

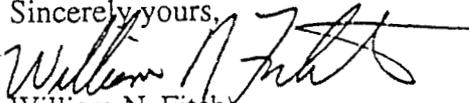
Mr. Richard Ray
ER:WNF:08305

2

APR 14 1995

These documents are signed as original, because they are either copies from my file or faxed material. Some original copies should reside at your offices. If you need more information on the draft Proposed Plan, please advise me.

Sincerely yours,



William N. Fitch
Operable Unit 15 Project Manager

Attachments

cc w/o attachments:
S. Slaten, ER, RFFO
L. O'Mary, ER, RFFO
D. Schubbe, EG&G

February 17, 1995

Mr. Richard Ray
Project Manager, Operable Unit 15
EG&G Rocky Flats, Inc.

Dear Mr. Ray:

This letter conveys my comments on the draft Proposed Plan for Operable Unit 15.

- (1) The first paragraph starts out by stating that DOE is the lead agency for cleanup of the Rocky Flats Environmental Tech Site. I suggest using another term rather than lead agency. I prefer modifying this to say something like "Under Executive Order 12???, the responsibility for cleanup of Rocky Flats ETS is assigned to the Dept of Energy."
- (2) The summary of site risks, presented on page 4, is a repetitious litany of paragraphs that are identical except for the IHSS number. I would suggest a different presentation style that states the same information once and tabulates the IHSSs for which it applies.
- (3) Incidentally in column 1, page 4, in the fifth line from the bottom, there is an unnecessary period after the word "each".
- (4) In the last paragraph of page 6, in the second column, I would suggest a new sentence added after the third sentence, the one ending "10 CFR 835." The new sentence would tie the 10 CFR reference to the RFETS radiation control program.

Sincerely,

William N. Fitch, Ph.D., P.E.

Draft 1st one

PRELIMINARY DRAFT PROPOSED PLAN AND DRAFT MODIFICATION OF THE COLORADO HAZARDOUS WASTE PERMIT FOR THE ROCKY FLATS ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY SITE OPERABLE UNIT 15: INSIDE BUILDING CLOSURES

United States Department of Energy (DOE)

Jefferson County, Colorado

February 10, 1995

DOE Announces the Preferred Alternative to Address OU15, Inside Building Closures

The United States Department of Energy (DOE) is the lead agency for the cleanup of the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site (RFETS) (formerly known as the Rocky Flats Plant). The site is located north of Golden, Colorado in Jefferson County.

Cleanup at RFETS is being administered under both the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The specific requirements and responsibilities for RFETS cleanup are outlined in the Interagency Agreement (IAG) between DOE, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE).

The subject of this document, which is a combination Proposed Plan and Draft Hazardous Waste Permit Modification, is RFETS Operable Unit 15 (OU15), Inside Building Closures. OU15 is composed of Individual Hazardous Substance Sites (IHSSs) 178, 179, 180, 204, 211 and 217. These IHSSs are small areas or rooms that were historically used to store or treat hazardous wastes, and are located within larger buildings at RFETS.

The purpose of the Proposed Plan is to announce DOE's preferred alternative for OU15. The Proposed Plan serves as the basis for the Record of Decision (ROD) for OU15. The Draft Permit Modification is used to incorporate remedial action decisions at RFETS into the site's RCRA Permit. CDPHE issues the Final Hazardous Waste Permit Modification once the remedial decision process is completed.

The results of investigations performed at the six OU15 IHSSs have shown that no remedial actions are required at OU15 to protect human health and the environment. The preferred alternative to address OU15 is, therefore, No Action. In accordance with IAG and EPA guidance, a No Action decision is appropriate for a site or operable unit that is already in a protective state. There are no documented releases from the OU15 IHSSs and no identified routes for contaminants to migrate out of the OU15 buildings. The IHSSs are maintained in a protective state for the individuals who work in and around them through the implementation of the RFETS radiological control program.

The program establishes specific requirements for working with and around radiation and radioactive materials. The radiological control program is required at RFETS to meet occupational radiation protection standards mandated by Federal law. The buildings in which the OU15 IHSSs are located will continue to be subject to the RFETS radiological control program until their final disposition.

What is a Proposed Plan? The CERCLA process for site cleanup is composed of a series of steps that begin with a preliminary assessment of a site (or operable unit) and end with cleanup and closure of the site. One of the intermediate steps in this sequence is the preparation of a Proposed Plan. The objective of the Proposed Plan is to provide an opportunity for public participation in the cleanup process. The public is invited to comment on the results of the investigations and studies completed, and on the preferred alternative proposed to address the site. Responses to public comments are later provided with the Record of Decision, which documents the remedial plan chosen for the site. This Proposed Plan applies only to Operable Unit 15, Inside Building Closures.

This Proposed Plan covers: Public Involvement Process p. 3 Site Background p. 3 Summary of Site Risks p. 4 Summary of Remedial Alternative p. 6 Glossary p. 7

1 Words shown in italics on the first mention are defined in the glossary at the end of this Proposed Plan.

MARK YOUR CALENDAR: OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Public Comment Period:

Public Hearing:

Location:

Time:

Send Comments To:

DOE's External Affairs Office
P.O. Box 928, Golden, CO 80402-0928

W. Carl Spreng, Geologist
ph: (303) 692-3358
Colorado Department of Public
Health and Environment/HMWMD-HWC-B2
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Denver, CO 80222-1530

Information Repositories

The Proposed Plan, the RFI/RI Report and other documents are available at information repositories at the following locations:

Rocky Flats Public Reading Room
Front Range Community College
Level B
3645 W. 112th Avenue
Westminster, CO 80030

Colorado Department of Public
Health and Environment
Hazardous Materials and Waste
Management Division - Bldg. B2
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Denver, CO 80222-1530

Citizens Advisory Board
9035 N. Wadsworth Parkway
Suite 2250
Westminster, CO 80021

Standley Lake Library
8485 Kipling Street
Arvada, CO 80005

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Superfund Documents Center
5th Floor
999 18th Street
Denver, CO 80202-2405

PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT PROCESS

A public comment period will be held for the Proposed Plan and Draft Permit Modification. The public is also encouraged to comment on the Final Phase I RCRA Facility Investigation/Remedial Investigation (RFI/RI) Report, which presents the results of the investigation conducted for OU15.

This public comment period will be from ____ to ____ . A public hearing will be held on ____ . Comments on the Proposed Plan and Draft Permit Modification and the Final Phase I RFI/RI Report may be submitted orally or in writing at the public hearing. Alternatively, written comments, postmarked no later than ____ , can be sent to either of the addressees listed on page 2.

Upon timely request, the comment period may be extended. Such a request should be submitted in writing to DOE, postmarked no later than ____ . FAILURE TO RAISE AN ISSUE OR PROVIDE INFORMATION DURING THE PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD MAY PREVENT YOU FROM RAISING THAT ISSUE OR SUBMITTING SUCH INFORMATION IN AN APPEAL OF THE AGENCIES' FINAL DECISION.

SITE BACKGROUND

RFETS is located in northern Jefferson County, Colorado (Figure 1). RFETS occupies approximately 6,550 acres of Federal land, and is a government-owned and contractor-operated facility that is part of the nationwide nuclear weapons production complex. DOE's primary mission at RFETS was formerly to produce metal components for nuclear weapons from plutonium, uranium and non-radioactive metals. Its current mission is to manage wastes and materials, and to cleanup and convert the Rocky Flats site to beneficial use in a manner that is safe, environmentally and socially responsible, physically secure, and cost-effective.

