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Rocky Flats Plant

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Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report

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Rocky Flats Plant Environmental Monitoring Report

October Highlights

Summarized below are highlights from the major data categories presented. Remaining data presented in this report are within the ranges historically measured for their respective parameters and locations.

Airborne Effluent Calculations - The americium release value for September and the uranium release values for October are slightly higher than values reported in previous months. The higher values for these sampling periods are believed to have resulted from the use of a new lot of air effluent sample filters purchased from a commercial vendor. These filters contained higher levels of natural uranium and thorium contamination that contributed to the uranium and americium results, respectively. Rocky Flats Plant Air Quality Division and the Environmental Radiochemistry Laboratory personnel are assessing approaches to either eliminate the increased natural radioactivity in the filters or better correct for its contribution to the analytical results.

Results from one plutonium location for October and one from September are not included because of incomplete laboratory analysis. The results will be reported when available. The reported results for plutonium are within the ranges typically measured.

Tritium and Beryllium Effluent Concentrations - The October data for 11 tritium locations are not reported because of incomplete laboratory analysis; results will be reported when they become available. In addition, results from 18 tritium locations in September are not included because of incomplete laboratory analysis. September data were inadvertently reported as complete. The data will be reported when available. The October result for one beryllium location is not reported because of incomplete laboratory analysis. The remaining beryllium data reported in Table 3 are consistent with expected ranges.

Plutonium Concentrations in Ambient Air - October results of plutonium concentrations in ambient air were not available in time to include in this report. The data could not be manipulated by computer because of recent personnel movement. Results will be reported next month.

Onsite Water Sample Results - No offsite surface water discharges occurred during the month of October. Composite samples were collected from Pond C-1 flow-through water, and results are reported in Tables 7, 8, and 9. Gross alpha and gross beta analyses for Pond C-1 flow-through water were within expected ranges. Discharge of Pond A-4 began November 10. September data previously reported as incomplete are provided in individual errata tables.

NPDES Sampling - All NPDES samples for October were submitted and analyzed by the Analytical Laboratories. No NPDES exceedances were reported during the month, and all results were within expected ranges.

1. Introduction

The Rocky Flats Plant (RFP) has been part of a nationwide Department of Energy (DOE) complex for the research, development, and production of nuclear weapons. The plant was responsible for fabricating nuclear weapons components from plutonium, uranium, beryllium, and stainless steel. The primary production activities included metal fabrication and assembly, chemical recovery and purification of process-produced transuranic radionuclides, and related quality control functions.

This mission changed with the announcement in early 1992 that certain planned weapons systems had been canceled. RFP no longer produces weapons components, and is now in a transition phase into decontamination and decommissioning (D&D). Primary objectives of this new mission include achieving and maintaining compliance with environmental regulatory requirements, as well as effecting proper D&D steps that are under development.

Because radioactive and chemically hazardous materials may be used or handled at RFP during transition, the plant maintains an extensive environmental protection program. Included in that program is regular monitoring for radioactive and hazardous constituents at onsite, plant boundary, and offsite locations.

This Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report summarizes the effluent and environmental monitoring programs at the RFP for October 1993. Data presented herein reflect the best information available to the RFP at this time. If subsequent analyses indicate that any data presented herein are inaccurate or misleading, revisions will be issued promptly.

The Highlights section summarizes the major data categories presented. Remaining data presented in this report are within the ranges historically measured for their respective parameters and locations.

Radiation standards for protection of the public are discussed in Appendix A of this report. The primary standards are based on calculations of radiation dose. These calculations are performed annually using monitoring data presented in the Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report. Radiation doses to the public from RFP operations are typically well below any regulatory limit and far less than are received from naturally occurring radiation sources in the Denver metropolitan area.

Appendix B lists the Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) for which monitoring is required under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System/Federal Facilities Compliance Agreement (NPDES/FFCA). Appendix C describes Colorado Water Quality Control Commission (CWQCC) standards for the Walnut Creek and Woman Creek drainages downstream of RFP.

Error terms in the form of "a±b" are included with some of the data. For a single sample, "a" is the analytical-blank corrected value; for multiple samples it represents the arithmetic mean, the volume-weighted mean, or the annual total, as indicated in the table. The error term "b" accounts for the propagated statistical counting uncertainty of the sample(s) and the associated analytical blanks at the 95 percent confidence level. These error terms represent a minimum estimate of error for the data.

