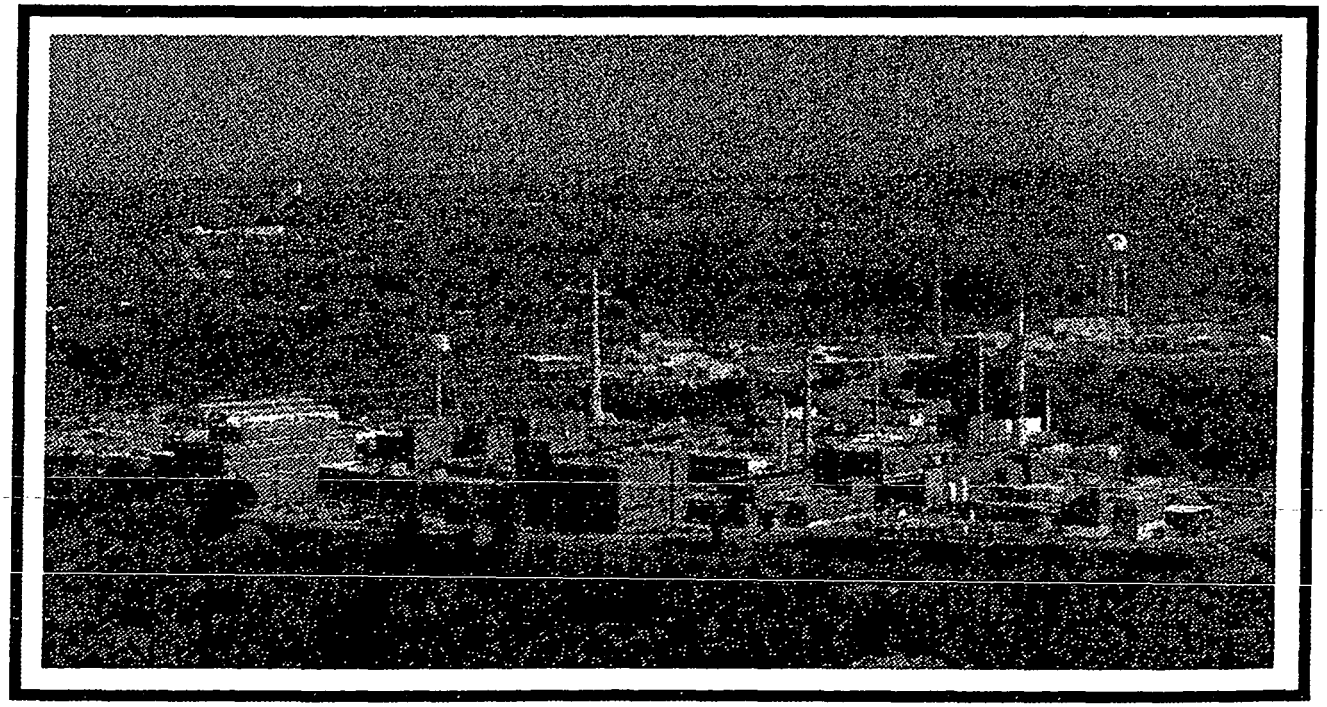
EG&G MOUND-30-03-04-02--9611130055

MOUND

Environmental
Restoration
Program

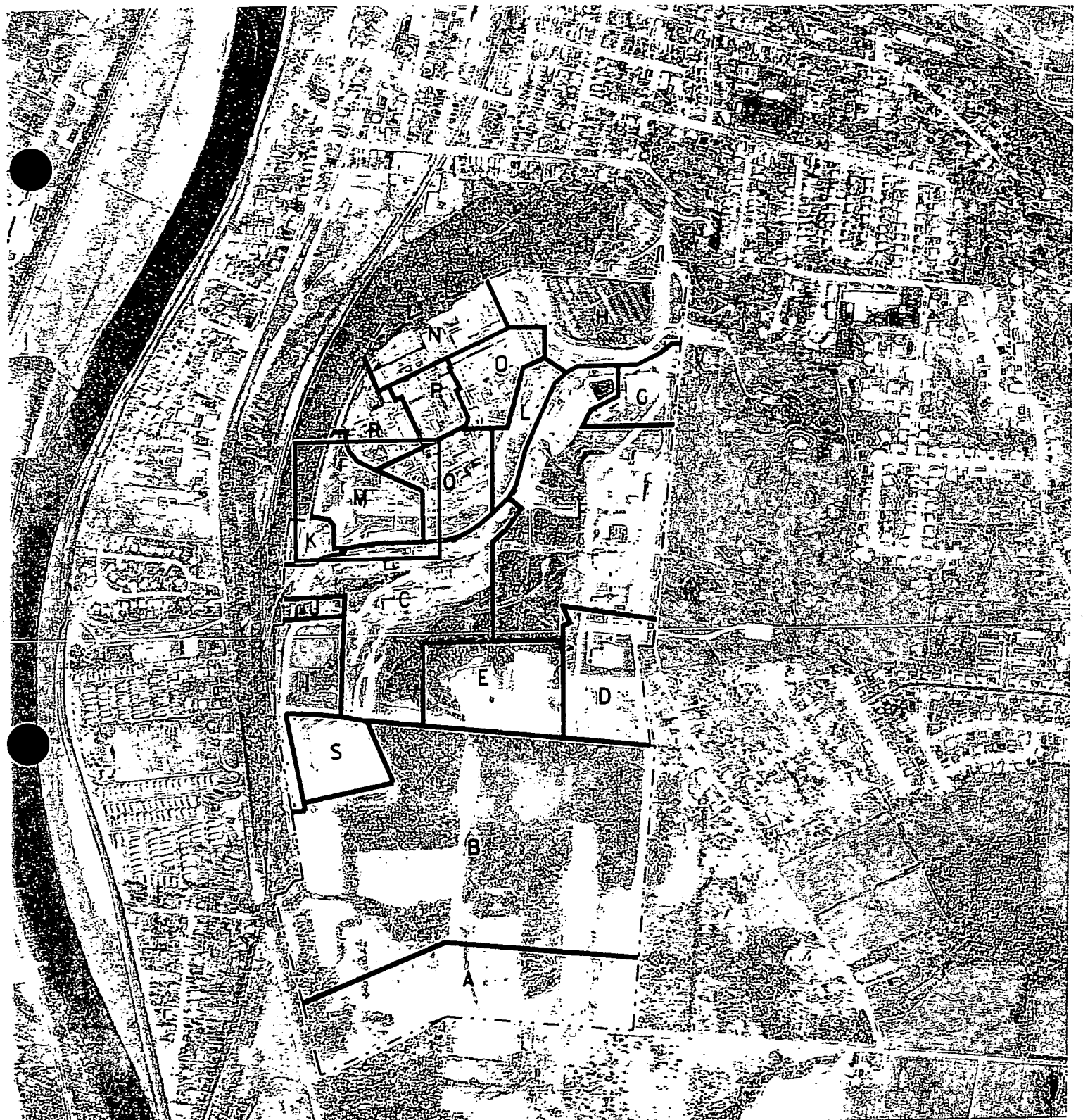
OhioEPA

MOUND PLANT
Potential Release Site Package
PRS # 84



PRS 84

REV	DESCRIPTION	DATE
PUBLIC RELEASE **0**	Available for comments.	**Aug. 20, 1996**
FINAL **1**	Comment period expired. No comments. Recommendation page annotated.	**Oct. 16, 1996**

