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RFP-125.02 (Rev. 2/95)
Previously RFP-16522

CORRES. CONTROL
INCOMING LTR NO.

01873 R F 95



Department of Energy

ROCKY FLATS FIELD OFFICE
P.O. BOX 928
GOLDEN, COLORADO 80402-0928

JUN 30 1995

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95-DOE-08491

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ACTION

DIST.	LTR	ENC
BURLINGAME, A.H.		
CARNIVAL, G.J.		
CORDOVA, R.C.		
DAVIS, J.G.		
FENN, T.M.		
FERRERA, D.W.		
FRAY, R.E.		
GEIS, J.A.		
GILMARTIN, J.T.		
GINTHER, B.		
GLOVER, W.S.		
GOLAN, P.M.		
HEALY, T.J.		
HEDAHL, T.G.		
HILBIG, J.G.		
HOLLOWELL, L.J.	X	X
JACKSON, D.T.		
KELL, R.E.		
LEINWEBER, S.A.		
MARX, G.E.		
MCCART, D.		
MCDONALD, M.M.		
MCGOVERN, L.J.		
MCKENNA, F.G.		
PAUKERT, J.G.		
PIZZUTO, V.M.		
SATTERWHITE, D.G.		
SCHRAOER, D.C.		
SCHUBERT, A.L.		
STIGER, S.G.		
STROBEL, G.L.		
TURNER, K.A.		
VOORHEIS, G.M.		

Mr. Martin Hestmark
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region VIII
ATTN: Rocky Flats Project Manager, 8HWM-RI
999 18th Street, Suite 500, 8WM-C
Denver, Colorado 80202-2405

ADMIN RECORD

Mr. Joe Schieffelin, Unit Leader
Hazardous Waste Facilities
Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Denver, Colorado 80222-1530

Gentlemen:

Enclosed for your information are the minutes from a meeting held with your staff on June 7, 1995 to present information on Operable Unit 6.

If you have any questions or concerns regarding these minutes, please call Kurt Muenchow at 966-2184.

Sincerely,

Steven W. Slaten
IAG Project Coordinator
Environmental Restoration

Enclosure

- cc w/Enclosure:
- C. Gesalman, EM-453, HQ
- L. Eckman, EM-453, HQ
- K. Klein, OOM, RFFO
- W. Fitch, ER, RFFO
- K. Muenchow, ER, RFFO
- S. Slaten, ER, RFFO
- B. Lavelle, EPA
- B. Frazer, EPA
- H. Ainscough, CDPHE
- C. Spreng, CDPHE
- E. Mast, EG&G
- N. Holsteen, EG&G

CORRES. CONTROL | XIX
DOMN RECORD/080 | |
PATS/T130G | |

Reviewed for Addressee
Corres. Control RFP

7/6/95
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DOE ORDER = *Slaten*

DOCUMENT CLASSIFICATION
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A-0006-000482

Operable Unit 6
Meeting Minutes for June 7, 1995

I Sediment Transport

The results indicate that under a 100 year, 2-hour precipitation storm event, shear stress is below the threshold necessary to cause scour of the pond sediments.

Model calibration did compare results to literature such as that available from Iggy Litaor.

Ponds will eventually fill up due to sediment transport from the surrounding surface soil.

The question was raised as to the probability of dam failure under extreme hydrologic conditions. EG&G is currently conducting studies that examine dam failure under an extreme, 100-year precipitation event.

II Human Health Risk Assessment

HHRA calculations do not indicate any excess risk. Only AOC's 3 and 4 presented any risk within the 10^{-4} to 10^{-6} risk range. The exposure scenario which drove this was the Future Open Space Recreational User.

The data from the 1994 PCB Sampling Project was separated for its risk evaluation because of the varying sampling depths. The 1994 data, when aggregated on a AOC level, does not present any excess risk. The B-series ponds do present a risk of $8E-06$. When broken down to an IHSS level, pond B-2 presents the highest risk of $1E-05$.

Groundwater was not considered in the risk assessment because there are no exposure routes to groundwater with any of the exposure scenarios used.

When the Central Tendency is compared to the Reasonable Maximum Exposure (RME), it appears as though the RME overestimated risk.

Groundwater evaluation will be captured in a comprehensive risk assessment.

III Ecological Risk Assessment

The ERA screening results were presented to DOE and the regulatory agencies on May 31, 1995. On June 5, the results were reviewed by the EG&G Ecology SME, Frank Vertucci, Bonnie Lavelle of EPA, the subcontractor Mark Lewis, and professional judgement was applied by the EPA toxicologist Mark Wickstrom. As a result of this meeting, ecological chemicals of concern were selected for both Woman and Walnut Creek Watersheds.

The HHRA is concerned about individuals, whereas the ERA deals primary with populations, with the exception of the Preble's Meadow Jumping Mouse.

The ERA calculated the contribution of each source area to the risk of toxic exposure to each appropriate receptor. Preliminary results after professional judgment indicate that several polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) in sediments and chromium in soils will require further analysis. One

of the main questions with respect to the risk from PAHs is whether there is a complete exposure pathway to an important receptor. If there is not a receptor, then there is no risk. The issue that needs to be resolved is the long-term pond use and water management strategy. This will be a risk-management decision.

IV Conclusions

A working group should be established to develop a common vision and make decisions on long-term pond water management. This may be made up of members from the Fish and Wildlife Service, CDPHE, the Department of Energy, and the Environmental Protection Agency. K. Muenchow (DOE, RFFO) and B. Lavelle (EPA) have volunteered to initiate this working group.

V Action Items

1. The EPA and the DOE will establish a workshop/working group to decide the future pond use and pond water management.
2. EG&G/DOE will provide sections of the RFI/RI Report to the regulatory agencies to ease the review process. Efforts will be made to reduce the volume of each section of the report whenever possible.
3. EG&G will provide a table showing percent distribution of risk by analytes for each area of concern.
4. DOE Site Support Division will provide a phased plan for pond operations to the working group.