Plutonium, uranium, americium, tritium, and beryllium measured concentrations are given in this report. Most of the measured concentrations are at or very near background levels, and often there is little or no amount of these materials in the media analyzed. When this occurs, the results of the laboratory analyses can be expected to show a statistical distribution of positive and negative numbers near zero and numbers that are less than the calculated minimum detectable concentration for the analyses. The laboratory analytical blanks, used to correct for background contributions to the measurements, show a similar statistical distribution around their average values. Negative sample values result when the measured value for a laboratory analytical blank is subtracted from a sample analytical result smaller than the analytical blank value. Results that are less than calculated minimum detectable levels indicate that the results are below the level of statistical confidence in the actual numerical values. All reported results, including negative values and values that are less than minimum detectable levels, are included in any arithmetic calculations on the data set. Reporting all values allows all of the data to be evaluated using appropriate statistical treatment. This assists in identifying any bias in the analyses, allows better evaluation of distributions and trends in environmental data, and helps in estimating the true sensitivity of the measurement process.

The reader should use caution in interpreting individual values that are negative or less than minimum detectable levels. A negative value has no physical significance. Values less than minimum detectable levels lack statistical confidence as to what the actual number is, although it is known with high confidence that it is below the specified

detection level. Such values should not be interpreted as being the actual amount of material in the sample, but should be seen as reflecting a range (from zero to the minimum detectable level) in which the actual amount would likely lie. These values are significant, however, when taken together with other analytical results that indicate that the distribution is near zero.

The data in this report are provided as a matter of courtesy and should not be construed as an application for a permit or license, or in support of such an application. Approval of the DOE should be obtained before publication of any data contained in this report.

Abbreviations used within this report are as defined.

Abbreviations

BOD_5	Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5 day test
C Average	Average concentration
$CBOD_5$	Carbonaceous Biochemical Oxygen Demand, 5 day test
C Maximum	Maximum concentration
C Minimum	Minimum concentration
EFF	Efficiency
LC_{50}	Lethal concentration to 50 percent of the organisms
m^3	Cubic meter
m/s	Meters per second
mCi	Millicurie
mg/l	Milligrams per liter
mrem	Millirem
pCi/l	Picocuries per liter
pCi/m^3	Picocuries per cubic meter
pH	Hydrogen ion concentration
SU	Standard Unit
$\mu g/m^3$	Micrograms per cubic meter
#/100 ml	Number per 100 milliliter
µCi	Microcurie
µg/l	Micrograms per liter

2. Air

2.1 Airborne Effluent

RFP continuously monitors radionuclide air emissions at 53 locations in 17 buildings. The requirements outlined in the "General Environmental Protection Programs" (DOE Order 5400.1) and the "National Emission Standards for Emissions of Radionuclides Other Than Radon From DOE Facilities" (40 CFR 61, Subpart H), mandate the continuous monitoring of air emissions at all release points with the potential of discharging radionuclides into the air in quantities that could result in an effective dose equivalent (EDE) greater than 0.1 millirem per year.

The radiological particulate monitoring and sampling program uses a three-tier approach comprising Selective Alpha Air Monitors (SAAMs), total long-lived alpha screening of routine air duct emission sample filters, and radiochemical analysis of isotopes collected from air duct emission samples. This approach balances both sensitivity and timeliness of desired results. Figure 1 shows a typical radiological emission sampler configuration within an exhaust duct at the RFP.

For immediate detection of abnormal conditions, RFP building ventilation systems that service areas containing plutonium are equipped with SAAMs. SAAMs are sensitive to specific alpha particle energies and are set to detect plutonium-239 and -240. These detectors are subjected to daily operational checks, monthly performance testing and calibration for airflow, and an annual radioactive source calibration to maintain sensitivity and reliability. Monitors alarm automatically if out-of-tolerance conditions are experienced.

At regular intervals, particulate material samples from a continuous sampling system are removed from each exhaust system and radiometrically analyzed for long-lived alpha and beta emitters. The concentration of long-lived alpha and beta emitters is indicative of effluent quality and overall performance of the High Efficiency Particulate Air (HEPA) filtration system. If the total long-lived alpha concentration for an effluent sample exceeds the RFP action value of 0.020×10^{-12} microcuries per milliliter, a follow-up investigation is conducted to determine the cause and to evaluate the need for corrective action. The action value is equal to the most restrictive offsite Derived Concentration Guide (DCG) for plutonium activity in air.

At the end of each month, individual samples from each exhaust system are composited by location. An aliquot of each dissolved composite sample is analyzed for beryllium particulate materials. The remainder of the dissolved sample is subjected to radiochemical separation and alpha spectral analysis that quantifies specific alpha-emitting radionuclides. Analyses for uranium isotopes are conducted for each composite sample.