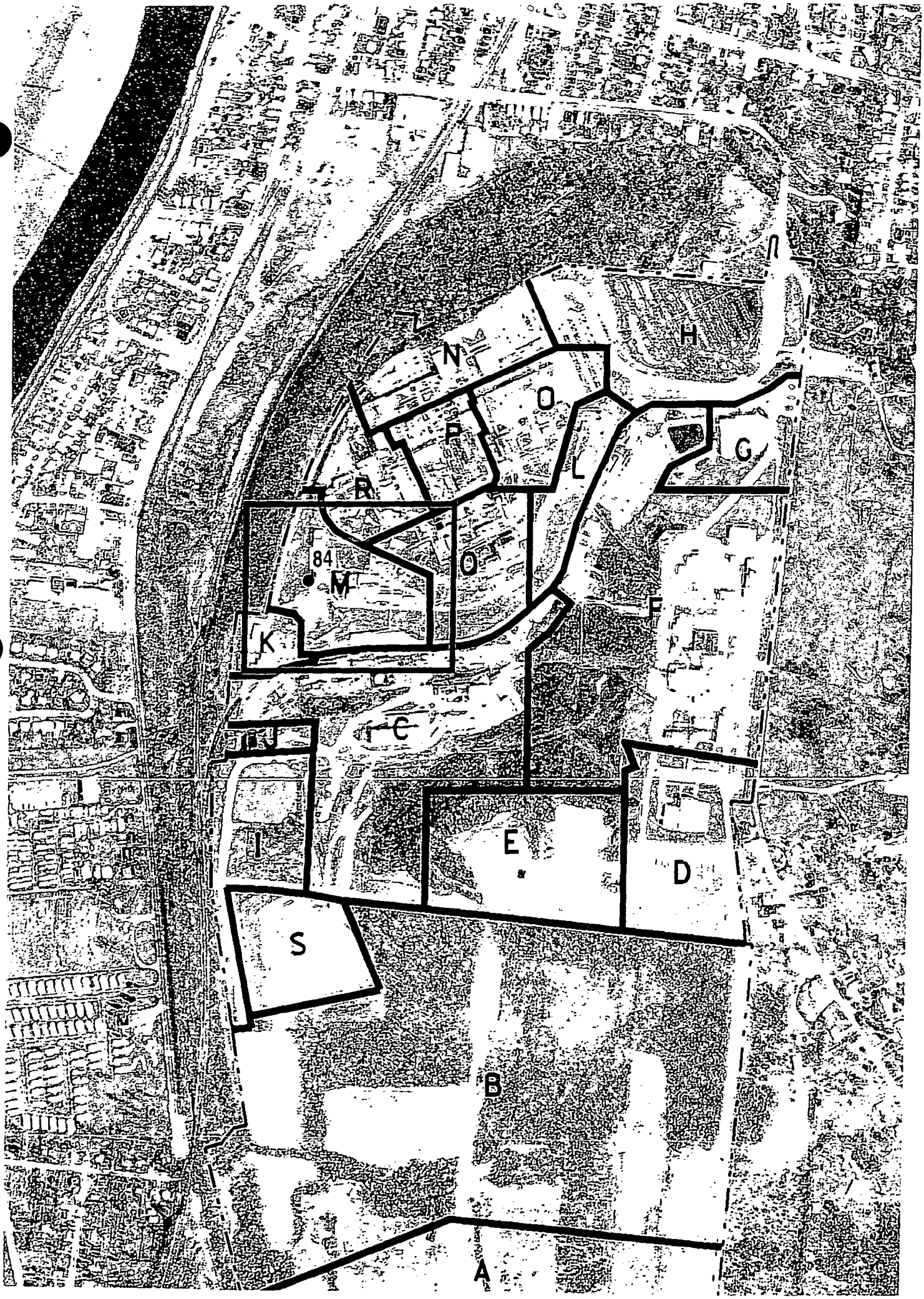


MOUND PLANT

Release Block M

Potential Release Site

PRS 84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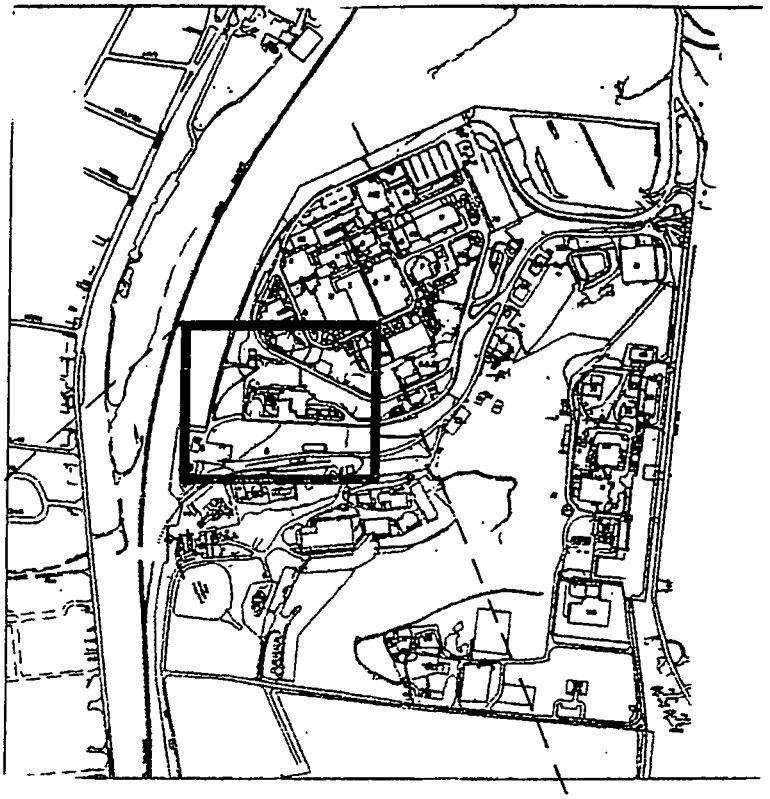
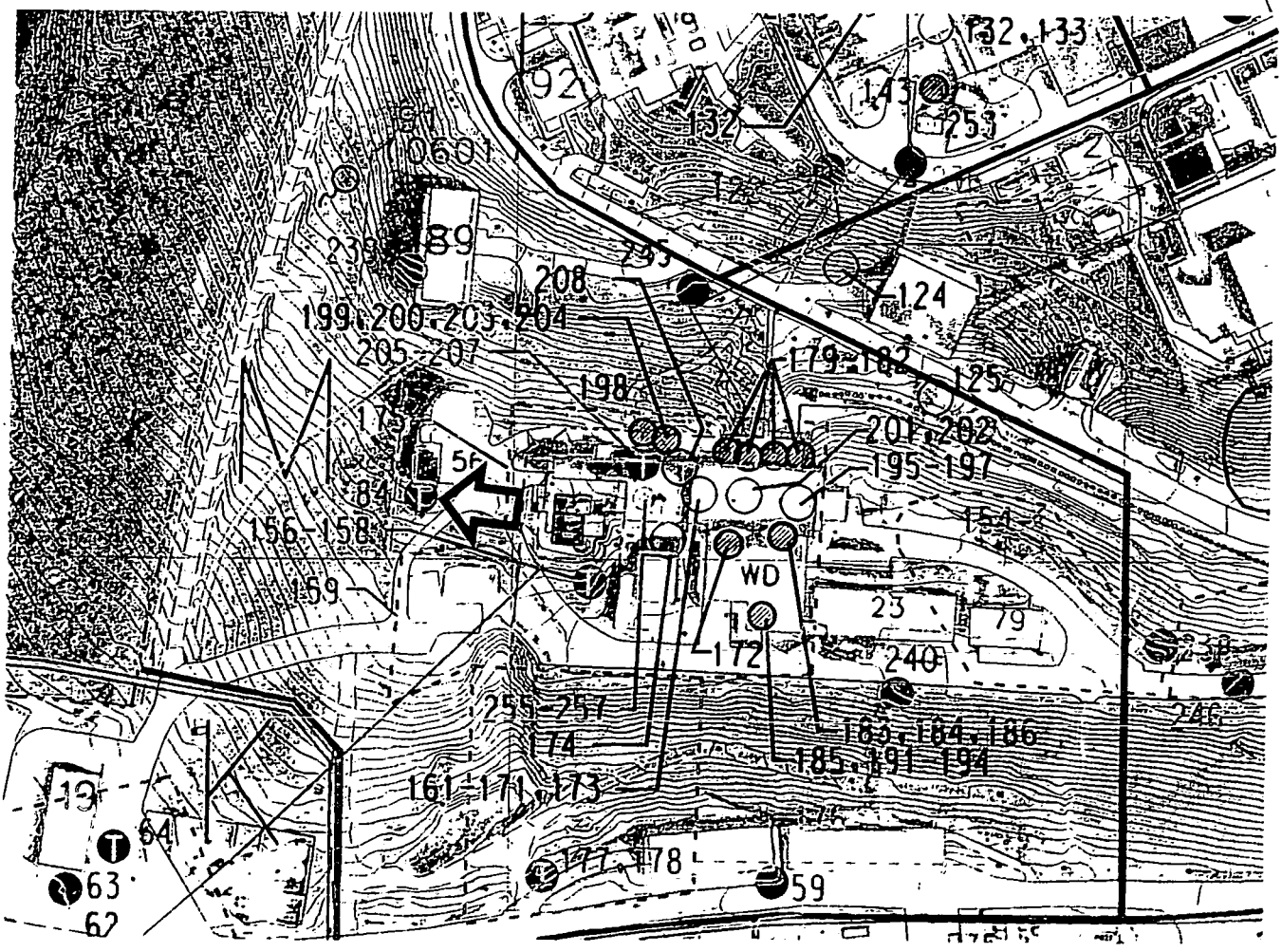
MOUND PLANT

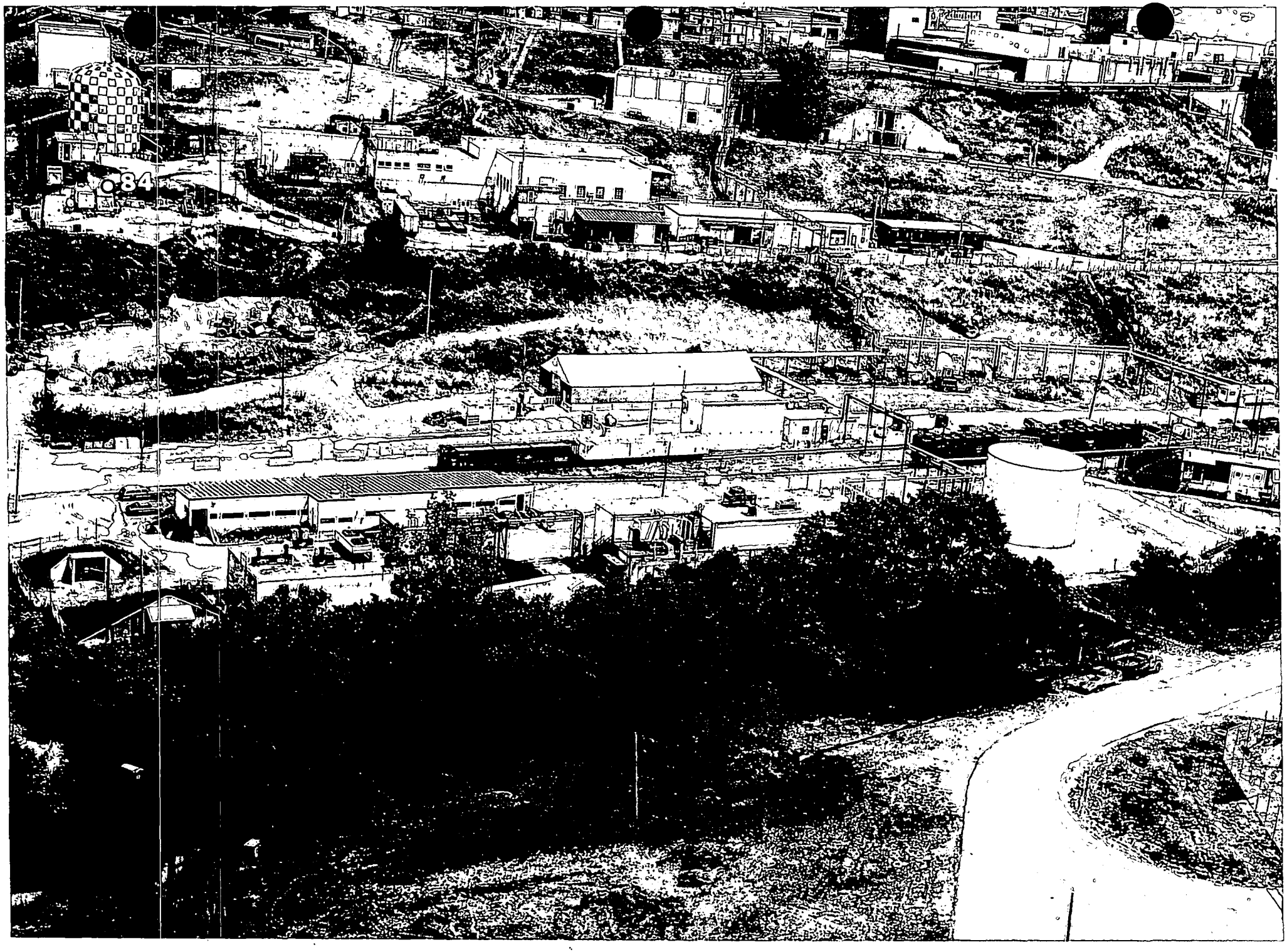
Release Block M

Potential Release Site

PRS 84






84

PRS 84

PRS HISTORY:

Potential Release Site (PRS) 84 [1] was identified in the Mound Plant Underground Storage Tank Program Plan and Regulatory Status Review [2] as the site of an 825-gallon tank that was used to supply diesel fuel to an emergency generator for Building 56. The tank (No. 223) was located immediately south of Building 56 on the southwest flank of the Main Hill. The tank was initially, but erroneously identified as an unlined steel tank. It was closed by removal in 1989 [5] and is not included in the Mound Active Underground Storage Tank Plan (Mound AUST [6]). During removal and cleaning, it was found to be a double-walled, fiberglass tank that contained product fuel in the interstitial space.

