004	11.600	114/ 154	11.600	0.0350	0.2044	b	YES
Nitrate	14797-55-8	0.1700	9.400	5/ 10	9.400	5.3490	10.0000	c	NO:3
Nitrate/Nitrite	14797-65-0nn	0.0063	20.000	76/ 113	20.000	5.3490	1.0000	c	YES
Nitrite	14797-65-0	0.0100	0.070	2/ 21	0.070		1.0000	c	NO:3
Potassium	7440-09-7	0.0021	214.000	186/ 200	214.000	4.4611			NO:4
Selenium	7782-49-2	0.0013	0.009	11/ 149	0.009		0.0500	c	NO:3
Silver	7440-22-4	0.0002	0.029	13/ 153	0.029		0.0511	b	NO:3
Sodium	7440-23-5	0.0682	7270.000	197/ 197	7270.000	62.4256			NO:4
Thallium	7440-28-0	0.0011	0.007	10/ 147	0.007		0.0008	b	YES
Tin	7440-31-5	0.0014	0.357	29/ 136	0.357	0.0344	6.1320	b	NO:3
Vanadium	7440-62-2	0.0002	0.277	72/ 151	0.277	0.0171	0.0715	b	YES
Zinc	7440-66-6	0.0006	0.399	114/ 153	0.399	0.1196	3.0660	b	NO:3
SVOCs (mg/L)									

Table 17: Initial Identification of Future Groundwater COPCs for the Site Employee Scenario

(Maximum Detected Values in Bedrock vs. Background and RBGVs) - Table 12 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Concentration	RBGV	COPC
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	117-81-7	0.0010	0.950	12/ 66	0.950		0.0060 c	YES
Di-n-butyl Phthalate	84-74-2	0.0006	0.003	5/ 65	0.003		1.0220 b	NO:3
VOCs (mg/L)								
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.0004	0.007	20/ 264	0.007		0.2000 c	NO:3
1,2-Dichloroethene *	540-59-0	0.0018	0.035	10/ 33	0.035		0.0700 c	NO:3
1,2-cis-Dichloroethene	156-59-2	0.0009	0.017	46/ 166	0.017		0.0700 c	NO:3
2-Butanone	78-93-3	0.0060	0.065	12/ 130	0.065		6.1320 b	NO:3
Acetone	67-64-1	0.0010	0.017	23/ 75	0.017		1.0220 b	NO:3
Bromochloromethane	74-97-5	0.0260	0.026	1/ 1	0.026			YES
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	75-09-2	0.0010	0.610	46/ 264	0.610		0.0050 c	YES
Fluorobenzene	462-06-6	0.0390	0.039	1/ 1	0.039			YES
O-Chloroflurobenzene	348-51-6	0.0320	0.032	1/ 1	0.032			YES
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	0.0003	0.025	50/ 264	0.025		0.0050 c	YES
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	79-01-6	0.0006	0.046	139/ 273	0.046		0.0050 c	YES
Radionuclides (pCi/L)								
Americium-241	14596-10-2	0.0675	0.165	6/ 43	0.165	0.1390	1.5385	NO:3
Plutonium-238	13981-16-3	0.0090	1.870	8/ 62	1.870	0.0870	1.2214	YES
Plutonium-239/240	PU-239/240	0.0030	0.182	12/ 52	0.182	0.1250	1.1852	NO:3
Potassium-40	13966-00-2	129.0000	258.000	5/ 54	258.000		6.4777	YES
Radium-226	13982-63-3	0.1260	39.470	50/ 66	39.470	0.9960	0.4156	YES
Radium-226 +D	13982-63-3(+D)	0.1260	39.470	50/ 66	39.470	0.9960	0.4145	YES
Radium-226 long lived decay	13982-63-3L	0.1260	39.470	50/ 66	39.470	0.9960	0.0966	YES
Radium-228	15262-20-1	0.5710	16.800	8/ 8	16.800		0.1538	YES
Radium-228 +D	15262-20-1(+D)	0.5710	16.800	8/ 8	16.800		0.1538	YES
Radium-228 long lived decay	15262-20-1L	0.5710	16.800	8/ 8	16.800		0.1194	YES
Strontium-90	10098-97-2	0.7480	42.400	8/ 57	42.400	0.9750	2.8623	YES
Thorium-227	15623-47-9	0.0580	0.058	1/ 5	0.058		3.3755	NO:3
Thorium-228	14274-82-9	0.0200	8.500	42/ 57	8.500	0.7790	1.4953	YES
Thorium-228+D	14274-82-9(+D)	0.0200	8.500	42/ 57	8.500	0.7790	0.5333	YES
Thorium-228 long lived decay	14274-82-9L	0.0200	8.500	42/ 57	8.500	0.7790	0.5333	YES
Thorium-230	14269-63-7	0.0044	4.070	45/ 59	4.070		1.7582	YES
Thorium-230 long lived decay	14269-63-7L	0.0044	4.070	45/ 59	4.070		0.0916	YES
Thorium-232	7440-29-1	0.0005	2.110	33/ 66	2.110	0.3140	1.5842	YES

Table 17: Initial Identification of Future Groundwater COPCs for the Site Employee Scenario

(Maximum Detected Values in Bedrock vs. Background and RBGVs) - Table 12 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Concentration	RBGV	COPC
Thorium-232 long lived decay	7440-29-1L	0.0011	2.110	32/ 66	2.110	0.3140	0.1110	YES
Tritium	10028-17-8w	2.9500	2816310.000	4473/4488	2816310.000	1485.4700	3155.8185	YES
Uranium-233	13968-55-3	0.0272	16.120	3/ 3	16.120		2.2284	YES
Uranium-233 long lived decay	13968-55-3L	0.0272	16.120	3/ 3	16.120		0.2668	YES
Uranium-233/234	U-233/234	0.1540	0.928	5/ 5	0.928		0.2668	YES
Uranium-234	13966-29-5	0.0330	66.900	61/ 70	66.900	0.7920	2.2631	YES
Uranium-235	15117-96-1	0.0078	8.250	20/ 43	8.250	0.8140	2.2989	YES
Uranium-235+D	15117-96-1(+D)	0.0078	8.250	20/ 43	8.250	0.8140	2.2284	YES
Uranium-235 long lived decay	15117-96-1L	0.0078	8.250	20/ 43	8.250	0.8140	0.2189	YES
Uranium-235/236	U-235/236	0.0373	0.047	2/ 26	0.047		0.2189	NO:3
Uranium-238	7440-61-1	0.0290	6.580	59/ 77	6.580	0.6880	2.5000	YES
Uranium-238+D	7440-61-1(+D)	0.0290	6.580	59/ 77	6.580	0.6880	1.8370	YES
Uranium-238 long lived decay	7440-61-1L	0.0290	6.580	59/ 77	6.580	0.6880	0.0840	YES

* used cis-1,2-dichloroethene values for screening due to lack of toxicity criteria

'+D' incorporates daughter products

CAS: Chemical Abstract Service

VOCs: volatile organic compounds

SVOCs: semivolatile organic compounds

RBGV: Risk-Based Guideline Value, value is the lower of 10^{-6} cancer risk or 0.1 hazard index

a - carcinogen value, b - noncarcinogen value, c - maximum contaminant level (MCL)

COPC: Constituent of Potential Concern

COPC = YES indicates the analyte is retained as a COPC

COPC = NO indicates analyte was screened out based on: 2 = comparison to background, 3 = comparison to the lower of RBGV or MCL, and/or 4 = analyte is an essential human nutrient

Table 18: Final Identification of Future Groundwater COPCs for the Site Employee Scenario

(Future Modeled Concentration vs. Background) - Table 13 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Future Modeled Screening Concentration	Background Concentration	COPC
Inorganics (mg/L)				
Aluminum	7429-90-5	2.0238	0.0375	YES
Antimony	7440-36-0	0.0184	0.0006	YES
Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.0184	0.0330	NO
Barium	7440-39-3	0.1829	0.3102	NO
Bismuth	7440-69-9	0.0241		YES
Cadmium	7440-43-9w	0.0080		YES
Chromium	7440-47-3	0.9642	0.0061	YES
Copper	7440-50-8	0.0557	0.0012	YES
Lead	7439-92-1	0.0194		YES
Lithium	7439-93-2	0.1510	0.0557	YES
Manganese	7439-96-5w	0.2154	0.2296	NO
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	0.0149	0.0056	YES
Nickel	7440-02-0	0.2779	0.0350	YES
Nitrate/Nitrite	14797-65-0nn	6.510	5.3490	YES
Thallium	7440-28-0	0.0036		YES
Vanadium	7440-62-2	0.0257	0.0171	YES
SVOCs (mg/L)				
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	117-81-7	0.0176		YES
VOCs (mg/L)				
Bromochloromethane	74-97-5	0.0058		YES
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	75-09-2	0.0154		YES
Fluorobenzene	462-06-6	0.0087		YES
O-Chloroflurobenzene	348-51-6	0.0072		YES
Tert-butyl methyl ether	1634-04-4	0.0006		YES
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	0.0015		YES
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	79-01-6	0.0039		YES
Radionuclides (pCi/L)				
Plutonium-238	13981-16-3	0.2587	0.0870	YES
Potassium-40	13966-00-2	48.3052		YES
Radium-226	13982-63-3	1.6849	0.9960	YES:2
Radium-226 +D	13982-63-3(+D)	1.6849	0.9960	YES:2
Radium-226 long lived decay	13982-63-3L	1.6849	0.9960	YES:2
Radium-228	15262-20-1	0.4179		YES:3
Radium-228 +D	15262-20-1(+D)	0.4179		YES:3
Radium-228 long lived decay	15262-20-1L	0.4179		YES:3
Strontium-90	10098-97-2	1.4173	0.9750	YES
Thorium-228	14274-82-9	77.5034	0.7790	YES:3
Thorium-228+D	14274-82-9(+D)	77.5034	0.7790	YES:3
Thorium-228 long lived decay	14274-82-9L	77.5034	0.7790	YES:3
Thorium-230	14269-63-7	0.6202		YES:2
Thorium-230 long lived decay	14269-63-7L	0.6202		YES:2
Thorium-232	7440-29-1	0.1803	0.3140	NO
Thorium-232 long lived decay	7440-29-1L	0.1803	0.3140	YES:4
Tritium	10028-17-8w	66797.9574	1485.4700	YES

Table 18: Final Identification of Future Groundwater COPCs for the Site Employee Scenario

(Future Modeled Concentration vs. Background) - Table 13 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Future Modeled Screening Concentration	Background Concentration	COPC
Uranium-233	13968-55-3	1.3619		YES:6
Uranium-233 long lived decay	13968-55-3L	1.3619		YES
Uranium-234	13966-29-5	2.6013	0.7920	YES:2
Uranium-235	15117-96-1	2.1485	0.8140	YES:7
Uranium-235+D	15117-96-1(+D)	2.1485	0.8140	YES:7
Uranium-235 long lived decay	15117-96-1L	2.1485	0.8140	YES
Uranium-238	7440-61-1	0.5524	0.6880	NO
Uranium-238+D	7440-61-1(+D)	0.5524	0.6880	NO
Uranium-238 long lived decay	7440-61-1L	0.5524	0.6880	YES:5

'+D' incorporates daughter products
CAS: Chemical Abstract Service
VOCs: volatile organic compounds
SVOCs: semivolatile organic compounds
RBGV: Risk-Based Guideline Value, value is the lower of 10^{-6} cancer risk or 0.1 hazard index
a - carcinogen value, b - noncarcinogen value, c - maximum contaminant level (MCL)
COPC: Constituent of Potential Concern

COPC = YES indicates the analyte is retained as a COPC; however, will not be evaluated individually because it is included in the risk assessment as part of the long lived decay chain of Ac-227 (reference 1), U-238 (reference 2), or Th-232 (reference 3). For reference 4, Th-232 screens out but the Th-232 long lived decay chain was retained for risk evaluation. For reference 5, U-238 screens out but the U-238 long lived decay chain was retained for risk evaluation. Analyte is retained as a COPC; however, will not be evaluated individually because it is included in the risk assessment as part of the long lived decay chain of U-233 (reference 6) and U-235 (reference 7).

COPC = NO indicates analyte was screened out based on: 2 = comparison to background, 3 = comparison to the lower of RBGV or MCL, and/or 4 = analyte is an essential human nutrient

Table 19: Impact of Boundary Changes on Incremental Residual Soil Risk

Scenario and Receptor	Media	Constituents	Pathway	Total Non-Cancer Hazard or HI	Total Non-Cancer Hazard or HI	Total Cancer Risk	Total Cancer Risk
				Boundary in October 2002	Current Boundary	Boundary in October 2002	Current Boundary
Construction Worker Scenario	Current & Future Soil (all depths)	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	1.4E-01	1.4E-01	**7.4E-06**	**7.4E-06**
			Dermal Contact	1.6E-03	2.2E-02	3.5E-07	3.5E-07
			Inhalation of Dust	NA	NA	2.0E-08	1.9E-08
			Inhalation of VOCs	NA	NA	NA	NA
			External	NA	NA	**9.5E-06**	**9.6E-06**
			Soil Total Risk	1.4E-01	1.6E-01	**1.7E-05**	**1.7E-05**
Site Employee Scenario	Current & Future Soil (0-2 feet bls)	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	4.6E-04	4.6E-04	**4.0E-06**	**4.0E-06**
			Inhalation of Dust	NA	NA	9.7E-08	9.7E-08
			Inhalation of VOCs	NA	NA	NA	NA
			External	NA	NA	**1.2E-05**	**1.2E-05**
			Soil Total Risk	4.6E-04	4.6E-04	**1.6E-05**	**1.6E-05**

HI: Hazard Index
NA: not applicable
bolded values exceed cancer risk of 10^{-6} or non-cancer Hazard Index greater than 1.
bls: below land surface
VOCs: volatile organic compounds
numbers written as 1.0E-3 equal 1x10-3 and 0.001

APPENDIX C

Listing of ARARs

Appendix C

ARARs for Phase I

Chemical Specific ARARs

OAC 3745-81-11,	Maximum Contaminant Levels for Inorganic Chemicals
OAC 3745-81-12,	Maximum Contaminant Levels for Organic Chemicals
OAC 3745-81-13,	Maximum Contaminant Levels for Turbidity
OAC 3745-81-15,	Maximum Contaminant Levels for Radium 226, 228, Gross Alpha
OAC 3745-81-16,	Maximum Contaminant Levels for Beta Particle & Photon Radioactivity

Location Specific ARARs

ORC 6111.03,	Protection of Waters of the State
ORC 3734.20,	Description of OEPA Director's power for Protection of Public Health and the Environment
OAC 3745-66-15	Certification of Closure

Action Specific ARARs

ORC 317.08,	Criteria for County Recording of Deeds
ORC 5301.25(A),	Proper Recording of Land Encumbrances

APPENDIX D

PRS Information

PRS 16. Area C (Old Building 72) was a former Hazardous Waste Storage Area dismantled in accordance with an Ohio Environmental Protection Agency approved RCRA closure plan. Core Team decided that PRS 16 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 73. PRS 73, the Evaporator Storage Area, was an equipment storage area located in the Test Fire Valley. Further Assessment sampling in July 2001 identified no levels of concern. Core Team decided that PRS 73 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 74. Quonset Hut (former), placed on a potentially contaminated concrete floor shows no indication that its shell was ever contaminated. The concrete floor was removed in 1963. Core Team decided that PRS 74 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 258-265. PRSs 258-265 refer to the waste storage and treatment facilities formerly located in the "Burn Area" where a variety of wastes such as explosive powders, pyrotechnic materials, solid wastes contaminated with energetic materials, and non-radiological weapons components were thermally treated. Beryllium was the only COC identified as exceeding its Guideline Value during sampling events. There are no reported recent historical events to indicate other reasons for concern. Core Team decided that PRSs 258-265 require No Further Assessment.

PRS 276. Area 22, Orphan Soil from Other Areas, was a potentially contaminated site due to its use as a temporary storage area for contaminated soils. The soils were removed in accordance with the Core Team recommendation. Core Team decided that PRS 276 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 280. Further Assessment sampling in the Waste Oil Drum Field yielded only low-level and isolated exceedances were noted above 10^{-6} RBGVs/screening levels; however, none were above cleanup objectives (10^{-5} RBGV + background). Core Team decided that PRS 280 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 281. Area E, identified as a historical, isolated waste oil spill, produced levels of radiological contamination over Mound soils guidelines for radium-226. The area was subject to the removal action associated with the Building 21 demolition. Core Team decided that PRS 281 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 284. The Building 21 Thorium Sludge Storage Facility held 4,914 drums of thorium oxalate from 1966-1975 and 1,258 drums of Cotter Concentrate (high-level nuclear waste) until 1987. Cleanup and removal of Building 21 was completed 31 March 1997. Core Team decided that PRS 284 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 304. This Excavated Material Disposal Area was created due to the dumping of low-level thorium soils. Sampling in 1984 found plutonium and thorium levels below the risk-based guideline values. Core Team decided that PRS 304 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 311. Potential Hot Spot Location S0706 was identified during a 1983 site survey project, which discovered an isolated plutonium-238 reading of 29 pCi/g. This level is below all associated cleanup levels and guideline values. Core Team decided that PRS 311 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 313. Potential Hot Spot Location S0982 was identified as a thorium hot spot during

the Radiological Site Survey Project. Results from sampling in 1995 indicated no radioactive contamination in excess of guideline criteria. Core Team decided that PRS 313 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 333. PRS 333 is an explosive surge tank (Tank 263) located along the southern border of Building 87,a previous explosives testing area that has since undergone Safe Shutdown. Core Team decided that PRS 333 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 334. PRS 334 is an explosive surge tank (Tank 264) located along the southern border of Building 87,a previous explosives testing area that has since undergone Safe Shutdown. Core Team decided that PRS 334 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 335. PRS 335 is an explosive surge tank (Tank 265) located along the southern border of Building 87,a previous explosives testing area that has since undergone Safe Shutdown. Core Team decided that PRS 335 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 347. PRS 347 was identified according to qualitative hydrocarbon detections found during the PETREX soil gas portion of OU5, Non Area of Concern investigation. The 1996 Soil Gas confirmation sampling effort discovered no contamination above the 10^{-6} risk range. Core Team decided that PRS 347 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 348. PRS 348 was identified according to qualitative hydrocarbon detections found during the PETREX soil gas portion of OU5, Non Area of Concern investigation. The 1996 Soil Gas confirmation sampling effort discovered no contamination above the 10^{-6} risk range. Core Team decided that PRS 348 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 349. PRS 349 was identified due to plutonium detections found during the Mound Soil Screening Analysis performed as part of the June 1994 OU5, Operational Area Phase I Investigation. All concentrations are below the 10^{-5} Risk Based Guideline Value. Core Team decided that PRS 349 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 350. Soil Contamination, Area West of Building 21, consists of detectable plutonium concentrations; however, concentrations were below all associated cleanup levels and guideline values. Core Team decided that PRS 350 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 352. PRS 352 was identified as an elevated soil gas location due to an elevated PETREX passive soil gas portion of the OU5, Non Area of Concern investigation. Soil gas confirmation sampling indicated that all concentrations of volatile, semivolatile, PCBs, pesticides, metals, radionuclides, and explosives within the soil were below applicable guideline criteria. Core Team decided that PRS 352 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 353. PRS 353 was identified as an elevated soil gas location due to an elevated PETREX passive soil gas portion of the OU5, Non Area of Concern investigation. Soil gas confirmation sampling indicated that all concentrations of volatile, semivolatile, PCBs, pesticides, metals, radionuclides, and explosives within the soil were below applicable guideline criteria. Core Team decided that PRS 353 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 362. PRS 362 was identified as an elevated soil gas location due to an elevated

PETREX passive soil gas portion of the OU5, Non Area of Concern investigation. Soil gas confirmation sampling indicated that all concentrations of volatile, semivolatile, PCBs, pesticides, metals, radionuclides, and explosives within the soil were below applicable guideline criteria. Core Team decided that PRS 362 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 365. PRS 365 was identified as an elevated soil gas location due to an elevated PETREX passive soil gas survey result in 1994. A soil gas confirmation sample collected within 50 feet of this PRS indicated that all concentrations of volatile, semivolatile, PCBs, pesticides, metals, radionuclides, and explosives within the soil were below applicable guideline criteria. Core Team decided that PRS 365 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 369. PRS 369 was identified as an elevated soil gas location due to elevation qualitative PETREX hydrocarbon levels. During the 1996 soil gas confirmation sampling, all concentrations of volatile, semivolatile, PCBs, pesticides, metals, radionuclides, and explosives within the soil were below applicable guideline criteria. Core Team decided that PRS 369 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 370. PRS 370 was identified according to qualitative hydrocarbon detections found during the PETREX soil gas portion of OU5, Non Area of Concern investigation. The 1996 Soil Gas confirmation sampling effort discovered no contamination above the 10^{-6} risk range. Core Team decided that PRS 370 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 371. PRS 371 was identified due to a single, elevated plutonium-238 detection during the OU5, Operational Area Phase I Investigation in 1994. In 1996, a sample was collected within approximately 25 feet of PRS 371 during the Soil Gas Confirmation Investigation. All concentrations of volatile, semivolatile, PCBs, pesticides, metals, radionuclides, and explosives within the soil were below applicable guideline criteria. Core Team decided that PRS 371 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 372. PRS 372 was identified due to elevated soil gas measurements. Subsequent quantitative sampling showed that all soil samples taken in the area were at or below their respective 10^{-6} Risk Based Guideline Value. Core Team decided that PRS 372 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 383. PRS 383 was identified as an area of possible organic contamination during the 1992 PETREX Survey. However, additional sampling in 1995 quantitatively determined that no volatile, semivolatile, PCBs, pesticides, metals, radionuclides, or explosives exceeded applicable guideline values. Core Team decided that PRS 383 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 384. PRS 384 was identified due to elevated qualitative PETREX hydrocarbon levels. However, the soil gas confirmation investigation in 1996 determined that no volatile, semivolatile, PCBs, pesticides, metals, radionuclides, or explosives exceeded applicable guideline values. Core Team decided that PRS 384 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 406. The southern portion of PRS 283 became a PRS due to potential thorium dust from the thorium sludge redrumming. However, radionuclides in the soils were

scattered and infrequent, and all occurrences were below the 10^{-5} risk-based guideline values. Core Team decided that PRS 406 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 407. Soil Contamination West of Building 21 resulted in a removal action in which one to two feet of soil was excavated and disposed of via railcar shipments to Envirocare. PRS 407 was later binned No Further Action in 2000. Core Team decided that PRS 407 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 418. PRS 418, the Overflow Pond South Inlet, was created to address potential plutonium-238, thorium-228, thorium-232, and Radium-226 contamination from PRS 407. Since the PRS 407 removal action, there are no known PRSs draining into the inlet. Although sample results for benzo(a)pyrene exceed the 10^{-6} guideline value, they are below the 10^{-5} risk-based guideline value. All other constituents are below guideline criteria. Core Team decided that PRS 418 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 419. The Mound Plant Drainage Outflow Reroute, constructed during the Miami-Erie Canal Remediation Project, is monitored for radiological parameters under DOE Order 5400.1 and the DOE Regulatory Guide. It is also monitored for non-radiological parameters in accordance with the site's NPDES permit. To address potential radiological releases, the Outflow Reroute is also monitored daily for gross alpha and tritium, and bi-weekly from flow-proportional 24-hour composite samples for multiple radionuclides. Core Team decided that PRS 419 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 421. PRS 421 is "The Ridge" across the road south of the location of the former Building 21. It was identified as a PRS when historical sampling data indicated the presence of contaminated soil. Contamination was confirmed during the verification sampling for PRS 407. The source of the contamination was surface runoff from the PRS 407 cleanup that followed preferential and intermediate drainage pathways south to the PRS 421 area. The removal action resulted in the excavation and containerization for disposal of approximately 105,133 cubic feet of soil, concrete, and asphalt. The cleanup objectives were 55 pCi/g for plutonium-238, 2.1 pCi/g for thorium-232, and 2.6 pCi/g for thorium-228. The OSC report documented that all verification sample results were below cleanup objectives.

APPENDIX E

Building Information

Phase I includes 51.6 acres of land located in three distinct sections or parcels of the site property (Figure 2). The first parcel, the largest block of property in Phase I includes lands located on the south central part of the original 182 acres of the site that was purchased in 1947. This piece of property also contains a portion of the South Property (purchased in 1982). The second parcel of property included in Phase I is situated to the south of the Spoils Area and the site well pump houses, in the area designated as the South Property. The third parcel of property in Phase I lies to the south-southwest of Building 38.

Phase I includes 10 existing buildings and explosives magazines and 25 former production-era building sites including buildings, explosives storage magazines, and an electrical generator. Since the plant became operational, the properties in Phase I, with the exception of the South Property, have supported a number of plant related operations. Included in the activities that once took place in Phase I is explosives testing and production-related activities, administrative activities (i.e., offices and site security operations), utilities operations, waste processing operations (the Burn Area), and cleanup waste storage operations.

In addition to the production-era buildings noted above, Phase I also includes building sites dating from the construction era (a storage warehouse, a quonset-type hut building, and some temporary buildings).

Phase I lands have also been used for various waste and non-waste storage activities including waste container management, equipment management, and for other general plant uses.

BUILDINGS CURRENTLY LOCATED IN PHASE I

There are 10 existing buildings located within Phase I (as shown in Figure 3), including two buildings located in the Test Fire Area that have supported detonator and explosives testing operations (Buildings 3 and 87). In addition to the two Test Fire Area buildings, there are five explosives magazines located to the southwest of the Test Fire Area (Magazines 80, 81, 82, 83, and 84). Both of the buildings in the Test Fire Area and the explosives magazines are currently operated under users agreements that are being administered by MMCIC.

The remaining three buildings located in Phase I include Building 95, which is a chiller and steam plant that is located on the SM/PP Hill; Building 102, an office building located on the SM/PP Hill; and the Salt Storage (SST) Building.

Buildings currently located in Phase I are described below.

Building 3. Building 3 was constructed in 1963 and is an explosives material destructive test firing and environmental testing laboratory. With four additions to the building, including two attached corrugated fiberglass faced metal framed storage sheds, the square footage of Building 3 is currently 12,400 square feet.

When operated by DOE and the contractor, Building 3 included 17 environmental chambers for thermal testing, six systems for mechanical testing operations, two vibration testing systems, one centrifuge testing system, and three shock testing systems.

Building 3 was used as a facility for the destructive and environmental testing of explosives materials from the time of construction in 1963 until the building was turned over to EG&G Star City (now Perkin-Elmer) in 1994 under a lease agreement with the DOE. Building 3 has operated under that agreement since that time.

Building 87. Building 87 (or CTF-the Component Test Facility) is a two-story, 38,882 square foot, concrete structure, built slab-on-grade. The CTF offices and support facilities and other operational control/testing facilities that supported the testing cells were located on the first floor. The mechanical penthouse, on the second floor, contains HVAC heating and air conditioning, air handling units for the test cell areas, and a heat exchanger for hot water. The mechanical area occupies approximately 600 square feet. Building 87 was constructed in the 1980s and underwent shut down in about 1995.

Building 87 is currently being renovated by MMCIC for use by private industry.

Building 95. Building 95, the "SM/PP Chiller" consists of one larger building (Building 95) with 2,000 square feet of floor space, and two smaller ancillary buildings (Buildings 95-A and 95-B, each having 450 square feet of floor space. Buildings 95 (collectively) was constructed in the mid-1980s, in order to supplement P Building (Power Plant) operations, and in order to satisfy the demand for a chiller on the SM/PP Hill.

Building 102. Building 102 is a 10,982 square-foot two-story office building that was constructed in 1987 to support Mound's Decontamination and Decommissioning Program (D&D Program), and to provide an administrative area to house cleanup related staff. Through time, Building 102 has continued in its mission as an office, however, the building tenants have differed, including staff members from the PST Program, Soil Project team staff, as well as D&D Program staff members.

SST Building. SST Building was constructed in the early 1970s and is located in the vicinity of the former Burn Area, just to the southwest of where that area was located, and just to the east of the former Building 21 location. SST has been used for salt storage for snow control on site.

SST Building is a one-story, 590 square-foot, slab-on grade structure with wood framing for the walls and roof. The front of SST Building is open from wall to wall and from the ground to the roof. A 3-foot high concrete wall separates the wood structure from the slab and divides the area into two sections. Wood siding and the roof are covered with tar paper. SST Building was renovated in 2000.

Magazines 80, 81, 82, 83, and 84. Magazines 80, 81, 82, 83, and 84, are smaller explosives storage bunkers (explosives magazines) that were constructed in 1985.

Magazines 80, 81, 82, 83, and 84 each contain two-units or compartments. Each of the magazines is constructed of reinforced concrete as a box-shaped structure and considered non-standard earthen-covered magazines. The configuration of Magazines 80, 81, 82, 83, and 84 appears to be one unit. These magazines were used for the storage of energetic materials, and were used for that purpose, until they were transferred to EG&G Star City (now Perkin-Elmer) under a user agreement initiated with DOE.

The transition of Magazines 80, 81, 82, 83, and 84 to private industry took place in the mid-1990s, and these magazines have continued to operate under a user lease agreement since that time.

FORMER PRODUCTION ERA BUILDING SITES

There are numerous sites where production era buildings were once located within Phase I. Included in the former buildings that were located in Phase I are 4 buildings (Buildings 13, 14, 35, and 59) in the Test Fire Area that supported detonator and explosives testing operations. In addition to the Test Fire buildings, there were six explosives storage magazines to the southwest of the Test Fire Area (Magazines 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, and 20) that supported explosive operations.

Buildings 12 and 18 were located near the current Building 87 location into the 1980s. These buildings were apparently storage warehouses that were used to support explosives operations.