Forty-one of the ventilation exhaust systems are located in buildings where plutonium processing is conducted. Particulate material samples from these exhaust systems are analyzed for specific isotopes of plutonium and americium. Typically, americium contributes only a small fraction of the total alpha activity release from RFP.

Processes ventilated from several exhaust systems potentially exhibit trace quantities of tritium contamination. Impinger-type samplers are used to collect samples three times each week from the monitored locations. Tritium concentrations in the sample are measured using a liquid scintillation photospectrometer.

The calibration methodology for the beryllium analyses was changed beginning with the September 1990 samples to improve quality assurance. The previous procedure used the single-point, "simple method of additions," one of the methods recommended by the manufacturer of the graphite furnace atomic absorption analytical equipment. The current method is based on Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Contract Laboratory Program protocol. It uses multi-point calibration curves, periodic validation of the curve with EPA validation standards, and periodic blank and sample checks to ensure absence of equipment contamination and matrix effects during the analysis.

Tables 1 through 3 show monitoring results for radioactive and nonradioactive airborne effluents continuously sampled from plant buildings.

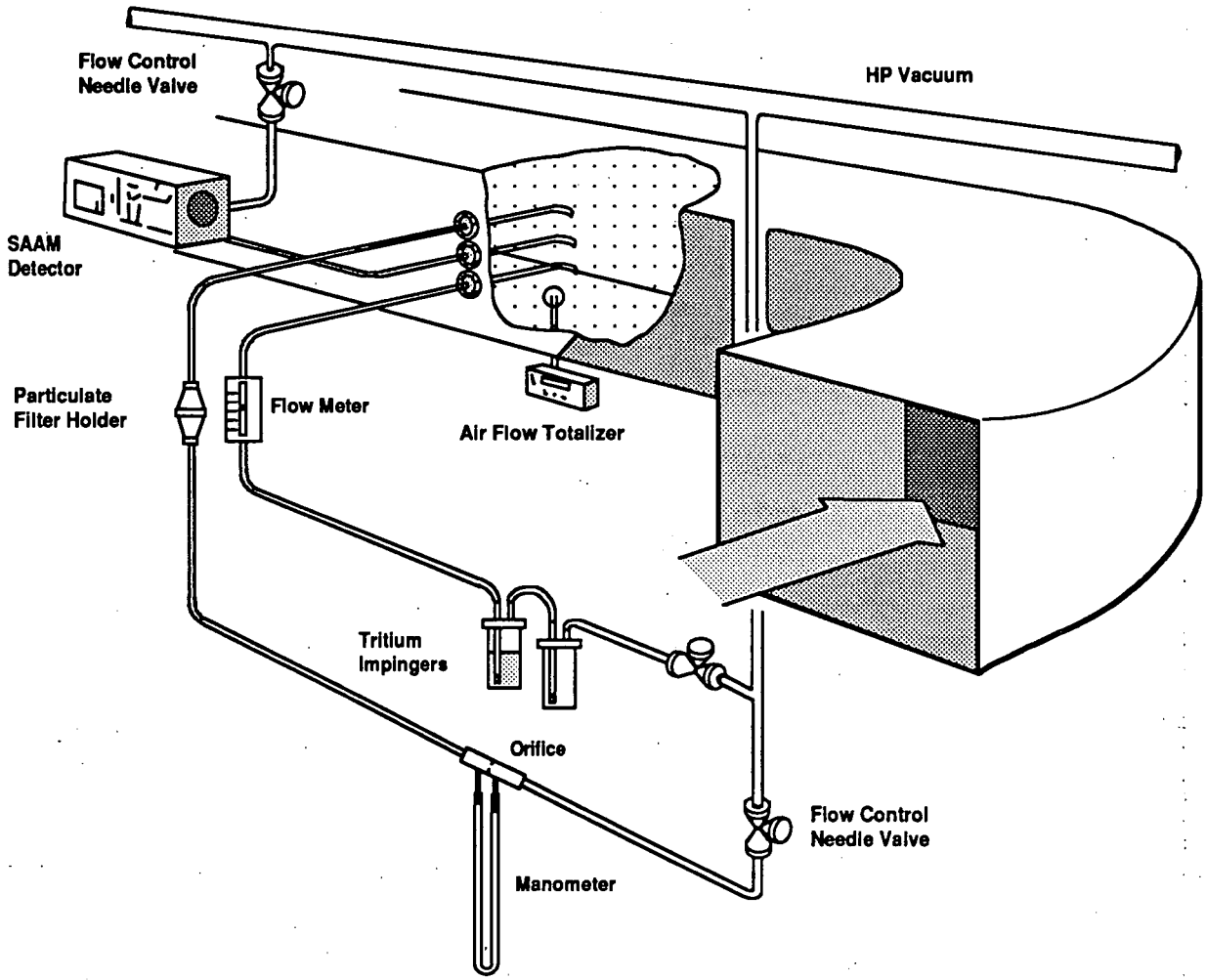


Figure 1: Radiological Effluent Air Sampling System

Table 1

Plutonium and Americium Airborne Effluent Data

	Plutonium-239, -240 (9/13/93 - 10/15/93)		Americium-241 (8/12/93 - 9/14/93)	
Month	**Release (µCi)**	**C Maximum (pCi/m³)**	**Release (µCi)**	**C Maximum (pCi/m³)**
CY1992	0.3841 ± 0.0552	0.0016 ± 0.0003	0.2457 ± 0.0493	0.0012 ± 0.0002
1993				
January	0.0325 ± 0.0043[a]	0.0006 ± 0.0001	0.0060 ± 0.0028[a]	0.0000 ± 0.0000
February	0.0194 ± 0.0035[a]	0.0003 ± 0.0001	0.0070 ± 0.0029[a]	0.0000 ± 0.0000
March	0.0075 ± 0.0024	0.0003 ± 0.0001	0.0091 ± 0.0033[a]	0.0001 ± 0.0001
April	0.0017 ± 0.0022[a]	0.0000 ± 0.0000	0.0053 ± 0.0026	0.0000 ± 0.0000
May	0.0092 ± 0.0023	0.0004 ± 0.0001	0.0049 ± 0.0031[a]	0.0000 ± 0.0000