CONTAMINATION:

During closure and removal, 3 soil samples were collected from the base and walls of the open excavation.[5] Laboratory analyses for total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) indicated no contamination above the detection limit of 5 micrograms per gram [5] (parts per million).

Well 0028, which lies directly downgradient of PRS 84, only detected 1,1,1-trichloroethane at 0.7 ug/l; below the MCL of 200 ug/l.[3]

Soil gas sample location 1208 was located approximately 35 ft. east of the south corner of Building 56.[4] No positive detections for volatile organic compounds were reported for this location.[4]

Radiological analyses of soil samples collected during and after the tank removal by the Mound soil screening facility indicated no plutonium-238 or thorium-232 above the Mound as low as reasonably achievable (ALARA) goals of 25 and 5 pCi/g, respectively.[7]

READING ROOM REFERENCES:

1) OU9, Site Scoping Report: Volume 12 - Site Summary Report, Final, December 1994. (pages 6-10)
2) ERP, Mound Plant Underground Storage Tank Program Plan and Regulatory Status Review, Final, November 1992. (pages 11-13)
3) OU2, Technical Memorandum 1: Preinvestigation Evaluation of Remedial Action Technologies (PERAT), Draft, August 1991. (pages 42-43)
4) Soil Gas Survey & Geophysical Investigations Main Hill and SM/PP Hill Areas, Reconnaissance Sampling, February 1993. (pages 32-37)

OTHER REFERENCES:

5) Final Report, Underground Tank Removal, Hoosier Environmental Services, Inc., January 1990. (pages 14-29)
6) Active Underground Storage Tank Plan, July 1994. (pages 30-31)
7) Mound Soil Screening Facility - Daily Report, December 1989 and January 1990. (pages 38-41)

PREPARED BY:

George W. Wooten, Member of EG&G Technical Staff
Alec Bray, Member of EG&G Technical Staff

MOUND PLANT
PRS 84
FORMER TANK SITE
BUILDING 56 DIESEL FUEL TANK

RECOMMENDATION:

This former location of a diesel fuel tank was identified as a Potential Release Site (PRS) because of its inclusion in the Mound Plant Underground Storage Tank Program Plan and Regulatory Status Review. Components of diesel fuel are the contaminants of concern associated with this PRS.

Laboratory analysis for Total Petroleum Hydrocarbon (TPH) indicated no contamination above the detection limit of 5 ppm as compared to the Bureau of Underground Storage Tank Regulations (BUSTR) guideline criteria of 105 ppm. Soil sampling conducted during removal indicated no evidence of residual contamination above guideline criteria. Furthermore, quantitative soil gas sampling, radiological soil sampling and groundwater monitoring well sampling also indicated no evidence of contamination above guideline criteria.

Therefore, since no evidence of contamination exists, PRS 84 requires NO FURTHER ASSESSMENT.

CONCURRENCE:

DOE/MB: Arthur K Kleinrath 8/20/96
Arthur W. Kleinrath, Remedial Project Manager (date)

USEPA: Timothy J. Fisch 8/20/96
Timothy J. Fischer, Remedial Project Manager (date)

OEPA: B K Nickel 8/20/96
Brian K. Nickel, Project Manager (date)

SUMMARY OF COMMENTS AND RESPONSES:

Comment period from 9/15/96 to 10/15/96

☒ No comments were received during the comment period.

☐ Comment responses can be found on page _____ of this package.

REFERENCE MATERIAL
PRS 84

Document Control No. _____

Environmental Restoration Program

OPERABLE UNIT 9 SITE SCOPING REPORT: VOLUME 12 – SITE SUMMARY REPORT

MOUND PLANT
MIAMISBURG, OHIO

December 1994

Final

U.S. Department of Energy
Ohio Field Office

EG&G Mound Applied Technologies

				Operational Jurisdiction				Historic Activities			
No.	Site Name	Location	Status	Regulated Units	Regulatory Authority	Spill Response	SWMU	Evidence Of Release	Response Authority	Further Action Recommended	FFA OU
69	Overflow Pond	H-5 I-5	Waters of the U.S.	(Cont.)	(Cont.)	(Cont.)	SWMU	No	CERCLA	Yes	9
70	Retention Basins and Weir Basin	H-5	Waters of the U.S.				SWMU	No	CERCLA	Yes	9
71	Building 85 Waste Solvent Tank (Tank 136)	I-5	Inactive	PBR	RCRA	RCRA	SWMU	No	CERCLA	No	5
72	Area 13, Polonium-Contaminated Wood from Demolition Unit IV	H-7	Historical	Runoff to plant drainage ditch	NA			Yes	CERCLA	Yes	5
73	Evaporator Storage Area	H-7	Historical		NA			No	CERCLA	No	5
74	Quonset Hut (former)	H-7	Historical		NA			No	CERCLA	No	5
75	Railroad Siding	G-6 G-7	Inactive		AEA	AEA		Yes	AEA	D&D	
76	Warehouse 9	G-7	Historical		NA			Yes	CERCLA	Yes	5
77	Warehouse 10	G-9	Historical		NA			Yes	CERCLA	Yes	5
78	Warehouse 13	G-9	Historical		NA			Yes	AEA	D&D	
79	Warehouse 15	E-8	Historical		NA			Yes	CERCLA	Yes	5
80	Warehouse 15A	F-8	Historical		NA			Yes	CERCLA	Yes	5
81	Drilling Mud Drum Storage Areas (3 Locations)	H-4	Historical		NA		SWMU	No	CERCLA	No	5
82	Building 81 Diesel Fuel Storage Tank (Tank 118)	H-5	In service		BUSTR	BUSTR			NA	OM	
83	Building 2 Propane Storage Tank (Tank 122)	H-7	Inactive		AEA	NA		No	NA	OM	
84	Building 56 Diesel Fuel Storage Tank (Tank 223)	F-5	Historical		NA			No	CERCLA	Yes	2
85	Building 29 Solvent Storage Shed	E-8	Inactive	PBR	RCRA	RCRA	SWMU	No	NA	OM	
86	Building 29 Septic Tank (Tank 224)	E-9	Historical		NA			Yes	AEA	Yes	6
87	Building 4[illegible] Solvent Storage Shed	G-7	Inactive	PBR	RCRA	RCRA	SWMU	No	NA	OM	
88	Tritium in Buried Valley Aquifer	H-4	Historical		SDWA			Yes[d]	AEA	OM	
89	Test Fire Residual Storage Area	H-7	In service	PBR	RCRA	RCRA	SWMU	No	NA	OM	
	Site Survey Project Potential Hot Spots	G-8	Grounds		AEA	NA		Yes	AEA	Yes	6
		F-5	NA		NA			Yes	CERCLA	Yes	2
		G-7	NA		NA			Yes	CERCLA	Yes	2

Description of History and Nature of Waste Handling						Hazardous Conditions and Incidents			Environmental Data		
No.	Site Name	Location	Status	Potential Hazardous Substances	Ref	Releases	Media	Ref	Analytes[a]	Results	Ref
72	Area 13, Polonium-Contamin[illegible] Wood from Dayto[illegible]mit IV	H-7	Historical	Polonium-210	1, 4, 5	None Suspected	S	6	14	Tables B.1 and B.9	6
73	Evaporat[illegible] Storage Area (AKA [illegible]ver storage area)	H-7	[illegible]storical	Actinium-227, Cesi[illegible]137, Radium-226	4				14, 15, 16	Table B.9 RSS[c] Locations [illegible]692 and S[illegible]7 (Appen[illegible]E in Ref. 6)	6
74	Quonset Hut (former)	H-7	Historical	P[illegible]nium-210, cobalt-60, bismuth					14	[illegible]Table B.9 [illegible] Locations S0684, S0685, and S0689 (Appendix E in Ref. 6)	6
75	Railro[illegible] Siding	G-6 G-7	In[illegible]ve	Thorium and da[illegible]ters	4	[illegible]uspected thorium	S	4		Table B.1	6
76	Warehouse 9	G-7	Historical	Th[illegible]m-232		Suspected thorium	S	4	No Data		
77	Warehouse 10	G-9	Historical	Polonium-210	4	None suspected			No Data		
78	Warehouse 13	G-9	Historical	R[illegible]or waste including Stronti[illegible]90, Cesium-137, and Nick[illegible]3	4	Cesium 137	[illegible]	4	No Data		
79	Warehouse[illegible]	E-8	Historical	Radioactive [illegible]te Plutonium-2[illegible]wastes and sludge Thor[illegible] sludge constituents (c)	4	Suspe[illegible]	S	4	See Are[illegible] (N[illegible])	Table B.9	
80	Warehouse 15A	[illegible]8	Historical	Plutonium-238, thorium	4						
81	Drilling Mud Drum Storage Areas (3 locations)	H-5 I-4	Historical	Barium	4, 5, 18	None Suspected			No Data		
82	Building 57 Diesel Fuel Storage Tank (Tank 118)	H-5	In se[illegible]e	Diesel fuel	3				No Data		
83	Building 2 Propane Storage	H-7	Inactive	Propane	3				No[illegible]ata		
84	Building 56 Diesel Fuel Storage Tank (Tank 223)	F-5	Historical	Diesel fuel	3	Tank Removed			No Data		

Table V.1. Potential Release Sites Recommended for Inclusion in the ER Program, Listed by Operable Unit

No.	Site Name	Evidence of Release[a]	Further Action Recommended[a]	FFA OU
8	Site Sanitary Landfill	No	Yes	1
9	Area 18, Site Sanitary Landfill Cover	Yes	Yes	1
10	Historic Landfill	Yes	Yes	1
11	Area 2, Thorium and Polonium-Contaminated Wastes (AKA Crushed Drums)	Yes	Yes	1
12	Area B Drum Storage Area	No	Yes	1
84	Building 56 Diesel Fuel Storage Tank (Tank 223)	No	Yes	2
92	Main Hill Seep 0602	Yes	Yes	2
93	Main Hill Seep 0603	Yes	Yes	2
94	Main Hill Seep 0604	Yes	Yes	2
95	Main Hill Seep 0605	Yes	Yes	2
96	Main Hill Seep 0606	Yes	Yes	2
97	Main Hill Seep 0607	Yes	Yes	2
98	Main Hill Seep 0608	Yes	Yes	2
99	Area 6 HVD Building Filter Cleaning Waste	No	Yes	2
100	Area B, Chromium Trench	No	Yes	2
101	Cooling Tower Basin	Yes	Yes	2
103	E Building Soils	Yes	Yes	2
104	E Building Solvent Storage Shed	Yes	Yes	2
106	G Building Soils (AKA Garage Area)	Yes	Yes	2
107	G Building Gasoline Tank (Tank 202)	Yes	Yes	2
108	G Building Gasoline Tank (Tank 203)	Yes	Yes	2
109	G Building Gasoline Tank (Tank 204)	Yes	Yes	2
110	I Building Soils	Yes	Yes	2
111	Monitor Well 0034	Yes	Yes	2
112	Paint Shop Area	Yes	Yes	2
113	Powerhouse Soils	Yes	Yes	2
114	Powerhouse Fuel Oil Storage Tank (Tank 113)	Yes	Yes	2
115	Powerhouse Fuel Oil Storage Tank (Tank 114)	Yes	Yes	2
116	Powerhouse Fuel Oil Storage Tank (Tank 115)	Yes	Yes	2