An additional four buildings or facilities were located in an area designated as the "Burn Area." This area was located to the northwest of SST Building, and included the Pyroshed Energetic Materials Waste Storage Unit, the Open Burn Energetic Materials Treatment Unit, Building 90 and the retort unit (an explosives treatment unit), and Magazine 53 (an explosives storage area).

Other building sites in Phase I also include the location for Building 39, a maintenance building, the location for an emergency electrical generator (Electric Generator Number 7), a process material storage building (Building 21), and four modular office buildings (Buildings 77, 78, 97, and 101).

The buildings once located on the former building sites within Phase I are described below.

Buildings 12 and 18. Building 12, titled the "Detonator Storage Building" was constructed in 1960, as a 57' x 32' long "Armco" steel building. Building 18, constructed in 1963, was similar in size and construction to Building 12. Both buildings were used to support explosives operations and were located about where Building 87 is currently located. Buildings 12 and Building 18 were demolished in the 1980s.

Building 13. Building 13 was a one-story, 44 square-foot wood-framed asbestos-coated steel structure on a concrete slab. Building 13 was located to the west of Building 21, and was used to support a program for remote monitoring of energetic materials

destructed in the Burn Area, located to the east. Building 13 contained a video monitor and electrical initiation equipment for firing explosive materials treatment devices. The building use, as described in 1990, was a "firing shed." Building 13 was demolished in 1997.

Building 14. Building 14 was a 42 square-foot, one-story, structure. This building was constructed with a wood and metal-frame and asbestos-coated sidewalls, with concrete deck roof on concrete footings. This building was used as an observation post in association with the former Burn Area to the east. The facility had no heating, cooling, or electrical services. The building use, as described in 1990, was metal melting. Building 14 was demolished in 1997.

Building 21. Building 21 was used for the storage of materials associated with two of Mound's processing missions, including thorium ores and protactinium ores (Cotter Concentrates). This structure was located along the south central border of the improved plant property; adjacent to the area designated as the Burn Area.

Building 21 was a 4,032 square-foot concrete structure with 10-inch thick floors and 14- to 16-inch thick walls. The roof was constructed of iron and steel. The facility was designed to ensure liquid tightness and was divided into two separate isolated bay areas. Building 21 became operational in 1964. Storage operations ended in 1987. Beginning in 1964, 1,338 drums of thorium oxalate were dumped in bulk form into the small bay area, while 3,576 drums of thorium hydroxide sludge were dumped in bulk form into the larger bay. The thorium sludge was ultimately sold to General Atomic Company for reclamation and was removed from Building 21 in 1975. Following removal of the thorium sludge, the building was cleaned and used as a staging area for Cotter Concentrates (high-level waste resulting from uranium milling). Approximately 1,258 drums of Cotter Concentrate were stored in Building 21. These drums were eventually shipped to the Nevada Test Site (NTS) in 1987 and use of Building 21 ceased. Since 1987, the building and surrounding area were maintained in a safe mode until the building was demolished in 1997.

Building 35. Building 35 was a 2,500 square-foot single-story structure built of concrete block. Building 35 was designed to provide x-ray and eddy current non-destructive testing of explosives. Building 35 was also used as the control room for the californium-252 multiplier (CFX) neutron radiography facility that was located in adjacent Building 59. Building 35 was demolished in the spring of 1998.

Building 39. Building 39, constructed in 1969, was a one-story structure constructed of prefabricated metal with a metal roof.

Initially, the eastern end of Building 39 was used by the Decontamination and Decommissioning project, which worked to produce fiberglass wooden boxes that were used for radioactive trash. The turntable used for this operation is still in place. Indications are that the facility was also used to perform gamma spectroscopy on these boxes.

From 1984 to 1988, the building was either inactive or used for storage.

In 1988, Building 39 was converted to a maintenance shop, and was divided into three sections: the east end was a machine shop; the middle was a break room; and the west end was used primarily for storage of building materials, parts, paints, and some solvents.

Building 39 was demolished in 1998.

Building 59. Building 59, the neutron radiography facility, was a 700 square-foot, two-story reinforced concrete structure with a rolled roof. Building 59 was constructed in 1970 to provide neutron radiography capability to the site.

Building 59 housed a neutron-radiation source (californium-252) that was used to supply neutrons to an assembly of uranium plates. The californium-252 source was stored remotely from the core when not in use; when radiography operations were to be conducted, the source would be transported via a hand-cranked source transfer system into its proper location within the core assembly. The californium-252 source was removed from the facility and transported to Oak Ridge National Lab in 1995. Building 59 was demolished in the spring of 1998.

Building 77 and 78. Building 77 and 78, both located to the north of Building 39 were modular office structures that were used in the early 1980s. Both Building 77 and Building 78 contained 12 rooms, each with overall dimensions of 23.5 feet by 60 feet, and a combined square footage of 2,995. Both of these buildings were removed from service or were dismantled by the 1990s.

Building 97. Building 97 was a 12-room, 7,410 square-foot, 23.5 foot by 60 foot modular office structure, located to the south of Building 39. Building 97 was constructed in the early to late 1980s and was removed from service and dismantled in the 1990s.

Building 101. Building 101 was a single-story modular building with wooden exterior and Hypalon roof. The square footage of Building 101 was 1,815. Building 101 was brought on site in 1986, and was used as offices for the area maintenance foreman and planner. It was sold and removed from the site in 1999.

Building 120. Building 120 was a 350 square-foot, one-story, wood-sided building with a metal roof. Building 120 was located just to the south of Building 102 and was used as an administrative office for the Decontamination and Decommissioning (D&D) Group. It was dismantled in 1998.

Burn Area Buildings. The Burn Area, excluding Magazine 53, described below, included three buildings and/or areas, as follows:

1. Pyroshed Energetic Materials Waste Storage Unit. This structure, known as the "Pyroshed" was used for the storage of pyrotechnic wastes and other energetic materials prior to their treatment at the Burn Area. The Pyroshed was located inside the fenced Burn Area and was constructed on a concrete pad measuring approximately 9 feet by 15 feet. The shed was approximately 7 feet high, with

chain-link fence walls. A locked entry gate was located in the front side of the structure.

2. Open Burn Energetic Materials Treatment Unit. The open burn unit was used for op en burning of non-liquid explosive waste, pyrotechnic waste, and thermal treatment of explosive-contaminated material.

   The open burn unit consisted of a 12.3-foot by 18-foot base encircled by a 10-foot high composite metal wall with a sand core. The treatment zone measured approximately 12 feet by 12 feet, and the remainder of the floor space was occupied by an access-way. The entrance consisted of a 4-foot wide aisle that turned at a right angle to enter the treatment zone. The unit was developed on an 18-inch wide by 30-inch deep continuous, concrete footing developed on native soil. The enclosure's sides consisted of 0.25-inch thick milled steel plates.

3. Building 90. Building 90, constructed in 1984 and demolished in 1997, was a pre-engineered sheet metal building constructed on a reinforced concrete slab. The retort unit part of this building was located within a rectangular enclosure attached to the east side of Building 90 that was approximately 30 feet long and 15 feet wide with 9-foot high walls. Building 90 was designed to house the unit controls and waste feed operations for the Retort Unit (rotary-kiln-thermal-treatment-unit). Operations in Building 90 were suspended in January 1996, and the building was demolished in 1996-1997.

The buildings and facilities within the Burn Area were used for the destruction of pyrotechnics and energetic materials, including regulated hazardous waste explosives. Consequently, these operations underwent a RCRA closure, and as a part of that process were demolished in 1997 and 1998.

Electrical Generator 7. EG-7 (emergency generator) was constructed in 1972 to provide emergency electrical power to the Test Fire Area. The generator was an internal combustion key-starting engine generator housed in an 80-foot square metal structure, which was located just to the north of Building 63. EG-7 remained available as an emergency generator until the 1990s, when it was taken out of use. EG-7 was sold in 1998.

Magazines 5, 8, 10, and 20. Magazines 5, 8, 10, and 20 were smaller explosive storage magazines or bunkers that were constructed in the mid-1950s and into the early 1960's. These magazines were located in the Test Fire Area, in a fenced area behind the former Building 85 site and behind Building 87. The purpose of these structures was for the storage of Mounds energetic materials. These buildings were demolished.

Magazine 53. Magazine 53 was a one-story, 239 square-foot reinforced concrete structure. The roof was made of reinforced steel, and the structure was covered with earth. Magazine 53 was constructed in 1970 and was used for the storage of pyrotechnics and energetic materials that were destroyed in the Burn Area. Magazine 53 was also used as a storage area for hazardous waste regulated explosives, and

consequently underwent a RCRA closure. Magazine 53, as part of this closure, was demolished in January 1998.

Magazines 4 and 9. Magazine 4, the bulk storage magazine, was constructed in 1962 as an earthen covered magazine. Magazine 53 was constructed in an area adjacent to Magazine 9. Magazine 4 contained 4 units, with the front of the structure measuring 53 feet across. Magazine 9 was constructed in 1956, also as an earthen covered magazine. Magazine 9 contained a single cell that measured 17-feet by 14-feet. Both magazines were in the vicinity of Building 87. Magazines 4 and 9 were demolished by the 1980s.

FORMER CONSTRUCTION-ERA BUILDING SITES LOCATED IN PHASE I

There are three locations within Phase I that were used during the time that the original 1948-era buildings were constructed on the Mound site. These locations are summarized below:

Warehouse 12. Warehouse 12 was located in the approximate vicinity of the Building 39 site and was constructed by Maxon Construction Company to provide an administrative area (i.e., storage warehouse) in 1947 during the construction era for Mound's original buildings. Later plant records do not indicate any mission-related uses for Warehouse 12. Based upon comparisons of site photographs and available information, Warehouse 12 was likely demolished in the late 1940s or the early 1950s.

Tropical Huts and other Temporary Buildings. A number of shacks and tents (tropical huts) were used in conjunction with the construction of the original plant buildings in the very early 1950s for the storage of debris and other polonium contaminated materials. Little information is available on these buildings. However, based upon early photographs, there were three of these structures located near the current location of Building 2.

Building 19 Quonset Hut. The Quonset Hut is a 40-foot by 60-foot Stransteel brand structure that was originally located at Dayton Unit III and was relocated to the Mound site. When Unit III was being cleaned up, this building was disassembled and was moved from Unit III. In 1949, it was relocated to the lower valley of the Mound Laboratory site where the existing Building 3 is now located.

The Quonset Hut was used for shipping, receiving, and storing of radioactive field materials in the 1950s.

The Quonset Hut was also used for storage of bismuth-chloride sludges from the polonium separations. At that time, 500 to 600 drums of sludge generated by the hydrolysis process were stored in the Quonset Hut awaiting a determination on potential reuse or shipment to the Oak Ridge site for burial.

The Quonset Hut was also used for the storage of thorium in 1952 and for the storage of Purex residues from 1949 to 1954.

In 1963, the Quonset Hut was again relocated when it was moved to its current location near the western property boundary.

OTHER LAND USE AREAS IN PHASE I

In addition to uses of the Test Fire Area (i.e., around Building 2) for the management of materials during the construction era and use of those same areas for early production era uses, the lands in Phase I have also been used for the following purposes:

SM/PP Pad. The SM/PP Pad is a concrete pad that was used by waste management for the management of low-level waste boxes containing soil and debris, as well as being used as a staging site for unused or empty low-level waste boxes. This pad is located to the east of the former Building 21 site and north of the SST Building.

Fenced Location for Storage of Equipment and Drums near Building 21. A fenced area to the east-southeast of Building 21 was used for the management of low-level waste drums and potentially contaminated equipment. This area was addressed as part of the Building 21 cleanup activities.

Building 21 soils management area, east of SST Building. This area was used for the management of soils excavated after the Building 21 operations ceased and was addressed as part of the Building 21 cleanup activities.

South Property Portions of Phase I. The portions of the south property included in Phase I are part of two property parcels containing 124 acres of rolling hills to the south of the main processing related areas. DOE had purchased the South Property (also called the "New Property") in 1981 in part as a buffer and in part for possible future expansions. Despite its purchase for possible future expansion, it has for the most part remained unused since the date of purchase. The only plant uses that have taken place in the areas to be transferred in Phase I are the installation of boundary fences, the grading of the surface and the associated filling in of low-lying areas, and road installation and mobile laboratory operations in support of the Canal Removal Action.

An older unimproved road. The road running from the vicinity of Building 105 to the area behind Buildings 2, 3, and 87 was improved and the curves banked to utilize the area as a haul road in support of clean up activities in the Building 21 area and in the Burn Area.

Unidentified trailers near Building 21 and the SST Building. A grouping of office-type trailers existed in the vicinity of Building 21 and the SST Building were removed from this location by the 1990s.

Concrete Pad West of Building 35. The Building 35 concrete pad area was used by waste management for the management of low-level waste boxes of soil and debris.

P Building Soils Management Area-"Petro Piles". In the early 1990s, soil that was removed in conjunction with the removal of the P Building fuel oil tank removal were staged in the vicinity of Building 87 and Building 85 for treatment in a biodegradation facility for petroleum contaminated soils.

Management Area for Equipment. In 1996 and 1997, along the current property line for (previously transferred) Release Block D and Phase I (west of Building 100), an area was used to store portable office trailers, modular guard shacks, portable utility buildings, and various types of equipment that had been removed from an equipment management area in the Spoils Area.

Storage of Bird-Cage Drums. In the mid-1990s, empty blue transport drums that had been used for the transportation of fissile (product) material were located along the current property line for Release Block D and Phase I (west of Building 100). These drums were constructed with an internal framework that suspended the material contained in the drum in the drums' center, allowing the placement of the drums in a manner that was consistent with the criticality requirements for the contained material.

Phase I

Proposed Plan

Draft
August 2002

Mound Plant
Miamisburg, Ohio

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Acronyms

ARARs	Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements
BVA	Buried Valley Aquifer
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, & Liability Act
FFA	Federal Facilities Agreement
FOD	frequency of detection
GV	Guideline Value
HI	Hazard Index
HTO	tritium
MCL	maximum containment level
MEMP	Miamisburg Environmental Management Project
MMCIC	Miamisburg Mound Community Improvement Corporation
NCP	National Contingency Plan
NFA	No Further Assessment
NPL	National Priority List
OEPA	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
ODH	Ohio Department of Health
OU	Operable Unit
ppb	parts per billion
PRS	Potential Release Site
RD/RA	Remedial Design/Remedial Action
RI/FS	Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study
ROD	Record of Decision
RRE	Residual Risk Evaluation
RREM	Residual Risk Evaluation Methodology
RTG	Radioisotopic Thermal Generators
SM/PP	Special Metallurgical/Plutonium Processing
SVOC	semi-volatile organic compound
TCE	trichloroethene
USDOE	United States Department of Energy
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
UTL	upper tolerance limit
VOC	volatile organic compound

1.0 SITE NAME, LOCATION, AND DESCRIPTION

The U.S. Department of Energy (USDOE) Mound Plant (CERCLIS ID-04935) is located within the city limits of Miamisburg, in southern Montgomery County, Ohio (Figure 1). The Site is approximately ten miles southwest of Dayton and 45 miles north of Cincinnati. Miamisburg is predominantly a residential community with supportive commercial facilities and industrial development. The adjacent upland areas are used primarily for residences and agriculture or are unused open spaces. The Mound Plant will remain in industrial/commercial use into the future. This future use has been determined based upon agreement among DOE, United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA), Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA), and interested stakeholders. This land use is reflected in the Mound Comprehensive Reuse Plan of the Miamisburg Mound Community Improvement Corporation (MMCIC) and is currently codified in the City of Miamisburg Zoning Ordinance for industrial use.

Mound Golf Course and Miamisburg Mound State Memorial Park, both directly east of the Mound Plant across Mound Road, are frequented during favorable weather. The park is the site of a 68-foot high ancient Indian mound, located 380 feet east of the Mound Plant boundary. Other recreational areas within one mile of the Mound Plant include the Miamisburg Community Park, Harmon Athletic Field, Library Park, Maimisburg Aquatic Center, Rice Field, and Bell Park. These areas are used extensively during the summer.

There are no large lakes within a 5-mile radius of the Mound Plant. Some vestiges of the old Miami-Erie Canal lie between the Norfolk Southern Railroad and Dayton-Cincinnati Pike west of the Mound Plant. This remnant of the old Miami-Erie Canal is designated as Operable Unit (OU) 4. The only major water body in the vicinity of the Mound Plant is the Great Miami River located approximately 2,000 feet to the west. The river is approximately 150 to 200 feet wide in this area.

Agricultural land within a 5-mile radius around the Mound Plant is primarily used for corn and soybean production and for livestock grazing. According to 2000 census figures, the population of Miamisburg is 19,489, Dayton is 166,179, and Montgomery County is 554,232.

This Proposed Plan addresses Phase I (Figure 2), which is located on the southern border of the Mound Plant. Phase I is generally bound to the south by Parcel 4, which was recently transferred to the MMCIC, to the west and north by the plant proper, and to the east by the transferred Release Block D.

Phase I lies within what was once called Operable Unit 5 (OU5). There are 13 buildings in Phase I. There are 45 Potential Release Sites (PRSs) in Phase I. All buildings and PRSs in Phase I were evaluated for protectiveness or remediated to be protective. The status of the PRSs in Phase I is summarized in Table 1. The status of the buildings in Phase I is summarized in Table 2. Any residual risks associated with remaining contamination in Phase I have been evaluated and are presented in the Phase I Residual Risk Evaluation (RRE).

2.0 SITE HISTORY AND ENFORCEMENT ACTIVITIES

2.1 History

Mound was originally established by the DOE as an integrated research, development, and production facility that supported the nation's weapons and energy programs. To reconfigure and consolidate the nuclear complex, the DOE has decided to phase out the defense mission at Mound. As a result, the Mound has been designated an environmental management site and the plant is in the process of being remediated, transferred, and converted into a research and industrial/commercial site. Currently BWXT of Ohio, Inc. manages Mound for the DOE.

Early Mound programs investigated the chemical and metallurgical properties of polonium-210 and its applications; particularly, the fabrication of neutron and alpha sources for weapon and non-weapon use. Investigations involving uranium, protactinium-231, and plutonium-239 were performed from 1950 to 1963 as part of the national civilian power reactor program. In 1954, Mound began the separation of stable isotopes.

In the mid-1950s, Mound initiated efforts to develop a large-scale process for the recovery of thorium from a variety of thorium-bearing ores. Even though this project was canceled prior to full-scale operation, approximately 1,650 tons of sludge containing thorium were received at Mound. Due to its corrositivity, the thorium sludge was continually repackaged and relocated. This resulted in a number of thorium-contaminated areas around the site.

Plutonium-238 research and development activity began at Mound in the mid-1950s. From the early 1960s to the late 1970s, Mound processed plutonium-238 for use in heat sources within Radioisotopic Thermal Generators (RTGs). The fabrication of heat sources from plutonium metal was terminated in the mid-1960s. Oxide processes continued into the late 1970s. Since early 1979, Mound has not handled unencapsulated plutonium-238.

As a result of historic disposal practices and contaminant releases to the environment, the Mound Plant was placed on the National Priorities List (NPL) on November 21, 1989. The DOE signed a Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) Section 120 Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) with the USEPA, effective October 1990. In 1993, this agreement was modified and expanded to include the OEPA.

The PRSs at Mound were identified based on knowledge of historical land use that was considered potentially detrimental and/or an actual sampling result showing elevated concentrations of contaminants. Tables 1 and 2 contain information and closeout status for Phase I PRSs and buildings. Figure 3 depicts buildings and PRSs currently within Phase I.

A brief discussion of the histories of the PRSs and buildings (both past and present) located in Phase I is included in Appendices D and E, respectively.

2.2 Enforcement and Agreements - Mound 2000 Process

The DOE, the USEPA, and the OEPA had originally planned to address the Plant's environmental restoration issues under a set of OUs, each of which would include a number of PRSs. For each OU, the site would follow the traditional CERCLA process: a

Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study (RI/FS) followed by a Record of Decision (ROD), followed by Remedial Design/Remedial Action (RD/RA). After initiating remedial investigations for several OUs, the DOE and its regulators realized during a strategic review in 1995 that, for Mound, the OU approach was inefficient. The DOE and its regulators agreed that it would be more appropriate to evaluate each PRS or building separately, use removal action authority to remediate them as needed, and establish a goal for no additional remediation other than institutional controls for the final remedy documented in the ROD. To evaluate any residual risk after all removals have been completed, a RRE is conducted to ensure the conditions at the parcel do not pose an unacceptable risk to human health when the parcel is used for industrial/commercial purposes. This process was named the Mound 2000 Process. DOE and its regulators pursued this approach with the understanding that USEPA and OEPA reserve all rights to enforce all provisions of the FFA and participation in the Mound 2000 Process does not constitute a waiver of USEPA and OEPA rights to enforce the FFA.

The Mound 2000 Process established a "Core Team" consisting of representatives of the DOE Miamisburg Environmental Management Project (MEMP), USEPA, and OEPA. The Core Team evaluates each of the PRSs and recommends the appropriate response. The Core Team uses process knowledge, site visits, and existing data to determine whether or not any action is warranted concerning the PRS. If a decision cannot be made, the Core Team identifies specific information needed to make a decision (e.g., data collection, investigations). The Core Team also receives input from technical experts as well as the general public and/or public interest groups. Thus, all stakeholders have the opportunity to express their opinions or suggestions involving each PRS. The details of this process are explained in the Work Plan for Environmental Restoration at the Mound Plant, The Mound 2000 Approach (Reference 1).

Originally, the Mound property was divided into nineteen "release blocks," which are contiguous tracts of property designated for transfer of ownership. Release Blocks D and H were transferred to MMCIC in 1999. The remaining release blocks were reconfigured and renamed parcels. Parcel 4 was transferred to MMCIC in 2001. Parcel 3 was transferred to MMCIC in 2002. Recently, the remaining parcels were reconfigured and renamed Phase I, Phase II, Phase III, and the NE Island.

The Mound 2000 Residual Risk Evaluation Methodology (RREM) (Reference 2) was developed as a framework for evaluating human health risks associated with residual levels of contamination. The RREM is applied to a parcel once necessary remediation has been completed, and the remaining PRSs or buildings in the parcel have been designated as No Further Assessment (NFA). Once the identified environmental concerns have been adequately addressed by the Core Team, a RRE is performed. The RRE documents whether the parcel is acceptable for industrial/commercial redevelopment. The results of the Phase I RRE are discussed in Section 4 through Section 6 of this Proposed Plan. The current risk for commercial/industrial reuse is within the acceptable risk range. The future risk exceeds the acceptable risk range and is primarily driven by the conservative groundwater analysis. The future risk due to soil and air contaminants is within the acceptable risk range for commercial/industrial reuse.

A ROD will be generated for each release block/parcel to be transferred. The ROD will document the most appropriate remedy that meets statutory requirements and ensures

protection of human health and the environment.

After the Phase I ROD is final, DOE will submit to USEPA and OEPA documentation that shows the property meets CERCLA 120 (h) (3) requirements. This documentation, Phase I Environmental Summary, must be sent to the Administrator of USEPA for concurrence on the property transfer. After concurrence is obtained, the title of the property may be formally transferred. Prior to acceptance of the deed for any discrete parcel, the Buyer shall acknowledge that it has reviewed the Mound environmental reports provided by DOE. Acceptance of the deed thereby acknowledges and commits the Buyer to abiding by institutional controls specified in the ROD.

3.0 HIGHLIGHTS OF PREVIOUS COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

The community has been an active participant in this process to date. Comments from the public on the PRS and building recommendations have been incorporated as part of the remedy evaluation. DOE believes all comments have been resolved with the commentor and the documents, comments, and responses have been placed in the CERCLA Public Reading Room. The Mound 2000 RREM has also gone through a public comment cycle and copies are in the CERCLA Public Reading Room. The Phase I RRE is in a public review cycle concurrent with this Proposed Plan.

Table 3 lists documents relevant to Phase I, along with the dates they were made available for public comment. This Proposed Plan will have a 30-day public comment period.

4.0 SCOPE AND ROLE OF PHASE I

This Proposed Plan addresses Phase I, which is one of four remaining parcels at Mound. A ROD will be generated for each parcel of property to be transferred. Each Proposed Plan and resulting ROD will document the most appropriate remedy that meets statutory requirements and ensures protection of human health and the environment. This Proposed Plan for Phase I represents one of a number of Proposed Plans that will be generated for parts of Mound. As such, this Plan identifies the proposed final action for Phase I. Once the ROD for Phase I is final and in effect, DOE could petition the USEPA to delist Phase I from the NPL.

5.0 SITE CHARACTERISTICS

5.1 Geologic Setting

The bedrock section beneath the Mound Plant consists of thin, nearly flat-lying beds of alternating shale and limestone of the Richmond Stage of the Cincinnati Group (Upper Ordovician -- about 450 million years ago). The Cincinnati Group is present at the surface of the Mound Plant and underlies Phase I. The limestone beds range from two to six inches in thickness and the shale layers are commonly five to eight feet thick.

Pleistocene age (less than about two million years old) glacial deposits at the Mound Plant include both till and outwash deposits. The till in the area of the Mound Plant is composed of an unsorted, unstratified mixture of clay, silt, sand, and coarser material. Water-lain deposits consist of outwash composed of well-sorted sand and gravel. The sand and

gravel is horizontally layered, and commonly cross-bedded. The outwash in the vicinity of the Mound Plant occurs as restricted valley-train deposits that were formed by the aggregation of glacial meltwater streams.

The outwash deposited in the Miami River Valley and the associated tributary valley forms the Buried Valley Aquifer (BVA) and contiguous deposits. A general discussion of the geology is presented in the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, Site-Wide Work Plan (Reference 3).

5.2 Hydrogeologic Setting

There are two hydrogeologic regimes at the Mound Plant: flow through the bedrock beneath the Main Hill and the Special Metallurgical/Plutonium Processing (SM/PP) Hill, and flow within the unconsolidated glacial deposits and alluvium associated with the BVA in the Great Miami River Valley and the tributary valley between the Main Hill and SM/PP Hill. The BVA is a USEPA-designated sole source aquifer. The bedrock system, an interbedded sequence of shale and limestone, is dominated by fracture flow especially in the upper portions of the bedrock. Groundwater movement within the till and sand and gravel, within the buried valley, is through porous media. Groundwater flow from the Mound Plant is generally to the west and southwest toward the BVA of the Great Miami River Valley. A discussion of the hydrogeology of Mound is presented in the Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, Site-Wide Work Plan (Reference 3) and the Hydrogeologic Investigation: Buried Valley Aquifer Report (Reference 4) and Hydrogeologic Investigation: Bedrock Report (Reference 5).

5.3 Wetlands

A small portion (0.03 acres) of the property is classified as wetlands, i.e., those areas that are inundated by surface or groundwater with a frequency sufficient to support and under normal circumstances does or would support a prevalence of vegetative or aquatic life that requires saturated or seasonally saturated soil conditions for growth and reproduction (Reference 6).

5.4 Available Data for Phase I

The PRSs in Phase I have been evaluated by the Core Team. The following sections discuss the data relevant to Phase I that are available from the general source documents and the Potential Release Site packages.

5.4.1 Background Data

Soils. Background concentrations measure the amount of a chemical that is naturally occurring (like metals) or anthropogenic (man-made but, for background purposes, originating from sources other than the Mound Plant). Background concentrations are used as a screening tool to determine which contaminants should be carried through a risk evaluation as described in Section 5.4 of this Proposed Plan. Regional background concentrations in soil were determined and are documented in the Background Soils Investigation Soil Chemistry Report (Reference 7) and Regional Soils Investigation Report (Reference 8).

Groundwater. Background concentrations for groundwater were identified in the RREM (Reference 2). These background values were originally reported in the Hydrologic Investigation: Groundwater Sweeps Report (Reference 9).

5.4.2 Groundwater Contaminant Data

Groundwater data consist of water analyses of the Mound Plant production wells screened within the BVA, and analyses of groundwater from the Mound Plant monitoring wells screened in the bedrock aquifer. These wells are sampled as part of the site-wide groundwater monitoring network. The RRE for Phase I documents the specific groundwater data used to evaluate the current and future groundwater profile for Phase I.

5.4.3 PRS Contaminant Data

Soil data can be divided into three types: (1) data obtained through commercial analytical laboratory analysis, (2) data obtained through "screening" techniques conducted in a DOE laboratory, and (3) data obtained through screening techniques conducted in the field. Analytical laboratory data are obtained using strict methods and are subjected to exacting quality control procedures. These data are of the highest quality, and are quantitative. The laboratory screening data are considered to be of lower quality because sample preparation does not occur, and the measuring instruments are less precise. The field screening techniques are the least accurate due to instrument limitations and the effects of ambient conditions on field measurements. Due to these limitations, field screening data were not used for any calculations in the RRE for Phase I.

Soil contaminant data for Phase I collected prior to the Mound 2000 Process are documented in the following reports:

- Miscellaneous Sites Limited Field Investigation Report, Volumes 1, 2, and 3 (Purpose was to address areas noted in previous surveys but not thought to endanger human health or the environment.) (Reference 10),

- New Property Extended Phase I Field Investigation Report (Purpose was to augment previous reconnaissance survey with surface and subsurface sampling, groundwater sampling, and sediment sampling in ephemeral streams.) (Reference 11),

- Remedial Investigation Report (February 1996) (Identifies nature and extent of contamination in groundwater, surface water, soils, and sediment in Operable Unit 5.) (Reference 12),

- Operational Area Phase I Investigation Area 22 (Purpose was to present results of the radiological and soil gas reconnaissance surveys conducted in Area 22 as part of the larger OU5 Phase I investigation and identify potential areas of radiological and chemical contamination. Provide a qualitative screen that can be used to determine a strategy for directing additional investigations.) (Reference 13),

- Operational Area Phase I Investigation Area 13 (Purpose was to present results of

the radiological and soil gas reconnaissance surveys conducted in Area 13 as part of the larger OU5 Phase I investigation and identify potential areas of radiological and chemical contamination. Provide a qualitative screen that can be used to determine a strategy for directing additional investigations.) (Reference 14),

- Reconnaissance Sampling Report Decontamination and Decommissioning Areas (Purpose was to characterize the non-radioactive hazardous constituents in the soil areas that were included in the D&D Program as of 1989. Some onsite analyses for plutonium-238 and thorium-232 were also reported.) (Reference 15),

- Regional Soils Investigation Report (Purpose was to give a regional soil description without including the impacts of Mound operations) (Reference 16),

- Site Scoping Report, Volume 3 - Radiological Site Survey (a compendium of existing data) (Reference 17).