June	0.0107 ± 0.0027[a]	0.0001 ± 0.0000	0.0073 ± 0.0028[b]	0.0000 ± 0.0000
July	0.0156 ± 0.0028	0.0001 ± 0.0000	0.0047 ± 0.0023[c]	0.0000 ± 0.0000
August	0.0107 ± 0.0018[d]	0.0001 ± 0.0000	0.0082 ± 0.0020[a]	0.0001 ± 0.0000
September	0.0099 ± 0.0016[d]	0.0001 ± 0.0000	0.0323 ± 0.0039[a]	0.0001 ± 0.0000
October	0.0087 ± 0.0019[a,d]	0.0001 ± 0.0000		
Year to Date	0.1259 ± 0.0254	0.0006 ± 0.0001	0.0878 ± 0.0260	0.0001 ± 0.0000

[a] The data for some locations were missing because of failure of Quality Assurance Criteria and were not available because no additional sample remained for analysis. Best estimates of release activities for these samples were included in the Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report.

[b] The data for 12 americium locations are missing due to failure of Quality Assurance Criteria. The samples are being rerun.

[c] The data for two americium locations are missing due to incomplete laboratory analysis.

[d] The data for one plutonium location is missing due to incomplete laboratory analysis.

Table 2

Uranium Airborne Effluent Data

Month	Uranium-233, -234 (9/13/93 - 10/15/93) Release (µCi)	Uranium-233, -234 (9/13/93 - 10/15/93) C Maximum (pCi/m³)	Uranium-238 (9/13/93 - 10/15/93) Release (µCi)	Uranium-238 (9/13/93 - 10/15/93) C Maximum (pCi/m³)
CY1992	0.3380 ± 0.1078	0.0041 ± 0.0006	0.5996 ± 0.1160	0.0023 ± 0.0005
1993				
January	0.0234 ± 0.0076	0.0001 ± 0.0000	0.0526 ± 0.0089	0.0004 ± 0.0001
February	0.0437 ± 0.0097	0.0001 ± 0.0000	0.0550 ± 0.0093	0.0001 ± 0.0001
March	0.0559 ± 0.0109	0.0001 ± 0.0000	0.0733 ± 0.0110	0.0001 ± 0.0001
April	-0.0056 ± 0.0075[a]	0.0000 ± 0.0000	0.0047 ± 0.0076[a]	0.0000 ± 0.0000
May	0.0551 ± 0.0106	0.0001 ± 0.0000	0.0741 ± 0.0107	0.0001 ± 0.0001
June	0.0519 ± 0.0102[a]	0.0001 ± 0.0000	0.0839 ± 0.0109[a]	0.0001 ± 0.0000
July	0.0291 ± 0.0088[a,b]	0.0000 ± 0.0000	0.0512 ± 0.0092[a,b]	0.0001 ± 0.0000
August	0.0565 ± 0.0085[b]	0.0001 ± 0.0001	0.0772 ± 0.0087[b]	0.0001 ± 0.0000
September	0.0830 ± 0.0101	0.0004 ± 0.0004	0.0788 ± 0.0087	0.0005 ± 0.0004
October	0.1456 ± 0.0112	0.0002 ± 0.0001	0.1460 ± 0.0115	0.0003 ± 0.0004
Year to Date	0.5383 ± 0.0950	0.0004 ± 0.0004	0.7117 ± 0.0992	0.0005 ± 0.0004