1 - Soil Gas Survey - Freon 11, Freon 113, Trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene, Cis-1,2-Dichloroethylene, 1,1,1-Trichloroethane, Perchloroethylene, Trichloroethylene, Toluene
2 - Gamma Spectroscopy - Thorium-228, -230, Cobalt-60, Cesium-137, Radium-224, -226, -228, Americium-241, Actinium-227, Bismuth-207, Bismuth-210m, Potassium-40
3 - Target Analyte List
4 - Target Compound List (VOC)
5 - Target Compound List (SVOC)
6 - Target Compound List (Pesticides/Polychlorinated Biphenyl)
7 - Dioxins/Furans
8 - Extractable Petroleum Hydrocarbons (EPH)/Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH)
9 - Lithium
10 - Nitrate/Nitrite
11 - Chloride
12 - Explosives
13 - Plutonium-238
14 - Plutonium-238, Thorium-232
15 - Cobalt-60, Cesium-137, Radium-226, Americium-241
16 - Tritium

Reference List

1. DOE 1986 "Phase I: Installation Assessment Mound [DRAFT]."
2. DOE 1992a "Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, Operable Unit 9, Site-Wide Work Plan (Final)."
3. DOE 1992c "Mound Plant Underground Storage Tank Program Plan & Regulatory Status Review (Final)."
4. DOE 1993a "Site Scoping Report: Vol. 7 - Waste Management (FINAL)."
5. EPA 1988a "Preliminary Review/Visual Site Inspection for RCRA Facility Assessment of Mound Plant"
6. DOE 1993d "Operable Unit 9, Site Scping Report: Vol. 3 - Radiological Site Survey (FINAL)."
7. DOE 1993c "Operable Unit 3, Misc. Sites Limited Field Investigation Report."
8. DOE 1992d "Reconnaissance Sampling Report Decontamination & Decommissioning Areas, OU6, (FINAL)."
9. Fentiman 1990 "Characterization of Mound's Hazardous, Radioactive and Mixed Wastes."
10. DOE 1992f "Operable Unit 9, Site Scpoing Report: Vol. 9 - Spills and Response Actions (FINAL)."
11. Styron and Meyer 1981"Potable Water Standards Project: Final Report."
12. DOE 1993b "Reconnaissance Sampling Report - Soil Gas Survey & Geophysical Investigations, Mound Plant Main Hill and SM/PP Hill (FINAL)."
13. DOE 1993d "Operable Unit 9, Site Scoping Report: Vol. 3 - Radiological Site Survey (FINAL)."
14. DOE 1991b "Main Hill Seeps, Operable Unit 2, On-Scene Coordinator Report for CERCLA Section 104 Remedial Action, West Powerhouse PCB Site."
15. Halford 1990 "Results of South Pond Sampling."
16. DOE 1993e "Operable Unit 4, Special Canal Sampling Report, Miami Erie Canal."
17. DOE 1990 "Preliminary Results of Reconnaissance Magnetic Survey of Mound Plant Areas 2, 6, 7, and C."
18. DOE 1992a "Remedial Investigation/Feasibility Study, Operable Unit 9, Site-Wide Work Plan (FINAL)."
19. Rogers 1975 "Mound Laboratory Environmental Plutonium Study, 1974."
20. DOE 1992h "Ground Water and Seep Water Quality Data Report Through First Quarter, FY92."
21. Dames and Moore 1976a, b "Potable Water Standards Project Mound Laboratory" and "Evaluation of the Buried Valley Aquifer Adjacent to Mound Laboratory."
22. DOE 1992l "Closure Report, Building 34 - Aviation Fuel Storage Tank."
23. DOE 1992j "Closure Report, Building 51 - Waste Storage Tank."
24. DOE 1994 "Operable Unit 1, Remedial Investigation Report."
25. EG&G 1994 "Active Underground Storage Tank Plan."

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM

MOUND PLANT UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK PROGRAM PLAN AND REGULATORY STATUS REVIEW

MOUND PLANT

MIAMISBURG, OHIO

NOVEMBER 1992

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
ALBUQUERQUE OPERATIONS OFFICE

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM
EG&G MOUND APPLIED TECHNOLOGIES

FINAL (REVISION 0)

from the Operable Unit 3 sampling of the site are documented in the ER Program Report "Closure Report, Building [redacted]-Waste Storage Tank." This "Closure Report" was submitted to the BUSTR with a request to close the file on the tank in September 1992.

2.3.10 Building 43: Solvent Storage Tank (Tank 221)

This 1,000-gallon stainless-steel tank was originally constructed to store acetone or alcohol solvents for use in Building 43. The stainless-steel tank reportedly has never been used and at removal still contained the water used in hydrostatic testing when the tank was installed (Burdg, 1991b). Laboratory results confirmed the contents to be deionized water (Bowser-Morner, 1991). The tank was closed by removal on November 29, 1990, in accordance with BUSTR requirements. Accordingly, because the tank has been removed and has only contained water, the tank should be deleted as a concern as a UST.

It should be noted that the Mound UST Plan (NUS, 1989) identified a 500-gallon solvent tank immediately adjacent to Building 43. When Mound Plant engineers visited the area to plan closure activities they found that there were two tanks in proximity to Building 43. The first was a 500-gallon concrete settling basin formerly used to process explosives production wastewaters from Building 43. The second was a 1,000-gallon stainless-steel tank installed to store solvents, but was never used. Consequently, there is no "500-gallon solvent tank," and Mound Plant has identified the 500-gallon concrete settling basin as Tank 201 and the 1,000-gallon stainless-steel tank as Tank 221 for the purposes of this document.

2.3.11. Building 58: Diesel Fuel Storage Tank (Tank 222)

This 3,000-gallon unlined, steel tank was formerly used to supply diesel fuel to Emergency Generator Number 1. The tank is reported by Mound Plant personnel to have been closed by removal in December 1989 (Andersen, 1990c). As a closed tank site, the location will be investigated by the ER Program (FFA) in Operable Unit 2 to determine if evidence of a release exists.

2.3.12. Building 56: Diesel Fuel Storage Tank (Tank 223)

This 825-gallon, unlined steel tank was formerly used to supply diesel fuel to an emergency power generator. The tank is reported by Mound Plant site personnel to have been closed by removal in December 1989 (Andersen, 1990c). As a closed tank site, the location will be investigated by the ER Program (FFA) in Operable Unit 2 to determine if evidence of a release exists.

APPENDIX A (continued)
UST OWNERSHIP/SPONSORSHIP AND PRIMARY REGULATORY JURISDICTION

Tank #	NUS#*	Capacity (gallons)	Location	Purpose	Comments	Last date used*	Tentative Tank Sponsor	Spill Jurisdiction	Primary Regulatory Jurisdiction
222	1.3-2 #6	3,000	Bldg. 58	Diesel fuel storage tank	Unlined steel tank used to supply diesel fuel to Emergency Generator No. 1.	Unknown (c/r Dec. 1989)	ER (2*)	FFA	FFA
223	1.3-2 #8	825	Bldg. 56	Diesel fuel storage tank	Unlined steel tank used to supply diesel fuel to an emergency generator.	Unknown (c/r Dec. 1989)	ER (2*)	FFA	FFA
224	N/A	1,500*	East of Bldg. 3	Historic septic tank	Poured concrete septic tank. Used in late 1950s for disposal of radioactive soil.	Unknown (c/l late 1950s*)	ER (5*)	AEA	FFA
225	N/A	350	M-38	Metal plating rinse sump	Concrete* sump sanitary waste line. Used for NPDES sampling.	1989 (l/l)	Operations	AEA	EPA (NPDES)
226	N/A	350*	SW-10	Beta waste-water sump	Stainless-steel* sump used to collect beta waste-water from floor drains in SW-10.	Unknown (l/l)	Operations	AEA	AEA
227	N/A	350	T-23	Beta waste-water sump	Steel-lined concrete* sump used to collect beta waste-waters.	Unknown (c/l 1975*)	Operations	AEA	AEA
28	N/A	350	T-3[illegible]	Floor drain sump	Steel-lined concrete* sump used to collect nonradiological waste water from floor drains.	Unknown (c/l 1985*)	Operations	AEA	AEA
229	N/A	350	T-40	Alpha waste-water sump	Steel-lined concrete* sump used to collect alpha waste-waters from process area floor drains.	Unknown (c/l)	Operations	AEA	AEA
230	N/A	350	T-41	Alpha waste-water sump	Steel-lined concrete* sump used to collect alpha waste-waters from process area floor drains.	Unknown (c/l)	Operations	AEA	AEA
231	N/A	600	T-50	Alpha waste-water sump	Sump used to collect process alpha waste-waters.	Unknown (c/l 1975*)	Operations	AEA	AEA

HOOSIER
ENVIRONMENTAL
SERVICES, INC.

8021 CASTLETON RD.
INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46250
TEL (317) 579-7400 FAX (317) 579-7

January 28, 1990

Mr. Richard Blauvelt
EG & G Mound Applied Technologies, Inc.
P.O. Box 3000
Miamisburg, Ohio 45343-0987

Re: Final Report
Underground Tank Removal
EG&G Quote No.: 511278-5541
Miamisburg, Ohio
Hoosier Project Number 90017B

Dear Mr. Blauvelt,

Hoosier Environmental Services, Inc. (Hoosier) has completed the removal of two underground storage tanks at the above-referenced facility. All tanks were removed and cleaned in accordance with American Petroleum Institute and National Fire Protection Association guidelines and disposed of as scrap. The excavation area for each tank was also assessed for releases in accordance United States Environmental Protection Agency, the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) and the Ohio Bureau of Underground Storage Tank Regulations (BUSTR) guidelines. The following report describes all activities performed relative to this project.