Historical waste handling practices involved on-site storage, treatment, and disposal of hazardous, *low-level radioactive*, and *mixed wastes*. Most plant structures are located within the Rocky Flats Industrial Area, which occupies approximately 400 acres. This area is surrounded by a buffer zone of approximately 6,150 acres. IHSSs within RFETS were defined and grouped into sixteen operable units (OUs). The Inside Building Closures, OU15, consists of six IHSSs, and is the subject of this Proposed Plan.

OU15 was originally composed of eight IHSSs; however, IHSSs 212 and 215 are no longer included as part of the OU. The closure of IHSS 212 is now addressed in Part VIII of the RFETS RCRA Mixed Residue Permit Modification. IHSS 215 was transferred to Operable Unit 9 (OU9) and has already been

included in the Phase I RFI/RI for OU9. The six remaining OU15 IHSSs are:

- IHSS 178 - Building 881, Drum Storage Area (Room 165);
- IHSS 179 - Building 865, Drum Storage Area (Room 145);
- IHSS 180 - Building 883, Drum Storage Area (Room 104);
- IHSS 204 - Building 447, RCRA Unit 45, Original Uranium Chip Roaster (Rooms 32 and 502);
- IHSS 211 - Building 881, RCRA Unit 26, Drum Storage Area (Room 266B); and
- IHSS 217 - Building 881, RCRA Unit 32, Cyanide Bench Scale Treatment (Room 131C).

The following is a summary of the physical description and operational history of each hazardous substance site:

IHSS 178, Building 881, Drum Storage Area (Room 165). IHSS 178, which has a maximum storage capacity of five 55-gallon drums, was first used in 1953 when Building 881 operations began. The IHSS area consists of two painted circles, each approximately four feet in diameter. The drums stored in the IHSS contained wastes contaminated with solvents and possibly low-level radioactivity. Routine visual monitoring was conducted during the period of operation.

IHSS 179, Building 865, Drum Storage Area (Room 145). IHSS 179, which has a maximum storage capacity of ten 55-gallon drums, was first used for drum storage in 1970. The dimensions of the IHSS are approximately 8 feet by 12 feet. Drums stored in the IHSS contained oils, chlorinated solvents, low-level radioactive waste and possibly beryllium. The IHSS was monitored routinely for spills and releases.

IHSS 180, Building 883, Drum Storage Area (Room 104). IHSS 180, which has a maximum storage capacity of thirty 55-gallon drums, measures 10 feet by 16 feet, and was first used for drum storage in 1981. Drums stored in the IHSS contained

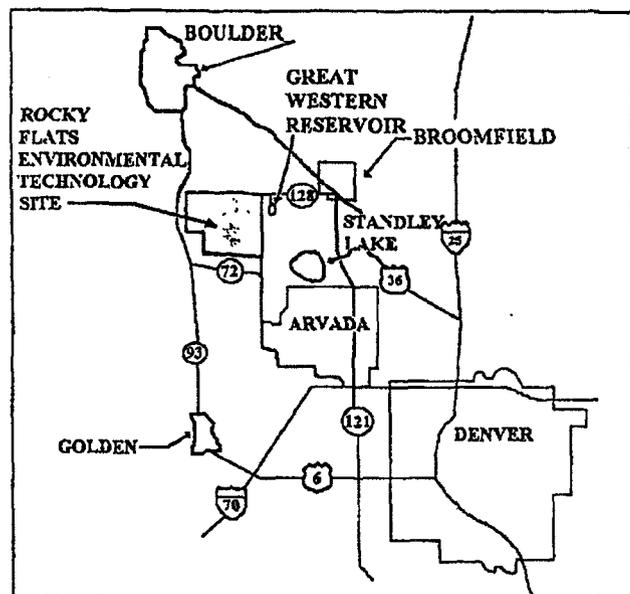


Figure 1
Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site and Vicinity

oils contaminated with solvents, uranium and beryllium. Visual monitoring of the storage area was conducted periodically.

IHSS 204, Building 447, RCRA Unit 45, Original Uranium Chip Roaster (Rooms 32 and 502). IHSS 204, the Original Uranium Chip Roaster, was used historically to oxidize uranium chips coated with small amounts of oils and coolants, converting the elemental uranium to uranium oxide. The unit is cylindrical with a diameter of 5 feet 6 inches and a height of 7 feet 4 inches. The inlet for the unit is located in Room 502, and the outlet is located directly downstairs in Room 32. No hazardous constituents have been treated in this unit since January 1988, when the uranium chips processed in the unit ceased to be coated with oils and coolants.

IHSS 211, Building 881, RCRA Unit 26, Drum Storage Area (Room 266B). IHSS 211, which has a maximum storage capacity of twenty-nine 55-gallon drums, was first used as a drum storage area in 1981. The dimensions of the IHSS are approximately 10 feet by 20 feet. The wastes stored in the unit have historically included low-level radioactive combustibles (rags, wipes, etc.), metals, glass, and materials which contained solvents and/or metals generated by laboratories in the building.

IHSS 217, Building 881, RCRA Unit 32, Cyanide Bench Scale Treatment (Room 131C). IHSS 217 consists of a 4 feet by 5 feet painted metal fume hood and laboratory table, three 4-liter polyethylene bottles, a glass beaker, and a chlorine-specific ion electrode. The unit was used as a bench scale treatment process to convert cyanide to cyanate. Aqueous cyanide solutions were transferred to the unit for analysis of cyanide content using a cyanide still. Wastes generated from this analysis were collected in the three 4-liter polyethylene bottles and stored in the steel fume hood of the unit. The cyanide solution was treated in one of the 4-liter bottles and then transferred via the process waste line system to the central liquid waste treatment facility in Building 374 for further treatment.

SUMMARY OF SITE RISKS

The risks to human health and the environment associated with the OU15 IHSSs were characterized as part of the OU15 RFI/RI, which was completed in accordance with the requirements presented in the IAG and specifically identified in the Final Phase I RFI/RI Work Plan for OU15. The RFI/RI focused on two issues: first, determining if releases had occurred from the OU15 IHSSs to outdoor locations where people and *ecological receptors* could be affected; and second, evaluating if unacceptable levels of risk exist to persons working inside the buildings. For each IHSS, the investigations involved reviewing historical information, conducting visual inspections, and completing sampling and analyses for surface contamination. A detailed discussion of the methods and results is presented in the Final Phase I RFI/RI Report.

In order to determine if releases to the environment had occurred from the OU15 IHSSs, historical information on waste management practices in the IHSSs was reviewed, and visual inspections of each IHSS were completed. These inspections focused on identifying evidence of spills or releases and assessing if potential routes existed for the migration of contaminants from the IHSSs to outdoor areas.

Samples were also collected in and around each IHSS and analyzed to characterize the presence or absence of hazardous and radiological constituents associated with the IHSSs. To evaluate risks to workers inside the buildings, the results of the sampling and analysis were compared to a set of protective standards approved as *Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs)* in the Final Phase I RFI/RI Work Plan for OU15.

The following is a summary of the risks associated with each IHSS:

IHSS 178, Building 881, Drum Storage Area (Room 165). The results of the sampling and analysis, along with the review of historical records and the visual inspections, indicate that there have not been releases of either hazardous constituents or radiological contamination to the environment external to IHSS 178. Conditions at the IHSS also eliminate the threat of post-closure releases to the environment from the IHSS. Therefore, IHSS 178 does not pose a risk to human populations and other ecological receptors outside Building 881.

The sampling and analytical results also demonstrate that IHSS 178 is in compliance with the ARARs specified for both hazardous constituents and radionuclides. No hazardous constituents associated with the management of wastes in IHSS 178 were detected in the samples from the IHSS. In addition, IHSS 178 meets the Federal occupational radiation protection standards and poses no unacceptable risk to workers.