In the Mound 2000 Process, radionuclide and chemical contaminants were studied on a PRS basis. There are 45 PRSs located within Phase I. The locations of these PRSs are shown in Figure 3. The rationale for designation of the PRSs is outlined in Appendix D.

5.4.4 Building Contaminant Data

The final radiological surveys for the thirteen buildings remaining in Phase I met all surface contamination guidelines. This information is available in the building data packages (BDPs) listed in Table 2.

5.4.5 Air Contaminant Data

For purposes of evaluating cumulative residual risk, air pathway data are also reported in each RRE. Per the RREM (Reference 2), 1994 data collected at the Mound Plant perimeter air sampling stations are used to bound the concentrations, and, therefore, the risks from inhalation of radionuclides present in the ambient air. The risk data for tritium (HTO), plutonium-238, and plutonium-239/240 reported in the Residual Risk Evaluation, Release Block D (Reference 18) were reviewed and found to require no update or changes. It was observed, however, that the site employee risk calculations did not include an adjustment factor to account for the time spent indoors. While this approach is inconsistent with that applied to analogous outdoor pathways, it is conservative in nature.

5.5 Summary of Contaminants Detected in Phase I

The complete list of all contaminants detected at least once within Phase I is provided in the Phase I RRE (Reference 19) in Appendix I.

Only contaminants exceeding (1) certain frequency of detection (FOD) criteria, (2) background, and (3) a base level of potential health concern are carried through the RRE process. In general, FOD criteria are used to screen out contaminants when the compound is infrequently detected and there is no reason to believe the compound is present. Infrequently is defined, for RRE screening purposes, as a detection rate below 5% (one sample in 20). Whether or not a contaminant is present at or above background is

determined by comparing the sample result to the 95% upper tolerance limit (UTL) for background data on that contaminant. The levels of health concern used as screening criteria are the Guideline Values (GVs) established for Mound. GVs are media-specific concentrations of contaminants that correspond to certain risk levels for certain exposure scenarios. GVs for Mound were compiled in Risk-Based Guideline Values (Reference 20). These values have been revised to reflect revised toxicity values and/or include the effect of additional decay products. A more detailed discussion of the screening process is located in the RREM.

Contaminants carried forward in the RRE for Phase I are identified in the Phase I RRE in Tables 2-13. These tables document the results of the screening process by listing the reason specific contaminants were screened out of the RRE. These tables are reproduced in Appendix B of this Proposed Plan as Tables 7-18.

5.5.1 Screening Results for Soil Contaminants

For the construction worker scenario, nine volatile organic compounds (VOCs), fourteen semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs), twenty-nine inorganic (metal), two pesticides, and twenty-two radiological compounds were considered as potential contaminants of concern for the soil component of the RRE. For the site worker scenario, nine VOCs, sixteen SVOCs, twenty-nine inorganic, one explosive, and twenty-two radiological compounds were considered as potential contaminants of concern for the soil component of the RRE after screening against the FOD factor. Soil concentrations of those compounds were compared to the other screening criteria listed above to determine if a given compound should be included in the RRE.

Organic compounds. Because the organic contaminants found at Mound are generally not naturally-occurring substances, background concentrations were not available. The organic compounds were therefore screened against Guideline Values. The number of VOCs was reduced from nine to none for both the construction worker and site employee scenarios. (See Tables 3 and 5 of the RRE, reproduced in Appendix B of this report as Tables 8 and 10.) The number of SVOCs was reduced from fourteen to four for the construction worker scenario and from sixteen to three for the site employee scenario.

Inorganic compounds. Inorganic compounds were screened against background concentrations, Guideline Values, and whether they are common constituents of most soils, such as sodium and potassium. Compounds classified as essential human nutrients were eliminated from further consideration. Using these screening criteria, the number of inorganic compounds was reduced from twenty-nine to three for the construction worker scenario and from twenty-nine to two for the site employee scenario. (See Tables 3 and 5 of the RRE, reproduced in Appendix B of this report as Tables 8 and 10.)

Radiological compounds. Radiological contaminants were screened against background (95% UTL) and Guideline Values. Using these screening criteria, the number of radionuclides was reduced from twenty-two to four for the construction worker scenario and from twenty-three to four for the site employee scenario. (See Tables 3 and 5 of the RRE, reproduced in Appendix B of this report as Tables 8 and 10.)

5.5.2 Screening Results for Current Groundwater Contaminants

"Current" groundwater contaminants are defined as those found in the Mound Plant production wells (0076 and 0271). After screening for FOD, ten organic, twenty-three inorganic, and sixteen radiological compounds were identified as potential contaminants of concern. Similar to the approach for soils data, current groundwater concentrations were screened against background, Guideline Values and on the basis of whether they are common water quality parameters, such as alkalinity or dissolved solids that are not health-related parameters.

For both scenarios, the screening process reduced the number of organic contaminants from ten to two. For both scenarios, the screening process reduced the number of inorganic contaminants from twenty-three to four. For both scenarios, the screening process reduced the number of radiological contaminants from sixteen to one. (See Tables 7 and 9 of the RRE, reproduced in Appendix B of this report as Tables 12 and 14.)

5.5.3 Screening Results for Future Groundwater Contaminants

Future groundwater contaminants are defined as those currently in the Mound Plant production wells, combined with contaminants measured in Mound Plant bedrock monitoring wells. This definition assumes that all contaminants in the bedrock aquifer water (that exceed background) will migrate to the production wells within the BVA in the future. To create this combined list of contaminants, the bedrock contaminants were screened against BVA background concentrations. This list was combined with the current groundwater list. These contaminants were screened with respect to BVA background concentrations, Guideline Values, frequency of detection, and whether they are common water quality parameters not associated with health impacts. The screening reduced the number of future VOC contaminants for the construction worker scenario from eleven to seven, the inorganic contaminants from thirty-one to thirteen, the radiological contaminants from nineteen to eight, and the SVOC contaminants from two to one. The screening reduced the number of future VOC contaminants for the site employee scenario from eleven to seven, the inorganic contaminants from thirty-one to thirteen, the radiological contaminants from eighteen to eight, and the SVOC contaminants from two to one. (See Tables 11 and 13 of the RRE, reproduced in Appendix B of this report as Tables 16 and 18.)

6.0 SUMMARY OF SITE RISKS

For the Mound Plant, the human health risk associated with exposure to residual levels of contamination is evaluated pursuant to the RREM (Reference 2). The RREM is applied to a limited area, such as a parcel, after all necessary remediation has been completed and the remaining PRSs or buildings within that parcel have been designated as NFA. Once the Core Team has determined that all environmental concerns have been adequately addressed, the residual risk evaluation is performed for confirmation and to assess residual risk. The RRE consists of five steps:

Step 1: Identification of Contaminants to be Evaluated

Step 2: Exposure Assessment

Step 3: Toxicity Assessment

Step 4: Risk Characterization

Step 5: Evaluation of Potential Residual Risks

The information needed for Step 1 was presented in Section 5 of this Proposed Plan. Steps 2 through 5 are described below. After the Core Team reviews and approves an RRE, it is placed in the public reading room for a formal 30-day public review period.

6.1 Exposure Assessment

The two exposure scenarios examined in the Phase I RRE involve an onsite construction worker, and a site employee engaged in non-construction activities (office work). The construction worker and site employee are assumed to be exposed to soil contaminated at the levels described by currently available data (Reference 21). The workers are assumed to be exposed to the existing soil contamination both now and into the future. For the groundwater pathways, both current and future exposures are assumed. Current groundwater exposures are estimated based on the concentration levels in the Mound Plant production wells 0076 and 0271 (which are screened in the BVA) because they supply potable water to the Mound Plant and represent a potential future potable water supply. The bedrock water under Phase I is not a current source of drinking water.

Future groundwater contamination is assumed to be appropriately represented by combining current BVA contamination with additional contamination currently in the nearby bedrock aquifer. Bedrock aquifer groundwater from across the entire Mound Plant is assumed to eventually mix with BVA water, and thereby contribute bedrock aquifer contamination to the BVA. It is this mix of BVA and bedrock contaminated water to which the future construction worker and site employee are assumed to be exposed.

6.1.1 Construction Worker Scenario

It is assumed that activities requiring earth-moving, such as construction of new buildings, will occur in Phase I. These construction activities could result in worker exposure to contaminants in soil, on dust particles, in air, and in groundwater. This scenario characterizes the potential exposure to a construction worker by assuming the worker is onsite eight hours per day, 250 days per year, for five years. The construction worker is assumed to be an adult weighing 70 kg. The amount of soil ingested is assumed to be 480 mg/day based on "heavy" construction work. All parameters needed to calculate intakes are listed in Table 14 of the Phase I RRE.

6.1.2 Site Employee Scenario

It is assumed that normal activities associated with light industry, small business, and general office work will occur on the Phase I property. These activities could result in worker exposure to contaminants in soil, on dust particles, in air, and in groundwater. This scenario characterizes the potential exposure of a site employee assumed to work on the property eight hours per day, 250 days per year, for 25 years. No exposure to potential

interior building contamination is assumed or addressed here. The site employee is assumed to be an adult weighing 70 kg. The site employee is assumed to ingest 50 mg/day of contaminated soil, the amount incidentally ingested while working at the site. All parameters needed to calculate intakes are listed in Table 14 of the Phase I RRE.

6.2 Identification of Exposure Pathways

An exposure pathway describes the course a chemical or radionuclide takes from a source to an exposed individual. An exposure pathway generally consists of a source and mechanism of release, an environmental medium in which the contaminant is contained or transported, a human or environmental receptor, and an exposure route. As an example, a source of contamination could be shallow soil that received a spill, a release mechanism could be resuspension of the soil by wind action, the affected environmental medium would be the atmosphere into which the soil was suspended, and a construction worker would be the receptor. In this example, the exposure route would be inhalation. Other typical exposure routes include uptake by ingestion and/or dermal contact.

6.3 Residual Risk Evaluation

To estimate the residual risks associated with the use of Phase I, toxicity and exposure assessments were summarized and integrated into quantitative expressions of risks and hazards. Both a risk characterization and a hazard characterization were performed. The first is the calculation of carcinogenic risk associated with cancer-causing compounds, including radionuclides. The second is the calculation of a Hazard Index (HI) for noncarcinogens. These calculations are performed for both the hypothetical construction worker and the hypothetical site employee. The results for Phase I are summarized below.

6.3.1 Hazards and Risks for the Construction Worker

The RRE methodology established for Mound is intentionally conservative and tends to over-estimate hazards and risk. For the construction worker-related scenarios, a conservative assumption of daily exposure to Phase I contamination throughout a five-year period was used.

6.3.1.1 Non-Cancer Hazards

Overall hazards across all pathways, soil + air + current groundwater and soil + air + future groundwater, were summed to provide a cumulative HI. Cumulative HIs were developed for incremental, background, and total exposures. See Tables 4, 5, and 6. USEPA guidance sets a limit of 1.0 for the cumulative HI. The current cumulative incremental HI (1) is at this limit. The future cumulative incremental HI (5.7) exceeds this limit

The soil + air + future groundwater cumulative incremental HI (5.7) is due to a predicted increase in chromium concentrations at the BVA. The bedrock water is assumed to eventually mix with BVA groundwater, which is the potable water supply for the Mound Plant. Actual exposure to BVA groundwater is likely to be less than assumed here as the hazards were calculated assuming no dilution, using only the highest concentrations of chromium (hexavalent) detected in groundwater, and assuming all chromium is the more toxic (hexavalent) form of chromium. The uncertainties associated with this predictive

model are discussed in greater detail in the RRE. It should be noted that the elevated levels of chromium and other metals in the bedrock and BVA groundwater are currently under investigation. No contaminant source areas are known to exist in Phase I.

6.3.1.2 Cancer Risks

Risks from carcinogenic, including radiological, contaminants across all pathways were summed to provide a cumulative risk based on incremental (i.e., above background), background, and total exposures. The results from the RRE are also shown in Tables 4, 5, and 6.

Currently, cumulative incremental cancer risk for the Phase I construction worker (2.2×10^{-5}) is within the 10^{-4} to 10^{-6} (1 human in 10,000 to 1 human in 1,000,000 incremental cancer incidence) acceptable risk range established by CERCLA and the National Contingency Plan (NCP). The risk for this scenario is primarily attributable to radionuclides observed in the soil (1.7×10^{-5}; uranium-238 long-lived decay, plutonium-238, and thorium-232 long-lived decay chain).

Future cumulative incremental cancer risk for the Phase I construction worker (4.0×10^{-5}) is within the 10^{-4} to 10^{-6} (1 human in 10,000 to 1 human in 1,000,000 incremental cancer incidence) acceptable risk range established by CERCLA and the National Contingency Plan. The risk for this scenario is also primarily attributable to radionuclides predicted in future groundwater (2.2×10^{-5}; uranium-238 long-lived decay, tritium, and thorium-232 long lived decay).

6.3.2 Hazards and Risks for the Site Employee

The RRE methodology established for Mound is intentionally conservative and tends to overestimate hazards and risk. For the site employee-related scenarios, a conservative assumption of daily exposure to Phase I contamination throughout a 25-year period was used.

6.3.2.1 Non-Cancer Hazards

Overall hazards across all pathways for soil + air + current groundwater, and for soil+ air + future groundwater, were summed to provide a cumulative HI. Cumulative HIs were developed for incremental, background, and total exposures. See Tables 4, 5, and 6. Background exposure and hazards are minimal.

For current exposure conditions, the cumulative incremental HI (0.55) is within the acceptable limit.

As discussed previously, the primary difference between the calculated current and future groundwater cumulative incremental HI (0.55 and 4.6, respectively) is due to the potential presence of hexavalent chromium in modeled future groundwater.

6.3.2.2 Cancer Risks

Current and future incremental cancer risks for the Phase I site employee scenario ($4.3x10^{-5}$) is within the 10^{-4} to 10^{-6} (1 in 10,000 to 1 in 1,000,000 incremental cancer incidence) acceptable risk range established by CERCLA and the NCP. Future incremental cancer risks for the Phase I site employee scenario ($1.1x10^{-4}$) is at the upper end of the 10^{-4} to 10^{-6} (1 in 10,000 to 1 in 1,000,000 incremental cancer incidence) acceptable risk range established by CERCLA and the NCP. Risks from carcinogenic contaminants across all pathways were summed to provide a cumulative risk based on incremental exposures (above background), background, and total exposures. See Tables 4, 5, and 6.

For incremental cancer risk, the soil and groundwater pathways make the following contributions to the incremental risk ($1.6x10^{-5}$ from soil, and $2.6x10^{-5}$ from current groundwater, and $9.3x10^{-5}$ from future groundwater). Much of the risk for this scenario is attributable to uranium-238 long-lived decay in the soil; thorium-232 and uranium-238 long-lived decay chains in current groundwater; and uranium-238 long-lived decay chain and tritium in the modeled future groundwater.

6.4 Conclusions

Overall total, background, and incremental carcinogenic and non-carcinogenic risks are presented in Tables 4 through 6. The risk values in the tables are broken out by media (i.e., groundwater, air, and soil) and are the sum of risks for all pathways for the construction worker and site employee scenarios.

For the Construction Worker scenario, the current ($2.2x10^{-5}$) and future ($4.0x10^{-5}$) cumulative incremental risks are acceptable. The current HI (1) is at the acceptable limit (1). The future incremental HI (5.7) is above the acceptable limit (1). For the Site Employee scenario, the current ($4.3x10^{-5}$) cumulative incremental risk is acceptable. The future cumulative incremental risk ($1.1x10^{-4}$) is at the upper limit of the acceptable range (10^{-4}). The current cumulative HI (0.55) is acceptable. The future cumulative HI (4.6) is above the acceptable limit.

Where overall risk exceeds acceptable levels, these risks are driven by exposure to groundwater. These exceedances result from the conservative nature of the groundwater analysis. The groundwater model does not take into account natural physical and chemical processes such as dilution, dispersion, adsorption, and soil properties that may reduce contaminant levels by the time they reach the BVA. As a result, the future groundwater exposure point concentration is biased high and conservative. Given the conservative nature of the RRE and the associated uncertainties, the risks presented in Tables 4, 5, and 6 represent the upper-bound plausible limit of risks (worst case scenario). Based on the protective measures presented in the Proposed Plan for Phase I and the conservative nature of the RRE, the future groundwater risks presented will be managed to be protective of human and environmental health.

Because the scope of the RRE was limited to industrial/commercial use, the soils within Phase I have not been evaluated for unrestricted release (e.g. residential use). Disposition of Phase I soils without proper handling, sampling, and management could create an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment.

6.5 Ecological Risk

Based on a review of existing information on Phase I and a site visit (Reference 22), DOE has determined, with concurrence from USEPA and OEPA that a detailed ecological risk assessment for Phase I is not necessary (Reference 23).

7.0 DESCRIPTIONS OF ALTERNATIVES

In light of the planned exit of DOE from the site, and the residual levels of contaminants in the soil and groundwater in Phase I, a remedy must be implemented to protect human heath and the environment into the future. Two alternatives were considered for Phase I:

Alternative 1: No Action
Regulations governing the Superfund program require that the "no action" alternative be evaluated at every site to establish a baseline for comparison. Under this alternative, DOE would take no action at Phase I to prevent exposure to soil and groundwater contamination.

Alternative 2: Institutional Controls and Monitoring Groundwater in Phase I
Institutional controls in the form of deed restrictions on future land use would be placed on Phase I. The objective of these institutional controls is to prevent an unacceptable risk to human health and the environment by restricting the use of Phase I, including Phase I soils, to that which is consistent with assumptions in the Phase I RRE. DOE or its successors would retain the right and responsibility to monitor, maintain, and enforce these institutional controls. In order to maintain protection of human health and the environment at Phase I in the future, the institutional controls (in the form of deed restrictions) would be adopted.

The deed restrictions include:

- maintenance of industrial/commercial land use;
- prohibition against residential use;
- prohibition against the use of groundwater;
- site access for federal and state agencies for the purpose of sampling and monitoring; and
- prohibition against removal of Phase I soils from the DOE Mound property (as owned in 1998) boundary without approval from the Ohio Department of Health and the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

In addition, DOE will continue to monitor groundwater in the vicinity of Phase I.

8.0 EVALUATION OF ALTERNATIVES

The USEPA has developed threshold, balancing, and modifying criteria to aid in the evaluation of alternatives. There are two (2) threshold criteria, five (5) balancing criteria, and two (2) modifying criteria. An evaluation of the alternatives in terms of these criteria follows.

8.1 THRESHOLD CRITERIA

- must be met for an alternative to be eligible for selection:

8.1.1 CRITERIA 1: Overall protection of human health and the environment

This criterion addresses whether an alternative provides adequate protection of human health and the environment. The "no action" alternative does not meet this criterion in that the level of risk to human health posed by the site was found to be unacceptable for an industrial/commercial scenario primarily due to potential groundwater exposure. In addition, no evaluation was made of the risks posed by unrestricted use of the property. Alternative 2, Institutional controls and Groundwater Monitoring, does meet Criteria 1. Deed restrictions are required as a mechanism to ensure the continued future use of Phase I is limited to industrial/commercial purposes and to prohibit groundwater usage. Groundwater monitoring is required to assess groundwater quality.

8.1.2 CRITERIA 2: Compliance with applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements (ARARs)

Section 121(d) of CERCLA requires that remedial actions at CERCLA sites attain legally applicable or relevant and appropriate Federal and State requirements, standards, criteria, and limitations which are collectively referred to as "ARARs," unless such ARARs are waived under CERCLA Section 121(d)(4).

Applicable requirements are those substantive environmental protection requirements, criteria, or limitations promulgated under Federal or State law that specifically address hazardous substances, the remedial action to be implemented at the site, the location of the site, or other circumstances present at the site. Relevant and Appropriate Requirements are those substantive environmental protection requirements, criteria, or limitations promulgated under Federal or State law which, while not applicable to the hazardous materials found at the site, the remedial action itself, the site location, or other circumstances at the site, nevertheless address problems or situations sufficiently similar to those encountered at the site that their use is well-suited to the site.

Compliance with ARARs addresses whether a remedy will meet all the applicable or relevant and appropriate requirements of other Federal and State environmental statutes or provides the basis for invoking a waiver. ARARs are of several types: chemical-specific, location-specific, and action-specific. Chemical-specific ARARs are usually health- or risk-based numerical values or methodologies which, when applied to site-specific conditions, result in the establishment of numerical values. These values establish the acceptable amount or concentration of a chemical that may be found in, or discharged to, the ambient environment. For Phase I, maximum contaminant levels or "MCLs" established under the Safe Drinking Water Act constitute chemical-specific ARARs and are listed in Appendix B. They apply to the groundwater beneath Phase I. MCL exceedances for nickel, chromium, and trichloroethene (TCE) have been observed in groundwater within the Phase I boundary. Recent investigations concluded that the elevated levels of nickel and chromium seen in past sampling "are likely the result of limited erosion of the stainless steel well casing" (References 24 and 25). The TCE contamination is localized and does "not present

an unacceptable risk unless it migrates to the BVA in concentrations that would cause levels to rise above the drinking water MCL of 5 parts per billion (ppb)." The potential for migration appears minimal but will continue to be assessed by monitoring. Consequently, ARARs with respect to groundwater are met by Alternatives 1 and 2.

Location-specific ARARs are restrictions placed on the concentration of hazardous substances or the conduct of activities solely because they are located in specific locations, e.g., floodplains, wetlands, historic places, etc. For Phase I, Ohio has identified two statutory provisions that describe site conditions that would prompt certain response actions. (See Appendix B.) These provisions are similar to location-specific ARARs. Alternative 2 meets both of these requirements.

Action-specific ARARs are usually technology- or activity-based requirements or limitations on actions taken with respect to hazardous wastes. These requirements are triggered by the particular remedial activities that are selected to accomplish a remedy. For Alternative 2, the remedy is an institutional control - deed restrictions. The ARARs are applicable State requirements concerning the recording of deeds. (See Appendix B.) Alternative 2 meets these requirements.

It should be noted that any onsite management of Phase I soils, not associated with a CERCLA removal action, in a manner inconsistent with State law or any disposition of Phase I soils away from the DOE Mound property (as owned in 1998) would be subject to applicable Ohio regulations, which are enforceable independent of CERCLA.

8.2 BALANCING CRITERIA - *used to weigh major trade-offs among alternatives:*

8.2.1 CRITERIA 3: Long-term effectiveness and permanence

Long-term effectiveness and permanence refers to expected residual risk and the ability of a remedy to maintain reliable protection of human health and the environment over time, once clean-up levels have been met. This criterion includes the consideration of residual risk and the adequacy and reliability of controls. Only Alternative 2, Institutional Controls and Groundwater Monitoring, provides some degree of long-term protectiveness. The implementation of institutional controls in the form of land use restrictions is necessary to ensure that future use remains compatible with the evaluated residual risk associated with Phase I.

This remedy will result in hazardous substances remaining in Phase I above levels that allow for unlimited use and unrestricted exposure. An annual review and report will be submitted to OEPA, Ohio Department of Health (ODH), and USEPA (pursuant to CERCLA) determining whether or not the remedy is in effect and being complied with to ensure that it is adequately protective of human health and the environment. DOE reserves the right to petition the USEPA, OEPA, and ODH for a modification to the frequency established for conducting the effectiveness reviews.

8.2.2 CRITERIA 4: Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment

Reduction of toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment refers to the anticipated performance of the treatment technologies that may be included as part of the remedy.

Since neither of the alternatives includes treatment, this criterion does not require further evaluation. All necessary remediation in Phase I was accomplished previously on an individual PRS or building basis.

8.2.3 CRITERIA 5: Short-term effectiveness

Short-term effectiveness addresses the period of time needed to implement the remedy and any adverse impacts that may be posed to workers and the community during construction and operation of the remedy until clean-up goals are achieved.

Alternative 1, No Action, would not provide short-term effectiveness because there is no assurance of protection of human health and the environment after the property is transferred. Alternative 2, Institutional Controls and Groundwater Monitoring, provides this assurance.

8.2.4 CRITERIA 6: Implementability

Implementability addresses the technical and administrative feasibility of a remedy from design through construction and operation. Factors such as availability of services and materials, administrative feasibility, and coordination with other governmental entities are also considered. Since Alternative 1 involves no action, there is no time or cost required for implementation. The Institutional Controls portion of Alternative 2 is expected to require approximately one month and minimal cost to implement in accordance with the memorandum to file from Randolph Tormey, Deputy Chief Counsel, Ohio Field Office, US DOE dated February 17, 1999 (Reference 26). The groundwater Monitoring portion of Alternative 2 is a continuation of the existing groundwater monitoring program.

8.2.5 CRITERIA 7: Cost

The range of costs is zero dollars ($0) for Alternative 1, No Action, to approximately $55,000 annually for Alternative 2, Institutional Controls and Groundwater Monitoring.

8.3 MODIFYING CRITERIA - *to be considered after public comment is received on the Proposed Plan and of equal importance to the balancing criteria*:

8.3.1 CRITERIA 8: State/Support Agency Acceptance

Both USEPA and the State do not believe that Alternative 1, No Action, provides adequate protection of human health and the environment in the future. However, both agencies support Alternative 2, Institutional Controls and Groundwater Monitoring.

8.3.2 CRITERIA 9: Community Acceptance

To evaluate community acceptance, this Proposed Plan will be the subject of a formal public comment and review period of 30 days.

9.0 THE PREFERRED ALTERNATIVE

The preferred alternative is Alternative 2, Institutional Controls and Groundwater Monitoring, in the form of deed restrictions on future land use. DOE or its successors would retain the right and responsibility to monitor, maintain, and enforce these institutional controls. The objective of these restrictions is:

- maintenance of industrial/commercial land use;
- prohibition against residential use;
- prohibition against the use of groundwater;
- site access for federal and state agencies for the purpose of sampling and monitoring; and
- prohibition against removal of Phase I soils from the DOE Mound property (as owned in 1998) boundary without approval from the Ohio Department of Health and the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency.

The soils within Phase I have not been evaluated for any use other than onsite industrial/commercial use. Any offsite disposition of Phase I soil without proper handling, sampling, and management could create an unacceptable risk to offsite receptors.

The initial costs associated with these deed restrictions are those associated with the writing and recording of the restrictions with the deed. DOE will ensure the deed restrictions are implemented prior or upon property transfer. The costs associated with monitoring and enforcing the land use and property deed restrictions are estimated to be $5,000 per year. The costs associated with groundwater monitoring are estimated to be $50,000 per year.

10.0 OPPORTUNITIES FOR COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

This Proposed Plan will be available for public review and comment from April 25, 2001 to May 25, 2001. During this time, a public meeting will be held to discuss the Proposed Plan.

All of the supporting documentation for this Proposed Plan is located in the Administrative Record File, which is available for public review at the Mound CERCLA Public Reading Room located at the Miamisburg Senior Adult Center. Any questions or comments related to this Proposed Plan should be forwarded to Ms. Jane Greenwalt, Public Affairs Officer, DOE/MEMP at (937) 865-3116 or via e-mail at jane.greenwalt@em.doe.gov. Should you have questions or comments you wish to present directly to the regulators, the points-of-contact are Mr. Tim Fischer and Mr. Brian Nickel of the USEPA and OEPA, respectively. Mr. Fischer can be reached at (312) 886-5787; Mr. Nickel can be reached at (937) 285-6468.

11.0 REFERENCES

Reference 1 Work Plan for Environmental Restoration at the Mound Plant, The Mound 2000 Approach, December 1998

Reference 2 The Mound 2000 Residual Risk Evaluation Methodology (RREM), Mound Plant, Final, Revision 0, January 1997

Reference 3 Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, Operable Unit 9, Site-Wide Work Plan, Final, May 1992

Reference 4 Operable Unit 9; Hydrogeologic Investigation: Buried Valley Aquifer Report, Technical Memorandum, Revision 1, September 1994

Reference 5 Operable Unit 9; Hydrogeologic Investigation: Bedrock Report, Technical Memorandum, Revision 0, January 1994

Reference 6 Delineation of Federal Wetlands and Other Waters of the U.S., Final, August 1999

Reference 7 Operable Unit 9 Background Soils Investigation Soil Chemistry Report, Technical Memorandum, Revision 2, September 1994

Reference 8 Operable Unit 9 Regional Soils Investigation Report, Revision 2, August 1995

Reference 9 Operable Unit 9 Hydrogeologic Investigation: Groundwater Sweeps Report, Technical Memorandum, April 1995

Reference 10 OU-3 Miscellaneous Sites Limited Field Investigation Report, Volumes 1, 2, and 3, Final, Revision 0, July 1993

Reference 11 OU-5 New Property Extended Phase I Field Investigation Report, Final, Revision 0, July 1995

Reference 12 OU-5 Remedial Investigation Report, Final, Revision 0, February 1996

Reference 13 OU-5 Operational Area Phase I Investigation Area 22, Final, Revision 1, June 1995

Reference 14 OU-5 Operational Area Phase I Investigation Area 13, Final, Revision 1, June 1995

Reference 15 OU-6 Reconnaissance Sampling Report Decontamination and Decommissioning Areas, Final, Revision 0, May 1992

Reference 16 OU-9 Regional Soils Investigation Report, Revision 2, August 1995

Reference 17 OU-9 Site Scoping Report, Volume 3 - Radiological Site Survey, Final, June 1993

Reference 18 Residual Risk Evaluation, Release Block D, Final, December 1996

Reference 19 Phase I RRE, Draft, July 2002

Reference 20 Risk-Based Guideline Values, Mound Plant, Miamisburg, Ohio, Final, Rev. 4, March 1997

Reference 21 Risk-Based Guideline Values Update, Mound Plant, Miamisburg, Ohio, *version, date tbd*

Reference 22 Operable Unit 9, Ecological Characterization Report, Technical Memorandum, Rev 0, March 1994

Reference 23 Phase I Ecology Scoping Report, Final, *TBD*

Reference 24 Sampling Investigation to Determine the Nature of Elevated Chromium and Nickel Levels in Two Stainless Steel Monitoring Wells at Mound, Draft, January 2002

Reference 25 Summary of the Investigation and Resolution of MCL Exceedences in the Phase I Parcel, Draft, June 2002

Reference 26 Memorandum, Randolph Tormey, Deputy Chief Counsel, Ohio Field Office, US DOE dated February 17, 1999 regarding Institutional Controls, Mound Facility, Miamisburg, Ohio

Associated PRS Documents

The following references, though relevant to evaluating Phase I, are not directly referred to in the text.