I apologize for any inconvenience the timing of this project has caused you and appreciate the opportunity to work with you on this project. Please feel free to contact us if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Bryan K. Petriko, P.E.
Senior Environmental Engineer

~~Tank 222 AUSTP'94 5000gal Diesel No2 BD56~~

Tank 223 AUSTP'94 825gal Diesel No2 BD56

FINAL REPORT
UNDERGROUND STORAGE TANK REMOVAL
EG&G MOUND APPLIED TECHNOLOGIES
MIAMISBURG, OHIO
HOOSIER PROJECT NUMBER 90017B

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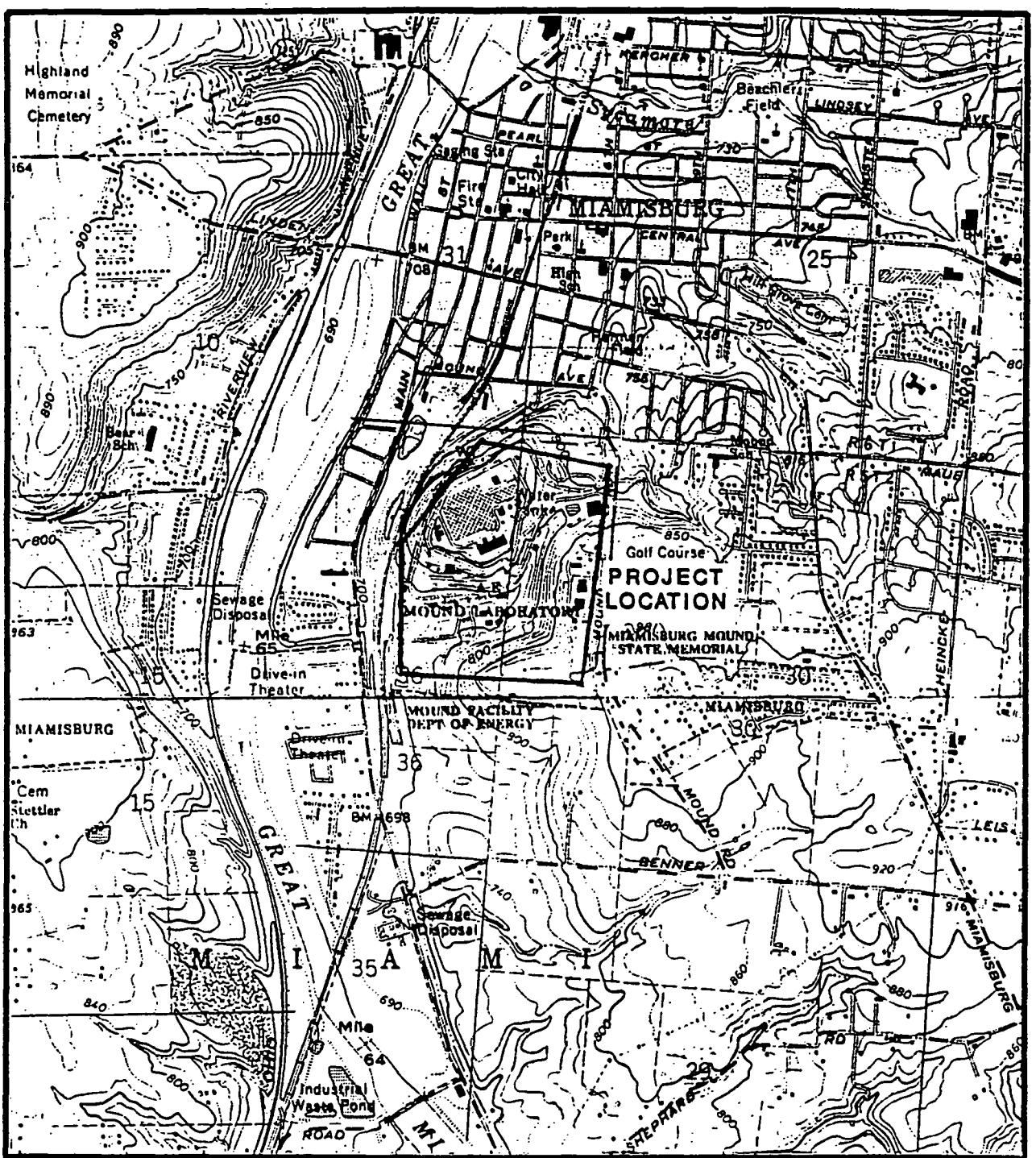


HOOSIER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

VICINITY MAP

EG&G MOUNDS
MIAMISBURG, OHIO

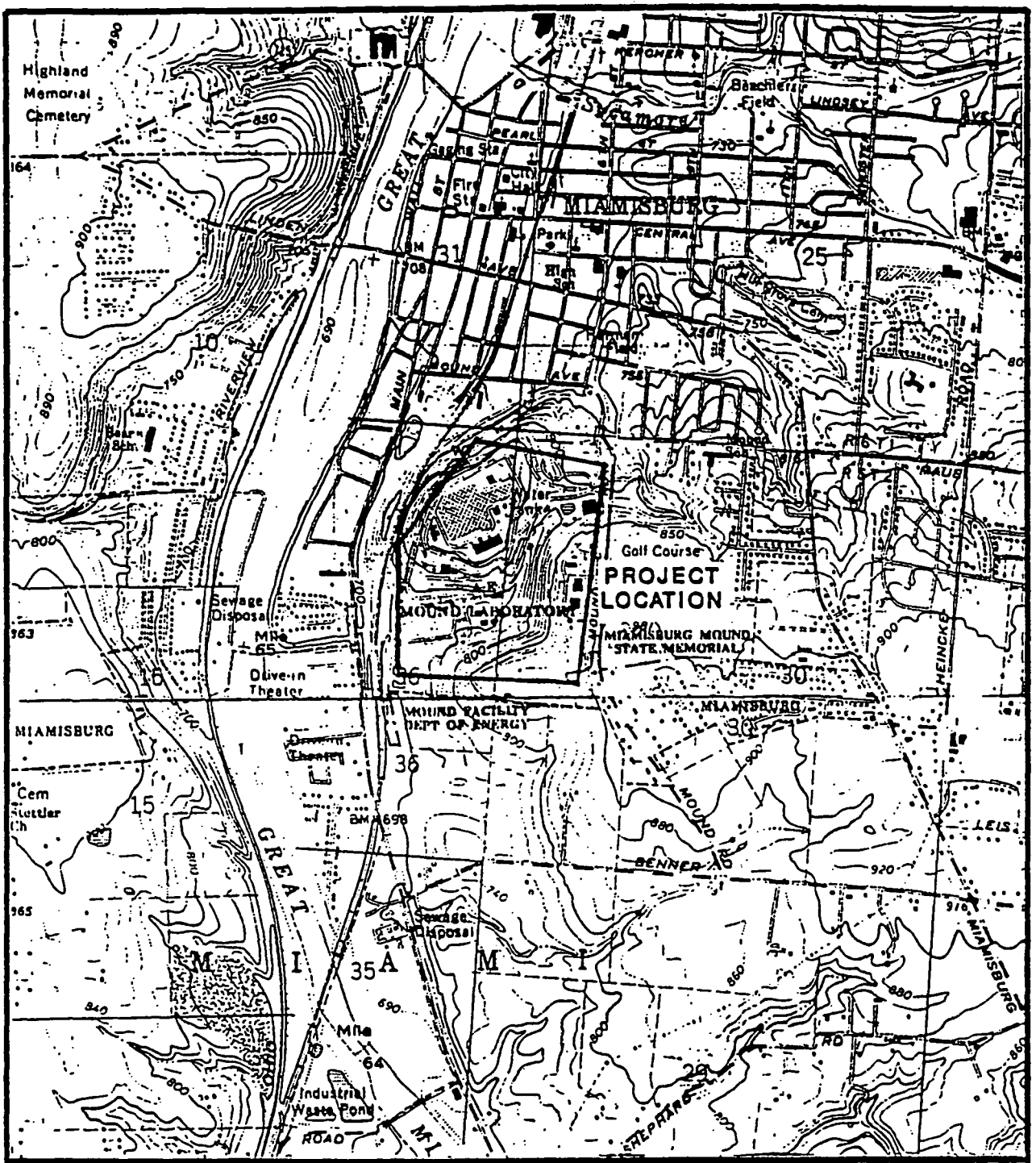
PROJECT NO. 90017

SCALE 1:24000

FIGURE NO. 1

Final Report
Underground Storage Tank Removal
EG&G Mound Applied Technologies
Miamisburg, Ohio

This report serves to document all activities relating to the removal of two underground storage tanks at the United States Department of Energy's (DOE's) facility located on Mounds Rd. in Miamisburg, Ohio (see Figure 1). The tanks consisted of one double-walled fiberglass tank with a capacity of approximately TANK 223-AUSTP94 800 gallons and one steel tank with the capacity of 3,000 gallons. Both tanks were used to store diesel fuel to operate emergency power generators. The removal was performed due to the failure of these tanks during Petro-Tite integrity testing. The tanks were removed from separate excavations and cleaned in accordance with the guidelines established by the American Petroleum Institute (API) in its publication Number 1604 entitled "Recommended Practice for Abandonment or Removal of Used Underground Service Station Tanks", with the requirements established by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 40 CFR Part 280 and with the requirements set forth by the Ohio Bureau of Underground Storage Tank Regulations (BUSTR). Each



HOOSIER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.	**VICINITY MAP** EG&G MOUNDS MIAMISBURG, OHIO	PROJECT NO. 90017 SCALE 1:24000 FIGURE NO. 1

of these activities is described in detail below along with a discussion on the management of all residuals generated during this project.