IHSS 179, Building 865, Drum Storage Area (Room 145). The results of the sampling and analysis, along with the review of historical records and the visual inspections, indicate that there have not been releases of either hazardous constituents or radiological contamination to the environment external to IHSS 179. Conditions at the IHSS also eliminate the threat of post-closure releases to the environment from the IHSS. Therefore, IHSS 179 does not pose a risk to human populations and other ecological receptors outside Building 865.

I still don't like this repetition being taken off... I find

extra period or space

The sampling and analytical results also demonstrate that IHSS 179 is in compliance with the ARARs specified for both hazardous constituents and radionuclides. No hazardous constituents associated with the management of wastes in IHSS 179 were detected in the samples from the IHSS. In addition, IHSS 179 meets the Federal occupational radiation protection standards and poses no unacceptable risk to workers.

IHSS 180, Building 883, Drum Storage Area (Room 104). The results of the sampling and analysis, along with the review of historical records and the visual inspections, indicate that there have not been releases of either hazardous constituents or radiological contamination to the environment external to IHSS 180. Conditions at the IHSS also eliminate the threat of post-closure releases to the environment from the IHSS. Therefore, IHSS 180 does not pose a risk to human populations and other ecological receptors outside Building 883.

The sampling and analytical results also demonstrate that IHSS 180 is in compliance with the ARARs specified for both hazardous constituents and radionuclides. No hazardous constituents associated with the management of wastes in IHSS 180 were detected in the samples from the IHSS. In addition, IHSS 180 meets the Federal occupational radiation protection standards and poses no unacceptable risk to workers.

IHSS 204, Building 447, RCRA Unit 45, Original Uranium Chip Roaster (Rooms 32 and 502). The results of the sampling and analysis, along with the review of historical records and the visual inspections, indicate that there have not been releases of either hazardous constituents or radiological contamination to the environment external to IHSS 204. Conditions and controls at the IHSS also eliminate the threat of post-closure releases to the environment from the IHSS. Therefore, IHSS 204 does not pose a risk to human populations and other ecological receptors outside Building 447.

The sampling and analytical results also demonstrate that IHSS 204 is in compliance with the ARARs specified for both hazardous constituents and radionuclides. No hazardous constituents associated with the management of wastes in IHSS 204 were detected in the samples from the IHSS. In addition, IHSS 204 meets Federal occupational radiation protection

What are ARARs?

The most important elements in determining the need for remedial action at a CERCLA site (or operable unit) are the overall protection of human health and the environment, and compliance with the ARARs selected for the site. ARARs represent a set of protective cleanup standards for the site. Applicable requirements are mandated by State or Federal law, and specifically address factors such as contaminants and remedial actions. Relevant and appropriate requirements, while not legally applicable, address problems or situations that are similar to those at the site.

For OU15, ARARs were identified for both hazardous constituents (e.g., spent solvents, metals) and radionuclides. The ARARs used to evaluate hazardous constituents were the RCRA clean closure performance standards (6 CCR 1007-3, Section 265.111), which specify that the IHSSs must be closed in a manner that protects human health and the environment. The standards were satisfied when analytical results from the samples collected at each IHSS exhibited no traces of hazardous constituents historically managed in the IHSS.

The ARARs established for radionuclides at OU15 focused on the protection of standards for ionizing radiation. The specific standards are listed in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) and DOE orders, and are presented below:

- 10 CFR 20, App. B: Protection against radiation;
 - 10 CFR 835: Occupational radiation protection;
 - 29 CFR 1910.96 (b): Exposure of individuals to radiation in restricted areas;
 - 29 CFR 1910.96 (c): Exposure to airborne radioactive material;
 - 29 CFR 1910.96 (l): Notification of incidents;
 - DOE Order 5400.5: Radiation protection of the public and the environment; and
 - DOE Order 5480.11: Radiation protection for occupational workers.
- Two additional standards being developed will also apply to OU15, and are listed below:
- 10 CFR 834: Radiation protection of the public and the environment; and
 - 40 CFR 196: Radiation site cleanup regulations.

standards by being maintained in a protective state for workers in accordance with the requirements of the RFETS radiological control program.

IHSS 211, Building 881, RCRA Unit 26, Drum Storage Area (Room 266B). The results of the sampling and analysis, along with the review of historical records and the visual inspections, indicate that there have not been releases of either hazardous constituents or radiological contamination to the environment external to IHSS 211. Conditions at the IHSS also eliminate the threat of post-closure releases to the environment from the IHSS. Therefore, IHSS 211 does not pose a risk to human populations and other ecological receptors outside Building 881.

The Radiological Control Program

In order to protect individuals at DOE sites and facilities from exposure to radiation and radioactive materials, DOE established practices for the conduct of radiological operations in DOE orders, including 5400.5 and 5480.11. The radiation protection standards for workers were subsequently promulgated as a Federal regulation in 10 CFR 835. To meet the requirements of this regulation, DOE developed a department-wide Radiological Control Manual. For RFETS, a site-specific Radiological Control Manual has been developed, along with a series of procedures that provide direction for day-to-day activities at the site.

Access to radiation and radioactive materials in RFETS production/processing buildings is managed using the following area designations: uncontrolled, controlled, and radiological. The requirements for entering and working within each area are progressively more restrictive and protective. Uncontrolled areas consist of offices, locker rooms and other non-radiological laboratories and process areas, and do not require radiological controls. Controlled areas are physically separated from uncontrolled areas, and typically encompass large process and storage areas. They do not, themselves, constitute a significant exposure threat to individuals, but instead, identify general areas where radiological operations have been or are being conducted. In contrast, radiological areas, such as Radiation Areas and Contamination Areas, are discreet areas within larger controlled areas that, based on past or current operations, contain specific radiation or radiological hazards.

The requirements that apply for individuals entering and working in controlled and radiological areas are presented in the RFETS Radiological Control Manual and in specific RFETS operating procedures. They encompass training, access control, work control, protective clothing, respiratory protection, radiation monitoring, and radiation dose limits. The requirements are selected and implemented for each area based on the type of area, the levels of radiation and contamination, and the hazards present. The controls necessary to protect individuals from occupational exposures in work areas at RFETS, such as the OU15 IHSSs, are continuously reviewed and modified as needed, based on changing requirements and conditions in the work areas.

As a matter of policy, DOE is also committed to limiting personal radiation exposure to levels As Low As Reasonably Achievable. DOE specifies that radiation exposure of the work force and public should be controlled such that exposures are well below regulatory limits. DOE also states that there should not be any radiation exposure to workers without the expectation of an overall benefit from the activity causing the exposure.

The sampling and analytical results also demonstrate that IHSS 211 is in compliance with the ARARs specified for both hazardous constituents and radionuclides. No hazardous constituents associated with the management of wastes in IHSS 211 were detected in the samples from the IHSS. In addition, IHSS 211 meets the Federal occupational radiation protection standards and poses no unacceptable risk to workers.

IHSS 217, Building 881, RCRA Unit 32, Cyanide Bench Scale Treatment (Room 131C). The results of the sampling and analysis, along with the review of historical records and the visual inspections, indicate that there have not been releases of either hazardous constituents or radiological contamination to the environment external to IHSS 217. Conditions at the IHSS also eliminate the threat of post-closure releases to the environment from the IHSS. Therefore, IHSS 217 does not pose a risk to human populations and other ecological receptors outside Building 881.

The sampling and analytical results also demonstrate that IHSS 217 is in compliance with the ARARs specified for both hazardous constituents and radionuclides. No hazardous constituents associated with the management of wastes in IHSS 217 were detected in the samples from the IHSS. In addition, IHSS 217 meets the Federal occupational radiation protection standards and poses no unacceptable risk to workers.