PRS 16 Package, Final, November 1996.

PRS 71 Package, Final, October 1996.

PRS 72 Package, Final, June 2002.

PRS 73 Package, Final, June 2002.

PRS 74 Package, Final, May 1997.

PRS258-265 Package, Final, August 2002.

PRS 370 Package

PRS 371 Package, Final, May 1997.

PRS 372 Package, Final, November 1996.

PRS 383 Package, Final, September 1997.

PRS 384 Package, Final, January 1997.

PRS 306/314/406 Package, Final, November 1996.

PRS 418 Package, Final, February 2002.

PRS 419 Package, Final, April 2000.

Action Memorandum, Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis, Contingent Removal Action for Contaminated Soil, Final, June 2002.

PRS 304 Action Memorandum, Final, October 1998.

PRS 276 Removal Action On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) Report, Draft, June 2002.

PRS 304 Removal Action On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) Report, Final, December 1998.

On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) Report for Building 21 (PRS 284) & Associated Soils (PRS 407 and PRS 281) Decontamination and Decommissioning (D&D) Project, Final, Revision 0, January 2000.

PRS 421 Removal Action On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) Report, Draft, June 2002.

Associated Building Documents

The following references, though relevant to evaluating Phase I, are not directly referred to in the text.

Building 2 Building Data Package, Final, Revision 1, June 2002.

Building 3 Building Data Package, Final, June 2002.

Building 63 Building Data Package, Public Review Draft, March 2002.

Building 87 Building Data Package, Final, November 1997.

Magazines 80-84 Building Data Package, Final, June 2002.

Building 95 Building Data Package, Draft, May 2002.

Building 102 Building Data Package, Public Review Draft, May 2002.

SST Building Data Package, Public Review Draft, March 2002.

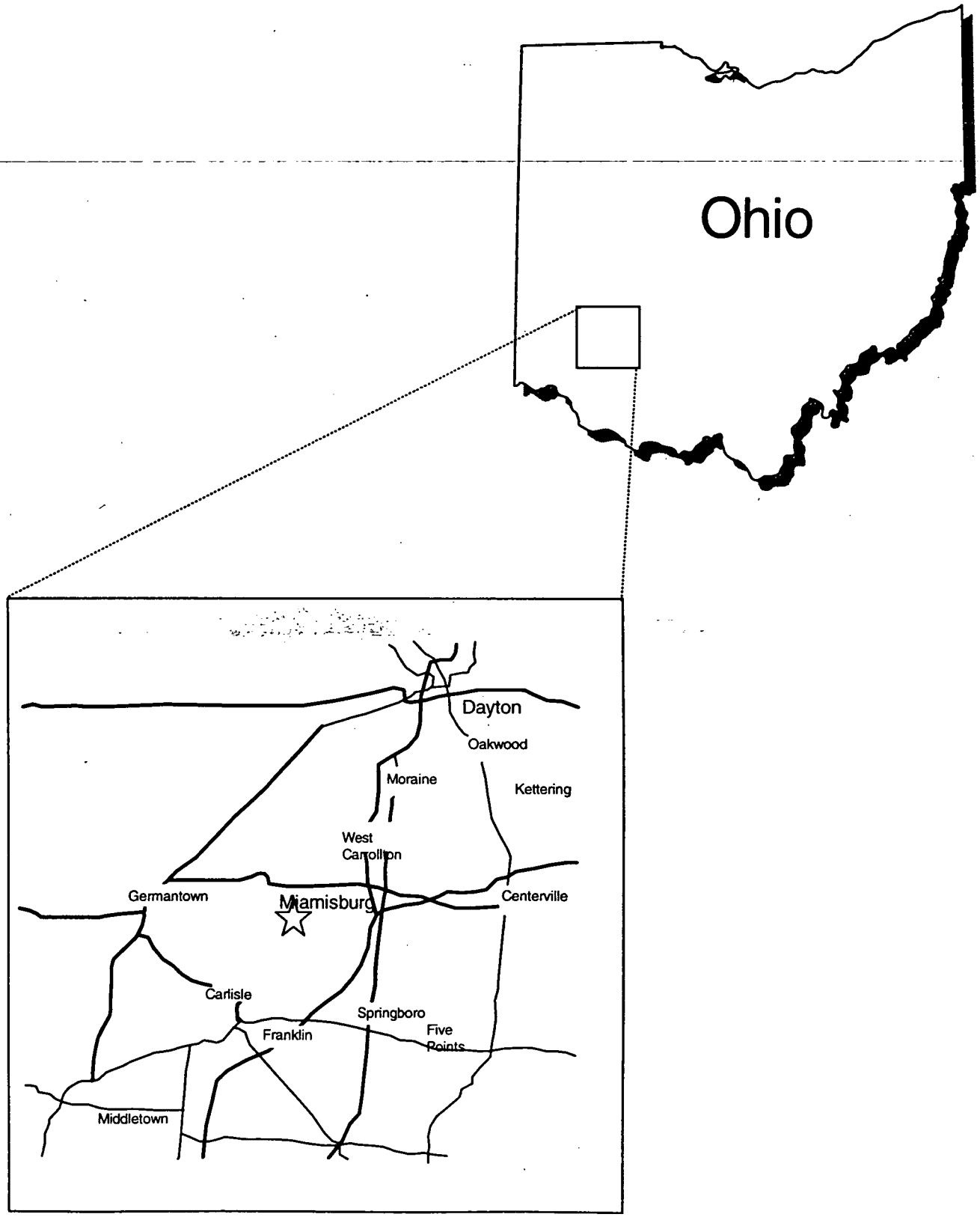
Buildings 35 & 59 Action Memorandum, Final, May 1998.

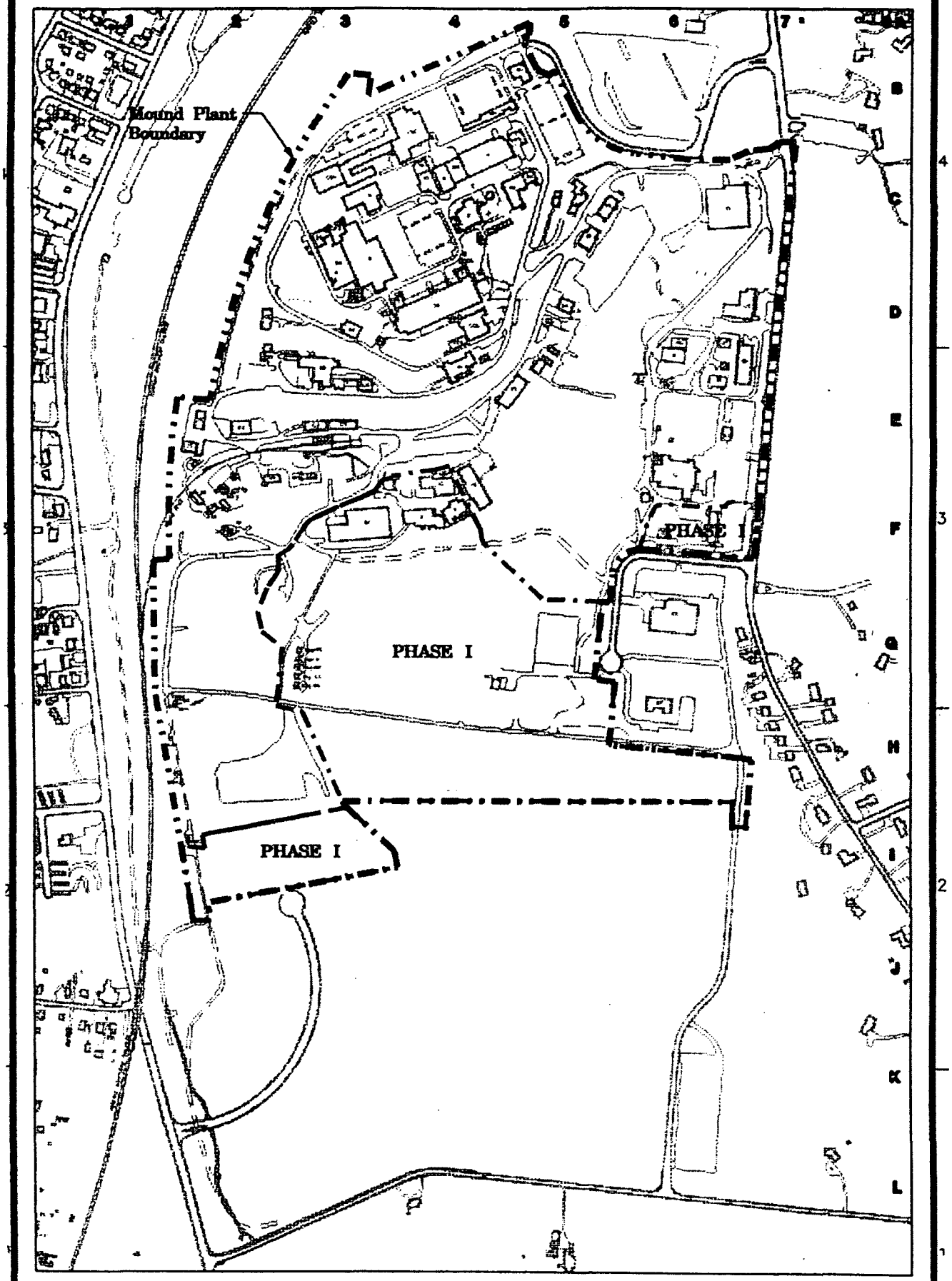
On-Scene Coordinator (OSC) Report for Buildings 35 & 59 Removal Action, Final, April 1999.

APPENDIX A

Figures

Figure 1: Regional Context of the Mound Plant





Legend

Structure
Paved roadway
Unpaved roadway
Railroad
Water course
Fence
Mound Plant boundary
Contour line

0 100 200 400 600 800 1000
Scale In Feet

05/08/02	ISSUE FOR GENERAL USE	SSP				
DATE	REVISION	BY	CHK	DWN	DES	V

MOUND

Environmental Restoration Geographic Information System

SHEET 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27
ISSUE

SHEET 1 2 3 4 5 6
ISSUE A

PART CLASSIFICATION

DOCUMENT CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED

SIZE: D

Mound number: gen_site_plan.dgn

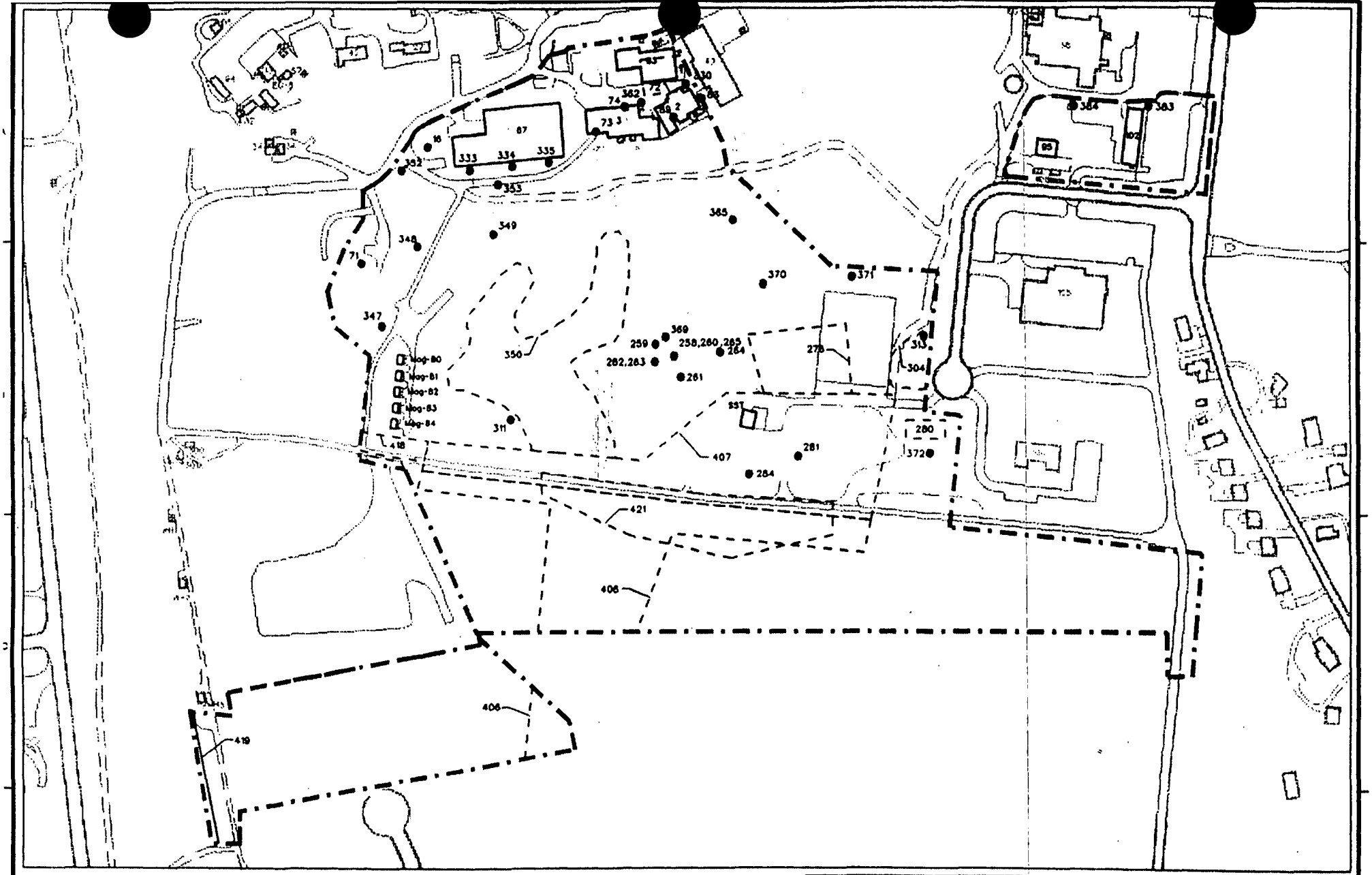
DWG TYPE: SITE

STATUS: MD-REL-09/14/99

DRGN: MSTATION / J

Figure 2
Location of Phase I

gen_site_plan.dgn



MOUND

Environmental Restoration Geographic Information System

SHEET	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
ISSUE																					
SHEET	1	2	3	4	5	6															
ISSUE	48																				

Figure 3: Phase I Buildings and PRSs

UNCLASSIFIED

DWG TYPE SYE | FRMS ER-GIS | CHKD | SCALE | SHEET | OF

STATUS MD-REL-05/08/02 | ORIGIN MSTATION / J

figure3.dgn

	DATE	REVISION	BY	CHKR	DAS	UPVD	APVD	#
	05/08/02		SSP					

Table 1: Phase I PRSs and Core Team Conclusions

PRS	Description	Core Team Decision	Closeout of PRS
16	Area C (Old Building 72)	NFA	Recommendation signed 8 May 1996
71	Building 85 Waste Solvent Tank (Tank 136)	NFA	Recommendation signed 4 August 1996
72	Area 13 Polonium from Dayton Unit IV	NFA	Recommendation signed 17 January 2002
73	Evaporator Storage Area	NFA	Recommendation signed 17 January 2002
74	Quonset Hut: former waste storage site	NFA	Recommendation signed 19 February 1997
83	Building 2 Propane Storage Tank (Tank 122)	NFA	Recommendation signed 17 January 2002
89	Test Fire Residual Storage Area	NFA	Recommendation signed 17 January 2002
258-265	Burn Area	NFA	Recommendation signed 20 June 2001
276	Area 22: Orphan Soil from Other Areas	RA	OSC Report signed (pending)
280	Waste Oil Drum Field	NFA	Recommendation signed 28 February 2002
281	Area E, Waste Oil Spill	NFA	Recommendation signed 12 July 2000
284	Building 21 Thorium Sludge Storage Facility	NFA	Recommendation signed 17 February 2001
304	Excavated Material Disposal Area was	NFA	Recommendation signed 19 February 1997
311	Potential Hot Spot Location S0706	NFA	Recommendation signed 4 March 1996
313	Potential Hot Spot Location S0982	NFA	Recommendation signed 19 February 1997
330	Building 2 Fuel Oil Tank (Tank 260)	NFA	Recommendation signed 19 February 1997
333	Explosive Surge Tank (Tank 263)	NFA	Recommendation signed 19 March 1997

Table 1: Phase I PRSs and Core Team Conclusions
(continued)

PRS	Description	Core Team Decision	Closeout of PRS
334	Explosive Surge Tank (Tank 264)	NFA	Recommendation signed 19 March 1997
335	Explosive Surge Tank (Tank 265)	NFA	Recommendation signed 19 March 1997
347	Soil Contamination	NFA	Recommendation signed 20 November 1996
348	Soil Contamination	NFA	Recommendation signed 20 November 1996
349	Soil Contamination	NFA	Recommendation signed 19 February 1996
350	Soil Contamination, Area West of Building 21	NFA	Recommendation signed 4 March 1996
352	Soil Contamination	NFA	Recommendation signed 20 November 1996
353	Soil Contamination	NFA	Recommendation signed 20 November 1996
362	Soil Contamination	NFA	Recommendation signed 20 November 1996
365	Soil Contamination	NFA	Recommendation signed 17 December 1996
369	Soil Contamination	NFA	Recommendation signed 20 November 1996
370	Soil Contamination	NFA	Recommendation signed 20 November 1996
371	Soil Contamination	NFA	Recommendation signed 18 December 1996
372	Soil Contamination	NFA	Recommendation signed 8 May 1996
383	Soil Contamination	NFA	Recommendation signed 31 March 1997
384	Soil Contamination	NFA	Recommendation signed 31 March 1997
406	Thorium Sludge Redrumming	NFA	Recommendation signed 14 March 1996

Table 1: Phase I PRSs and Core Team Conclusions
(continued)

PRS	Description	Core Team Decision	Closeout of PRS
407	Soil Contamination West of Building 21	NFA	Recommendation signed 17 February 2000
418	PRS 418: Overflow Pond South Inlet	NFA	Recommendation signed " 21 June 2000
419	Drainage Outflow Reroute	NFA	Recommendation signed 17 November 1999
421	Ridge	NFA	OSC Report signed (pending)

NFA: No Further Action
PRS: Potential Release Site
RA: Removal Action

Table 2: Phase I Buildings and Core Team Conclusions

Building	Description	Core Team Decision	Closeout Action
2	EM Test Facility	NFA	Recommendation signed February 2002
3	EM Test Facility	NFA	Recommendation signed March 2002
63	Surveillance Facility	NFA	Recommendation signed March 2002
87	Component Test Facility	NFA	Recommendation signed March 1997
Mag 80	Magazine	NFA	Recommendation signed March 2002
Mag 81	Magazine	NFA	Recommendation signed March 2002
Mag 82	Magazine	NFA	Recommendation signed March 2002
Mag 83	Magazine	NFA	Recommendation signed March 2002
Mag 84	Magazine	NFA	Recommendation signed March 2002
95	SM/PP Area Chiller Plant	NFA	Recommendation signed July 2002
102	Offices (Process Support Building)	NFA	Recommendation signed June 2002
SST	Salt Storage for Water Treatment and Road Salt	NFA	Recommendation signed March 2002

NFA: No Further Action

Table 3: Phase I Documents and Public Comment Periods

Document	Comment Period (Begin)	Comment Period (End)
Phase I RRE	Concurrent with Proposed Plan	
PRS 16 Package	19 June 1996	17 July 1996
PRS 71 Package	18 March 1996	1 April 1996
PRS 72 Package	27 March 2002	25 April 2002
PRS 73 Package	27 March 2002	25 April 2002
PRS 74 Package	3 April 1997	8 May 1997
PRS 258-265 Package	12 June 2002	12 July 2002
PRS 276 CRA AM	2 October 2001	1 November 2001
PRS 304 AM	21 December 1998	25 January 1999
PRS 370 Package	19 December 1996	23 January 1997
PRS 371 Package	3 April 1997	8 May 1997
PRS 372 Package	15 May 1996	17 June 1996
PRS 383 Package	17 June 1997	18 July 1997
PRS 384 Package	19 December 1996	23 January 1997
PRS 406 Package	18 March 1996	1 April 1996
PRS 418 Package	9 August 2000	14 September 2000
PRS 419 Package	19 January 2000	17 February 2000
PRS 421 CRA AM	2 October 2001	1 November 2001
Building 2 BDP	17 April 2002	17 May 2002
Building 3 BDP	27 March 2002	26 April 2002
Building 35 & 59 AM	20 April 1999	20 May 1999
Building 63 BDP	27 March 2002	26 April 2002
Building 87 BDP	24 July 1997	23 August 1997
Mags 80-84 BDP	27 March 2002	26 April 2002
Building 95 BDP	Pending	
Building 102 BDP	3 July 2002	2 August 2002
Building SST BDP	27 March 2002	26 April 2002

AM: Action Memo
BDP: Building Data Package
CRA: Contingent Removal Action
PRS: Potential Release Site

Note: Some PRSs are addressed in Building Data Packages or On-Scene Coordinator Reports.

Table 4: Incremental Residual Risk Summary

Table 36 of the RRE

Scenario and Receptor	Media	Constituents	Pathway	Total Non-Cancer Hazard or HI	Total Cancer Risk
Construction Worker Scenario	Current & Future Soil (all depths)	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	1.4E-01	**7.4E-06**
			Dermal Contact	1.6E-03	3.5E-07
			Inhalation of Dust	NA	2.0E-08
			Inhalation of VOCs	NA	NA
			External	NA	**9.5E-06**
		Soil Total Risk		1.4E-01	**1.7E-05**
	Current Groundwater	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	5.5E-01	**3.5E-06**
			Dermal Contact	3.1E-01	**1.3E-06**
			Inhalation While Showering	4.8E-07	NA
		Current Groundwater Total Risk		**8.6E-01**	**4.8E-06**
	Future Groundwater	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	**4.6E+00**	**2.0E-05**
			Dermal Contact	9.3E-01	**2.3E-06**
			Inhalation While Showering	1.4E-05	4.5E-08
		Future Groundwater Total Risk		**5.5E+00**	**2.2E-05**
	Air*	Radiological	Inhalation	NA	2.0E-07
		Air Total Risk		NA	2.0E-07
	Cumulative Incremental Current Risk			1.0E+00	**2.2E-05**
	Cumulative Incremental Future Risk			**5.7E+00**	**4.0E-05**
Site Employee Scenario	Current & Future Soil (0-2 feet bls)	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	4.6E-04	**4.0E-06**
			Inhalation of Dust	NA	9.7E-08
			Inhalation of VOCs	NA	NA
			External	NA	**1.2E-05**
		Soil Total Risk		4.6E-04	**1.6E-05**
	Current Groundwater	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	5.5E-01	**2.6E-05**
		Current Groundwater Total Risk		5.5E-01	**2.6E-05**
	Future Groundwater	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	**4.6E+00**	**9.3E-05**
		Future Groundwater Total Risk		**4.6E+00**	**9.3E-05**
	Air*	Radiological	Inhalation	NA	9.9E-07
		Air Total Risk		NA	9.9E-07
	Cumulative Incremental Current Risk			5.5E-01	**4.3E-05**
	Cumulative Incremental Future Risk			**4.6E+00**	**1.1E-04**

HI: Hazard Index
NA: not applicable
*RRE values for air were brought forward from the Technical Position Report for Release Blocks D and H. (DOE 1999).
bolded values exceed cancer risk of 10^{-6} or non-cancer Hazard Index greater than 1.
bls: below land surface
VOCs: volatile organic compounds
numbers written as 1.0E-3 equal 1x10-3 and 0.001

Table 5: Background Residual Risk Summary

Table 35 of the RRE

Scenario and Receptor	Media	Constituents	Pathway	Total Non-Cancer Hazard or HI	Total Cancer Risk
Construction Worker Scenario	Current & Future Soil (all depths)	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	2.7E-02	**5.7E-06**
			Dermal Contact	6.0E-05	NA
			Inhalation of Dust	NA	6.9E-09
			Inhalation of VOCs	NA	NA
			External	NA	**2.8E-05**
			Soil Total Risk	2.7E-02	**3.4E-05**
	Current Groundwater	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	1.4E-02	**1.6E-06**
			Dermal Contact	3.1E-04	NA
			Inhalation While Showering	NA	NA
			Current Groundwater Total Risk	1.5E-02	**1.6E-06**
	Future Groundwater	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	6.1E-01	**2.6E-06**
			Dermal Contact	1.1E-02	4.6E-10
			Inhalation While Showering	NA	9.7E-10
			Future Groundwater Total Risk	6.2E-01	**2.6E-06**
	Air*	Radiological	Inhalation	NA	7.7E-09
			Air Total Risk	NA	7.7E-09
			Cumulative Background Current Risk	4.2E-02	**3.6E-05**
			Cumulative Background Future Risk	**6.5E-01**	**3.7E-05**
Site Employee Scenario	Current & Future Soil (0-2 feet bls)	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	1.4E-02	**5.2E-06**
			Inhalation of Dust	NA	4.1E-08
			Inhalation of VOCs	NA	NA
			External	NA	**3.1E-05**
			Soil Total Risk	1.4E-02	**3.7E-05**
	Current Groundwater	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	1.4E-02	**1.1E-05**
			Current Groundwater Total Risk	1.4E-02	**1.1E-05**
	Future Groundwater	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	6.1E-01	**2.1E-05**
			Future Groundwater Total Risk	6.1E-01	**2.1E-05**
	Air*	Radiological	Inhalation	NA	3.9E-08
			Air Total Risk	NA	3.9E-08
			Cumulative Background Current Risk	2.8E-02	**4.8E-05**
			Cumulative Background Future Risk	**6.2E-01**	**5.7E-05**

HI: Hazard Index
NA - not applicable
*RRE values for air were brought forward from the Technical Position Report for Release Blocks D and H. (DOE 1999).
bolded values exceed cancer risk of 10^{-6} or non-cancer Hazard Index greater than 1.
bls - below land surface
VOCs - volatile organic compounds
numbers written as 1.0E-3 equal 1x10-3 and 0.001

Table 6: Total Residual Risk Summary

Table 34 of the RRE

Scenario and Receptor	Media	Constituents	Pathway	Total Non-Cancer Hazard or HI	Total Cancer Risk
Construction Worker Scenario	Current & Future Soil (all depths)	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	1.7E-01	**1.3E-05**
			Dermal Contact	1.6E-03	3.5E-07
			Inhalation of Dust	NA	2.6E-08
			Inhalation of VOCs	NA	NA
			External	NA	**3.8E-05**
			Soil Total Risk	1.7E-01	**5.1E-05**
	Current Groundwater	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	5.7E-01	**5.1E-06**
			Dermal Contact	3.1E-01	**1.3E-06**
			Inhalation while Showering	4.8E-07	6.7E-10
			Current Groundwater Total Risk	**8.7E-01**	**6.4E-06**
	Future Groundwater	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	**5.2E+00**	**2.3E-05**
			Dermal Contact	9.4E-01	**2.3E-06**
			Inhalation while Showering	1.4E-05	4.6E-08
			Future Groundwater Total Risk	**6.1E+00**	**2.6E-05**
	Air*	Radiological	Inhalation	NA	2.1E-07
			Air Total Risk	NA	2.1E-07
			Cumulative Total Current Risk	**1.0E+00**	**5.8E-05**
			Cumulative Total Future Risk	**6.3E+00**	**7.7E-05**
Site Employee Scenario	Current & Future Soil (0-2 feet bls)	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	1.4E-02	**9.2E-06**
			Inhalation of Dust	NA	1.4E-07
			Inhalation of VOCs	NA	NA
			External	NA	**4.4E-05**
			Soil Total Risk	1.4E-02	**5.3E-05**
	Current Groundwater	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	5.7E-01	**3.1E-05**
			Current Groundwater Total Risk	5.7E-01	**3.1E-05**
	Future Groundwater	Chemical & Radiological	Oral	**5.2E+00**	**1.2E-04**
			Future Groundwater Total Risk	**5.2E+00**	**1.2E-04**
	Air*	Radiological	Inhalation	NA	**1.0E-06**
			Air Total Risk	NA	**1.0E-06**
			Cumulative Total Current Risk	5.8E-01	**8.5E-05**
			Cumulative Total Future Risk	**5.2E+00**	**1.7E-04**

HI: Hazard Index
NA - not applicable
*RRE values for air were brought forward from the Technical Position Report for Release Blocks D and H. (DOE 1999).
bolded values exceed cancer risk of 10^{-6} or non-cancer Hazard Index greater than 1.
bls - below land surface
VOCs - volatile organic compounds
numbers written as 1.0E-3 equal 1x10-3 and 0.001