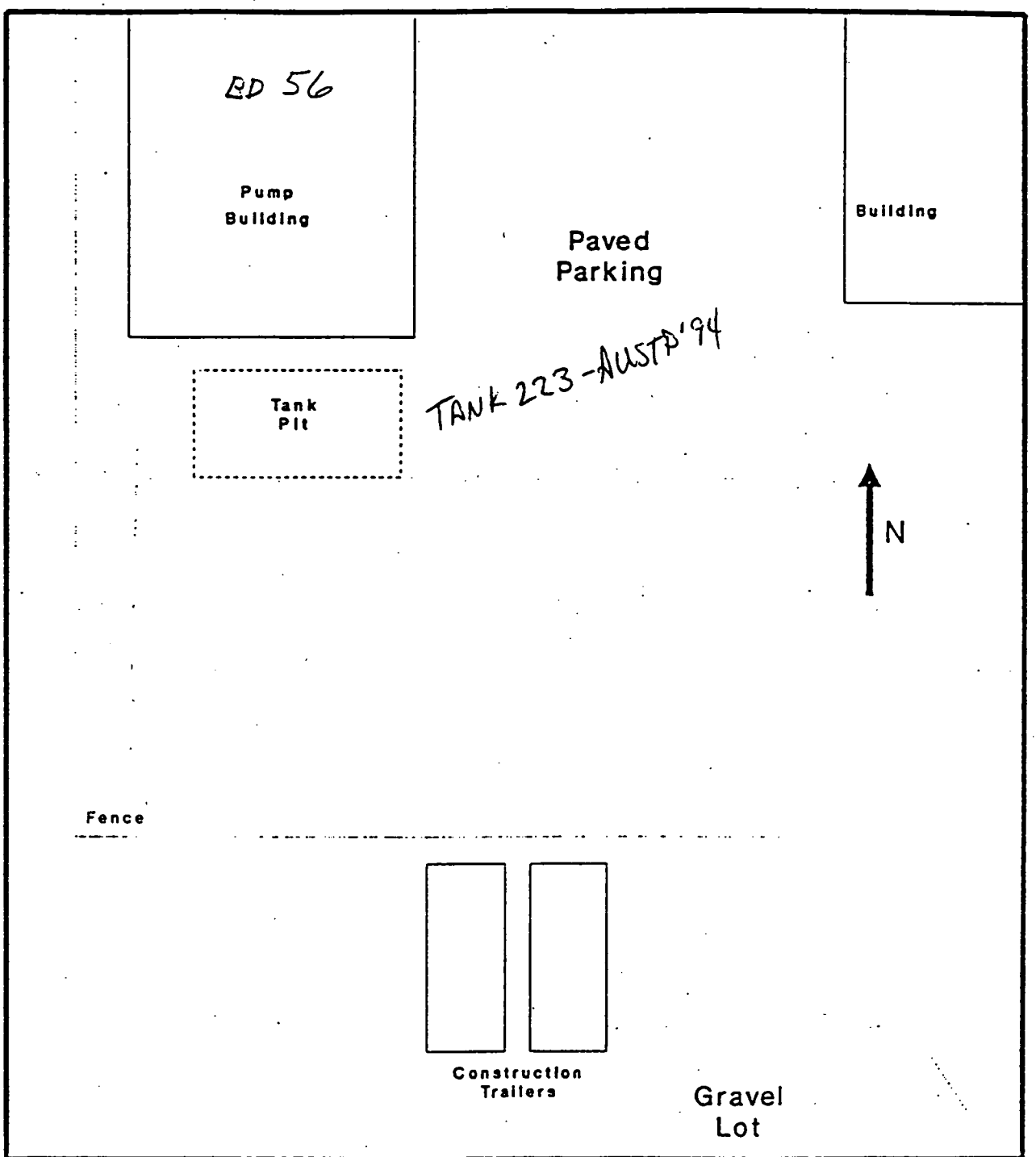
TANK REMOVAL, CLEANING AND INSPECTION

Work crews arrived on site with a Case 580 "Extendahoe" Backhoe. All safety precautions necessary on this job were reviewed at this time. The tank area was inspected for access and the routes of exit and entry were designated along with work zones. A site plan of each of the tank areas are provided in Figures 2 and 3.

Removal Activities

The tanks were each located directly adjacent to the building housing the emergency generators. The 800 gallon tank provided fuel for the generator located in building 56 and the 3,000 gallon tank provided fuel for the generator located in building 58. Tank #1 (800 gallon) was approximately 2 feet south of the building and was covered with approximately 18-24 inches of soil. Tank #2 (3,000 gallon) was approximately 3

TANK 223-AUSTP'94
TANK 222-AUSTP'94
TANK 223-AUSTP'94
Tank 222-AUSTP'94



OOSIER ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.

TANK PIT #1
TANK 223- AUSTP 94
EG&G MOUNDS
MIAMISBURG, OHIO

PROJECT NO. 90017
SCALE N.T.S.
FIGURE NO. 2

-4-

feet south of the generator building and was covered with approximately 6-10 inches of concrete and 12-18 inches of soil. The soil covering the tanks was visually inspected for evidence of contamination as it was removed. Inspection of the soil indicated no evidence of contamination and was stockpiled on site to be used as backfill material.

In order to remove the tanks from the excavations, a chain was attached to the tank either through the lift lugs used to install the tank or by removing the plugs from adjacent bungs and running the chain through the two bung holes. The tanks were removed from the excavations by wrapping the chain around the arm of the backhoe and lifting them out of the excavations.

Tank Cleaning Activities

After removal from the excavations, the tanks were set adjacent to the excavation and prepared for cleaning. It was discovered that the 800 TANK 223-AUSTP'94 gallon tank was a double-walled fiberglass tank which had contained product in the inerstitial (containment) zone and that the ancillary equipment had been improperly installed. ~~The 5,000 gallon tank was constructed of steel and exhibited signs of corrosion.~~ While no specific

~~TANK 222 AUSTP'94~~

failure location was observed, many potential failure locations existed. The tanks were cut and cleaned on site.

Once set for cleaning, the level of oxygen and combustible vapors within the vessels were measured. These measurements revealed that levels were within the acceptable ranges. The tanks were purged of any remaining vapors using a small gas exhauster. An access port was then cut into the sides of each tank so that the inside could be cleaned. Cleaning involved removing as much residual material as possible with a compressed air powered vacuum and then scraping up the remaining material with shovels and scrapers. The final cleaning step involved spreading absorbent material along the interior walls of the tank, allowing it to soak up the residuals and then collecting the material by sweeping. All residuals were contained and placed in United States Department of Transportation (DOT) approved Type 17H 55-gallon capacity drums for reclamation and/or disposal as special waste. The fiberglass tank was demolished and disposed of as tank debris ~~and the steel tank was then discarded as scrap as~~ evidenced by the documentation provided in Appendix A.

EXCAVATION AREA ASSESSMENT

Following removal of the tanks, Hoosier visually inspected the two excavations and collected soil samples from the base and sidewalls for field screening. Visual inspection of both of the excavations revealed clean fill sand material throughout the excavation zones. Reddish brown sandy clay exists immediately below the fill material to the bottom of the excavation of tank #1 TANK 223-AUSTP 94 ~~and a concrete slab was discovered at the bottom of the excavation at tank #2.~~ ~~TANK 222 - AUSTP 94~~

Initially, samples were screened in the field using a model P101A H-Nu Photoionizable vapor monitor to measure total photoionizable vapors (TPVs). Head space analysis was performed on the collected samples. In order to prepare the samples for headspace analysis, an aliquot was placed in a 250 ml glass sample container until it was three quarters full and the container was sealed with aluminum foil and capped. Following placement in the sample container, the concentration of TPVs within the headspace above the sample was allowed to equilibrate for ten minutes. The TPV monitoring probe was then inserted through the aluminum foil seal into the sample container and the maximum instrument response was recorded as the TPV level.

Tank Pit #1 Inspection

TANK 223-AUSTP 94

During the initial tank pit investigation, TPV readings at building 56 ranged from 5 parts per million (ppm) to 40 ppm. It has been our experience that TPV concentrations below 100 ppm do not represent gross contamination. Furthermore, the product losses observed during the integrity testing of this system can be accounted for by the discovery of product in the interstitial zone of the tank therefore, the decision was made to backfill this excavation.

Tank Pit #2 Inspection

TANK 222-AUSTP'94

Initial TPV readings in the excavation at building 58 ranged from 5 ppm to 20 ppm. Although these readings indicated only minor contamination, the results of the integrity testing of the system reveal that some contamination should be present. It was therefore determined that further excavation was necessary to determine any migration paths for this product. The excavation investigation revealed sand and gravel material in all directions and was ceased due to the possibility of structural failure in the area. Also during the excavation, a clay-tile sewer line was uncovered. The sewer

line had failed and arrangements were made to repair the line prior to backfilling. Based upon this field information, it was decided to backfill this area and perform further investigation using a drill rig equipped with hollow stem augers for sampling.

These field screening results represent an approximate concentration of the TPH in soil and provide only a general indication of soil conditions at the time of tank removal. Accurate quantification of petroleum hydrocarbon concentrations can only be provided by laboratory analysis. Therefore, the samples collected from the north wall, west wall and base of tank #1 excavation Tank 223- AUSTP 94 ~~and from the north wall, east wall and the base of tank #2 excavation~~ were transported ~~Tank 223 AUSTP 94~~ to NET Midwest, Incorporated in Indianapolis, Indiana for analysis. These samples were chosen based on the exhibition of the highest potential for contamination during field screening.

Testing Results

BUSTR has set standards of 100 ppm TPH in soils as a level which requires reporting to them. Given the conditions at this site and the guidance referenced above, a 100 ppm

limit for TPH was selected as the maximum level of residual petroleum hydrocarbons in the excavation areas.

Each of the three samples from the tank #1 excavation (BASE, NORTH WALL, WEST WALL) and each of the three samples from the west excavation (BASE, NORTH WALL, EAST WALL) were analyzed for TPH by a gas chromatograph with a flame ionization detector (GC/FID) (See Appendix B for Laboratory Results). NET Midwest, Inc. reported no concentrations of petroleum hydrocarbons above a quantification limit 5.0 ppm in any of the collected samples. Since these laboratory results do not indicate hydrocarbon concentrations above the established limits for this project, it is believed that the environment has not been adversely affected due to previous operations of these tank systems.

BACKFILLING OF THE EXCAVATIONS AND SITE RESTORATION

Following soil sample collection, the tank #1 excavation was backfilled with sand and excavated soil. ~~The tank #2 excavation was backfilled with fill sand. Following backfilling, EG&G replaced the concrete over the tank #2 excavation area.~~

TANK 223-AUSTP 94

~~Tank 223 AUSTP 94~~

~~Tank 223 AUSTP 94~~

APPENDIX B
Laboratory Test Results

NATIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL TESTING, INC.

NET Midwest, Inc.
Indianapolis Division
6964 Hillsdale Court
Indianapolis, IN 46250
Tel: (317) 842-4261
Fax: (317) 842-4286

ANALYTICAL REPORT

Mr. Mike Casper
HOOSIER ENV. SERVICES, INC
8021 Castleton Road
Indianapolis, IN 46250

01-11-90

Sample No.: SEE BELOW

P.O. NO.: 90017
EG+G TANK #1
TANK 223 AUSTP'94

Sample Description: SEE BELOW

Date Taken: SEE BELOW

Date Received: 01-05-90

PARAMETER: TPH (by GC/FID)*

Sample No.	Sample I.D.	Results	Units	Sample Date
19804	BASE	<5.	ug/g	01-04-90
19805	NORTH	<5.	ug/g	01-04-90
19806	WEST	<5.	ug/g	01-04-90

* Semivolatile analysis quantitated against alkane standards.

Joseph D. Shafer
Division Manager

CHAIN OF CUSTODY RECORD - EIS ENVIRONMENTAL ENGINEERS INC

Project No.: 90017
Project Name: TANK PIT INSPECTION
Sampler: (Signature) Michael Schmitt

Sample No.	Date	Time	Comp	Grab	Station Location	Quantity of Containers	Analysis: TPH	Remarks	EIS LAB USE ONLY: I=Intact B=Broken: Sample State	Tape
BASE	1-4-90	11:00		X	BASE OF TANK PIT	1	X	LOOKED CLEAN		
NORTH	1-4-90	11:00		X	NORTH WALL OF TANK PIT	1	X	" "		
WEST	1-4-90	11:00		X	WEST WALL OF TANK PIT	1	X	" "		

Relinquished by:	Date	Time	Received by:	Relinquished by:	Date	Time	Received by:
Michael Schmitt	1-5-90	14:15	Linda Davis				

Station: EIS Vehicle | Public Transportation

Carrier: Way or Air Bill No.