SUMMARY OF REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE

The recommendation for No Action for IHSSs 178, 179, 180, 204, 211 and 217 of OU15, the Inside Building Closures, was based upon the *National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan*, which provides for the selection of a No Action alternative when a site or OU is already in a protective state. The evaluation of data and associated risk presented in the Final Phase I RFI/RI Report determined that the OU15 IHSSs are currently in a protective state. The IHSSs pose no risk to human populations and the environment outside of the OU15 buildings and are maintained in a protective state for workers inside the buildings.

IHSSs 178, 179, 180, 211 and 217 pose no unacceptable risk to workers based on the contamination levels present at the IHSSs. IHSS 204 is maintained in a protective state for workers based on the controls implemented in compliance with the requirements of 10 CFR 835. The buildings in which the six OU15 IHSSs are located will continue to be managed in accordance with the RFETS radiological control program.

need sentence
tying 10 CFR 835
to RFETS rad
control app

GLOSSARY

Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs): Media-specific (e.g., soil, water) concentration limits or other standards developed for a variety of contaminants including hazardous and radioactive constituents. ARARs are based on an evaluation of several factors including land use, potentially exposed populations, and numerous State and Federal regulations and guidance documents.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA): A Federal law passed in 1980 that establishes a program to identify abandoned hazardous waste sites, ensures that they are cleaned up, evaluates damages to natural resources, and creates claims procedures for parties who cleaned up the sites. The scope of CERCLA was expanded in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, which, among other things, guarantees greater public input and involvement in remedy selection and cleanup activities.

Ecological Receptors: Living organisms other than humans (i.e., plants and animals) that could potentially be impacted by the release of contamination.

Individual Hazardous Substance Site (IHSS): An area which is identified for investigation as a result of previous operations and disposal practices.

Interagency Agreement (IAG): The January 22, 1991 document prepared by representatives from DOE, EPA and CDPHE. It presents the objectives and general protocols for addressing the cleanup or evaluation of each of the operable units at the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site.

Low-level Radioactive Waste: Material having no economic value that is contaminated with transuranic elements (i.e., americium and plutonium) at a level of specific activity less than or equal to 100 nanoCuries per gram of waste material, or wastes contaminated with uranium in any quantity.

Mixed Waste: Waste that contains both hazardous constituents and radioactive contaminants.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (NCP): Federal regulations (40 CFR Part 300) that implement the requirements of CERCLA. The NCP sets forth a hazard ranking system, and procedures and standards for responding to hazardous releases.

Operable Unit (OU): A term used to describe a certain portion of a CERCLA site. An operable unit may be established based on a particular type of contamination, contaminated media (e.g., soil, water), source of contamination, and/or geographical location.

Protective State: In compliance with relevant State and Federal requirements for protection of public health and the environment.

Record of Decision: A public decision document that presents the cleanup alternative(s) selected for a CERCLA site. It is based on information from the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study, public comments, and community concerns.

RCRA Facility Investigation/Remedial Investigation (RFI/RI): An environmental and site impacts study conducted to satisfy the requirements of RCRA and CERCLA.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA): A Federal law passed in 1976 that is designed to require the "cradle-to-grave" management of hazardous waste. CDPHE, through the Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division, implements RCRA in Colorado. CDPHE has issued a RCRA operating permit for RFETS.

Risk: The likelihood of an adverse effect on the health of a human or ecological population as a result of exposure to chemical or radiological constituents.

If you did not receive this Proposed Plan in the mail and would like to be included in the mailing list for future information, please mail this completed form to:

DOE's External Affairs Office
P.O. Box 928
Golden, CO 80402-0928

or

W. Carl Spreng, Geologist
Colorado Department of Public
Health and Environment/HMWMD-HWC-B2
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Denver, CO 80222-1530

Name _____

Address _____

Affiliation (if any) _____

Phone Number _____

memorandum

DATE: FEB 27 1995
REPLY TO:
ATTN OF: ER:WNF:08174
SUBJECT: Proposed Plan for the Closure of Operable Unit No. 15
TO: Richard J. Ray, OU 15 Project Manager
Environmental Restoration Programs Division
EG&G Rocky Flats, Inc.

This memo conveys my comments on the "Preliminary Draft Proposed Plan (PP) and Draft Modification of the Colorado Hazardous Waste Permit for the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site (Site) Operable Unit No. 15 (OU-15): Inside Building Closures."

- (1) The first paragraph starts out by stating that the Department of Energy (DOE) is the lead agency for cleanup of the Site. I suggest using another term rather than lead agency. I prefer modifying this to say something like "Under Executive Order No. 12580, the responsibility for cleanup of the Site is assigned to DOE."
- (2) The summary of site risks, presented on page 4, is a repetitious litany of paragraphs that are identical except for the Individual Hazardous Substance Site (IHSS) number. I would suggest a different presentation style that states the same information once and tabulates the IHSSs for which it applies.
- (3) Incidentally in column 1, page 4, in the fifth line from the bottom, there is an unnecessary period after the word "each".
- (4) In the last paragraph of page 6, in the second column, I would suggest a new sentence added after the third sentence, the one ending "10CFR835." This new sentence would tie the 10CFR835 reference to the Site radiation control program.

Thank you for your efforts regarding the preparation of this PP. If you have any questions please contact me at extension 4013.


William N. Fitch, Manager
Operable Unit No. 15

cc:
J. Roberson, AMER, RFFO
J. Wienand, ER, RFFO
S. Stiger, EG&G
D. Schubbe, EG&G

March 17, 1995

Mr. Richard Ray
Operable Unit 15 Project Manager
EG&G Rocky Flats, Inc.
Golden, CO

Dear Mr. Ray:

Thank you for the opportunity to review the draft Proposed Plan for OU15. I am well pleased with the response to my comments on earlier drafts. I have a few more issues to raise with the latest draft. They are enclosed with this letter.

Sincerely,



William N. Fitch
OU 15 Project Manager

Major items

page 4 column 2 line 10

the phrase "evaluating if unacceptable risk exist to persons working inside the buildings" is not correct. I think it should say "evaluating if the IHSSs pose unacceptable levels of risks for workers."

The ARAR's box

I generally like the appearance and content of the box except

(1) do we need to distinguish between ARARs and TBCs

(2) can we dismiss Sec 265.381 and 265.404? that is did we demonstrate that solid waste removed was not a haz waste or is our position that none was removed.

(3) why are (e), (f), (g?), (h?), (i) missing ?

(4) is 40CFR 196 correct or should it be 191?

page 5 col 2 line 11

Suggest inserting "without additional controls after "radiation protection standards"

NITS

suggestions but not major problems...

page 1 column 1 para 3 line 7 I think that "large" is a better choice than "larger"

page 1 column 2 para 2 line 1 I would insert "radiation control" after "The"

DRAFT PROPOSED PLAN AND DRAFT MODIFICATION OF THE COLORADO HAZARDOUS WASTE PERMIT FOR THE ROCKY FLATS ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY SITE OPERABLE UNIT 15: INSIDE BUILDING CLOSURES

United States Department of Energy (DOE)

Jefferson County, Colorado

March 14, 1995

DOE Announces the Preferred Alternative to Address OU15, Inside Building Closures

The responsibility for cleanup of the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site (RFETS) (formerly known as the Rocky Flats Plant) has been assigned to the United States Department of Energy (DOE). The site is located north of Golden, Colorado in Jefferson County.