Ta[illegible]7: Initial Identification of Current and Futu[illegible] Soil COPCs for the Construction Worker S[illegible]ario

(Maximum Detected Values vs. Background and RBGVs) - Table 2 from the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Dist.	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Conc.	RBGV	COPC
Inorganics (mg/kg)									
Aluminum	7429-90-5	589.000	23000.000	N	145/ 146	23000.000	19000.000	21291.667	YES
Antimony	7440-36-0	0.210	44.500	D	64/ 209	44.500		8.517	YES
Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.490	19.500	X	137/ 143	19.500	8.600	1.987	YES
Barium	7440-39-3	4.400	604.000	X	226/ 227	604.000	180.000	1490.417	NO:2
Beryllium	7440-41-7	0.050	3.600	X	220/ 226	3.600	1.300	42.118	NO:2
Bismuth	7440-69-9	0.820	72.700	X	33/ 59	72.700			YES
Cadmium	7440-43-9s	0.250	11.700	D	69/ 227	11.700	2.100	21.292	NO:2
Calcium	7440-70-2	1420.000	342000.000	X	145/ 146	342000.000	310000.000		NO:4
Chromium	7440-47-3	1.100	37.000	X	226/ 227	37.000	20.000	31937.500	NO:2
Chromium VI	18540-29-9	1.100	37.000	X	226/ 227	37.000	20.000	63.664	NO:2
Cobalt	7440-48-4	0.790	25.000	X	145/ 146	25.000	19.000	1277.500	NO:2
Copper	7440-50-8	1.800	1100.000	X	143/ 146	1100.000	26.000	851.667	YES
Cyanide	57-12-5	0.100	8.900	D	35/ 162	8.900		425.833	NO:2
Iron	7439-89-6	23.000	43000.000	N	145/ 146	43000.000	35000.000		NO:4
Lead	7439-92-1	1.600	220.000	X	242/ 256	220.000	48.000		YES
Lithium	7439-93-2	2.300	34.100	N	53/ 55	34.100	26.000		YES
Magnesium	7439-95-4	12.000	120000.000	X	145/ 146	120000.000	40000.000		NO:4
Manganese	7439-96-5s	65.200	8190.000	X	137/ 138	8190.000	1400.000	2276.586	YES
Mercury	7439-97-6	0.030	1.400	D	61/ 139	1.400		6.387	NO:2
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	0.220	9.700	L	49/ 54	9.700	27.000	106.458	NO:2,3
Nickel	7440-02-0	2.300	247.000	X	224/ 227	247.000	32.000	425.833	NO:2
Potassium	7440-09-7	305.000	326000.000	X	142/ 147	326000.000	1900.000		NO:4
Selenium	7782-49-2	0.460	2.300	D	19/ 131	2.300		106.458	NO:2
Silver	7440-22-4	0.110	20.800	D	65/ 227	20.800	1.700	106.458	NO:2
Sodium	7440-23-5	41.700	3450.000	X	136/ 146	3450.000	240.000		NO:4
Thallium	7440-28-0	0.200	3.500	D	29/ 142	3.500	0.460	1.703	YES
Tin	7440-31-5	0.670	3.300	D	22/ 54	3.300	20.000	12775.000	NO:2,3
Vanadium	7440-62-2	1.700	42.700	X	145/ 146	42.700	25.000	149.042	NO:2
Zinc	7440-66-6	5.500	463.000	X	145/ 146	463.000	140.000	6387.500	NO:2

Table 7: Initial Identification of Current and Future Soil COPCs for the Construction Worker Scenario

(Maximum Detected Values vs. Background and RBGVs) - Table 2 from the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Dist.	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Conc.	RBGV	COPC
Pesticides (mg/kg)									
4,4'-DDE	72-55-9	0.000	0.002	D	7/ 121	0.002	0.004	8.767	NO:2,3
Chlordane	57-74-9	0.019	0.098	D	2/ 23	0.098			YES
SVOCs (mg/kg)									
Anthracene	120-12-7	0.022	2.800	D	13/ 174	2.800		6387.500	NO:2
Benzo(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.023	4.200	D	31/ 174	4.200		4.083	YES
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.023	3.600	D	29/ 174	3.600		0.408	YES
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205-99-2	0.025	2.800	D	35/ 174	2.800		4.083	NO:2
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	0.027	2.100	D	16/ 174	2.100			YES
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	0.021	3.400	D	27/ 174	3.400		40.833	NO:2
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	117-81-7	0.019	6.500	D	59/ 159	6.500		212.917	NO:2
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.020	1.700	D	30/ 159	1.700		408.328	NO:2
Di-n-butyl Phthalate	84-74-2	0.021	2.000	D	61/ 240	2.000		2129.167	NO:2
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.023	11.000	D	48/ 174	11.000		851.667	NO:2
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	0.025	1.900	D	18/ 174	1.900		4.083	NO:2
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	86-30-6	0.057	0.210	D	8/ 159	0.210		608.333	NO:2
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.027	11.000	D	32/ 174	11.000			YES
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.026	9.700	D	45/ 174	9.700		638.750	NO:2
VOCs (mg/kg)									
2-Butanone	78-93-3	0.001	0.031	D	18/ 177	0.031		2279.081	NO:2
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	108-10-1	0.001	0.007	D	9/ 177	0.007		1703.333	NO:2
Acetone	67-64-1	0.004	0.170	D	48/ 177	0.170		2129.167	NO:2
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	75-09-2	0.003	0.068	D	96/ 200	0.068		82.665	NO:2
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.001	0.006	D	3/ 6	0.006		425.520	NO:2
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	0.002	0.041	D	13/ 200	0.041		38.005	NO:2
Toluene	108-88-3	0.001	0.051	D	35/ 200	0.051		200.348	NO:2
Xylenes, Total	1330-20-7	0.001	0.039	D	16/ 177	0.039		42583.333	NO:2
mp-Xylene	mp-Xylene	0.005	0.006	X	23/ 23	0.006		276.987	NO:2

Table 7: Initial Identification of Current and Future Soil COPCs for the Construction Worker Scenario

(Maximum Detected Values vs. Background and RBGVs) - Table 2 from the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Dist.	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Conc.	RBGV	COPC
Radionuclides (pCi/g)									
Actinium-227	14952-40-0	0.050	2.110	D	37/ 282	2.110		4.368	NO:2
Actinium-227 +D	14952-40-0(+D)	0.050	2.110	D	37/ 282	2.110		0.453	YES
Actinium-227 long lived decay	14952-40-0L	0.050	2.110	D	37/ 282	2.110		0.453	YES
Actinium-228	14331-83-0	0.762	1.380	D	7/ 7	1.380		0.215	YES
Bismuth-214	14733-03-0	0.699	0.926	N	10/ 10	0.926		0.130	YES
Cesium-137	10045-97-3	0.021	1.600	D	276/ 564	1.600	0.420	37.698	NO:2
Cesium-137 +D	10045-97-3(+D)	0.021	1.600	D	276/ 564	1.600	0.420	0.378	YES
Cesium-137 long lived decay	10045-97-3L	0.021	1.600	D	276/ 564	1.600	0.420	0.378	YES
Lead-210	14255-04-0	0.487	3.730	X	180/ 344	3.730		0.905	YES
Lead-210+D	14255-04-0(+D)	0.487	3.730	X	180/ 344	3.730		0.625	YES
Lead-210 long lived decay	14255-04-0L	0.487	3.730	X	180/ 344	3.730		0.625	YES
Lead-212	15092-94-1	0.843	1.220	L	10/ 10	1.220		1.776	NO:2
Lead-214	15067-28-4	0.570	1.120	N	20/ 20	1.120		0.991	YES
Plutonium-238	13981-16-3	0.012	396.400	D	665/1545	396.400	0.130	6.125	YES
Plutonium-239	15117-48-3	0.004	1.270	X	83/ 90	1.270	0.180	6.031	NO:2
Plutonium-239/240	PU-239/240	0.004	1.010	D	79/ 254	1.010	0.180		YES
Potassium-40	13966-00-2	7.180	36.600	X	122/ 126	36.600	37.000	1.168	NO:3
Radium-224	13233-32-4	0.073	6.270	X	190/ 190	6.270		3.238	YES
Radium-226	13982-63-3	0.179	3.700	X	494/ 567	3.700	2.000	2.170	YES
Radium-226+D	13982-63-3(+D)	0.179	3.700	X	494/ 567	3.700	2.000	0.109	YES
Radium-226 long lived decay	13982-63-3L	0.179	3.700	X	494/ 567	3.700	2.000	0.093	YES
Radium-228	15262-20-1	0.309	1.990	N	80/ 81	1.990		0.731	YES
Radium-228+D	15262-20-1(+D)	0.309	1.990	N	80/ 81	1.990		0.166	YES
Radium-228 long lived decay	15262-20-1L	0.309	1.990	N	80/ 81	1.990		0.069	YES
Thallium-208	14913-50-9	0.156	0.401	N	10/ 10	0.401		0.055	YES
Thorium-227	15623-47-9	0.060	0.440	L	17/ 33	0.440		2.125	NO:2
Thorium-228	14274-82-9	0.037	4.520	X	342/ 384	4.520	1.500	5.582	NO:2
Thorium-228+D	14274-82-9(+D)	0.037	4.520	X	342/ 384	4.520	1.500	0.118	YES
Thorium-228 long lived decay	14274-82-9L	0.037	4.520	X	342/ 384	4.520	1.500	0.118	YES
Thorium-230	14269-63-7	0.100	7.510	X	340/ 595	7.510	1.900	8.194	NO:2

Table 7: Initial Identification of Current and Future Soil COPCs for the Construction Worker Scenario

(Maximum Detected Values vs. Background and RBGVs) - Table 2 from the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Dist.	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Conc.	RBGV	COPC
Thorium-230 long lived decay	14269-63-7L	0.100	7.510	X	340/ 595	7.510	1.900	0.092	YES
Thorium-232	7440-29-1	0.045	80.100	D	789/1805	80.100	1.400	7.197	YES
Thorium-232 long lived decay	7440-29-1L	0.045	80.100	D	789/1805	80.100	1.400	0.068	YES
Uranium-234	13966-29-5	0.375	1.560	N	46/ 54	1.560	1.100	10.520	NO:2
Uranium-235	15117-96-1	0.027	0.210	D	28/ 77	0.210	0.110	1.596	NO:2
Uranium-235+D	15117-96-1(+D)	0.027	0.210	D	28/ 77	0.210	0.110	1.525	NO:2
Uranium-235 long lived decay	15117-96-1L	0.027	0.210	D	28/ 77	0.210	0.110	0.310	NO:2
Uranium-238	7440-61-1	0.408	1.950	X	72/ 119	1.950	1.200	11.648	NO:2
Uranium-238+D	7440-61-1(+D)	0.408	1.950	X	72/ 119	1.950	1.200	4.113	NO:2
Uranium-238 long lived decay	7440-61-1L	0.408	1.950	X	72/ 119	1.950	1.200	0.089	YES

"+D" : incorporates daughter products within the risk calculations
CAS: Chemical Abstract Service
RBGV: Risk-Based Guideline Value, value is the lower of 10^{-6} cancer risk or 0.1 hazard index
VOC: volatile organic compound
SVOC: semivolatile organic compound
Dist.: distribution where:
N = normal, L = lognormal, D = distribution not determined due to less than 20 or less than 50% detects, and
X = significantly different from lognormal or normal distribution
COPC: Constituent of Potential Concern, evaluation based on maximum detect vs. background or RBGV
COPC = YES indicates the analyte is retained as a COPC
COPC = NO indicates analyte was screened out based on: 2 = comparison to background, 3 = comparison to RBGV, and/or 4 = analyte is an essential human nutrient

Ta[illegible] 8: Final Identification of Current and Futu[illegible] Soil COPCs for the Construction Worker S[illegible]ario

(EPC vs. Background) - Table 3 from the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Dist.	Detection Frequency	95% UCL of Mean	EPC	Background Concentration	COPC
Inorganics (mg/kg)									
Aluminum	7429-90-5	589.000	23000.000	N	145/ 146	15400.000	15400.000	19000.000	NO
Antimony	7440-36-0	0.210	44.500	D	64/ 209	8.460	8.460		YES
Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.490	19.500	X	137/ 143	8.220	8.220	8.600	NO
Bismuth	7440-69-9	0.820	72.700	X	33/ 59	133.000	72.700		YES
Copper	7440-50-8	1.800	1100.000	X	143/ 146	22.100	22.100	26.000	NO
Lead	7439-92-1	1.600	220.000	X	242/ 256	15.400	15.400	48.000	NO
Lithium	7439-93-2	2.300	34.100	N	53/ 55	18.300	18.300	26.000	NO
Manganese	7439-96-5s	65.200	8190.000	X	137/ 138	679.000	679.000	1400.000	NO
Thallium	7440-28-0	0.200	3.500	D	29/ 142	1.140	1.140	0.460	YES
Pesticides (mg/kg)									
Chlordane	57-74-9	0.019	0.098	D	2/ 23	0.016	0.016		YES
SVOCs (mg/kg)									
Benzo(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.023	4.200	D	31/ 174	0.321	0.321		YES
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.023	3.600	D	29/ 174	0.316	0.316		YES
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	0.027	2.100	D	16/ 174	0.304	0.304		YES
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.027	11.000	D	32/ 174	0.348	0.348		YES
Radionuclides (pCi/g)									
Actinium-227 +D	14952-40-0(+D)	0.050	2.110	D	37/ 282	0.304	0.304		YES:1
Actinium-227 long lived decay	14952-40-0L	0.050	2.110	D	37/ 282	0.304	0.304		YES
Actinium-228	14331-83-0	0.762	1.380	D	7/ 7	1.230	1.380		YES:3
Bismuth-214	14733-03-0	0.699	0.926	N	10/ 10	0.858	0.926		YES:2
Cesium-137 +D	10045-97-3(+D)	0.021	1.600	D	276/ 564	0.159	0.159	0.420	NO
Cesium-137 long lived decay	10045-97-3L	0.021	1.600	D	276/ 564	0.159	0.159	0.420	NO
Lead-210	14255-04-0	0.487	3.730	X	180/ 344	1.150	1.150		YES:2
Lead-210+D	14255-04-0(+D)	0.487	3.730	X	180/ 344	1.150	1.150		YES:2
Lead-210 long lived decay	14255-04-0L	0.487	3.730	X	180/ 344	1.150	1.150		YES:2
Lead-214	15067-28-4	0.570	1.120	N	20/ 20	0.921	0.921		YES:2
Plutonium-238	13981-16-3	0.012	396.400	D	665/1545	25.900	25.900	0.130	YES
Plutonium-239/240	PU-239/240	0.004	1.010	D	79/ 254	0.044	0.044	0.180	NO
Radium-224	13233-32-4	0.073	6.270	X	190/ 190	1.250	1.250		YES:3

Table 8: Final Identification of Current and Future Soil COPCs for the Construction Worker Scenario

(EPC vs. Background) - Table 3 from the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Dist.	Detection Frequency	95% UCL of Mean	EPC	Background Concentration	COPC
Radium-226	13982-63-3	0.179	3.700	X	494/ 567	1.240	1.240	2.000	NO
Radium-226+D	13982-63-3(+D)	0.179	3.700	X	494/ 567	1.240	1.240	2.000	NO
Radium-226 long lived decay	13982-63-3L	0.179	3.700	X	494/ 567	1.240	1.240	2.000	NO
Radium-228	15262-20-1	0.309	1.990	N	80/ 81	1.220	1.220		YES:3
Radium-228+D	15262-20-1(+D)	0.309	1.990	N	80/ 81	1.220	1.220		YES:3
Radium-228 long lived decay	15262-20-1L	0.309	1.990	N	80/ 81	1.220	1.220		YES:3
Thallium-208	14913-50-9	0.156	0.401	N	10/ 10	0.377	0.401		YES:3
Thorium-228+D	14274-82-9(+D)	0.037	4.520	X	342/ 384	1.640	1.640	1.500	YES:3
Thorium-228 long lived decay	14274-82-9L	0.037	4.520	X	342/ 384	1.640	1.640	1.500	YES:3
Thorium-230 long lived decay	14269-63-7L	0.100	7.510	X	340/ 595	2.830	2.830	1.900	YES:2
Thorium-232	7440-29-1	0.045	80.100	D	789/1805	0.832	0.832	1.400	NO
Thorium-232 long lived decay	7440-29-1L	0.045	80.100	D	789/1805	0.832	0.832	1.400	YES:4
Uranium-238 long lived decay	7440-61-1L	0.408	1.950	X	72/ 119	1.880	1.880	1.200	YES

"+D" : incorporates daughter products within the risk calculations
CAS: Chemical Abstract Service
UCL: upper confidence limit
EPC: Exposure Point Concentration
SVOCs: semivolatile organic compounds
Dist.: distribution where:
N = normal, L = lognormal, D = distribution not determined due to less than 20 or less than 50% detects, and
X = significantly different from lognormal or normal distribution
COPC: Constituent of Potential Concern, evaluation based on EPC vs. background
COPC = YES indicates the analyte is retained as a COPC; however, will not be evaluated individually because it is included in the risk assessment as part of the long lived decay chain of Ac-227 (reference 1), U-238 (reference 2), or Th-232 (reference 3). See Appendix H for details. For reference 4, Th-232 screens out but the Th-232 long lived decay chain was retained for risk evaluation.
COPC = NO indicates analyte was screened out based on: 2 = comparison to background, 3 = comparison to RBGV, and/or 4 = analyte is an essential human nutrient

Table 9: Initial Identification of Current and Future Soil COPCs for the Site Employee Scenario

(Maximum Detected Values vs. Background and RBGVs) - Table 4 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Dist.	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Conc.	RBGV	COPC
Explosives (mg/kg)									
Nitrobenzene	98-95-3	0.3800	0.380	D	1/ 12	0.380		102.200	NO:2
Inorganics (mg/kg)									
Aluminum	7429-90-5	589.0000	23000.000	N	105/ 105	23000.000	19000.000	204400.000	NO:2
Antimony	7440-36-0	0.2100	44.500	D	42/ 146	44.500		81.760	NO:2
Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.4900	19.500	X	104/ 105	19.500	8.600	3.804	YES
Barium	7440-39-3	4.4000	453.000	X	158/ 158	453.000	180.000	14308.000	NO:2
Beryllium	7440-41-7	0.1200	3.600	X	155/ 158	3.600	1.300	369.600	NO:2
Bismuth	7440-69-9	12.6000	72.700	X	26/ 36	72.700			YES
Cadmium	7440-43-9s	0.2500	11.700	D	43/ 158	11.700	2.100	204.400	NO:2
Calcium	7440-70-2	1420.0000	312000.000	X	105/ 105	312000.000	310000.000		NO:4
Chromium	7440-47-3	1.1000	37.000	X	158/ 158	37.000	20.000	306600.000	NO:2
Chromium VI	18540-29-9	1.1000	37.000	X	158/ 158	37.000	20.000	449.680	NO:2
Cobalt	7440-48-4	0.7900	25.000	X	105/ 105	25.000	19.000	12264.000	NO:2
Copper	7440-50-8	2.6000	1100.000	X	103/ 105	1100.000	26.000	8176.000	NO:2
Cyanide	57-12-5	0.1000	8.900	D	31/ 126	8.900		4088.000	NO:2
Iron	7439-89-6	23.0000	43000.000	N	105/ 105	43000.000	35000.000		NO:4
Lead	7439-92-1	1.6000	220.000	X	179/ 186	220.000	48.000		YES
Lithium	7439-93-2	2.3000	26.900	N	31/ 31	26.900	26.000		YES
Magnesium	7439-95-4	12.0000	116000.000	X	105/ 105	116000.000	40000.000		NO:4
Manganese	7439-96-5s	65.2000	1280.000	X	104/ 104	1280.000	1400.000	7208.611	NO:2,3
Mercury	7439-97-6	0.0300	0.650	D	43/ 97	0.650		61.255	NO:2
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	0.4700	9.700	L	29/ 31	9.700	27.000	1022.000	NO:2,3
Nickel	7440-02-0	2.3000	247.000	X	157/ 158	247.000	32.000	4088.000	NO:2
Potassium	7440-09-7	305.0000	5230.000	X	103/ 105	5230.000	1900.000		NO:4
Selenium	7782-49-2	0.4900	2.300	D	18/ 96	2.300		1022.000	NO:2
Silver	7440-22-4	0.1100	20.800	D	47/ 158	20.800	1.700	1022.000	NO:2
Sodium	7440-23-5	41.7000	3450.000	X	100/ 105	3450.000	240.000		NO:4
Thallium	7440-28-0	0.2200	3.500	D	27/ 100	3.500	0.460	16.352	NO:2
Tin	7440-31-5	1.1000	2.200	D	7/ 31	2.200	20.000	122640.000	NO:2,3
Vanadium	7440-62-2	1.7000	40.000	X	105/ 105	40.000	25.000	1430.800	NO:2

Table 9: Initial Identification of Current and Future Soil COPCs for the Site Employee Scenario

(Maximum Detected Values vs. Background and RBGVs) - Table 4 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Dist.	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Conc.	RBGV	COPC
Zinc	7440-66-6	5.5000	463.000	X	105/ 105	463.000	140.000	61320.000	NO:2
Pesticides (mg/kg)									
4,4'-DDE	72-55-9	0.0003	0.002	D	7/ 85	0.002		16.833	NO:2
Chlordane	57-74-9	0.0190	0.098	D	2/ 23	0.098			YES
SVOCs (mg/kg)									
Anthracene	120-12-7	0.0220	2.800	D	11/ 134	2.800		61320.000	NO:2
Benzo(a)anthracene	56-55-3	0.0280	4.200	D	24/ 134	4.200		7.839	NO:2
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.0240	3.600	D	22/ 134	3.600		0.784	YES
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	205-99-2	0.0250	2.800	D	28/ 134	2.800		7.839	NO:2
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	0.0270	2.100	D	12/ 134	2.100			YES
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	207-08-9	0.0250	3.400	D	24/ 134	3.400		78.390	NO:2
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	117-81-7	0.0200	6.500	D	44/ 119	6.500		408.800	NO:2
Chrysene	218-01-9	0.0200	1.700	D	23/ 119	1.700		783.900	NO:2
Di-n-butyl Phthalate	84-74-2	0.0210	2.000	D	48/ 172	2.000		20440.000	NO:2
Dibenzofuran	132-64-9	0.0320	0.580	D	6/ 119	0.580		817.600	NO:2
Diethyl Phthalate	84-66-2	0.0390	0.110	D	6/ 119	0.110		163520.000	NO:2
Fluoranthene	206-44-0	0.0230	11.000	D	40/ 134	11.000		8176.000	NO:2
Fluorene	86-73-7	0.0380	1.100	D	7/ 134	1.100		8176.000	NO:2
Indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene	193-39-5	0.0250	1.900	D	14/ 134	1.900		7.839	NO:2
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.0270	11.000	D	25/ 134	11.000			YES
Pyrene	129-00-0	0.0280	9.700	D	37/ 134	9.700		6132.000	NO:2
VOCs (mg/kg)									
2-Butanone	78-93-3	0.0010	0.017	D	7/ 86	0.017		2712.604	NO:2
4-Methyl-2-pentanone	108-10-1	0.0010	0.006	D	5/ 86	0.006		16352.000	NO:2
Acetone	67-64-1	0.0040	0.150	D	14/ 86	0.150		20440.000	NO:2
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	75-09-2	0.0030	0.068	D	49/ 109	0.068		20.319	NO:2
Naphthalene	91-20-3	0.0010	0.006	D	3/ 6	0.006		18.747	NO:2
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	0.0020	0.028	D	7/ 109	0.028		18.719	NO:2
Toluene	108-88-3	0.0010	0.051	D	18/ 109	0.051		209.164	NO:2
Xylenes, Total	1330-20-7	0.0010	0.039	D	7/ 86	0.039		408800.000	NO:2
mp-Xylene	mp-Xylene	0.0050	0.006	X	23/ 23	0.006		278.611	NO:2

ble 9: Initial Identification of Current and ure Soil COPCs for the Site Employee Scen o

(Maximum Detected Values vs. Background and RBGVs) - Table 4 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Dist.	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Conc.	RBGV	COPC
Radionuclides (pCi/g)									
Actinium-227	14952-40-0	0.0500	2.110	D	36/ 219	2.110		7.487	NO:2
Actinium-227 +D	14952-40-0(+D)	0.0500	2.110	D	36/ 219	2.110		0.485	YES
Actinium-227 long lived decay	14952-40-0L	0.0500	2.110	D	36/ 219	2.110		0.485	YES
Actinium-228	14331-83-0	0.7620	1.380	D	7/ 7	1.380		0.193	YES
Bismuth-214	14733-03-0	0.6990	0.926	N	10/ 10	0.926		0.117	YES
Cesium-137	10045-97-3	0.0211	1.600	X	258/ 461	1.600	0.420	70.723	NO:2
Cesium-137 +D	10045-97-3(+D)	0.0211	1.600	X	258/ 461	1.600	0.420	0.342	YES
Cesium-137 long lived decay	10045-97-3L	0.0211	1.600	X	258/ 461	1.600	0.420	0.342	YES
Lead-210	14255-04-0	0.6300	3.730	X	146/ 262	3.730		1.733	YES
Lead-210+D	14255-04-0(+D)	0.6300	3.730	X	146/ 262	3.730		1.194	YES
Lead-210 long lived decay	14255-04-0L	0.6300	3.730	X	146/ 262	3.730		1.194	YES
Lead-212	15092-94-1	0.8430	1.220	L	10/ 10	1.220		1.661	NO:2
Lead-214	15067-28-4	0.8270	1.120	N	10/ 10	1.120		0.892	YES
Plutonium-238	13981-16-3	0.0122	396.400	D	592/1308	396.400	0.130	11.330	YES
Plutonium-239	15117-48-3	0.0035	1.270	X	83/ 90	1.270	0.180	11.157	NO:2
Plutonium-239/240	PU-239/240	0.0039	1.010	D	64/ 230	1.010	0.180		YES
Potassium-40	13966-00-2	7.4500	36.000	X	96/ 96	36.000	37.000	1.076	NO:3
Radium-224	13233-32-4	0.0730	6.270	X	186/ 186	6.270		5.424	YES
Radium-226	13982-63-3	0.1790	3.700	X	411/ 466	3.700	2.000	3.921	NO:2
Radium-226+D	13982-63-3(+D)	0.1790	3.700	X	411/ 466	3.700	2.000	0.101	YES
Radium-226 long lived decay	13982-63-3L	0.1790	3.700	X	411/ 466	3.700	2.000	0.093	YES
Radium-228	15262-20-1	0.5450	1.990	N	74/ 75	1.990		1.403	YES
Radium-228+D	15262-20-1(+D)	0.5450	1.990	N	74/ 75	1.990		0.170	YES
Radium-228 long lived decay	15262-20-1L	0.5450	1.990	N	74/ 75	1.990		0.067	YES
Thallium-208	14913-50-9	0.1560	0.401	N	10/ 10	0.401		0.050	YES
Thorium-227	15623-47-9	0.0600	0.440	L	17/ 33	0.440		2.093	NO:2
Thorium-228	14274-82-9	0.0370	4.520	X	319/ 356	4.520	1.500	9.158	NO:2
Thorium-228+D	14274-82-9(+D)	0.0370	4.520	X	319/ 356	4.520	1.500	0.110	YES
Thorium-228 long lived decay	14274-82-9L	0.0370	4.520	X	319/ 356	4.520	1.500	0.110	YES
Thorium-230	14269-63-7	0.1000	7.510	X	317/ 499	7.510	1.900	14.979	NO:2
Thorium-230 long lived decay	14269-63-7L	0.1000	7.510	X	317/ 499	7.510	1.900	0.092	YES

Table 9: Initial Identification of Current and Future Soil COPCs for the Site Employee Scenario

(Maximum Detected Values vs. Background and RBGVs) - Table 4 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Dist.	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Conc.	RBGV	COPC
Thorium-232	7440-29-1	0.0450	80.100	D	675/1518	80.100	1.400	13.041	YES
Thorium-232 long lived decay	7440-29-1L	0.0450	80.100	D	675/1518	80.100	1.400	0.066	YES
Tritium	10028-17-8p	1.3500	1.350	D	1/ 16	1.350		14541.469	NO:2
Uranium-234	13966-29-5	0.3890	1.560	N	25/ 29	1.560	1.100	19.707	NO:2
Uranium-235	15117-96-1	0.0326	0.210	D	13/ 55	0.210	0.110	1.559	NO:2
Uranium-235+D	15117-96-1(+D)	0.0326	0.210	D	13/ 55	0.210	0.110	1.488	NO:2
Uranium-235 long lived decay	15117-96-1L	0.0326	0.210	D	13/ 55	0.210	0.110	0.332	NO:2
Uranium-238	7440-61-1	0.4760	1.950	X	50/ 91	1.950	1.200	21.917	NO:2
Uranium-238+D	7440-61-1(+D)	0.4760	1.950	X	50/ 91	1.950	1.200	5.085	NO:2
Uranium-238 long lived decay	7440-61-1L	0.4760	1.950	X	50/ 91	1.950	1.200	0.090	YES

"+D" : incorporates daughter products within the risk calculations

CAS: Chemical Abstract Service

RBGV: Risk-Based Guideline Value, value is the lower of 10^{-6} cancer risk or 0.1 hazard index

VOC: volatile organic compound

SVOC: semivolatile organic compound

Dist.: distribution where:

N = normal, L = lognormal, D = distribution not determined due to less than 20 or less than 50% detects, and

X = significantly different from lognormal or normal distribution

COPC: Constituent of Potential Concern, evaluation based on maximum detect vs. background or RBGV