EG&G MOUND APPLIED TECHNOLOGIES

Final Draft

Active Underground Storage Tank Plan

July 20, 1994

Prepared for:

Project Management and Planning
EG&G Mound Applied Technologies
One Mound Road
Miamisburg, Ohio

DAMES & MOORE - INSPECTION & DOCUMENT REVIEW NOTES

CLIENT	JOB NUMBER	DATE
EG&G Mound Applied Technologies	10805-794	4/21/94
JOB TITLE	**D&M TEAM**	
Active Underground Storage Tank Program	Gantelli	

TANK NO.	BLDG/LOCATION	EG&G SPONSOR	OWNER
223	56	ER Program	U.S. DOE

TANK STATUS	TANK CAPACITY (gallons)	INSTALLATION DATE	INTERVIEWED WITH	INTERVIEW DATE
Closed	825	1972		

TANK DESCRIPTION, Purpose of Tank Diesel Fuel Storage Tank

Tank Material
- ✓ Bare Steel (unprotected)
- ___ Composite (steel & FRP)
- ___ Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic
- ___ Stainless Steel Lined Concrete
- ___ Steel Lined Concrete
- ___ Concrete
- ___ Other - Specify
- ___ Unknown

Tank Cathodic Protection
- ___ Internal Lining - Specify
- ___ Sacrificial Anodes
- ___ Impressed Current
- ___ Composite (Steel & FRP)
- ___ Other - Specify
- ___ Unknown
- ✓ None

Inlet of Tank
Fill Cap

Outlet of Tank
fuel for emergency enter in Bldg 56

History of ~~Spills~~ Release
No

Spill/Overfill Prevention
- ___ Float Vent Valve
- ___ High Level Alarm
- ___ Auto Shutoff
- ___ Other - Specify n/a
- ___ None

Piping Material
- ___ Cathodically Protected Steel
- ___ Bare Steel (unprotected)
- ___ Fiberglass Reinforced Plastic
- ___ Double Walled or Jacketed
- ___ Other - Specify
- ✓ Unknown

Substance Currently/Last Stored
- ___ Gasoline
- ✓ Diesel
- ___ Kerosene
- ___ Used Oil
- ___ Hazardous Substances - Specify
- ___ Other - Specify
- ___ Unknown

Tank Site Description
- ___ Indoor
- ✓ Outdoor
- ___ Soil
- ___ Asphalt/Concrete
- ___ Storm Drains, Potential Surface water runoff
- ___ Soil Staining

DOE / AEC / PM No:
n/a

Calibration Records

Maintenance Records

Tank Release Detection Method
- ___ Inventory Control
- ___ Manual Tank Gauging
- ___ Tank Tightness Testing
- ___ Automatic In-Tank Monitor & Inventory Control
- ___ Vapor Monitoring
- ___ Groundwater Monitoring
- ___ Secondary Containment with Interstitial Monitoring
- ___ Other - Specify
- ___ None n/a

Piping Release Detection Method
- ___ Pressure Piping Automatic Line Flow Restrictor
- ___ Pressure Piping Automatic Line Shutoff Device
- ___ Line Tightness Test (Pressure Annual, Suction Every 3 yrs)
- ___ Vapor Monitoring
- ___ Groundwater Monitoring
- ___ Approved Suction Piping
- ___ Other - Specify
- ___ None n/a

Closure
Date of Last use
~12/19/89
Intended Replacement
~1/15/90
Closure Plan

Part of Operable Unit
OU2

Primary Regulatory Jurisdiction
FFA

Spill Jurisdiction
FFA

Regulated Units

DOCUMENTS, REFERENCES USED: DOE, 1992a; DOE, 1993; UST Inspection Sheet; NUS, 1989; "Final Report Underground Storage Tank Removal," January 28, 1990; Dwg No M-4

COMMENTS: Formerly used to supply diesel fuel to an emergency power generator. The tank was closed by removal in December, 1989. The tank was removed, cut up and disposed of as scrap. The soils were checked but no visible contamination. The tanks were removed and cleaned in accordance w/ API & Nat'l Fire Protection Assoc. Guidelines. The location is now a part of ER Program, OU2. December 19, 1984 tank was found to leak — Removed by January 15, 1990.

SIGNATURE J. Gantelli

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM

SOIL GAS SURVEY AND GEOPHYSICAL INVESTIGATIONS MAIN HILL AND SM/PP HILL AREAS RECONNAISSANCE SAMPLING

MOUND PLANT
MIAMISBURG, OHIO

February 1993

DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY
ALBUQUERQUE OFFICE

ENVIRONMENTAL RESTORATION PROGRAM
EG&G MOUND APPLIED TECHNOLOGIES

2. SOIL GAS SURVEY

2.1. SOIL GAS SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS PROCEDURE

All soil gas sampling was performed by driving 5-foot sections of drill rod and steel points into the subsurface and drawing soil vapor to a gas collection system mounted on a soil gas collection rig. As described in Appendix A of the February 1992 work plan, a vacuum pump draws soil vapors through the sampling apparatus at a flow rate of 100 ml/min. After at least three purge volumes have been vacuumed, a sample cartridge containing a 3-layer carbon sorption tube is attached and used to collect the soil gas sample.

During this investigation, most soil gas probes were installed using a truck-mounted hydraulic hammer. A few locations required manual hammering due to rig access difficulty; however, all sample collection activities were consistent and utilized the truck-mounted soil gas collection rig. Soil gas sampling depths varied according either to planned objectives or to probe penetration refusal which was frequently caused by shallow bedrock or the presence of buried rock/debris.

The five groundwater samples collected during this study were retrieved using 3/8-inch stainless steel bailers and nylon cord lowered down the inside of each probe. Each water sample was carefully poured into laboratory-prepared 40 ml VOA vials for subsequent analysis. Water samples were collected at sample locations 1065 and 1105 (Main Hill at 5 feet in depth), 2036 (Area 7 at 5 feet), and 4157 and 4160 (Building 51 at 25 feet).

All sampling equipment was decontaminated between locations using the procedures described in the work plan. Following the collection of each sample, the probes were pulled from the ground and the remaining hole backfilled with bentonite pellets.

All soil vapor and groundwater samples were analyzed in an on-site mobile laboratory for VOCs using U.S. EPA Method 8021. During the first 10-day field work shift the samples were analyzed for the six compounds described in the PAW. These included Freon 11, 1,2-dichloroethene (cis and trans), TCE, 111TCA, and toluene. Peaks on the gas chromatograph curves showed the presence of additional solvent-type VOCs. Consequently, the laboratory chemist added standards for Freon 113 and PCE, which were the most prevalent of the additional VOCs detected. Quality control samples were collected and analyzed throughout the field effort to monitor VOC interference, check data accuracy, and instrument calibrations, and evaluate purging efficiencies.

Prior to each day's soil gas sampling, field blanks of the entire sampling apparatus were taken and analyzed to check background contamination in the sampling system and cartridges. Duplicate soil gas or shallow groundwater samples were collected from each sampling location. Duplicate analyses were performed on at least 10% of the samples collected. For trip blanks, an unused sample cartridge was transported into the field with the sampling equipment. The trip blank cartridge was handled in the same manner as a sample, but a sample was not collected through this cartridge. The trip blank was returned to the lab with the other samples and analyzed. For ambient blanks, a randomly selected sampling cartridge was analyzed at the first daily location to detail interferences from cartridges or the analytical system.

Table II.1 summarizes the sample identification plan along with a description of quality control samples.

2.2. SAMPLE LOCATIONS AND DEPTHS

Table II.2 summarizes the sampling effort performed during this investigation, including a description of the collection dates, locations, depths, QA/QC identifications, and miscellaneous comments. The samples identified in Table II.2 were analyzed by the mobile laboratory. The variability of the identifications presented in the table is due to the discretion of the laboratory chemist, who for quality control purposes, would analyze some or all of the investigative, duplicate, or quality control samples collected at each location. Factors such as sample volume and sample dilution dictated whether the investigative or duplicate sample was analyzed. For ease of presentation, the base map included as Plate A is divided into six individual base maps within the text. These six base maps consist of Main Hill West, Main Hill East, Area J, Building 51 and Area 7, Main Parking Lot, and southwest of Main Hill. Sample locations within each of these areas are illustrated on Figures 2.1 through 2.6, respectively.

The discretionary sample locations and target depths were selected following completion of the sampling effort described in the PAW. Preliminary analytical results were distributed to personnel from U.S. EPA, OEPA, DOE, EG&G, and WESTON for review. Discussions were then held to select the additional 45 discretionary sample locations. Rationale for selection included the characterization of undefined areas, the better definition of nearby detected vapors, and the vertical profiling of contaminated areas.

Some deviations from the original work plan occurred during the field effort. The most common deviation was sampling depth, which was controlled by soil gas probe refusal depth. Table II.3 summarizes these deviations.

TABLE II.4. SUMMARY OF POSITIVE DETECTIONS–MAIN HILL
(ppb)

SAMPLE ID	SAMPLE DATE	FREON 11	FREON 113	TRAN–12DCE	CIS–12DCE	111TCA	PCE	TCE	TOLUENE
MND–01–1113–0005	17 AUG 92	---	---	---	---	---	---	11	---
MND–01–1114–0005	17 AUG 92	---	9	---	---	315	10	357	5 *
MND–01–1114–1005	17 AUG 92	---	---	---	---	259	9	263	3 *
MND–01–1115–0005	17 AUG 92	---	---	---	---	56	---	13	---
MND–01–1117–0005	18 AUG 92	---	---	---	---	---	12	8	---
MND–01–1117–1005	18 AUG 92	---	---	---	---	---	15	9	---
MND–01–1118–0005	18 AUG 92	---	---	---	---	---	3	---	---
MND–01–1119–0005	18 AUG 92	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	213
MND–01–1122–0005	18 AUG 92	801	13	---	---	---	---	---	---
MND–01–1123–0005	18 AUG 92	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5 *
MND–01–1124–0005	18 AUG 92	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	6884 *
MND–01–1127–0005	18 AUG 92	---	---	---	---	---	4	---	27 *
MND–01–1129–0005	18 AUG 92	---	10	---	---	37	12	4	11 *
MND–01–1190–0005	24 SEP 92	240	477	---	---	---	---	---	3 *
MND–01–1190–1005	24 SEP 92	287	707	---	---	---	---	---	3 *
MND–01–1192–0005	24 SEP 92	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5 *
MND–01–1193–0005	24 SEP 92	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	16 *
MND–01–1196–0005	25 SEP 92	---	---	---	---	---	---	4	64
MND–01–1197–0002	25 SEP 92	---	---	---	---	---	---	23	5
MND–01–1198–0006	25 SEP 92	---	24	13	518	33	---	474	5
MND–01–1199–0002	25 SEP 92	---	10218	---	120	---	---	479	---
MND–01–1201–0007	25 SEP 92	---	4716	13	811	---	---	130	40
MND–01–1201–1007	25 SEP 92	---	5895	---	612	---	---	117	43
MND–01–1202–0002	25 SEP 92	---	6419	66	2499	9	---	1921	3
MND–01–1202–1002	25 SEP 92	---	9301	41	1706	---	---	1737	---
MND–01–1203–0002	25 SEP 92	---	1475	---	334	---	---	45	192
MND–01–1204–0005	25 SEP 92	---	453	---	---	---	---	11	5
MND–01–1205–0005	25 SEP 92	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	21
MND–01–1206–0005	26 SEP 92	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23142
MND–01–1207–0005	26 SEP 92	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	90
MND–01–1227–0005	28 SEP 92	---	10	---	---	---	---	---	4788
MND–01–1228–0005	28 SEP 92	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	11
MND–01–1230–0005	28 SEP 92	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	13
MND–01–1230–1005	28 SEP 92	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5
MND–01–1231–0005	28 SEP 92	---	48	---	---	---	34	21	5
MND–01–1232–0005	28 SEP 92	---	4	---	---	---	13	8	24
MND–01–1233–0002	29 SEP 92	---	29	---	---	---	---	---	72
MND–01–1233–1002	29 SEP 92	---	29	---	---	---	---	---	64