The results of investigations performed at the six OU15 IHSSs have shown that no remedial actions are required at OU15 to protect human health and the environment. The preferred alternative to address OU15 is, therefore, No Action. In accordance with IAG and EPA guidance, a No Action decision is appropriate for a site or operable unit that is already in a protective state. There are no documented releases from the OU15 IHSSs and no identified routes for contaminants to migrate out of the OU15 buildings. The IHSSs are maintained in a protective state for the individuals who work in and around them through the implementation of the RFETS radiological control program.

Cleanup at RFETS is being administered under both the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA). The specific requirements and responsibilities for RFETS cleanup are outlined in the Interagency Agreement (IAG) between DOE, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE).

What is a Proposed Plan? The CERCLA process for site cleanup is composed of a series of steps that begin with a preliminary assessment of a site (or operable unit) and end with cleanup and closure of the site. One of the intermediate steps in this sequence is the preparation of a Proposed Plan. The objective of the Proposed Plan is to provide an opportunity for public participation in the cleanup process. The public is invited to comment on the results of the investigations and studies completed, and on the preferred alternative proposed to address the site. Responses to public comments are later provided with the Record of Decision, which documents the remedial plan chosen for the site. This Proposed Plan applies only to Operable Unit 15, Inside Building Closures.

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The program establishes specific requirements for working with and around radiation and radioactive materials. The radiological control program is required at RFETS to meet occupational radiation protection standards mandated by Federal law. The buildings in which the OU15 IHSSs are located will continue to be subject to the RFETS radiological control program until their final disposition.

The purpose of the Proposed Plan is to announce DOE's preferred alternative for OU15. The Proposed Plan serves as the basis for the Record of Decision (ROD) for OU15. The Draft Permit Modification is used to incorporate remedial action decisions at RFETS into the site's RCRA Permit. CDPHE issues the Final Hazardous Waste Permit Modification once the remedial decision process is completed.

This Proposed Plan covers: Public Involvement Process p. 3 Site Background p. 3 Summary of Site Risks p. 4 Summary of Remedial Alternative p. 5 Glossary p. 6

1 Words shown in italics on the first mention are defined in the glossary at the end of this Proposed Plan.

REVIEWED FOR CLASSIFICATION/UCN: BY G. I. Ostdiek 5-20 DATE 5-17-95 For Public Release

MARK YOUR CALENDAR: OPPORTUNITIES FOR PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT

Public Comment Period:

Send Comments To:

Public Hearing:

DOE's External Affairs Office
P.O. Box 928, Golden, CO 80402-0928

Location:

W. Carl Spreng, Geologist
ph: (303) 692-3358
Colorado Department of Public
Health and Environment/HMWMD-HWC-B2
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Denver, CO 80222-1530

Time:

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Standley Lake Library
8485 Kipling Street
Arvada, CO 80005

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Superfund Documents Center
5th Floor
999 18th Street
Denver, CO 80202-2405

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OU15 was originally composed of eight IHSSs; however, IHSSs 212 and 215 are no longer included as part of the OU.

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included in the Phase I RFI/RI for OU9. The six remaining OU15 IHSSs are:

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- IHSS 180 - Building 883, Drum Storage Area (Room 104);
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- IHSS 211 - Building 881, RCRA Unit 26, Drum Storage Area (Room 266B); and
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The following is a summary of the physical description and operational history of each hazardous substance site:

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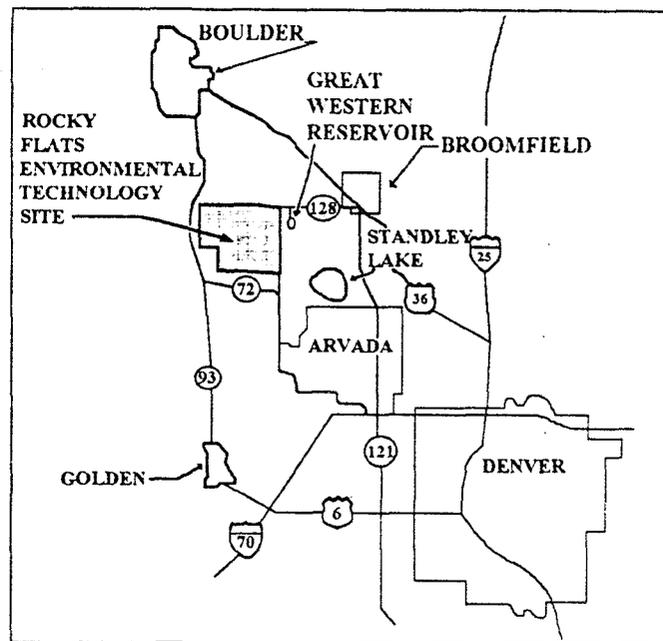


Figure 1
Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site and Vicinity

The Radiological Control Program

In order to protect individuals at DOE sites and facilities from exposure to radiation and radioactive materials, DOE established practices for the conduct of radiological operations in DOE orders, including 5400.5 and 5480.11. The radiation protection standards for workers were subsequently promulgated as a Federal regulation in 10 CFR 835. To meet the requirements of this regulation, DOE developed a department-wide Radiological Control Manual. For RFETS, a site-specific Radiological Control Manual has been developed, along with a series of procedures that provide direction for day-to-day activities at the site.

Access to radiation and radioactive materials in RFETS production/processing buildings is managed using the following area designations: uncontrolled, controlled, and radiological. The requirements for entering and working within each area are progressively more restrictive and protective. Uncontrolled areas consist of offices, locker rooms and other non-radiological laboratories and process areas, and do not require radiological controls. Controlled areas are physically separated from uncontrolled areas, and typically encompass large process and storage areas. They do not, themselves, constitute a significant exposure threat to individuals, but instead, identify general areas where radiological operations have been or are being conducted. In contrast, radiological areas, such as Radiation Areas and Contamination Areas, are discreet areas within larger controlled areas that, based on past or current operations, contain specific radiation or radiological hazards.

The requirements that apply for individuals entering and working in controlled and radiological areas are presented in the RFETS Radiological Control Manual and in specific RFETS operating procedures. They encompass training, access control, work control, protective clothing, respiratory protection, radiation monitoring, and radiation dose limits. The requirements are selected and implemented for each area based on the type of area, the levels of radiation and contamination, and the hazards present. The controls necessary to protect individuals from occupational exposures in work areas at RFETS, such as the OU15 IHSSs, are continuously reviewed and modified as needed, based on changing requirements and conditions in the work areas.

As a matter of policy, DOE is also committed to limiting personal radiation exposure to levels As Low As Reasonably Achievable. DOE specifies that radiation exposure of the work force and public should be controlled such that exposures are well below regulatory limits. DOE also states that there should not be any radiation exposure to workers without the expectation of an overall benefit from the activity causing the exposure.

conducting visual inspections, and completing sampling and analyses for surface contamination. A detailed discussion of the methods and results is presented in the Final Phase I RFI/RI Report.

In order to determine if releases to the environment had occurred from the OU15 IHSSs, historical information on waste management practices in the IHSSs was reviewed, and visual inspections of each IHSS were completed. These inspections focused on identifying evidence of spills or releases and assessing if potential routes existed for the migration of contaminants from the IHSSs to outdoor areas.

Samples were also collected in and around each IHSS and analyzed to characterize the presence or absence of hazardous and radiological constituents associated with the IHSSs. To evaluate risks to workers inside the buildings, the results of the sampling and analysis were compared to a set of protective standards approved as *Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs)* in the Final Phase I RFI/RI Work Plan for OU15.