COPC = YES indicates the analyte is retained as a COPC

COPC = NO indicates analyte was screened out based on: 2 = comparison to background, 3 = comparison to RBGV, and/or 4 = analyte is an essential human nutrient

ble 10: Final Identification of Current and ure Soil COPCs for the Site Employee Scen o

(EPC vs. Background) - Table 5 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Dist.	Detection Frequency	95% UCL of Mean	EPC	Background Concentration	COPC
Inorganics (mg/kg)									
Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.4900	19.500	X	9.9E-01	8.880	8.880	8.600	YES
Bismuth	7440-69-9	12.6000	72.700	X	26/ 36	104.000	72.700		YES
Lead	7439-92-1	1.6000	220.000	X	179/ 186	16.700	16.700	48.000	NO
Lithium	7439-93-2	2.3000	26.900	N	31/ 31	16.600	16.600	26.000	NO
Pesticides (mg/kg)									
Chlordane	57-74-9	0.0190	0.098	D	2/ 23	0.016	0.016		YES
SVOCs (mg/kg)									
Benzo(a)pyrene	50-32-8	0.0240	3.600	D	22/ 134	0.350	0.350		YES
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	191-24-2	0.0270	2.100	D	12/ 134	0.333	0.333		YES
Phenanthrene	85-01-8	0.0270	11.000	D	25/ 134	0.398	0.398		YES
Radionuclides (pCi/g)									
Actinium-227 +D	14952-40-0(+D)	0.0500	2.110	D	36/ 219	0.354	0.354		YES
Actinium-227 long lived decay	14952-40-0L	0.0500	2.110	D	36/ 219	0.354	0.354		YES
Actinium-228	14331-83-0	0.7620	1.380	D	7/ 7	1.230	1.380		YES:3
Bismuth-214	14733-03-0	0.6990	0.926	N	10/ 10	0.858	0.926		YES:2
Cesium-137 +D	10045-97-3(+D)	0.0211	1.600	X	258/ 461	0.179	0.179	0.420	NO
Cesium-137 long lived decay	10045-97-3L	0.0211	1.600	X	258/ 461	0.179	0.179	0.420	NO
Lead-210	14255-04-0	0.6300	3.730	X	146/ 262	1.290	1.290		YES:2
Lead-210+D	14255-04-0(+D)	0.6300	3.730	X	146/ 262	1.290	1.290		YES:2
Lead-210 long lived decay	14255-04-0L	0.6300	3.730	X	146/ 262	1.290	1.290		YES:2
Lead-214	15067-28-4	0.8270	1.120	N	10/ 10	1.030	1.120		YES:2
Plutonium-238	13981-16-3	0.0122	396.400	D	592/1308	24.900	24.900	0.130	YES
Plutonium-239/240	PU-239/240	0.0039	1.010	D	64/ 230	0.044	0.044	0.180	NO
Radium-224	13233-32-4	0.0730	6.270	X	186/ 186	1.260	1.260		YES:3
Radium-226+D	13982-63-3(+D)	0.1790	3.700	X	411/ 466	1.250	1.250	2.000	NO
Radium-226 long lived decay	13982-63-3L	0.1790	3.700	X	411/ 466	1.250	1.250	2.000	NO
Radium-228	15262-20-1	0.5450	1.990	N	74/ 75	1.260	1.260		YES:3
Radium-228+D	15262-20-1(+D)	0.5450	1.990	N	74/ 75	1.260	1.260		YES:3
Radium-228 long lived decay	15262-20-1L	0.5450	1.990	N	74/ 75	1.260	1.260		YES:3
Thallium-208	14913-50-9	0.1560	0.401	N	10/ 10	0.377	0.401		YES:3
Thorium-228+D	14274-82-9(+D)	0.0370	4.520	X	319/ 356	1.700	1.700	1.500	YES:3

Table 10: Final Identification of Current and Future Soil COPCs for the Site Employee Scenario

(EPC vs. Background) - Table 5 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Dist.	Detection Frequency	95% UCL of Mean	EPC	Background Concentration	COPC
Thorium-228 long lived decay	14274-82-9L	0.0370	4.520	X	319/ 356	1.700	1.700	1.500	YES:3
Thorium-230 long lived decay	14269-63-7L	0.1000	7.510	X	317/ 499	2.700	2.700	1.900	YES:2
Thorium-232	7440-29-1	0.0450	80.100	D	675/1518	0.873	0.873	1.400	NO
Thorium-232 long lived decay	7440-29-1L	0.0450	80.100	D	675/1518	0.868	0.868	1.400	YES:4
Uranium-238 long lived decay	7440-61-1L	0.4760	1.950	X	50/ 91	2.030	1.950	1.200	YES

"+D" : incorporates daughter products within the risk calculations
CAS: Chemical Abstract Service
UCL: upper confidence limit
EPC: Exposure Point Concentration
SVOCs: semivolatile organic compounds
Dist.: distribution where:
N = normal, L = lognormal, D = distribution not determined due to less than 20 or less than 50% detects, and
X = significantly different from lognormal or normal distribution
COPC: Constituent of Potential Concern, evaluation based on EPC vs. background
COPC = YES indicates the analyte is retained as a COPC; however, will not be evaluated individually because it is included in the risk assessment as part of the long lived decay chain of Ac-227 (reference 1), U-238 (reference 2), or Th-232 (reference 3). See Appendix H for details. For reference 4, Th-232 screens out but the Th-232 long lived decay chain was retained for risk evaluation.

COPC = NO indicates analyte was screened out based on: 2 = comparison to background, 3 = comparison to RBGV, and/or 4 = analyte is an essential human nutrient

Table 11: Initial Identification of Current Groundwater COPCs for the Construction Worker Scenario

(Maximum Detected Values vs. Background and RBGVs) - Table 6 from the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Concentration	RBGV		COPC
Inorganics (mg/L)									
Nitrate (Mound CAS 7697-37-2)	14797-55-8	0.7380	2.550	2/ 2	2.550	5.349	10.000	c	NO:2,3
Nitrate/Nitrite (Mound CAS 1497-55-8)	14797-65-0	0.6800	4.900	11/ 11	4.900	5.349	1.000	c	NO:2
Aluminum	7429-90-5	0.0688	0.148	6/ 22	0.148	0.038	10.187	b	NO:3
Antimony	7440-36-0	0.0028	0.014	3/ 20	0.014	0.001	0.004	b	YES
Barium	7440-39-3	0.0750	0.115	20/ 22	0.115	0.310	0.713	b	NO:2,3
Cadmium	7440-43-9w	0.0046	0.008	5/ 25	0.008		0.005	c	YES
Calcium	7440-70-2	94.3000	126.000	24/ 24	126.000	111.111			NO:4
Chromium	7440-47-3	0.0183	0.024	5/ 25	0.024	0.006	0.100	c	NO:3
Chromium VI	18540-29-9	0.0183	0.024	5/ 25	0.024	0.006	0.031	b	NO:3
Copper	7440-50-8	0.0016	0.593	15/ 25	0.593	0.001	0.407	b	YES
Iron	7439-89-6	0.0190	1.890	13/ 24	1.890	4.065			NO:4
Lead	7439-92-1	0.0034	0.040	5/ 25	0.040				YES
Lithium	7439-93-2	0.0029	0.003	2/ 4	0.003	0.056			NO:2
Magnesium	7439-95-4	29.1000	39.600	24/ 24	39.600	40.428			NO:4
Manganese	7439-96-5w	0.0028	0.224	22/ 24	0.224	0.230	0.479	b	NO:2,3
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	0.0020	0.003	2/ 4	0.003	0.006	0.051	b	NO:2,3
Nickel	7440-02-0	0.0021	0.027	5/ 25	0.027	0.035	0.204	b	NO:2,3
Potassium	7440-09-7	2.3900	3.650	20/ 26	3.650	4.461			NO:4
Silver	7440-22-4	0.0169	0.024	5/ 22	0.024		0.051	b	NO:3
Sodium	7440-23-5	46.6000	84.200	24/ 24	84.200	62.426			NO:4
Tin	7440-31-5	0.0087	0.009	1/ 4	0.009	0.034	6.112	b	NO:2,3
Vanadium	7440-62-2	0.0078	0.015	7/ 22	0.015	0.017	0.071	b	NO:2,3
Zinc	7440-66-6	0.0045	0.058	9/ 25	0.058	0.120	3.056	b	NO:2,3
Volatile Organic Compounds (mg/L)									
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.0003	0.003	91/ 215	0.003		0.200	c	NO:3
1,2-Dichloroethene *	540-59-0	0.0013	0.007	10/ 13	0.007		0.070	c	NO:3
1,2-cis-Dichloroethene	156-59-2	0.0005	0.004	102/ 182	0.004		0.070	c	NO:3
2-Butanone	78-93-3	0.0070	0.041	3/ 13	0.041		5.111	b	NO:3
Acetone	67-64-1	0.0020	0.012	6/ 11	0.012		1.022	b	NO:3
Chloroform (Trichloromethane)	67-66-3	0.0005	0.007	13/ 219	0.007		0.035	b	NO:3
FREON-113	76-13-1	0.0020	0.034	12/ 19	0.034		246.554	b	NO:3
Tert-butyl methyl ether	1634-04-4	0.0012	0.002	4/ 24	0.002				YES
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	0.0003	0.002	114/ 218	0.002		0.003	a	NO:3

Table 11: Initial Identification of Current Groundwater COPCs for the Construction Worker Scenario

(Maximum Detected Values vs. Background and RBGVs) - Table 6 from the RRE

Analyte	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Concentration	RBGV	COPC
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	79-01-6	0.0005	0.006	189/ 219	0.006		0.001 b	YES
Radionuclides (pCi/L)								
Bismuth-210	14331-79-4	0.1100	0.390	2/ 18	0.390		89.686	NO:3
Plutonium-238	13981-16-3	0.0060	0.250	8/ 57	0.250	0.087	6.107	NO:3
Plutonium-238/239	PU-238/239	0.0100	0.010	1/ 6	0.010		5.926	NO:3
Plutonium-239/240	PU-239/240	0.0018	2.000	5/ 19	2.000	0.125	5.926	NO:3
Radium-226	13982-63-3	0.1000	0.520	6/ 18	0.520	0.996	2.078	NO:2,3
Radium-226+D	13982-63-3(+D)	0.1000	0.520	6/ 18	0.520	0.996	2.073	NO:2,3
Radium-226 long lived decay	13982-63-3L	0.1000	0.520	6/ 18	0.520	0.996	0.483	NO:2
Strontium-85	13967-73-2	25.0000	25.000	1/ 2	25.000		353.982	NO:3
Strontium-90	10098-97-2	0.5000	0.500	3/ 18	0.500		14.311	NO:3
Thorium-227	15623-47-9	0.0110	0.230	16/ 22	0.230		16.878	NO:3
Thorium-228	14274-82-9	0.0085	2.170	17/ 46	2.170	0.779	7.477	NO:3
Thorium-228+D	14274-82-9(+D)	0.0085	2.170	17/ 46	2.170	0.779	2.667	NO:3
Thorium-228 long lived decay	14274-82-9L	0.0085	2.170	17/ 46	2.170	0.779	2.667	NO:3
Thorium-230	14269-63-7	0.0075	1.990	19/ 43	1.990		8.791	NO:3
Thorium-230 long lived decay	14269-63-7L	0.0075	1.990	19/ 43	1.990		0.458	YES
Thorium-232	7440-29-1	0.0025	0.100	8/ 44	0.100	0.314	7.921	NO:2,3
Thorium-232 long lived decay	7440-29-1L	0.0025	0.100	8/ 44	0.100	0.314	0.555	NO:2,3
Tritium	10028-17-8w	30.0000	7200.000	123/ 139	7200.000	1485.470	15544.541	NO:3
Uranium-233/234	U-233/234	0.1670	0.361	36/ 36	0.361		1.334	NO:3
Uranium-234	13966-29-5	0.2000	8.140	19/ 24	8.140	0.792	11.315	NO:3
Uranium-235	15117-96-1	0.0063	2.300	30/ 53	2.300	0.814	11.494	NO:3
Uranium-235+D	15117-96-1(+D)	0.0063	2.300	30/ 53	2.300	0.814	11.142	NO:3
Uranium-235 long lived decay	15117-96-1L	0.0063	2.300	30/ 53	2.300	0.814	1.095	YES
Uranium-238	7440-61-1	0.1300	8.250	52/ 59	8.250	0.688	12.500	NO:3
Uranium-238+D	7440-61-1(+D)	0.1300	8.250	52/ 59	8.250	0.688	9.185	NO:3
Uranium-238 long lived decay	7440-61-1L	0.1300	8.250	52/ 59	8.250	0.688	0.420	YES

footnotes on next page

Table 11: Initial Identification of Current Groundwater COPCs for the Construction Worker Scenario
footnotes

RBGV: Risk-Based Guideline Value, value is the lower of 10^{-6} cancer risk or 0.1 hazard index
a - carcinogen value, b - noncarcinogen value, c - maximum contaminant level (MCL)
CAS: Chemical Abstract Service
VOCs: volatile organic compounds
"+D": incorporates daughter products within the risk calculations
* 1,2-cis-dichloroethene isomer RBGV used for screening due to lack of criteria for 1,2-dichloroethene

COPC: Constituent of Potential Concern

COPC = YES indicates the analyte is retained as a COPC

COPC = NO indicates analyte was screened out based on: 2 = comparison to background, 3 = comparison to the lower of RBGV or MCL, and/or 4 = analyte is an essential human nutrient

Table 12: Final Identification of Current Groundwater COPCs for the Construction Worker Scenario

(EPC vs. Background) - Table 7 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Detection Frequency	95% UCL	EPC	Background Concentration	COPC
Inorganics (mg/L)								
Antimony	7440-36-0	0.0028	0.014	3/ 20	0.044	0.014	0.001	YES
Cadmium	7440-43-9w	0.0046	0.008	5/ 25	0.007	0.007		YES
Copper	7440-50-8	0.0016	0.593	15/ 25	0.042	0.042	0.001	YES
Lead	7439-92-1	0.0034	0.040	5/ 25	0.013	0.013		YES
Volatile Organic Compounds (mg/L)								
Tert-butyl methyl ether	1634-04-4	0.0012	0.002	4/ 24	0.001	0.001		YES
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	79-01-6	0.0005	0.006	189/ 219	0.002	0.002		YES
Radionuclides (pCi/L)								
Thorium-230 long lived decay	14269-63-7L	0.0075	1.990	19/ 43	0.476	0.476		YES:2
Uranium-235 long lived decay	15117-96-1L	0.0063	2.300	30/ 53	0.466	0.466	0.814	NO
Uranium-238 long lived decay	7440-61-1L	0.1300	8.250	52/ 59	0.409	0.409	0.688	YES:5

EPC: exposure point concentration
UCL: upper confidence limit
CAS: Chemical Abstract Service

COPC: Constituent of Potential Concern
COPC = YES indicates the analyte is retained as a COPC; however, will not be evaluated individually because it is included in the risk assessment as part of the long lived decay chain of Ac-227 (reference 1), U-238 (reference 2), or Th-232 (reference 3). For reference 4, Th-232 screens out but the Th-232 long lived decay chain was retained for risk evaluation. For reference 5, U-238 screens out but the U-238 long lived decay chain was retained for risk evaluation.

COPC = NO indicates analyte was screened out based on: 2 = comparison to background, 3 = comparison to the lower of RBGV or MCL, and/or 4 = analyte is an essential human nutrient

Table 13: Initial Identification of Current Groundwater COPCs for the Site Employee Scenario

(Maximum Detected Values vs. Background and RBGVs) - Table 8 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Concentration	RBGV		COPC
Inorganics (mg/L)									
Nitrate (Mound CAS 7697-37-2)	14797-55-8	0.7380	2.550	2/ 2	2.550	5.349	10.000	c	NO:2,3
Nitrate/Nitrite (Mound CAS 1497-55-8)	14797-65-0	0.6800	4.900	11/ 11	4.900	5.349	1.000	c	NO:2
Aluminum	7429-90-5	0.0688	0.148	6/ 22	0.148	0.038	10.220	b	NO:3
Antimony	7440-36-0	0.0028	0.014	3/ 20	0.014	0.001	0.004	b	YES
Barium	7440-39-3	0.0750	0.115	20/ 22	0.115	0.310	0.715	b	NO:2,3
Cadmium	7440-43-9w	0.0046	0.008	5/ 25	0.008		0.005	c	YES
Calcium	7440-70-2	94.3000	126.000	24/ 24	126.000	111.111			NO:4
Chromium	7440-47-3	0.0183	0.024	5/ 25	0.024	0.006	0.100	c	NO:3
Chromium VI	18540-29-9	0.0183	0.024	5/ 25	0.024	0.006	0.031	b	NO:3
Copper	7440-50-8	0.0016	0.593	15/ 25	0.593	0.001	0.409	b	YES
Iron	7439-89-6	0.0190	1.890	13/ 24	1.890	4.065			NO:4
Lead	7439-92-1	0.0034	0.040	5/ 25	0.040				YES
Lithium	7439-93-2	0.0029	0.003	2/ 4	0.003	0.056			NO:2
Magnesium	7439-95-4	29.1000	39.600	24/ 24	39.600	40.428			NO:4
Manganese	7439-96-5w	0.0028	0.224	22/ 24	0.224	0.230	0.480	b	NO:2,3
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	0.0020	0.003	2/ 4	0.003	0.006	0.051	b	NO:2,3
Nickel	7440-02-0	0.0021	0.027	5/ 25	0.027	0.035	0.204	b	NO:2,3
Potassium	7440-09-7	2.3900	3.650	20/ 26	3.650	4.461			NO:4
Silver	7440-22-4	0.0169	0.024	5/ 22	0.024		0.051	b	NO:3
Sodium	7440-23-5	46.6000	84.200	24/ 24	84.200	62.426			NO:4
Tin	7440-31-5	0.0087	0.009	1/ 4	0.009	0.034	6.132	b	NO:2,3
Vanadium	7440-62-2	0.0078	0.015	7/ 22	0.015	0.017	0.072	b	NO:2,3
Zinc	7440-66-6	0.0045	0.058	9/ 25	0.058	0.120	3.066	b	NO:2,3
Volatile Organic Compounds (mg/L)									
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.0003	0.003	91/ 215	0.003		0.200	c	NO:3
1,2-Dichloroethene *	540-59-0	0.0013	0.007	10/ 13	0.007		0.070	c	NO:3
1,2-cis-Dichloroethene	156-59-2	0.0005	0.004	102/ 182	0.004		0.070	c	NO:3
2-Butanone	78-93-3	0.0070	0.041	3/ 13	0.041		6.132	b	NO:3
Acetone	67-64-1	0.0020	0.012	6/ 11	0.012		1.022	b	NO:3
Chloroform (Trichloromethane)	67-66-3	0.0005	0.007	13/ 219	0.007		0.102	b	NO:3
FREON-113	76-13-1	0.0020	0.034	12/ 19	0.034		306.600	b	NO:3
Tert-butyl methyl ether	1634-04-4	0.0012	0.002	4/ 24	0.002				YES
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	0.0003	0.002	114/ 218	0.002		0.005	c	NO:3
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	79-01-6	0.0005	0.006	189/ 219	0.006		0.001	a	YES

Table 13: Initial Identification of Current Groundwater COPCs for the Site Employee Scenario

(Maximum Detected Values vs. Background and RBGVs) - Table 8 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Concentration	RBGV	COPC
Radionuclides (pCi/L)								
Bismuth-210	14331-79-4	0.1100	0.390	2/ 18	0.390		17.937	NO:3
Plutonium-238	13981-16-3	0.0060	0.250	8/ 57	0.250	0.087	1.221	NO:3
Plutonium-238/239	PU-238/239	0.0100	0.010	1/ 6	0.010		1.185	NO:3
Plutonium-239/240	PU-239/240	0.0018	2.000	5/ 19	2.000	0.125	1.185	YES
Radium-226	13982-63-3	0.1000	0.520	6/ 18	0.520	0.996	0.416	NO:2
Radium-226+D	13982-63-3(+D)	0.1000	0.520	6/ 18	0.520	0.996	0.415	NO:2
Radium-226 long lived decay	13982-63-3L	0.1000	0.520	6/ 18	0.520	0.996	0.097	NO:2
Strontium-85	13967-73-2	25.0000	25.000	1/ 2	25.000		70.796	NO:3
Strontium-90	10098-97-2	0.5000	0.500	3/ 18	0.500		2.862	NO:3
Thorium-227	15623-47-9	0.0110	0.230	16/ 22	0.230		3.376	NO:3
Thorium-228	14274-82-9	0.0085	2.170	17/ 46	2.170	0.779	1.495	YES
Thorium-228+D	14274-82-9(+D)	0.0085	2.170	17/ 46	2.170	0.779	0.533	YES
Thorium-228 long lived decay	14274-82-9L	0.0085	2.170	17/ 46	2.170	0.779	0.533	YES
Thorium-230	14269-63-7	0.0075	1.990	19/ 43	1.990		1.758	YES
Thorium-230 long lived decay	14269-63-7L	0.0075	1.990	19/ 43	1.990		0.092	YES
Thorium-232	7440-29-1	0.0025	0.100	8/ 44	0.100	0.314	1.584	NO:2,3
Thorium-232 long lived decay	7440-29-1L	0.0025	0.100	8/ 44	0.100	0.314	0.111	NO:2,3
Tritium	10028-17-8w	30.0000	7200.000	123/ 139	7200.000	1485.470	3155.819	YES
Uranium-233/234	U-233/234	0.1670	0.361	36/ 36	0.361		0.267	YES
Uranium-234	13966-29-5	0.2000	8.140	19/ 24	8.140	0.792	2.263	YES
Uranium-235	15117-96-1	0.0063	2.300	30/ 53	2.300	0.814	2.299	YES
Uranium-235+D	15117-96-1(+D)	0.0063	2.300	30/ 53	2.300	0.814	2.228	YES
Uranium-235 long lived decay	15117-96-1L	0.0063	2.300	30/ 53	2.300	0.814	0.219	YES
Uranium-238	7440-61-1	0.1300	8.250	52/ 59	8.250	0.688	1.100	YES
Uranium-238+D	7440-61-1(+D)	0.1300	8.250	52/ 59	8.250	0.688	1.837	YES
Uranium-238 long lived decay	7440-61-1L	0.1300	8.250	52/ 59	8.250	0.688	0.084	YES

RBGV: Risk-Based Guideline Value, value is the lower of 10^{-6} cancer risk or 0.1 hazard index

a - carcinogen value, b - noncarcinogen value, c - maximum contaminant level (MCL)

CAS: Chemical Abstract Service

"+D": incorporates daughter products within the risk calculations

* 1,2-cis-dichloroethene isomer RBGV used for screening due to lack of criteria for 1,2-dichloroethene

COPC: Constituent of Potential Concern

COPC = YES indicates the analyte is retained as a COPC

COPC = NO indicates analyte was screened out based on: 2 = comparison to background, 3 = comparison to the lower of RBGV or MCL, and/or 4 = analyte is an essential human nutrient

Table 14: Final Identification of Current Groundwater COPCs for the Site Employee Scenario

(EPC vs. Background) - Table 9 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Detection Frequency	95% UCL	EPC	Background Concentration	COPC
Inorganics (mg/L)								
Antimony	7440-36-0	0.0028	0.014	3/ 20	0.0436	0.0144	0.0006	YES
Cadmium	7440-43-9w	0.0046	0.008	5/ 25	0.0066	0.0066		YES
Copper	7440-50-8	0.0016	0.593	15/ 25	0.0416	0.0416	0.0012	YES
Lead	7439-92-1	0.0034	0.040	5/ 25	0.0130	0.0130		YES
Volatile Organic Compounds (mg/L)								
Tert-butyl methyl ether	1634-04-4	0.0012	0.002	4/ 24	0.0006	0.0006		YES
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	79-01-6	0.0005	0.006	189/ 219	0.0023	0.0023		YES
Radionuclides (pCi/L)								
Plutonium-239/240	PU-239/240	0.0018	2.000	5/ 19	9.6400	2.0000	0.1250	YES
Thorium-228	14274-82-9	0.0085	2.170	17/ 46	25.6000	2.1700	0.7790	YES:3
Thorium-228+D	14274-82-9(+D)	0.0085	2.170	17/ 46	25.6000	2.1700	0.7790	YES:3
Thorium-228 long lived decay	14274-82-9L	0.0085	2.170	17/ 46	25.6000	2.1700	0.7790	YES:3
Thorium-230	14269-63-7	0.0075	1.990	19/ 43	0.4760	0.4760		YES:2
Thorium-230 long lived decay	14269-63-7L	0.0075	1.990	19/ 43	0.4760	0.4760		YES:2
Thorium-232 long lived decay	7440-29-1L	0.0025	0.100	8/ 44	0.3380	0.1000	0.3140	YES:4
Tritium	10028-17-8w	30.0000	7200.000	123/ 139	799.0000	799.0000	1485.4700	NO
Uranium-233/234	U-233/234	0.1670	0.361	36/ 36	0.2460	0.2460		YES
Uranium-234	13966-29-5	0.2000	8.140	19/ 24	2.0200	2.0200	0.7920	YES:2
Uranium-235	15117-96-1	0.0063	2.300	30/ 53	0.4660	0.4660	0.8140	NO
Uranium-235+D	15117-96-1(+D)	0.0063	2.300	30/ 53	0.4660	0.4660	0.8140	NO
Uranium-235 long lived decay	15117-96-1L	0.0063	2.300	30/ 53	0.4660	0.4660	0.8140	NO
Uranium-238	7440-61-1	0.1300	8.250	52/ 59	0.4090	0.4090	0.6880	NO
Uranium-238+D	7440-61-1(+D)	0.1300	8.250	52/ 59	0.4090	0.4090	0.6880	NO
Uranium-238 long lived decay	7440-61-1L	0.1300	8.250	52/ 59	0.4090	0.4090	0.6880	YES:5

footnotes on second page

Table 14: Final Identification of Current Groundwater COPCs for the Site Employee Scenario

footnotes

"+D" - incorporates daughter products within the risk calculations.
EPC: exposure point concentration
UCL: upper confidence limit
CAS: Chemical Abstract Service
COPC: Constituent of Potential Concern
COPC = YES indicates the analyte is retained as a COPC; however, will not be evaluated individually because it is included in the risk assessment as part of the long lived decay chain of Ac-227 (reference 1), U-238 (reference 2), or Th-232 (reference 3). See Appendix H for details. For reference 4, Th-232 screens out but the Th-232 long lived decay chain was retained for risk evaluation. For reference 5, U-238 screens out but the U-238 long lived decay chain was retained for risk evaluation.
COPC = NO indicates analyte was screened out based on: 2 = comparison to background, 3 = comparison to the lower of RBGV or MCL, and/or 4 = analyte is an essential human nutrient

Table 15: Initial Identification of Future Groundwater COPCs for the Construction Worker Scenario

(Maximum Detected Values in Bedrock vs. Background and RBGV) - Table 10 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Concentration	RBGV		COPC
Inorganics (mg/L)									
Aluminum	7429-90-5	0.0121	31.5000	141/ 151	31.500	0.038	10.187	b	YES
Antimony	7440-36-0	0.0004	0.0416	47/ 158	0.042	0.001	0.004	b	YES
Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.0003	0.9330	35/ 150	0.933	0.033	0.001	a	YES
Barium	7440-39-3	0.0176	3.1200	148/ 150	3.120	0.310	0.713	b	YES
Beryllium	7440-41-7	0.0000	0.0023	56/ 151	0.002		0.004	c	NO:3
Bismuth	7440-69-9	0.0008	0.2640	29/ 139	0.264				YES
Boron	7440-42-8	0.0570	0.1290	7/ 8	0.129		0.917	b	NO:3
Cadmium	7440-43-9w	0.0001	0.0131	17/ 161	0.013		0.005	c	YES
Calcium	7440-70-2	0.1160	1510.0000	198/ 198	1510.000	111.111			NO:4
Chromium	7440-47-3	0.0002	44.8000	106/ 155	44.800	0.006	0.100	c	YES
Cobalt	7440-48-4	0.0003	0.2950	63/ 151	0.295		0.611	b	NO:3
Copper	7440-50-8	0.0004	0.5140	118/ 153	0.514	0.001	0.407	b	YES
Cyanide	57-12-5	0.0055	0.0142	3/ 46	0.014		0.200	b	NO:3
Iron	7439-89-6	0.0002	192.0000	186/ 199	192.000	4.065			NO:4
Lead	7439-92-1	0.0004	0.0404	62/ 162	0.040				YES
Lithium	7439-93-2	0.0117	4.5900	123/ 138	4.590	0.056			YES
Magnesium	7439-95-4	0.0269	719.0000	199/ 199	719.000	40.428			NO:4
Manganese	7439-96-5w	0.0000	3.0300	190/ 199	3.030	0.230	0.479	b	YES
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	0.0004	0.4740	82/ 134	0.474	0.006	0.051	b	YES
Nickel	7440-02-0	0.0004	11.6000	114/ 154	11.600	0.035	0.204	b	YES
Nitrate	14797-55-8	0.1700	9.4000	5/ 10	9.400	5.349	16.299	b	NO:3
Nitrate/Nitrite	14797-65-0nn	0.0063	20.0000	76/ 113	20.000	5.349	1.000	c	YES
Nitrite	14797-65-0	0.0100	0.0700	2/ 21	0.070		1.019	b	NO:3
Potassium	7440-09-7	0.0021	214.0000	186/ 200	214.000	4.461			NO:4
Selenium	7782-49-2	0.0013	0.0091	11/ 149	0.009		0.050	c	NO:3
Silver	7440-22-4	0.0002	0.0294	13/ 153	0.029		0.051	b	NO:3
Sodium	7440-23-5	0.0682	7270.0000	197/ 197	7270.000	62.426			NO:4
Thallium	7440-28-0	0.0011	0.0069	10/ 147	0.007		0.001	b	YES
Tin	7440-31-5	0.0014	0.3572	29/ 136	0.357	0.034	6.112	b	NO:3
Vanadium	7440-62-2	0.0002	0.2770	72/ 151	0.277	0.017	0.071	b	YES