Location 1208 not listed therefore no positive detections

tes:

Only sample locations having positive detections are shown.
*: Associated trip, ambient, equipment or field blank contained specified compound.
B: Indicates blank sample.
w: Indicates water sample.
**: Freon 113 & TCE Off–Scale

Page 35

Table I.1. Main Hill Sites Contiguous Within Area of Soil Vapor Survey (Page 6 of 6)

Site Name	Location	Potential Contaminants	Relative Soil Vapor Survey Target Compounds
Room RD-128 Alpha Wastewater Tank (Tank 19)	R Bldg.	Alpha wastewater generated in R Bldg.	
Room SW-6 Beta Wastewater Tank (Tank 20)	SW Bldg.	Beta wastewaters from Rooms SW-6, SW-13, and SW-19, Tritium	
Room SW-125 Beta Wastewater Tank (Tank [illegible])	SW Bldg.	Beta wastewaters from Room SW-125, Tritium	
Room SW-143 Beta Wastewater Tank (Tank 22)	SW Bldg.	Beta wastewaters from production processes in SW Bldg., Tritium	
R/SW/T Building Stack Diesel Fuel Storage Tank (Tank [illegible]7)	R/SW/T Bldg. Stack	Diesel fuel	Toluene
Building 57 Diesel Fuel Storage Tank (Tank 118)	Bldg. 57	Diesel fuel	Toluene
TF2 Building Diesel Fuel Storage Tank (Tank [illegible]2)	TF2 Bldg.	Diesel Fuel	Toluene
WD Building Annex Alpha Effluent Tank (Tank 214)	WD Bldg. Annex	Contaminants listed under WD Building Alpha Wastewater Influent Tank (Tank 3)	
WD Building Annex Alpha Effluent Tank (Tank 215)	WD Bldg. Annex	Contaminants listed under WD Building Alpha Wastewater Influent Tank (Tank 3)	
WD Building Annex Alpha Effluent Tank (Tank [illegible]16)	WD Bldg. Annex	Contaminants listed under WD Building Alpha Wastewater Influent Tank (Tank 3)	
Building 58 Diesel Fuel Storage Tank (Tank 222)	Bldg. 58	Diesel fuel	Toluene
Building 56 Diesel Fuel Storage Tank (Tank 223)	Bldg. 56	Diesel fuel	Toluene
Room T-3 Floor Drain Sump (Tank 228)	T Bldg.	Wastewater from nonradiological work area floor drains	

Release Site Data Base, April 1992

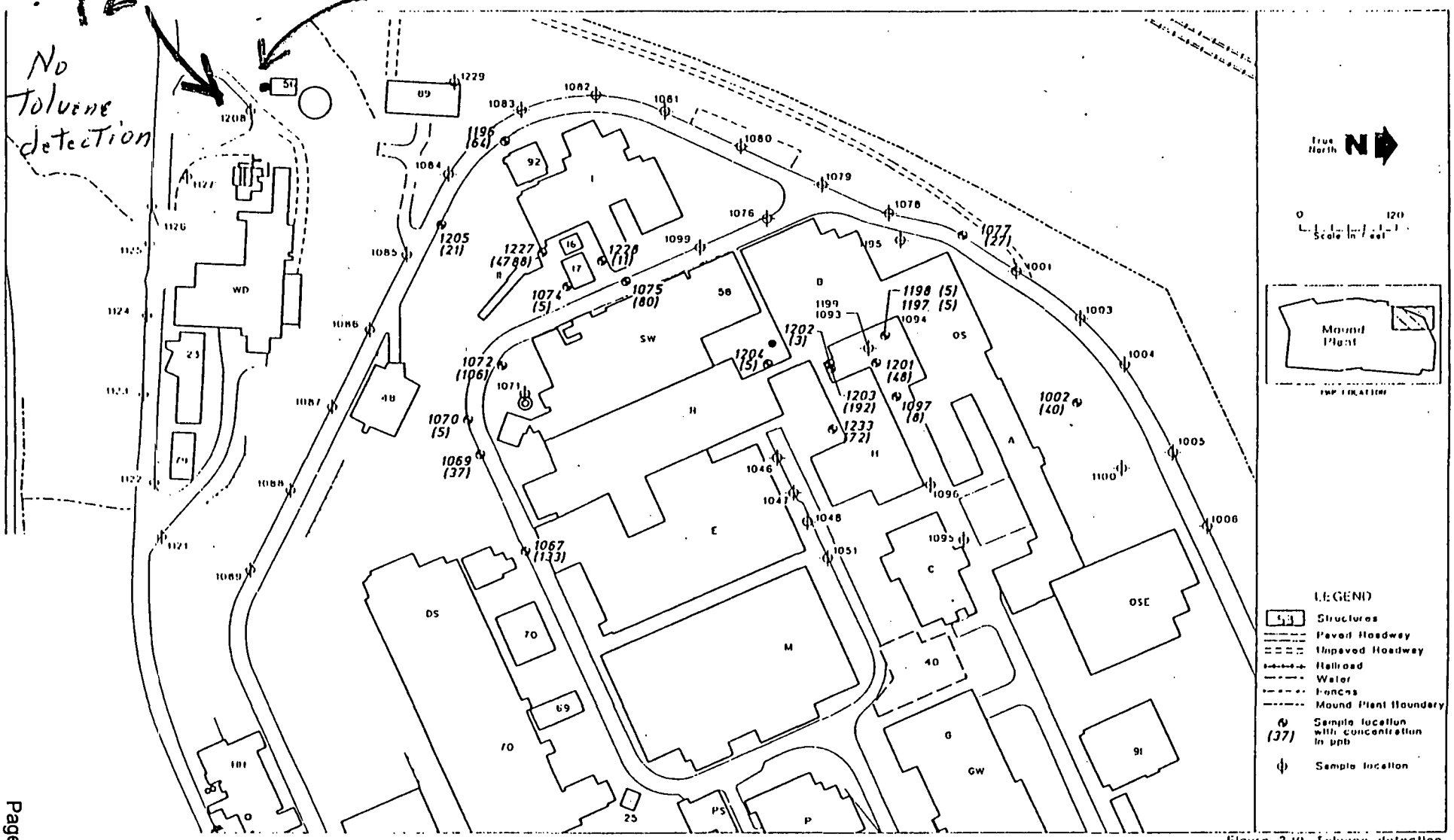


Figure 2.19 Toluene detection map for Main Hill West.

MOUND SOIL SCREENING FACILITY

DAILY REPORTS

SOIL SCREENIG FACILITY
Data Management System

CONT Sample's, taken by [redacted] 5604 ~~9240~~
DAILY REPORT FOR December 19,1989

SAMPLE NUMBER	DATE SCREEN	SAMPLER	SAMPLE TYPE	TH 232 pCi/g	PU 238 pCi/g	GRID & SAMPLE LOCATION	WELL ID
1	8912193 : 12/19/89	[redacted] ~~9240~~ 5604	CONT	0.8:		14: W 3825 X S 1825 #1 SURFACE SAMPL	B
2	8912194 : 12/19/89	[redacted] ~~9240~~ 5604	CONT	1.3:		3: W 3825 X S 1825 #2 AT 6"	C
3	8912195 : 12/19/89	[redacted] ~~9240~~ 5604	CONT	0.8:		17: W 3825 X S 1825 #3 AT 18"	B

Samples taken During Excavation of fuel tank at BLD-56 (Checker Board Water tower) No Sidler Readings Above Normal BKG.

All Samples were within Guidlines

[redacted]

NP 5604
X3937

COPY

PREPARED BY : TROY J. PEARSON III

ALL SOIL SAMPLE ARE RAN FOR 400 SEC UNLESS

SOIL SCREENIG FACILITY
Data Management System

CONT Sample's, taken by [redacted] 5604
DAILY REPORT FOR January 4,1990

	SAMPLE NUMBER	DATE SCREEN	SAMPLER	SAMPLE TYPE	TH 232 pCi/g	PU 238 pCi/g	GRID & SAMPLE LOCATION	WELL ID
1	9001043	01/04/90	[redacted] 5604	CONT	0.7	11	W3825 X S1825 #1 @ 7'	B
2	9001044	01/04/90	[redacted] 5604	CONT	1.2	8	W3825 X S1825 #2 @ 8'	C

Samples taken After the Removal of the fuel tank at BLD-56, other Samples were taken By Hoosier Enviromentak For Analisis of Diesel Fuel Contamination

[redacted]
HP 5604
X 3937

COPY

PREPARED BY : TROY J. PEARSON III

WD
SD
56
7999
7899
7849
840
800
790
780
770
W3825
S1825

Environmental Restoration Program

Operable Unit 2, Technical Memorandum 1: Preinvestigation Evaluation of Remedial Action Technologies (PERAT)

Mound Plant
Miamisburg, Ohio

August 1991

Draft

(Revision 0)

Department of Energy
Albuquerque Operations Office

Environmental Restoration Program
Technical Support Office
Los Alamos National Laboratory

Table II.10. VOC Concentrations (μg/L)
in Groundwater Samples Collected from Monitoring Wells on the
Main Hill from January 1989 to January 1990

		1989						1990	
Well	Parameter	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	Jul	Oct	Jan	MCL
0028	1,1,1-Trichloroethane	NS	NS	NS	NS	0.7	NS	NS	200
0115	1,2-Dichloroethene (total)	NS	NS	NS	2[a]	ND	ND	ND	70[b]
	Tetrachloroethene	NS	NS	NS	ND	1	0.4	0.7	5
	Trichloroethene	NS	NS	NS	4[a]	3.5	1.5	1.8	5
0120	2-Hexanone	NS	NS	NS	1[a]	ND	ND	NS	NA
0122	Trichloroethene	NS	NS	NS	2[a]	ND	ND	ND	5

[a] Estimated value less than the detection limit
[b] Proposed MCL for *cis*, 70 μg/L; *trans* 100 μg/L
MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level
NA - No current MCL
ND - Contaminant was not detected
NS - Well was not sampled
VOC - Volatile organic compound