The results of the sampling and analysis, along with the review of historical records and the visual inspections, indicate that there have not been releases of either hazardous constituents or radiological contamination to the environment external to the OU15 IHSSs. Conditions and controls (e.g., the building structures, ventilation systems and access controls) at IHSSs 178, 179, 180, 204, 211 and 217 also eliminate the threat of

post-closure releases to the environment from the IHSSs. Therefore, none of the IHSSs pose a risk to human populations and other ecological receptors outside of their respective buildings.

The sampling and analytical results also demonstrate that the IHSSs are in compliance with the ARARs specified for both hazardous constituents and radionuclides. No hazardous constituents associated with the management of wastes at OU15 were detected in the samples from the IHSSs. In addition, IHSSs 178, 179, 180, 211 and 217 meet the Federal occupational radiation protection standards and pose no unacceptable risk to workers. IHSS 204 meets Federal occupational radiation protection standards by being maintained in a protective state for workers in accordance with the requirements of the RFETS radiological control program.

SUMMARY OF REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE

The recommendation for No Action for IHSSs 178, 179, 180, 204, 211 and 217 of OU15, the Inside Building Closures, was based upon the *National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan*, which provides for the selection of a No Action alternative when a site or OU is already in a protective state. The evaluation of data and associated risk presented in the Final Phase I RFI/RI Report determined that the OU15 IHSSs are currently in a protective state. The IHSSs pose no

risk to human populations and the environment outside of the OU15 buildings and are maintained in a protective state for workers inside the buildings.

IHSSs 178, 179, 180, 211 and 217 pose no unacceptable risk to workers based on the contamination levels present at the IHSSs. IHSS 204 is maintained in a protective state for workers using the controls described in 10 CFR 835, as implemented by the RFETS radiological control program. The buildings in which the six OU15 IHSSs are located will continue to be managed in accordance with the RFETS radiological control program.

GLOSSARY

Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs): Media-specific (e.g., soil, water) concentration limits or other standards developed for a variety of contaminants including hazardous and radioactive constituents. ARARs are based on an evaluation of several factors including land use, potentially exposed populations, and State and Federal regulations and guidance documents.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA): A Federal law passed in 1980 that establishes a program to identify abandoned hazardous waste sites, ensures that they are cleaned up, evaluates damages to natural resources, and creates claims procedures for parties who cleaned up the sites. The scope of CERCLA was expanded in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, which, among other things, guarantees greater public input and involvement in remedy selection and cleanup activities.

Ecological Receptors: Living organisms other than humans (i.e., plants and animals) that could potentially be impacted by the release of contamination.

Individual Hazardous Substance Site (IHSS): An area which is identified for investigation as a result of previous operations and disposal practices.

Interagency Agreement (IAG): The January 22, 1991 document prepared by representatives from DOE, EPA and CDPHE. It presents the objectives and general protocols for addressing the cleanup or evaluation of each of the operable units at the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site.

Low-level Radioactive Waste: Material having no economic value that is contaminated with transuranic elements (i.e., americium and plutonium) at a level of specific activity less than or equal to 100 nanoCuries per gram of waste material, or wastes contaminated with uranium in any quantity.

Mixed Waste: Waste that contains both hazardous constituents and radioactive contaminants.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (NCP): Federal regulations (40 CFR Part 300) that implement the requirements of CERCLA. The NCP sets forth a hazard ranking system, and procedures and standards for responding to hazardous releases.

Operable Unit (OU): A term used to describe a certain portion of a CERCLA site. An operable unit may be established based on a particular type of contamination, contaminated media (e.g., soil, water), source of contamination, and/or geographical location.

Preferred Alternative: The protective, ARAR-compliant approach that is judged to provide the best balance of tradeoffs with respect to long- and short-term effectiveness, implementability, cost, and the reduction of contaminant toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment.

Protective State: In compliance with relevant State and Federal requirements for protection of public health and the environment.

Record of Decision: A public decision document that presents the cleanup alternative(s) selected for a CERCLA site. It is based on information from the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study, public comments, and community concerns.

RCRA Facility Investigation/Remedial Investigation (RFI/RI): An environmental and site impacts study conducted to satisfy the requirements of RCRA and CERCLA.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA): A Federal law passed in 1976 that is designed to require the "cradle-to-grave" management of hazardous waste. CDPHE, through the Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division, implements RCRA in Colorado. CDPHE has issued a RCRA operating permit for RFETS.

Risk: The likelihood of an adverse effect on the health of a human or ecological population as a result of exposure to chemical or radiological constituents.

If you did not receive this Proposed Plan in the mail and would like to be included in the mailing list for future information, please mail this completed form to:

DOE's External Affairs Office
P.O. Box 928
Golden, CO 80402-0928

or

W. Carl Spreng, Geologist
Colorado Department of Public
Health and Environment/HMWMD-HWC-B2
4300 Cherry Creek Drive South
Denver, CO 80222-1530

Name _____

Address _____

Affiliation (if any) _____

Phone Number _____

4

facsimile
TRANSMITTAL

to: Carl Spreng Fax # 759 - 5355
Arturo Duran Fax # 294 - 7559

re: Early submittal of Draft Proposed Plan/Draft Modification of the
Colorado Hazardous Waste permit for the Rocky Flats Environmental
Technology Site (PP/DMRP) for OU15

date: March 22, 1995

pages: 8, including coversheet

Sirs,

Bill Fitch, DOE/RFFO, has requested that I fax an early submittal copy of the Draft PP/DMRP for OU15. The official submittal by DOE will follow through the mail. This copy is being provided for your convenience to begin review.

If you have any questions regarding the fax transmittal, please contact Rich Ray at telephone extension 966 - 8557. If you have any questions regarding the contents of the Draft PP/ Draft MRP, please contact Bill Fitch at telephone extension 966 - 4013.

Thank You,


Rich Ray

From the desk of...

Richard J. Ray
OU15 Project Manager
EG&G Rocky Flats

966 - 8557
Fax: 966 - 8556

**DRAFT PROPOSED PLAN AND DRAFT MODIFICATION OF
THE COLORADO HAZARDOUS WASTE PERMIT
FOR THE ROCKY FLATS ENVIRONMENTAL TECHNOLOGY SITE
OPERABLE UNIT 15: INSIDE BUILDING CLOSURES**

United States Department
of Energy (DOE)

Jefferson County, Colorado

March 21, 1995

DOE Announces the Preferred Alternative to Address OU15, Inside Building Closures

The responsibility for cleanup of the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site (RFETS) (formerly known as the Rocky Flats Plant) has been assigned to the United States Department of Energy (DOE). The site is located north of Golden, Colorado in Jefferson County.

Cleanup at RFETS is being administered under both the *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)*¹ and the *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)*. The specific requirements and responsibilities for RFETS cleanup are outlined in the *Interagency Agreement (IAG)* between DOE, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment (CDPHE).

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This Proposed Plan covers

Public Involvement Process	D-3
Site Background	D-3
Summary of Site Risks	D-4
Summary of Remedial Alternatives	D-5
Glossary	D-6

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REVIEWED FOR CLASSIFICATION/UCM
BY G. T. Ostdiek 872
DATE 3-22-95

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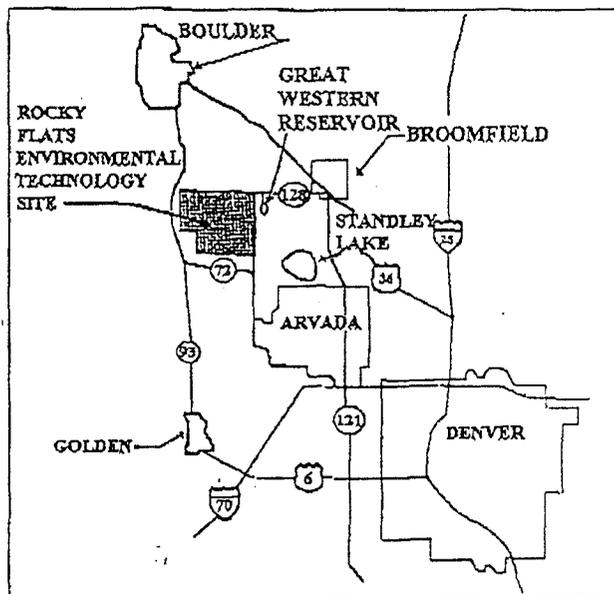


Figure 1
Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site and Vicinity

for drum storage in 1981. Drums stored in the IHSS contained oils contaminated with solvents, uranium and beryllium. Visual monitoring of the storage area was conducted periodically.