Table 15: Initial Identification of Future Groundwater COPCs for the Construction Worker Scenario

(Maximum Detected Values in Bedrock vs. Background and RBGV) - Table 10 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Concentration	RBGV		COPC
Zinc	7440-66-6	0.0006	0.3990	114/ 153	0.399	0.120	3.056	b	NO:3
SVOCs (mg/L)									
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	117-81-7	0.0010	0.9500	12/ 66	0.950		0.006	c	YES
Di-n-butyl Phthalate	84-74-2	0.0006	0.0030	5/ 65	0.003		0.409	b	NO:3
VOCs (mg/L)									
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.0004	0.0070	20/ 264	0.007		0.200	c	NO:3
1,2-Dichloroethene *	540-59-0	0.0018	0.0350	10/ 33	0.035		0.070	c	NO:3
1,2-cis-Dichloroethene	156-59-2	0.0009	0.0170	46/ 166	0.017		0.070	c	NO:3
2-Butanone	78-93-3	0.0060	0.0650	12/ 130	0.065		5.111	b	NO:3
Acetone	67-64-1	0.0010	0.0170	23/ 75	0.017		1.022	b	NO:3
Bromochloromethane	74-97-5	0.0260	0.0260	1/ 1	0.026				YES
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	75-09-2	0.0010	0.6100	46/ 264	0.610		0.005	c	YES
Fluorobenzene	462-06-6	0.0390	0.0390	1/ 1	0.039				YES
O-Chloroflurobenzene	348-51-6	0.0320	0.0320	1/ 1	0.032				YES
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	0.0003	0.0250	50/ 264	0.025		0.003	a	YES
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	79-01-6	0.0006	0.0460	139/ 273	0.046		0.005	c	YES
Radionuclides (pCi/L)									
Americium-241	14596-10-2	0.0675	0.1650	6/ 43	0.165	0.139	7.692		NO:3
Plutonium-238	13981-16-3	0.0090	1.8700	8/ 62	1.870	0.087	6.107		NO:3
Plutonium-239/240	PU-239/240	0.0030	0.1820	12/ 52	0.182	0.125	5.926		NO:3
Plutonium-242	13982-10-0	0.1110	0.1110	1/ 2	0.111		6.250		NO:3
Potassium-40	13966-00-2	129.0000	258.0000	5/ 54	258.000		32.389		YES
Radium-226	13982-63-3	0.1260	39.4700	50/ 66	39.470	0.996	2.078		YES
Radium-226 +D	13982-63-3(+D)	0.1260	39.4700	50/ 66	39.470	0.996	2.073		YES
Radium-226 long lived decay	13982-63-3L	0.1260	39.4700	50/ 66	39.470	0.996	0.483		YES
Radium-228	15262-20-1	0.5710	16.8000	8/ 8	16.800		0.769		YES
Radium-228 +D	15262-20-1(+D)	0.5710	16.8000	8/ 8	16.800		0.769		YES
Radium-228 long lived decay	15262-20-1L	0.5710	16.8000	8/ 8	16.800		0.597		YES
Strontium-90	10098-97-2	0.7480	42.4000	8/ 57	42.400	0.975	14.311		YES
Thorium-227	15623-47-9	0.0580	0.0580	1/ 5	0.058		16.878		NO:3
Thorium-228	14274-82-9	0.0200	8.5000	42/ 57	8.500	0.779	7.477		YES
Thorium-228+D	14274-82-9(+D)	0.0200	8.5000	42/ 57	8.500	0.779	2.667		YES
Thorium-228 long lived decay	14274-82-9L	0.0200	8.5000	42/ 57	8.500	0.779	2.667		YES

Table 15: Initial Identification of Future Groundwater COPCs for the Construction Worker Scenario

(Maximum Detected Values in Bedrock vs. Background and RBGV) - Table 10 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Concentration	RBGV	COPC
Thorium-230	14269-63-7	0.0044	4.0700	45/ 59	4.070		8.791	NO:3
Thorium-230 long lived decay	14269-63-7L	0.0044	4.0700	45/ 59	4.070		0.458	YES
Thorium-232	7440-29-1	0.0005	2.1100	33/ 66	2.110	0.314	7.921	NO:3
Thorium-232 long lived decay	7440-29-1L	0.0011	2.1100	32/ 66	2.110	0.314	0.555	YES
Tritium	10028-17-8w	2.9500	2816310.0000	4473/4488	2816310.000	1485.470	15544.541	YES
Uranium-233	13968-55-3	0.0272	16.1200	3/ 3	16.120		11.142	YES
Uranium-233 long lived decay	13968-55-3L	0.0272	16.1200	3/ 3	16.120		1.334	YES
Uranium-233/234	U-233/234	0.1540	0.9280	5/ 5	0.928		1.334	NO:3
Uranium-234	13966-29-5	0.0330	66.9000	61/ 70	66.900	0.792	11.315	YES
Uranium-235	15117-96-1	0.0078	8.2500	20/ 43	8.250	0.814	11.494	NO:3
Uranium-235+D	15117-96-1(+D)	0.0078	8.2500	20/ 43	8.250	0.814	11.142	NO:3
Uranium-235 long lived decay	15117-96-1L	0.0078	8.2500	20/ 43	8.250	0.814	1.095	YES
Uranium-235/236	U-235/236	0.0373	0.0471	2/ 26	0.047		1.095	NO:3
Uranium-238	7440-61-1	0.0290	6.5800	59/ 77	6.580	0.688	12.500	NO:3
Uranium-238+D	7440-61-1(+D)	0.0290	6.5800	59/ 77	6.580	0.688	9.185	NO:3
Uranium-238 long lived decay	7440-61-1L	0.0290	6.5800	59/ 77	6.580	0.688	0.420	YES

* used cis-1,2-dichloroethene values for screening due to lack of toxicity criteria
'+D' incorporates daughter products
CAS: Chemical Abstract Service
SVOCs: semivolatile organic compounds
VOCs: volatile organic compounds

RBGV: Risk-Based Guideline Value, value is the lower of 10^{-6} cancer risk or 0.1 hazard index
a - carcinogen value
b - noncarcinogen value
c - maximum contaminant level (MCL)

COPC: Constituent of Potential Concern, evaluation based on maximum detect vs. background or RBGV
COPC = YES indicates the analyte is retained as a COPC
COPC = NO indicates analyte was screened out based on: 2 = comparison to background, 3 = comparison to RBGV, and/or 4 = analyte is an essential human nutrient

Table 16: Final Identification of Future Groundwater COPCs for the Construction Worker Scenario

(Modeled Concentration vs. Background) - Table 11 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Future Modeled Screening Concentration	Background Concentration	COPC
Metals (mg/L)				
Aluminum	7429-90-5	2.0238	0.038	YES
Antimony	7440-36-0	0.0184	0.001	YES
Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.0184	0.033	NO
Barium	7440-39-3	0.1829	0.310	NO
Bismuth	7440-69-9	0.0241		YES
Cadmium	7440-43-9w	0.0080		YES
Chromium	7440-47-3	0.9642	0.006	YES
Copper	7440-50-8	0.0557	0.001	YES
Lead	7439-92-1	0.0194		YES
Lithium	7439-93-2	0.1510	0.056	YES
Manganese	7439-96-5w	0.2154	0.230	NO
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	0.0149	0.006	YES
Nickel	7440-02-0	0.2779	0.035	YES
Nitrate/Nitrite	14797-65-0nn	6.5098	5.3490	YES
Thallium	7440-28-0	0.0036		YES
Vanadium	7440-62-2	0.0257	0.017	YES
SVOCs (mg/L)				
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	117-81-7	0.0176		YES
VOCs (mg/L)				
Bromochloromethane	74-97-5	0.0058		YES
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	75-09-2	0.0154		YES
Fluorobenzene	462-06-6	0.0087		YES
O-Chloroflurobenzene	348-51-6	0.0072		YES
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	0.0015		YES
Tert-butyl methyl ether	1634-04-4	0.0006		YES
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	79-01-6	0.0039		YES
Radionuclides (pCi/L)				
Plutonium-238	13981-16-3	0.2587	0.087	YES
Potassium-40	13966-00-2	48.3052		YES
Radium-226	13982-63-3	1.6849	0.996	YES:2
Radium-226 +D	13982-63-3(+D)	1.6849	0.996	YES:2
Radium-226 long lived decay	13982-63-3L	1.6849	0.996	YES:2
Radium-228	15262-20-1	0.4179		YES:3
Radium-228 +D	15262-20-1(+D)	0.4179		YES:3
Radium-228 long lived decay	15262-20-1L	0.4179		YES:3
Strontium-90	10098-97-2	1.4173	0.975	YES
Thorium-228	14274-82-9	77.5034	0.779	YES:3
Thorium-228+D	14274-82-9(+D)	77.5034	0.779	YES:3
Thorium-228 long lived decay	14274-82-9L	77.5034	0.779	YES:3
Thorium-230	14269-63-7	0.6202		YES:2

Table 16: Final Identification of Future Groundwater COPCs for the Construction Worker Scenario

(Modeled Concentration vs. Background) - Table 11 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Future Modeled Screening Concentration	Background Concentration	COPC
Thorium-230 long lived decay	14269-63-7L	0.6202		YES:2
Thorium-232	7440-29-1	0.1803	0.314	NO
Thorium-232 long lived decay	7440-29-1L	0.1803	0.314	YES:4
Tritium	10028-17-8w	66797.9574	1485.470	YES
Uranium-233	13968-55-3	1.3619		YES:6
Uranium-233 long lived decay	13968-55-3L	1.3619		YES
Uranium-234	13966-29-5	2.6013	0.792	YES:2
Uranium-235	15117-96-1	2.1485	0.814	YES:7
Uranium-235+D	15117-96-1(+D)	2.1485	0.814	YES:7
Uranium-235 long lived decay	15117-96-1L	2.1485	0.814	YES
Uranium-235/236	U-235/236	0.0184		YES:7
Uranium-238	7440-61-1	0.5524	0.688	NO
Uranium-238+D	7440-61-1(+D)	0.5524	0.688	NO
Uranium-238 long lived decay	7440-61-1L	0.5524	0.688	YES:5

'+D' incorporates daughter products
CAS: Chemical Abstract Service
VOCs: volatile organic compounds
SVOCs: semivolatile organic compounds

COPC = YES indicates the analyte is retained as a COPC; however, will not be evaluated individually because it is included in the risk assessment as part of the long lived decay chain of Ac-227 (reference 1), U-238 (reference 2), or Th-232 (reference 3). For reference 4, Th-232 screens out but the Th-232 long lived decay chain was retained for risk evaluation. For reference 5, U-238 screens out but the U-238 long lived decay chain was retained for risk evaluation. Analyte is retained as a COPC; however, will not be evaluated individually because it is included in the risk assessment as part of the long lived decay chain of U-233 (reference 6) and U-235 (reference 7).

COPC = NO indicates analyte was screened out based on: 2 = comparison to background, 3 = comparison to the lower of RBGV or MCL, and/or 4 = analyte is an essential human nutrient

Table 17: Initial Identification of Future Groundwater COPCs for the Site Employee Scenario

(Maximum Detected Values in Bedrock vs. Background and RBGVs) - Table 12 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Concentration	RBGV		COPC
Inorganics (mg/L)									
Aluminum	7429-90-5	0.0121	31.500	141/ 151	31.500	0.0375	10.2200	b	YES
Antimony	7440-36-0	0.0004	0.042	47/ 158	0.042	0.0006	0.0041	b	YES
Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.0003	0.933	35/ 150	0.933	0.0330	0.0002	a	YES
Barium	7440-39-3	0.0176	3.120	148/ 150	3.120	0.3102	0.7154	b	YES
Beryllium	7440-41-7	0.0000	0.002	56/ 151	0.002		0.0040	c	NO:3
Bismuth	7440-69-9	0.0008	0.264	29/ 139	0.264				YES
Boron	7440-42-8	0.0570	0.129	7/ 8	0.129		0.9198	b	NO:3
Cadmium	7440-43-9w	0.0001	0.013	17/ 161	0.013		0.0050	c	YES
Calcium	7440-70-2	0.1160	1510.000	198/ 198	1510.000	111.1107			NO:4
Chromium	7440-47-3	0.0002	44.800	106/ 155	44.800	0.0061	0.1000	c	YES
Cobalt	7440-48-4	0.0003	0.295	63/ 151	0.295		0.6132	b	NO:3
Copper	7440-50-8	0.0004	0.514	118/ 153	0.514	0.0012	0.4088	b	YES
Cyanide	57-12-5	0.0055	0.014	3/ 46	0.014		0.2044	b	NO:3
Iron	7439-89-6	0.0002	192.000	186/ 199	192.000	4.0649			NO:4
Lead	7439-92-1	0.0004	0.040	62/ 162	0.040				YES
Lithium	7439-93-2	0.0117	4.590	123/ 138	4.590	0.0557			YES
Magnesium	7439-95-4	0.0269	719.000	199/ 199	719.000	40.4281			NO:4
Manganese	7439-96-5w	0.0000	3.030	190/ 199	3.030	0.2296	0.4803	b	YES
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	0.0004	0.474	82/ 134	0.474	0.0056	0.0511	b	YES
Nickel	7440-02-0	0.0004	11.600	114/ 154	11.600	0.0350	0.2044	b	YES
Nitrate	14797-55-8	0.1700	9.400	5/ 10	9.400	5.3490	16.3520	b	NO:3
Nitrate/Nitrite	14797-65-0nn	0.0063	20.000	76/ 113	20.000	5.3490	1.0000	c	YES
Nitrite	14797-65-0	0.0100	0.070	2/ 21	0.070		1.0220	b	NO:3
Potassium	7440-09-7	0.0021	214.000	186/ 200	214.000	4.4611			NO:4
Selenium	7782-49-2	0.0013	0.009	11/ 149	0.009		0.0500	c	NO:3
Silver	7440-22-4	0.0002	0.029	13/ 153	0.029		0.0511	b	NO:3
Sodium	7440-23-5	0.0682	7270.000	197/ 197	7270.000	62.4256			NO:4
Thallium	7440-28-0	0.0011	0.007	10/ 147	0.007		0.0008	b	YES
Tin	7440-31-5	0.0014	0.357	29/ 136	0.357	0.0344	6.1320	b	NO:3
Vanadium	7440-62-2	0.0002	0.277	72/ 151	0.277	0.0171	0.0715	b	YES

Table 17: Initial Identification of Future Groundwater COPCs for the Site Employee Scenario

(Maximum Detected Values in Bedrock vs. Background and RBGVs) - Table 12 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Concentration	RBGV	COPC
Zinc	7440-66-6	0.0006	0.399	114/ 153	0.399	0.1196	3.0660 b	NO:3
SVOCs (mg/L)								
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	117-81-7	0.0010	0.950	12/ 66	0.950		0.0060 c	YES
Di-n-butyl Phthalate	84-74-2	0.0006	0.003	5/ 65	0.003		1.0220 b	NO:3
VOCs (mg/L)								
1,1,1-Trichloroethane	71-55-6	0.0004	0.007	20/ 264	0.007		0.2000 c	NO:3
1,2-Dichloroethene *	540-59-0	0.0018	0.035	10/ 33	0.035		0.0700 c	NO:3
1,2-cis-Dichloroethene	156-59-2	0.0009	0.017	46/ 166	0.017		0.0700 c	NO:3
2-Butanone	78-93-3	0.0060	0.065	12/ 130	0.065		6.1320 b	NO:3
Acetone	67-64-1	0.0010	0.017	23/ 75	0.017		1.0220 b	NO:3
Bromochloromethane	74-97-5	0.0260	0.026	1/ 1	0.026			YES
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	75-09-2	0.0010	0.610	46/ 264	0.610		0.0050 c	YES
Fluorobenzene	462-06-6	0.0390	0.039	1/ 1	0.039			YES
O-Chloroflurobenzene	348-51-6	0.0320	0.032	1/ 1	0.032			YES
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	0.0003	0.025	50/ 264	0.025		0.0050 c	YES
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	79-01-6	0.0006	0.046	139/ 273	0.046		0.0050 c	YES
Radionuclides (pCi/L)								
Americium-241	14596-10-2	0.0675	0.165	6/ 43	0.165	0.1390	1.5385	NO:3
Plutonium-238	13981-16-3	0.0090	1.870	8/ 62	1.870	0.0870	1.2214	YES
Plutonium-239/240	PU-239/240	0.0030	0.182	12/ 52	0.182	0.1250	1.1852	NO:3
Potassium-40	13966-00-2	129.0000	258.000	5/ 54	258.000		6.4777	YES
Radium-226	13982-63-3	0.1260	39.470	50/ 66	39.470	0.9960	0.4156	YES
Radium-226 +D	13982-63-3(+D)	0.1260	39.470	50/ 66	39.470	0.9960	0.4145	YES
Radium-226 long lived decay	13982-63-3L	0.1260	39.470	50/ 66	39.470	0.9960	0.0966	YES
Radium-228	15262-20-1	0.5710	16.800	8/ 8	16.800		0.1538	YES
Radium-228 +D	15262-20-1(+D)	0.5710	16.800	8/ 8	16.800		0.1538	YES
Radium-228 long lived decay	15262-20-1L	0.5710	16.800	8/ 8	16.800		0.1194	YES
Strontium-90	10098-97-2	0.7480	42.400	8/ 57	42.400	0.9750	2.8623	YES
Thorium-227	15623-47-9	0.0580	0.058	1/ 5	0.058		3.3755	NO:3
Thorium-228	14274-82-9	0.0200	8.500	42/ 57	8.500	0.7790	1.4953	YES
Thorium-228+D	14274-82-9(+D)	0.0200	8.500	42/ 57	8.500	0.7790	0.5333	YES

Table 17: Initial Identification of Future Groundwater COPCs for the Site Employee Scenario

(Maximum Detected Values in Bedrock vs. Background and RBGVs) - Table 12 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Minimum Detect	Maximum Detect	Detection Frequency	Screening Concentration	Background Concentration	RBGV	COPC
Thorium-228 long lived decay	14274-82-9L	0.0200	8.500	42/ 57	8.500	0.7790	0.5333	YES
Thorium-230	14269-63-7	0.0044	4.070	45/ 59	4.070		1.7582	YES
Thorium-230 long lived decay	14269-63-7L	0.0044	4.070	45/ 59	4.070		0.0916	YES
Thorium-232	7440-29-1	0.0005	2.110	33/ 66	2.110	0.3140	1.5842	YES
Thorium-232 long lived decay	7440-29-1L	0.0011	2.110	32/ 66	2.110	0.3140	0.1110	YES
Tritium	10028-17-8w	2.9500	2816310.000	4473/4488	2816310.000	1485.4700	3155.8185	YES
Uranium-233	13968-55-3	0.0272	16.120	3/ 3	16.120		2.2284	YES
Uranium-233 long lived decay	13968-55-3L	0.0272	16.120	3/ 3	16.120		0.2668	YES
Uranium-233/234	U-233/234	0.1540	0.928	5/ 5	0.928		0.2668	YES
Uranium-234	13966-29-5	0.0330	66.900	61/ 70	66.900	0.7920	2.2631	YES
Uranium-235	15117-96-1	0.0078	8.250	20/ 43	8.250	0.8140	2.2989	YES
Uranium-235+D	15117-96-1(+D)	0.0078	8.250	20/ 43	8.250	0.8140	2.2284	YES
Uranium-235 long lived decay	15117-96-1L	0.0078	8.250	20/ 43	8.250	0.8140	0.2189	YES
Uranium-235/236	U-235/236	0.0373	0.047	2/ 26	0.047		0.2189	NO:3
Uranium-238	7440-61-1	0.0290	6.580	59/ 77	6.580	0.6880	2.5000	YES
Uranium-238+D	7440-61-1(+D)	0.0290	6.580	59/ 77	6.580	0.6880	1.8370	YES
Uranium-238 long lived decay	7440-61-1L	0.0290	6.580	59/ 77	6.580	0.6880	0.0840	YES

* used cis-1,2-dichloroethene values for screening due to lack of toxicity criteria

'+D' incorporates daughter products

CAS: Chemical Abstract Service

VOCs: volatile organic compounds

SVOCs: semivolatile organic compounds

RBGV: Risk-Based Guideline Value, value is the lower of 10^{-6} cancer risk or 0.1 hazard index

a - carcinogen value, b - noncarcinogen value, c - maximum contaminant level (MCL)

COPC: Constituent of Potential Concern

COPC = YES indicates the analyte is retained as a COPC

COPC = NO indicates analyte was screened out based on: 2 = comparison to background, 3 = comparison to the lower of RBGV or MCL, and/or 4 = analyte is an essential human nutrient

Table 18: Final Identification of Future Groundwater COPCs for the Site Employee Scenario

(Future Modeled Concentration vs. Background) - Table 13 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Future Modeled Screening Concentration	Background Concentration	COPC
Inorganics (mg/L)				
Aluminum	7429-90-5	2.0238	0.0375	YES
Antimony	7440-36-0	0.0184	0.0006	YES
Arsenic	7440-38-2	0.0184	0.0330	NO
Barium	7440-39-3	0.1829	0.3102	NO
Bismuth	7440-69-9	0.0241		YES
Cadmium	7440-43-9w	0.0080		YES
Chromium	7440-47-3	0.9642	0.0061	YES
Copper	7440-50-8	0.0557	0.0012	YES
Lead	7439-92-1	0.0194		YES
Lithium	7439-93-2	0.1510	0.0557	YES
Manganese	7439-96-5w	0.2154	0.2296	NO
Molybdenum	7439-98-7	0.0149	0.0056	YES
Nickel	7440-02-0	0.2779	0.0350	YES
Nitrate/Nitrite	14797-65-0nn	6.510	5.3490	YES
Thallium	7440-28-0	0.0036		YES
Vanadium	7440-62-2	0.0257	0.0171	YES
SVOCs (mg/L)				
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	117-81-7	0.0176		YES
VOCs (mg/L)				
Bromochloromethane	74-97-5	0.0058		YES
Dichloromethane (Methylene Chloride)	75-09-2	0.0154		YES
Fluorobenzene	462-06-6	0.0087		YES
O-Chloroflurobenzene	348-51-6	0.0072		YES
Tert-butyl methyl ether	1634-04-4	0.0006		YES
Tetrachloroethene	127-18-4	0.0015		YES
Trichloroethylene (TCE)	79-01-6	0.0039		YES
Radionuclides (pCi/L)				
Plutonium-238	13981-16-3	0.2587	0.0870	YES
Potassium-40	13966-00-2	48.3052		YES
Radium-226	13982-63-3	1.6849	0.9960	YES:2
Radium-226 +D	13982-63-3(+D)	1.6849	0.9960	YES:2
Radium-226 long lived decay	13982-63-3L	1.6849	0.9960	YES:2
Radium-228	15262-20-1	0.4179		YES:3
Radium-228 +D	15262-20-1(+D)	0.4179		YES:3
Radium-228 long lived decay	15262-20-1L	0.4179		YES:3
Strontium-90	10098-97-2	1.4173	0.9750	YES
Thorium-228	14274-82-9	77.5034	0.7790	YES:3
Thorium-228+D	14274-82-9(+D)	77.5034	0.7790	YES:3
Thorium-228 long lived decay	14274-82-9L	77.5034	0.7790	YES:3
Thorium-230	14269-63-7	0.6202		YES:2
Thorium-230 long lived decay	14269-63-7L	0.6202		YES:2

Table 18: Final Identification of Future Groundwater COPCs for the Site Employee Scenario

(Future Modeled Concentration vs. Background) - Table 13 of the RRE

Analyte (unit)	CAS Number	Future Modeled Screening Concentration	Background Concentration	COPC
Thorium-232	7440-29-1	0.1803	0.3140	NO
Thorium-232 long lived decay	7440-29-1L	0.1803	0.3140	YES:4
Tritium	10028-17-8w	66797.9574	1485.4700	YES
Uranium-233	13968-55-3	1.3619		YES:6
Uranium-233 long lived decay	13968-55-3L	1.3619		YES
Uranium-234	13966-29-5	2.6013	0.7920	YES:2
Uranium-235	15117-96-1	2.1485	0.8140	YES:7
Uranium-235+D	15117-96-1(+D)	2.1485	0.8140	YES:7
Uranium-235 long lived decay	15117-96-1L	2.1485	0.8140	YES
Uranium-238	7440-61-1	0.5524	0.6880	NO
Uranium-238+D	7440-61-1(+D)	0.5524	0.6880	NO
Uranium-238 long lived decay	7440-61-1L	0.5524	0.6880	YES:5

'+D' incorporates daughter products
CAS: Chemical Abstract Service
VOCs: volatile organic compounds
SVOCs: semivolatile organic compounds
RBGV: Risk-Based Guideline Value, value is the lower of 10^{-6} cancer risk or 0.1 hazard index
a - carcinogen value, b - noncarcinogen value, c - maximum contaminant level (MCL)
COPC: Constituent of Potential Concern

COPC = YES indicates the analyte is retained as a COPC; however, will not be evaluated individually because it is included in the risk assessment as part of the long lived decay chain of Ac-227 (reference 1), U-238 (reference 2), or Th-232 (reference 3). For reference 4, Th-232 screens out but the Th-232 long lived decay chain was retained for risk evaluation. For reference 5, U-238 screens out but the U-238 long lived decay chain was retained for risk evaluation. Analyte is retained as a COPC; however, will not be evaluated individually because it is included in the risk assessment as part of the long lived decay chain of U-233 (reference 6) and U-235 (reference 7).

COPC = NO indicates analyte was screened out based on: 2 = comparison to background, 3 = comparison to the lower of RBGV or MCL, and/or 4 = analyte is an essential human nutrient

APPENDIX C

Listing of ARARs

Appendix C

ARARs for Phase I

Chemical Specific ARARs

OAC 3745-81-11,	Maximum Contaminant Levels for Inorganic Chemicals
OAC 3745-81-12,	Maximum Contaminant Levels for Organic Chemicals
OAC 3745-81-13,	Maximum Contaminant Levels for Turbidity
OAC 3745-81-15,	Maximum Contaminant Levels for Radium 226, 228, Gross Alpha
OAC 3745-81-16,	Maximum Contaminant Levels for Beta Particle & Photon Radioactivity

Location Specific ARARs

ORC 6111.03,	Protection of Waters of the State
ORC 3734.20,	Description of OEPA Director's power for Protection of Public Health and the Environment

Action Specific ARARs

ORC 317.08,	Criteria for County Recording of Deeds
ORC 5301.25(A),	Proper Recording of Land Encumbrances

APPENDIX D

PRS Information

PRS 16. Area C (Old Building 72) was a former Hazardous Waste Storage Area dismantled in accordance with an Ohio Environmental Protection Agency approved RCRA closure plan. Core Team decided that PRS 16 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 71. Building 85 Waste Solvent Tank was designed to store waste solvent associated with explosives processing; however, historical information indicates that the tank was never used. Core Team decided that PRS 71 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 72. Area 13, Polonium from Dayton Unit IV, was identified as the storage site of contaminated materials brought to Mound from the former Dayton Unit operations in the 1950s. Core Team decided that PRS 72 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 73. PRS 73, the Evaporator Storage Area, was an equipment storage area located in the Test Fire Valley. Further Assessment sampling in July 2001 identified no levels of concern. Core Team decided that PRS 73 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 74. Quonset Hut (former), placed on a potentially contaminated concrete floor shows no indication that its shell was ever contaminated. The concrete floor was removed in 1963. Core Team decided that PRS 74 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 83. Building 2 Propane Storage Tank (Tank 122). Core Team decided that PRS 83 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 89. The Test Fire Residual Storage Tank is still active. Core Team decided that PRS 89 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 258-265. PRSs 258-265 refer to the waste storage and treatment facilities formerly located in the "Burn Area" where a variety of wastes such as explosive powders, pyrotechnic materials, solid wastes contaminated with energetic materials, and non-radiological weapons components were thermally treated. Beryllium was the only COC identified as exceeding its Guideline Value during sampling events. There are no reported recent historical events to indicate other reasons for concern. Core Team decided that PRSs 258-265 require No Further Assessment.