IHSS 204, Building 447, RCRA Unit 45, Original Uranium Chip Roaster (Rooms 32 and 502). IHSS 204, the Original Uranium Chip Roaster, was used historically to oxidize uranium chips coated with small amounts of oils and coolants, converting the elemental uranium to uranium oxide. The unit is cylindrical with a diameter of 5 feet 6 inches and a height of 7 feet 4 inches. The inlet for the unit is located in Room 502, and the outlet is located directly downstairs in Room 32. No hazardous constituents have been treated in this unit since January 1988, when the uranium chips processed in the unit ceased to be coated with oils and coolants.

IHSS 211, Building 881, RCRA Unit 26, Drum Storage Area (Room 266B). IHSS 211, which has a maximum storage capacity of twenty-nine 55-gallon drums, was first used as a drum storage area in 1981. The dimensions of the IHSS are approximately 10 feet by 20 feet. The wastes stored in the unit have historically included low-level radioactive combustibles (rags, wipes, etc.), metals, glass, and materials which contained solvents and/or metals generated by laboratories in the building.

IHSS 217, Building 881, RCRA Unit 32, Cyanide Bench Scale Treatment (Room 131C). IHSS 217 consists of a 4 feet by 5 feet painted metal fume hood and laboratory table, three 4-liter polyethylene bottles, a glass beaker, and a chlorine-specific ion electrode. The unit was used as a bench scale treatment process to convert cyanide to cyanate. Aqueous cyanide solutions were transferred to the unit for analysis of cyanide content using a cyanide still. Wastes generated from this analysis were collected in the three 4-liter polyethylene bottles and stored in the steel fume hood of the unit. The cyanide solution was treated in one of the 4-liter bottles and then transferred via the process waste line system to the central liquid waste treatment facility in Building 374 for further treatment.

SUMMARY OF SITE RISKS

The risks to human health and the environment associated with the OU15 IHSSs were characterized as part of the OU15 RFI/RI, which was completed in accordance with the requirements presented in the IAG and specifically identified in the Final Phase I RFI/RI Work Plan for OU15. The RFI/RI focused on two issues: first, determining if releases had occurred from the OU15 IHSSs to outdoor locations where people and *ecological receptors* could be affected; and second, evaluating if the OU15 IHSSs pose unacceptable levels of risk to workers. For each IHSS, the investigations involved reviewing historical information, conducting visual inspections, and completing sampling and analyses for surface

WHAT ARE ARARS?

The most important elements in determining the need for remedial action at a CERCLA site (or operable unit) are the overall protection of human health and the environment and compliance with the ARARS selected for the site. ARARS represent a set of protective cleanup standards for the site. Applicable requirements are mandated by State or Federal law, and specifically address factors such as contaminants and remedial actions. Relevant and appropriate requirements, while not legally applicable, address problems or situations that are similar to those at the site.

For OU15, ARARS were identified for both hazardous constituents (e.g., spent solvents, metals) and radionuclides. The ARARS used to evaluate hazardous constituents were the RCRA clean closure performance standards (10 CFR 1007.3, Section 265.111), which specify that the IHSSs must be closed in a manner that protects human health and the environment. The standards were satisfied when analytical results from the samples collected at each IHSS exhibited no traces of hazardous constituents historically managed in the IHSS.

The ARARS established for radionuclides at OU15 focused on the protection of workers in the IHSS areas, and were based on Occupational Safety and Health Act standards for ionizing radiation. The specific standards are listed in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) and DOE orders, and are presented below:

10 CFR 20, App. B	Protection against radiation
10 CFR 835	Occupational radiation protection
29 CFR 1910.96	Ionizing radiation
DOE Order 5400.5	Radiation protection of the public and the environment (will eventually be replaced by 10 CFR 834), and
DOE Order 5480.113	Radiation protection for occupational workers (to be replaced by 10 CFR 835, effective January 1, 1996)
Two additional standards being developed will also apply to OU15, and are listed below:	
10 CFR 834	Radiation protection of the public and the environment
40 CFR 195	Radiation site cleanup regulations

The Radiological Control Program

In order to protect individuals at DOE sites and facilities from exposure to radiation and radioactive materials, DOE established practices for the conduct of radiological operations in DOE orders, including 5400.5 and 5480-11. The radiation protection standards for workers were subsequently promulgated as a Federal regulation in 10 CFR 835. To meet the requirements of this regulation, DOE developed a department-wide Radiological Control Manual. For REETS, a site-specific Radiological Control Manual has been developed, along with a series of procedures that provide direction for day-to-day activities at the site.

Access to radiation and radioactive materials in REETS production/processing buildings is managed using the following area designations: uncontrolled, controlled, and radiological. The requirements for entering and working within each area are progressively more restrictive and protective. Uncontrolled areas consist of offices, locker rooms and other non-radiological laboratories and process areas, and do not require radiological controls. Controlled areas are physically separated from uncontrolled areas, and typically encompass large process and storage areas. They do not themselves constitute a significant exposure threat to individuals, but instead identify general areas where radiological operations have been or are being conducted. In contrast, radiological areas, such as Radiation Areas and Contamination Areas, are discreet areas within larger controlled areas that, based on past or current operations, contain specific radiation or radiological hazards.

The requirements that apply for individuals entering and working in controlled and radiological areas are presented in the REETS Radiological Control Manual and in specific REETS operating procedures. They encompass training, access control, work control, protective clothing, respiratory protection, radiation monitoring, and radiation dose limits. The requirements are selected and implemented for each area based on the type of area, the levels of radiation and contamination, and the hazards present. The controls necessary to protect individuals from occupational exposures in work areas at REETS, such as the OU15 IHSSs, are continuously reviewed and modified as needed, based on changing requirements and conditions in the work areas. In addition, the REETS radiological control program includes provisions for recordkeeping, reporting, and program assessment.

As a matter of policy, DOE is also committed to limiting personal radiation exposure to levels As Low As Reasonably Achievable. DOE specifies that radiation exposure of the work force and public should be controlled such that exposures are well below regulatory limits. DOE also states that there should not be any radiation exposure to workers without the expectation of an overall benefit from the activity causing the exposure.

contamination. A detailed discussion of the methods and results is presented in the Final Phase I RFI/RI Report.

In order to determine if releases to the environment had occurred from the OU15 IHSSs, historical information on waste management practices in the IHSSs was reviewed, and visual inspections of each IHSS were completed. These inspections focused on identifying evidence of spills or releases and assessing if potential routes existed for the migration of contaminants from the IHSSs to outdoor areas.

Samples were also collected in and around each IHSS and analyzed to characterize the presence or absence of hazardous and radiological constituents associated with the IHSSs. To evaluate risks to workers inside the buildings, the results of the sampling and analysis were compared to a set of protective standards approved as *Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs)* in the Final Phase I RFI/RI Work Plan for OU15.

The results of the sampling and analysis, along with the review of historical records and the visual inspections, indicate that there have not been releases of either hazardous constituents or radiological contamination to the environment external to the OU15 IHSSs. Conditions and controls (e.g., the building structures, ventilation systems and access controls) at IHSSs 178, 179, 180, 204, 211 and 217 also eliminate the threat of post-closure releases to the environment from the IHSSs.

Therefore, none of the IHSSs pose a risk to human populations and other ecological receptors outside of their respective buildings.

The sampling and analytical results also demonstrate that the IHSSs are in compliance with the ARARs specified for hazardous constituents. No hazardous constituents associated with the management of wastes at OU15 were detected in the samples from the IHSSs.

The ARARs for radionuclides (Federal occupational radiation protection standards) identify dose limits for workers. The ARARs require that worker exposures be maintained at or below the dose limits, and that site operations be conducted in accordance with the general requirements of the radiological control program. The need for specific controls to limit exposures in a given area is determined based on the conditions in that area.

IHSSs 178, 179, 180, 211 and 217 meet the Federal occupational radiation protection standards, and pose no unacceptable risk to workers. Based on the contamination levels present at these IHSSs, specific radiological controls are not necessary to meet the worker dose limit standards. In contrast, IHSS 204 only meets the radionuclide ARARs through the use of specific radiological controls. These controls are implemented in accordance with the REETS radiological control program.

SUMMARY OF REMEDIAL ALTERNATIVE

The recommendation for No Action for IHSSs 178, 179, 180, 204, 211 and 217 of OU15, the Inside Building Closures, was based upon the *National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan*, which provides for the selection of a No Action alternative when a site or OU is already in a protective state. The evaluation of data and associated risk presented in the Final Phase I RFI/RI Report determined that the OU15 IHSSs are currently in a protective state. The IHSSs pose no risk to human populations and the environment outside of the OU15 buildings and are maintained in a protective state for workers inside the buildings.

IHSSs 178, 179, 180, 211 and 217 pose no unacceptable risk to workers based on the contamination levels present at the IHSSs. IHSS 204 is maintained in a protective state for workers using the controls described in 10 CFR 835, as implemented by the RFETS radiological control program. The buildings in which the six OU15 IHSSs are located will continue to be managed in accordance with the RFETS radiological control program.

GLOSSARY

Applicable or Relevant and Appropriate Requirements (ARARs): Media-specific (e.g., soil, water) concentration limits or other standards developed for a variety of contaminants including hazardous and radioactive constituents. ARARs are based on an evaluation of several factors including land use, potentially exposed populations, and State and Federal regulations and guidance documents.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA): A Federal law passed in 1980 that establishes a program to identify abandoned hazardous waste sites, ensures that they are cleaned up, evaluates damages to natural resources, and creates claims procedures for parties who cleaned up the sites. The scope of CERCLA was expanded in 1986 by the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, which, among other things, guarantees greater public input and involvement in remedy selection and cleanup activities.

Ecological Receptors: Living organisms other than humans (i.e., plants and animals) that could potentially be impacted by the release of contamination.

Individual Hazardous Substance Site (IHSS): An area which is identified for investigation as a result of previous operations and disposal practices.

Interagency Agreement (IAG): The January 22, 1991 document prepared by representatives from DOE, EPA and CDPHE. It presents the objectives and general protocols for addressing the cleanup or evaluation of each of the operable units at the Rocky Flats Environmental Technology Site.

Low-level Radioactive Waste: Material having no economic value that is contaminated with transuranic elements (i.e., americium and plutonium) at a level of specific activity less than or equal to 100 nanoCuries per gram of waste material, or wastes contaminated with uranium in any quantity.

Mixed Waste: Waste that contains both hazardous constituents and radioactive contaminants.

National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan (NCP): Federal regulations (40 CFR Part 300) that implement the requirements of CERCLA. The NCP sets forth a hazard ranking system, and procedures and standards for responding to hazardous releases.

Operable Unit (OU): A term used to describe a certain portion of a CERCLA site. An operable unit may be established based on a particular type of contamination, contaminated media (e.g., soil, water), source of contamination, and/or geographical location.

Preferred Alternative: The protective, ARAR-compliant approach that is judged to provide the best balance of tradeoffs with respect to long- and short-term effectiveness, implementability, cost, and the reduction of contaminant toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment.

Protective State: In compliance with relevant State and Federal requirements for protection of public health and the environment.

Record of Decision: A public decision document that presents the cleanup alternative(s) selected for a CERCLA site. It is based on information from the Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study, public comments, and community concerns.

RCRA Facility Investigation/Remedial Investigation (RFI/RI): An environmental and site impacts study conducted to satisfy the requirements of RCRA and CERCLA.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA): A Federal law passed in 1976 that is designed to require the "cradle-to-grave" management of hazardous waste. CDPHE, through the Hazardous Materials and Waste Management Division, implements RCRA in Colorado. CDPHE has issued a RCRA operating permit for RFETS.

Risk: The likelihood of an adverse effect on the health of a human or ecological population as a result of exposure to chemical or radiological constituents.

If you did not receive this Proposed Plan in the mail and would like to be included in the mailing list for future information, please mail this completed form to:

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Name _____

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Affiliation (if any) _____

Phone Number _____

FINAL

No. 5

MEETING BETWEEN EPA, CDPHE, DOE, and EG&G PERSONNEL to PRESENT and DISCUSS the DRAFT PROPOSED PLAN for the CLOSURE of OU-15, "INSIDE BUILDING CLOSURES"

March 27, 1995

ATTENDEES

<u>NAME</u>	<u>PHONE</u>	<u>FAX</u>
W. Fitch, DOE/ER	966-4013	966-4871
R. Ray, EG&G	966-8557	966-8556
D. Schubbe, EG&G	966-8709	966-8556
A. Duran, EPA	294-1080	294-7559
M. Aguilar, EPA	293-0954	294-7559
C. Spreng, CDPHE	692-3358	759-5355

SYNOPSIS

Personnel from the EPA, CDPHE, DOE/RFFO and EG&G met this date to discuss the draft Proposed Plan for the Closure of OU-15, "Inside Building Closures." The following is a brief synopsis of this meeting, which commenced at approximately 9:00 AM on March 27, 1995, at the EPA Region VIII - Conference Center, Juniper Room - Denver, CO.

Dr. Fitch opened the discussion and invited general comments on the document. Mr. Duran of EPA opened the discussion by suggesting the mode of operation on the draft Proposed Plan should be to incorporate comments by the regulator staff directly involved into the current draft and, once that Mr. Spreng and he had either suggestions incorporated, then the draft should be officially submitted for comments by the regulatory agencies. This was agreed to by the DOE, EPA and CDPHE attendees.

Mr. Duran then stated that it was EPA's position that this Proposed Plan would lead to a CAD/ROD requiring "Institutional Controls", namely, Rad Control Procedures already in place in the buildings. Dr. Fitch reiterated his understanding that this would be a "No Action" CAD/ROD because no action is necessary to continue the Rad Control Program. He then pointed out that the draft Proposed Plan spelled out the Rad Control Program and stated it would be continued in the buildings, including reporting and program evaluation reviews. Mr. Duran took the position that Frazer Lockhart had agreed to the Institutional Controls and that Dr. Fitch had been opposed in a previous meeting with the regulators on January 5, 1995.

Mr. Duran requested Dr. Fitch to obtain resolution on this point.

Mr. Duran further suggested that the removal of the chip roaster from OU 15 could lead to a "No Action" ROD, if EPA review of the analytical data supported that conclusion. He stated EPA would undertake that review.

The remainder of the meeting was spent in obtaining several other regulator comments on the draft Proposed Plan.

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