PRS 276. Area 22, Orphan Soil from Other Areas, was a potentially contaminated site due to its use as a temporary storage area for contaminated soils. The soils were removed in accordance with the Core Team recommendation. Core Team decided that PRS 276 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 280. Further Assessment sampling in the Waste Oil Drum Field yielded only low-level and isolated exceedances were noted above 10^{-6} RBGVs/screening levels; however, none were above cleanup objectives (10^{-5} RBGV + background). Core Team decided that PRS 280 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 281. Area E, identified as a historical, isolated waste oil spill, produced levels of radiological contamination over Mound soils guidelines for radium-226. The area was subject to the removal action associated with the Building 21 demolition. Core Team decided that PRS 281 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 284. The Building 21 Thorium Sludge Storage Facility held 4,914 drums of thorium

oxalate from 1966-1975 and 1,258 drums of Cotter Concentrate (high-level nuclear waste) until 1987. Cleanup and removal of Building 21 was completed 31 March 1997. Core Team decided that PRS 284 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 304. This Excavated Material Disposal Area was created due to the dumping of low-level thorium soils. Sampling in 1984 found plutonium and thorium levels below the risk-based guideline values. Core Team decided that PRS 304 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 311. Potential Hot Spot Location S0706 was identified during a 1983 site survey project, which discovered an isolated plutonium-238 reading of 29 pCi/g. This level is below all associated cleanup levels and guideline values. Core Team decided that PRS 311 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 313. Potential Hot Spot Location S0982 was identified as a thorium hot spot during the Radiological Site Survey Project. Results from sampling in 1995 indicated no radioactive contamination in excess of guideline criteria. Core Team decided that PRS 313 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 330. In 1994, qualitative hydrocarbon detections were found in the Building 2 Fuel Oil Tank (Tank 260) during the PETREX soil gas portion of the OU5, Non Area of Concern investigation. However, the 1996 sampling effort detected no contamination above the acceptable risk range. Core Team decided that PRS 330 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 333. PRS 333 is an explosive surge tank (Tank 263) located along the southern border of Building 87,a previous explosives testing area that has since undergone Safe Shutdown. Core Team decided that PRS 333 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 334. PRS 334 is an explosive surge tank (Tank 264) located along the southern border of Building 87,a previous explosives testing area that has since undergone Safe Shutdown. Core Team decided that PRS 334 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 335. PRS 335 is an explosive surge tank (Tank 265) located along the southern border of Building 87,a previous explosives testing area that has since undergone Safe Shutdown. Core Team decided that PRS 335 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 347. PRS 347 was identified according to qualitative hydrocarbon detections found during the PETREX soil gas portion of OU5, Non Area of Concern investigation. The 1996 Soil Gas confirmation sampling effort discovered no contamination above the 10^{-6} risk range. Core Team decided that PRS 347 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 348. PRS 348 was identified according to qualitative hydrocarbon detections found during the PETREX soil gas portion of OU5, Non Area of Concern investigation. The 1996 Soil Gas confirmation sampling effort discovered no contamination above the 10^{-6} risk range. Core Team decided that PRS 348 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 349. PRS 349 was identified due to plutonium detections found during the Mound Soil Screening Analysis performed as part of the June 1994 OU5, Operational Area Phase I Investigation. All concentrations are below the 10^{-5} Risk Based Guideline Value. Core Team decided that PRS 349 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 350. Soil Contamination, Area West of Building 21, consists of detectable plutonium concentrations; however, concentrations were below all associated cleanup levels and guideline values. Core Team decided that PRS 350 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 352. PRS 352 was identified as an elevated soil gas location due to an elevated PETREX passive soil gas portion of the OU5, Non Area of Concern investigation. Soil gas confirmation sampling indicated that all concentrations of volatile, semivolatile, PCBs, pesticides, metals, radionuclides, and explosives within the soil were below applicable guideline criteria. Core Team decided that PRS 352 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 353. PRS 353 was identified as an elevated soil gas location due to an elevated PETREX passive soil gas portion of the OU5, Non Area of Concern investigation. Soil gas confirmation sampling indicated that all concentrations of volatile, semivolatile, PCBs, pesticides, metals, radionuclides, and explosives within the soil were below applicable guideline criteria. Core Team decided that PRS 353 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 362. PRS 362 was identified as an elevated soil gas location due to an elevated PETREX passive soil gas portion of the OU5, Non Area of Concern investigation. Soil gas confirmation sampling indicated that all concentrations of volatile, semivolatile, PCBs, pesticides, metals, radionuclides, and explosives within the soil were below applicable guideline criteria. Core Team decided that PRS 362 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 365. PRS 365 was identified as an elevated soil gas location due to an elevated PETREX passive soil gas survey result in 1994. A soil gas confirmation sample collected within 50 feet of this PRS indicated that all concentrations of volatile, semivolatile, PCBs, pesticides, metals, radionuclides, and explosives within the soil were below applicable guideline criteria. Core Team decided that PRS 365 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 369. PRS 369 was identified as an elevated soil gas location due to elevation qualitative PETREX hydrocarbon levels. During the 1996 soil gas confirmation sampling, all concentrations of volatile, semivolatile, PCBs, pesticides, metals, radionuclides, and explosives within the soil were below applicable guideline criteria. Core Team decided that PRS 369 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 370. PRS 370 was identified according to qualitative hydrocarbon detections found during the PETREX soil gas portion of OU5, Non Area of Concern investigation. The 1996 Soil Gas confirmation sampling effort discovered no contamination above the 10^{-6} risk range. Core Team decided that PRS 370 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 371. PRS 371 was identified due to a single, elevated plutonium-238 detection during the OU5, Operational Area Phase I Investigation in 1994. In 1996, a sample was collected within approximately 25 feet of PRS 371 during the Soil Gas Confirmation Investigation. All concentrations of volatile, semivolatile, PCBs, pesticides, metals, radionuclides, and explosives within the soil were below applicable guideline criteria. Core Team decided that PRS 371 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 372. PRS 372 was identified due to elevated soil gas measurements. Subsequent quantitative sampling showed that all soil samples taken in the area were at or below their respective 10^{-6} Risk Based Guideline Value. Core Team decided that PRS 372 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 383. PRS 383 was identified as an area of possible organic contamination during the 1992 PETREX Survey. However, additional sampling in 1995 quantitatively determined that no volatile, semivolatile, PCBs, pesticides, metals, radionuclides, or explosives exceeded applicable guideline values. Core Team decided that PRS 383 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 384. PRS 384 was identified due to elevated qualitative PETREX hydrocarbon levels. However, the soil gas confirmation investigation in 1996 determined that no volatile, semivolatile, PCBs, pesticides, metals, radionuclides, or explosives exceeded applicable guideline values. Core Team decided that PRS 384 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 406. The southern portion of PRS 283 became a PRS due to potential thorium dust from the thorium sludge redrumming. However, radionuclides in the soils were scattered and infrequent, and all occurrences were below the 10^{-5} risk-based guideline values. Core Team decided that PRS 406 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 407. Soil Contamination West of Building 21 resulted in a removal action in which one to two feet of soil was excavated and disposed of via railcar shipments to Envirocare. PRS 407 was later binned No Further Action in 2000. Core Team decided that PRS 407 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 418. PRS 418, the Overflow Pond South Inlet, was created to address potential plutonium-238, thorium-228, thorium-232, and Radium-226 contamination from PRS 407. Since the PRS 407 removal action, there are no known PRSs draining into the inlet. Although sample results for benzo(a)pyrene exceed the 10^{-6} guideline value, they are below the 10^{-5} risk-based guideline value. All other constituents are below guideline criteria. Core Team decided that PRS 418 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 419. The Mound Plant Drainage Outflow Reroute, constructed during the Miami-Erie Canal Remediation Project, is monitored for radiological parameters under DOE Order 5400.1 and the DOE Regulatory Guide. It is also monitored for non-radiological parameters in accordance with the site's NPDES permit. To address potential radiological releases, the Outflow Reroute is also monitored daily for gross alpha and tritium, and bi-weekly from flow-proportional 24-hour composite samples for multiple radionuclides. Core Team decided that PRS 419 requires No Further Assessment.

PRS 421. PRS 421 is "The Ridge" across the road south of the location of the former Building 21. It was identified as a PRS when historical sampling data indicated the presence of contaminated soil. Contamination was confirmed during the verification sampling for PRS 407. The source of the contamination was surface runoff from the PRS 407 cleanup that followed preferential and intermediate drainage pathways south to the PRS 421 area. The removal action resulted in the excavation and containerization for disposal of approximately 105,133 cubic feet of soil, concrete, and asphalt. The cleanup objectives were 55 pCi/g for plutonium-238, 2.1 pCi/g for thorium-232, and 2.6

pCi/g for thorium-228. The OSC report documented that all verification sample results were below cleanup objectives.

APPENDIX E

Building Information

Phase I includes 56.863 acres of land located in three distinct sections or parcels of the site property (Figure 2). The first parcel, the largest block of property in Phase I includes lands located on the south central part of the original 182 acres of the site that was purchased in 1947. This piece of property also contains a portion of the South Property (purchased in 1982). The second parcel of property included in Phase I is situated to the west of the Spoils Area and the site well pump houses, in the area designated as the South Property. The third parcel of property in Phase I lies to the south-southwest of Building 38.

Phase I includes 13 existing buildings and explosives magazines and 25 former production-era building sites including buildings, explosives storage magazines, and an electrical generator. Since the plant became operational, the properties in Phase I, with the exception of the South Property, have supported a number of plant related operations. Included in the activities that once took place in Phase I is explosives testing and production-related activities, administrative activities (i.e., offices and site security operations), utilities operations, waste processing operations (the Burn Area), and cleanup waste storage operations.

In addition to the 38 production-era buildings noted above, Phase I also includes building sites for around seven buildings constructed in 1947 with the sole purpose to support the construction of the original site buildings. An additional building location includes the site of a building that was transferred from Dayton Unit III to the Mound site in 1949. This building was again moved to another location on the Mound site, and is known as "Building 19." The building sites dating from the construction era include a storage warehouse, a quonset-type building, and some other temporary buildings.

Phase I lands have also been used for various waste and non-waste storage activities including waste container management, equipment management, and for other general plant uses.

BUILDINGS CURRENTLY LOCATED IN PHASE I

There are 13 existing buildings located within Phase I (as shown in Figure 4), including five buildings located in the Test Fire Area that have supported detonator and explosives testing operations (Buildings 2, 3, 63E, 63W, and 87). In addition to the five Test Fire Area buildings, there are five explosives magazines located to the southwest of the Test Fire Area (Magazines 80, 81, 82, 83, and 84). All of the buildings in the Test Fire Area, with the exception of Building 2, as well as the explosives magazines, are currently operated under users agreements that are being administered by MMCIC.

The remaining three buildings located in Phase I include Building 95, which is a chiller and steam plant that is located on the SM/PP Hill; Building 102, an office building located on the SM/PP Hill; and the Salt Storage (SST) Building.

Buildings currently located in Phase I are described below.

Building 2. The former Energetic Materials Destructive Testing Facility (Building 2) was constructed in 1956. At the time of construction, the building contained approximately

3,130 square feet of floor space. With five additions to the building, the square footage of Building 2 has grown to 6,291 square feet. Today, Building 2 exists as a reinforced concrete and concrete block structure that is constructed slab-on-grade with a built-up membrane roof. In addition to the more permanent parts of the building, Building 2 includes two attached metal storage sheds.

From the time of its construction in 1956 until the construction of Building 87 in the late 1980s, the function of Building 2 remained the same, a facility for the destructive testing of energetic materials.

Building 3. Building 3 was constructed in 1963 and is an explosives material destructive test firing and environmental testing laboratory. With four additions to the building, including two attached corrugated fiberglass faced metal framed storage sheds, the square footage of Building 3 is currently 12,400 square feet.

When operated by DOE and the contractor, Building 3 included 17 environmental chambers for thermal testing, six systems for mechanical testing operations, two vibration testing systems, one centrifuge testing system, and three shock testing systems.

Building 3 was used as a facility for the destructive and environmental testing of explosives materials from the time of construction in 1963 until the building was turned over to EG&G Star City (now Perkin-Elmer) in 1994 under a lease agreement with the DOE. Building 3 has operated under that agreement since that time.

Buildings 63E and 63W. Building 63 East/West is actually two separate, or two distinct buildings, that are adjacent and therefore share the same building number. There is no shared point of entry between either building.

Building 63 East contains 14,418 square feet of floor space, and was constructed to provide a facility to test systems design and for related development activities.

Building 63 West contains 3,050 square feet of floor space and was constructed to provide a facility for long-term environmental conditioning studies. When constructed, one-half of the building consisted of administrative areas (i.e., offices). The other part of Building 63 West was used for environmental storage and conditioning chambers, ovens, and spin testing equipment. Building 63 West included 10 environmental chambers for spin testing and eight chambers for thermal testing.

Building 63 East/West functioned as a facility for testing and testing research and related support activities, from the time of construction in 1981 until the building was turned over to EG&G Star City (now Perkin-Elmer). The transition of Building 63 East and Building 63 West to private industry took place in the mid-1990s. Building 63 East/West has continued to operate under this lease agreement since that time.

Building 87. Building 87 (or CTF-the Component Test Facility) is a two-story, 38,882 square foot, concrete structure, built slab-on-grade. The CTF offices and support facilities and other operational control/testing facilities that supported the testing cells

were located on the first floor. The mechanical penthouse, on the second floor, contains HVAC heating and air conditioning, air handling units for the test cell areas, and a heat exchanger for hot water. The mechanical area occupies approximately 600 square feet. Building 87 was constructed in the 1980s and underwent shut down in about 1995.

Building 87 is currently being renovated by MMCIC for use by private industry.

Building 95. Building 95, the "SM/PP Chiller" consists of one larger building (Building 95) with 2,000 square feet of floor space, and two smaller ancillary buildings (Buildings 95-A and 95-B, each having 450 square feet of floor space. Buildings 95 (collectively) was constructed in the mid-1980s, in order to supplement P Building (Power Plant) operations, and in order to satisfy the demand for a chiller on the SM/PP Hill.

Building 102. Building 102 is a 10,982 square-foot two-story office building that was constructed in 1987 to support Mound's Decontamination and Decommissioning Program (D&D Program), and to provide an administrative area to house cleanup related staff. Through time, Building 102 has continued in its mission as an office, however, the building tenants have differed, including staff members from the PST Program, Soil Project team staff, as well as D&D Program staff members.

SST Building. SST Building was constructed in the early 1970s and is located in the vicinity of the former Burn Area, just to the southwest of where that area was located, and just to the east of the former Building 21 location. SST has been used for salt storage for snow control on site.

SST Building is a one-story, 590 square-foot, slab-on grade structure with wood framing for the walls and roof. The front of SST Building is open from wall to wall and from the ground to the roof. A 3-foot high concrete wall separates the wood structure from the slab and divides the area into two sections. Wood siding and the roof are covered with tar paper. SST Building was renovated in 2000.

Magazines 80, 81, 82, 83, and 84. Magazines 80, 81, 82, 83, and 84, are smaller explosives storage bunkers (explosives magazines) that were constructed in 1985.

Magazines 80, 81, 82, 83, and 84 each contain two-units or compartments. Each of the magazines is constructed of reinforced concrete as a box-shaped structure and considered non-standard earthen-covered magazines. The configuration of Magazines 80, 81, 82, 83, and 84 appears to be one unit. These magazines were used for the storage of energetic materials, and were used for that purpose, until they were transferred to EG&G Star City (now Perkin-Elmer) under a user agreement initiated with DOE.

The transition of Magazines 80, 81, 82, 83, and 84 to private industry took place in the mid-1990s, and these magazines have continued to operate under a user lease agreement since that time.

FORMER PRODUCTION ERA BUILDING SITES

There are 24 sites where production era buildings were once located within Phase I. Included in the former buildings that were located in Phase I are 4 buildings (Buildings 13, 14, 35, and 59) in the Test Fire Area that supported detonator and explosives testing operations. In addition to the Test Fire buildings, there were six explosives storage magazines to the southwest of the Test Fire Area (Magazines 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, and 20) that supported explosive operations.

Buildings 12 and 18 were located near the current Building 87 location into the 1980s. These buildings were apparently storage warehouses that were used to support explosives operations.

There was also an explosive storage magazine (Magazine 6) that was later converted from an explosive storage magazine to a storage area for use by the security force to store weapons. Magazine 6 was located between Buildings 49 and 63.

An additional four buildings or facilities were located in an area designated as the "Burn Area." This area was located to the northwest of SST Building, and included the Pyroshed Energetic Materials Waste Storage Unit, the Open Burn Energetic Materials Treatment Unit, Building 90 and the retort unit (an explosives treatment unit), and Magazine 53 (an explosives storage area).

Other building sites in Phase I also include the location for Building 39, a maintenance building, the location for an emergency electrical generator (Electric Generator Number 7), a process material storage building (Building 21), and four modular office buildings (Buildings 77, 78, 97, and 101).

The last of the building sites in Phase I is for Building 85. Building 85 is also the last building to be demolished in Phase I. Building 85 was an explosives powder process facility that was never placed into production.

The buildings once located on the former building sites within Phase I are described below.

Buildings 12 and 18. Building 12, titled the "Detonator Storage Building" was constructed in 1960, as a 57' x 32' long "Armco" steel building. Building 18, constructed in 1963, was similar in size and construction to Building 12. Both buildings were used to support explosives operations and were located about where Building 87 is currently located. Buildings 12 and Building 18 were demolished in the 1980s.

Building 13. Building 13 was a one-story, 44 square-foot wood-framed asbestos-coated steel structure on a concrete slab. Building 13 was located to the west of Building 21, and was used to support a program for remote monitoring of energetic materials destructed in the Burn Area, located to the east. Building 13 contained a video monitor and electrical initiation equipment for firing explosive materials treatment devices. The building use, as described in 1990, was a "firing shed." Building 13 was demolished in 1997.

Building 14. Building 14 was a 42 square-foot, one-story, structure. This building was constructed with a wood and metal-frame and asbestos-coated sidewalls, with concrete deck roof on concrete footings. This building was used as an observation post in association with the former Burn Area to the east. The facility had no heating, cooling, or electrical services. The building use, as described in 1990, was metal melting. Building 14 was demolished in 1997.

Building 21. Building 21 was used for the storage of materials associated with two of Mound's processing missions, including thorium ores and protactinium ores (Cotter Concentrates). This structure was located along the south central border of the improved plant property; adjacent to the area designated as the Burn Area.

Building 21 was a 4,032 square-foot concrete structure with 10-inch thick floors and 14- to 16-inch thick walls. The roof was constructed of iron and steel. The facility was designed to ensure liquid tightness and was divided into two separate isolated bay areas. Building 21 became operational in 1964. Storage operations ended in 1987. Beginning in 1964, 1,338 drums of thorium oxalate were dumped in bulk form into the small bay area, while 3,576 drums of thorium hydroxide sludge were dumped in bulk form into the larger bay. The thorium sludge was ultimately sold to General Atomic Company for reclamation and was removed from Building 21 in 1975. Following removal of the thorium sludge, the building was cleaned and used as a staging area for Cotter Concentrates (high-level waste resulting from uranium milling). Approximately 1,258 drums of Cotter Concentrate were stored in Building 21. These drums were eventually shipped to the Nevada Test Site (NTS) in 1987 and use of Building 21 ceased. Since 1987, the building and surrounding area were maintained in a safe mode until the building was demolished in 1997.

Building 35. Building 35 was a 2,500 square-foot single-story structure built of concrete block. Building 35 was designed to provide x-ray and eddy current non-destructive testing of explosives. Building 35 was also used as the control room for the californium-252 multiplier (CFX) neutron radiography facility that was located in adjacent Building 59. Building 35 was demolished in the spring of 1998.

Building 39. Building 39, constructed in 1969, was a one-story structure constructed of prefabricated metal with a metal roof.

Initially, the eastern end of Building 39 was used by the Decontamination and Decommissioning project, which worked to produce fiberglass wooden boxes that were used for radioactive trash. The turntable used for this operation is still in place. Indications are that the facility was also used to perform gamma spectroscopy on these boxes.

From 1984 to 1988, the building was either inactive or used for storage.

In 1988, Building 39 was converted to a maintenance shop, and was divided into three sections: the east end was a machine shop; the middle was a break room; and the west

end was used primarily for storage of building materials, parts, paints, and some solvents.

Building 39 was demolished in 1998.

Building 59. Building 59, the neutron radiography facility, was a 700 square-foot, two-story reinforced concrete structure with a rolled roof. Building 59 was constructed in 1970 to provide neutron radiography capability to the site.

Building 59 housed a neutron-radiation source (californium-252) that was used to supply neutrons to an assembly of uranium plates. The californium-252 source was stored remotely from the core when not in use; when radiography operations were to be conducted, the source would be transported via a hand-cranked source transfer system into its proper location within the core assembly. The californium-252 source was removed from the facility and transported to Oak Ridge National Lab in 1995. Building 59 was demolished in the spring of 1998.

Building 77 and 78. Building 77 and 78, both located to the north of Building 39 were modular office structures that were used in the early 1980s. Both Building 77 and Building 78 contained 12 rooms, each with overall dimensions of 23.5 feet by 60 feet, and a combined square footage of 2,995. Both of these buildings were removed from service or were dismantled by the 1990s.

Building 85. Building 85 was constructed in late 1980s as a 3,160 square-foot building for the processing and blending of explosive powders. Designed much like an above ground bunker, each of the building's eight rooms had its own outside entry door. There were no passage doors between any of the rooms. There was an earthen embankment on the buildings eastern side, where the powder blending cells were located.

Building 85 was constructed as a Class I explosive powder processing facility, with reinforced interior and exterior concrete walls that vary in thickness, dependent upon the function of the rooms in the building. Wall thickness varied between 1 foot and 3.5 feet. The building was constructed on a slab that also varied in thickness dependent upon intended room function. Building 85 had a reinforced concrete roof where the thickness was also a function of the rooms.

Building 85, at the time of its demolition in 2002, existed much as it did when constructed, with the exception of the fact that some of the equipment installed at the completion of construction had been removed.

Site history indicates that Building 85 was never placed into production.

Building 97. Building 97 was a 12-room, 7,410 square-foot, 23.5 foot by 60 foot modular office structure, located to the south of Building 39. Building 97 was constructed in the early to late 1980s and was removed from service and dismantled in the 1990s.

Building 101. Building 101 was a single-story modular building with wooden exterior and Hypalon roof. The square footage of Building 101 was 1,815. Building 101 was brought

on site in 1986, and was used as offices for the area maintenance foreman and planner. It was sold and removed from the site in 1999.

Building 120. Building 120 was a 350 square-foot, one-story, wood-sided building with a metal roof. Building 120 was located just to the south of Building 102 and was used as an administrative office for the Decontamination and Decommissioning (D&D) Group. It was dismantled in 1998.

Burn Area Buildings. The Burn Area, excluding Magazine 53, described below, included three buildings and/or areas, as follows:

1. Pyroshed Energetic Materials Waste Storage Unit. This structure, known as the "Pyroshed" was used for the storage of pyrotechnic wastes and other energetic materials prior to their treatment at the Burn Area. The Pyroshed was located inside the fenced Burn Area and was constructed on a concrete pad measuring approximately 9 feet by 15 feet. The shed was approximately 7 feet high, with chain-link fence walls. A locked entry gate was located in the front side of the structure.

2. Open Burn Energetic Materials Treatment Unit. The open burn unit was used for op en burning of non-liquid explosive waste, pyrotechnic waste, and thermal treatment of explosive-contaminated material.

   The open burn unit consisted of a 12.3-foot by 18-foot base encircled by a 10-foot high composite metal wall with a sand core. The treatment zone measured approximately 12 feet by 12 feet, and the remainder of the floor space was occupied by an access-way. The entrance consisted of a 4-foot wide aisle that turned at a right angle to enter the treatment zone. The unit was developed on an 18-inch wide by 30-inch deep continuous, concrete footing developed on native soil. The enclosure's sides consisted of 0.25-inch thick milled steel plates.

3. Building 90. Building 90, constructed in 1984 and demolished in 1997, was a pre-engineered sheet metal building constructed on a reinforced concrete slab. The retort unit part of this building was located within a rectangular enclosure attached to the east side of Building 90 that was approximately 30 feet long and 15 feet wide with 9-foot high walls. Building 90 was designed to house the unit controls and waste feed operations for the Retort Unit (rotary-kiln-thermal-treatment-unit). Operations in Building 90 were suspended in January 1996, and the building was demolished in 1996-1997.

The buildings and facilities within the Burn Area were used for the destruction of pyrotechnics and energetic materials, including regulated hazardous waste explosives. Consequently, these operations underwent a RCRA closure, and as a part of that process were demolished in 1997 and 1998.

Electrical Generator 7. EG-7 (emergency generator) was constructed in 1972 to provide emergency electrical power to the Test Fire Area. The generator was an internal combustion key-starting engine generator housed in an 80-foot square metal structure,

which was located just to the north of Building 63. EG-7 remained available as an emergency generator until the 1990s, when it was taken out of use. EG-7 was sold in 1998.

Magazines 5, 8, 10, and 20. Magazines 5, 8, 10, and 20 were smaller explosive storage magazines or bunkers that were constructed in the mid-1950s and into the early 1960's. These magazines were located in the Test Fire Area, in a fenced area behind the former Building 85 site and behind Building 87. The purpose of these structures was for the storage of Mounds energetic materials. These buildings were demolished.

Magazine 53. Magazine 53 was a one-story, 239 square-foot reinforced concrete structure. The roof was made of reinforced steel, and the structure was covered with earth. Magazine 53 was constructed in 1970 and was used for the storage of pyrotechnics and energetic materials that were destroyed in the Burn Area. Magazine 53 was also used as a storage area for hazardous waste regulated explosives, and consequently underwent a RCRA closure. Magazine 53, as part of this closure, was demolished in January 1998.

Magazines 4 and 9. Magazine 4, the bulk storage magazine, was constructed in 1962 as an earthen covered magazine. Magazine 53 was constructed in an area adjacent to Magazine 9. Magazine 4 contained 4 units, with the front of the structure measuring 53 feet across. Magazine 9 was constructed in 1956, also as an earthen covered magazine. Magazine 9 contained a single cell that measured 17-feet by 14-feet. Both magazines were in the vicinity of Building 87. Magazines 4 and 9 were demolished by the 1980s.

Magazine 6. Magazine 6,constructed with reinforced concrete walls and roof, was located just to the east of Building 63E in the Test Fire Area. Magazine 6 was a 90 square-foot storage bunker or magazine that was constructed in 1956. Construction of this building appears to be associated with the construction of Building 2 located just to the south. Building 2, an explosives materials test firing facility, was the second building that was constructed on the site to support the newly assigned detonator mission.

FORMER CONSTRUCTION-ERA BUILDING SITES LOCATED IN PHASE I

There are three locations within Phase I that were used during the time that the original 1948-era buildings were constructed on the Mound site. Those locations are summarized below:

Warehouse 12. Warehouse 12 was located in the approximate vicinity of the Building 39 site and was constructed by Maxon Construction Company to provide an administrative area (i.e., storage warehouse) in 1947 during the construction era for Mound's original buildings. Later plant records do not indicate any mission-related uses for Warehouse 12. Based upon comparisons of site photographs and available information, Warehouse 12 was likely demolished in the late 1940s or the early 1950s.

Tropical Huts and other Temporary Buildings. A number of shacks and tents (tropical huts) were used in conjunction with the construction of the original plant buildings in the

very early 1950s for the storage of debris and other polonium contaminated materials. Little information is available on these buildings. However, based upon early photographs, there were three of these structures located near the current location of Building 2.

Building 19 Quonset Hut. The Quonset Hut is a 40-foot by 60-foot Stransteel brand structure that was originally located at Dayton Unit III and was relocated to the Mound site. When Unit III was being cleaned up, this building was disassembled and was moved from Unit III. In 1949, it was relocated to the lower valley of the Mound Laboratory site where the existing Building 3 is now located.

The Quonset Hut was used for shipping, receiving, and storing of radioactive field materials in the 1950s.

The Quonset Hut was also used for storage of bismuth-chloride sludges from the polonium separations. At that time, 500 to 600 drums of sludge generated by the hydrolysis process were stored in the Quonset Hut awaiting a determination on potential reuse or shipment to the Oak Ridge site for burial.

The Quonset Hut was also used for the storage of thorium in 1952 and for the storage of Purex residues from 1949 to 1954.

In 1963, the Quonset Hut was again relocated when it was moved to its current location near the western property boundary.

OTHER LAND USE AREAS IN PHASE I

In addition to uses of the Test Fire Area (i.e., around Building 2) for the management of materials during the construction era and use of those same areas for early production era uses, the lands in Phase I have also been used for the following purposes:

SM/PP Pad. The SM/PP Pad is a concrete pad that was used by waste management for the management of low-level waste boxes containing soil and debris, as well as being used as a staging site for unused or empty low-level waste boxes. This pad is located to the east of the former Building 21 site and north of the SST Building.

Fenced Location for Storage of Equipment and Drums near Building 21. A fenced area to the east-southeast of Building 21 was used for the management of low-level waste drums and potentially contaminated equipment. This area was addressed as part of the Building 21 cleanup activities.

Building 21 soils management area, east of SST Building. This area was used for the management of soils excavated after the Building 21 operations ceased and was addressed as part of the Building 21 cleanup activities.

South Property Portions of Phase I. The portions of the south property included in Phase I are part of two property parcels containing 124 acres of rolling hills to the south of the main processing related areas. DOE had purchased the South Property (also

called the "New Property") in 1981 in part as a buffer and in part for possible future expansions. Despite its purchase for possible future expansion, it has for the most part remained unused since the date of purchase. The only plant uses that have taken place in the areas to be transferred in Phase I are the installation of boundary fences, the grading of the surface and the associated filling in of low-lying areas, and road installation and mobile laboratory operations in support of the Canal Removal Action.

An older unimproved road. The road running from the vicinity of Building 105 to the area behind Buildings 2, 3, and 87 was improved and the curves banked to utilize the area as a haul road in support of clean up activities in the Building 21 area and in the Burn Area.

Unidentified trailers near Building 21 and the SST Building. A grouping of office-type trailers existed in the vicinity of Building 21 and the SST Building were removed from this location by the 1990s.

Concrete Pad West of Building 35. The Building 35 concrete pad area was used by waste management for the management of low-level waste boxes of soil and debris.

P Building Soils Management Area-"Petro Piles". In the early 1990s, soil that was removed in conjunction with the removal of the P Building fuel oil tank removal were staged in the vicinity of Building 87 and Building 85 for treatment in a biodegradation facility for petroleum contaminated soils.

Management Area for Equipment. In 1996 and 1997, along the current property line for (previously transferred) Release Block D and Phase I (west of Building 100), an area was used to store portable office trailers, modular guard shacks, portable utility buildings, and various types of equipment that had been removed from an equipment management area in the Spoils Area.

Storage of Bird-Cage Drums. In the mid-1990s, empty blue transport drums that had been used for the transportation of fissile (product) material were located along the current property line for Release Block D and Phase I (west of Building 100). These drums were constructed with an internal framework that suspended the material contained in the drum in the drums' center, allowing the placement of the drums in a manner that was consistent with the criticality requirements for the contained material.