a The data for some locations were missing because of failure of Quality Assurance Criteria and were not available because no additional sample remained for analysis. Best estimates of release activities for these samples were included in the Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report.

b The data for one uranium location is missing due to failure of Quality Assurance Criteria. The sample is being rerun.

Table 3

Tritium and Beryllium Airborne Effluent Data

	Tritium (H-3) (9/29/93 - 10/29/93)		Beryllium (9/13/93 - 10/15/93)	
Month	**Release (mCi)**	**C Maximum (pCi/m^3)**	**Release (grams)**	**C Maximum ($\mu g/m^3$)**
CY1992	3.7991	117 ± 11	0.6156 ± 0.0443	0.00066
1993				
January	0.1886	51 ± 7	0.0280 ± 0.0019	0.00038
February	0.8773	91 ± 7	0.0477 ± 0.0038	0.00038
March	0.4892	32 ± 7	0.0504 ± 0.0039	0.00043
April	0.1674	22 ± 3	0.0391[a] ± 0.0028	0.00016
May	0.1037	32 ± 4	0.0635 ± 0.0045	0.00034
June	0.3265	102 ± 8	0.0640 ± 0.0043	0.00023
July	0.2121	45 ± 7	0.0530 ± 0.0036	0.00018
August	0.4414	35 ± 86	0.0422[b] ± 0.0036	0.00031
September	0.7580[b,c]	3135 ± 38	0.0597 ± 0.0092	0.00022
October	0.0915[d]	25 ± 6	0.0574[e] ± 0.0040	0.00107
Year to Date	3.6557	3135 ± 38	0.5048 ± 0.0416	0.00107

NOTE: Beryllium measured at the remaining 44 locations was below the screening level of 0.1 gram per month. Beryllium emissions from Rocky Flats Plant are regulated by the State of Colorado under Colorado Air Quality Control Regulation #8. The limit for beryllium air emissions is 10 grams per stationary source in a 24-hour period. No blank corrections are made to any beryllium data.

a The data for one location was missing because of failure of Quality Assurance Criteria and was not available because no additional sample remained for analysis. Best estimates of release activities for this sample was included in the Monthly Environmental Monitoring Report.
b Previously reported as complete laboratory analysis.
c The data for 18 Tritium locations are missing due to incomplete laboratory analysis.
d The data for 11 Tritium locations are missing due to incomplete laboratory analysis.
e The data for one Beryllium location is missing due to incomplete laboratory analysis.

2.2 Ambient

Ambient air samplers monitor plutonium concentrations in air in the surrounding environment. This monitoring is performed in accordance with DOE Order 5400.1. The data are used to determine the air-inhalation dose to the public for comparison with the DOE standard of 100 millirem per year EDE from all modes of exposure from routine plant operations.

Samplers are designated in three categories by their proximity to the main facilities area.

1. Twenty-three onsite samplers are located within RFP, generally downwind of RFP production facilities areas and near areas of known plutonium contamination (Figure 2).

2. Fourteen perimeter samplers border RFP along major highways on the north (Highway 128), east (Indiana Street), south (Highway 72), and west (Highway 93) (Figure 2).

3. Eleven community samplers are located in metropolitan areas adjacent to RFP (Figure 3).

Samplers operate continuously at a volumetric flow rate of approximately 0.84 cubic meters per minute, collecting air particulates on 20- by 25-centimeter fiberglass filters. Manufacturer's test specifications rate this filter media to be 99.97 percent efficient for relevant particle sizes under conditions typically encountered in routine ambient air sampling.

Ambient air filters are collected biweekly and composited monthly by location before isotopic analysis. All routine ambient air filters are analyzed for plutonium-239 and -240.

Tables 4 through 6 summarize environmental monitoring data from the RFP ambient air sampling network.

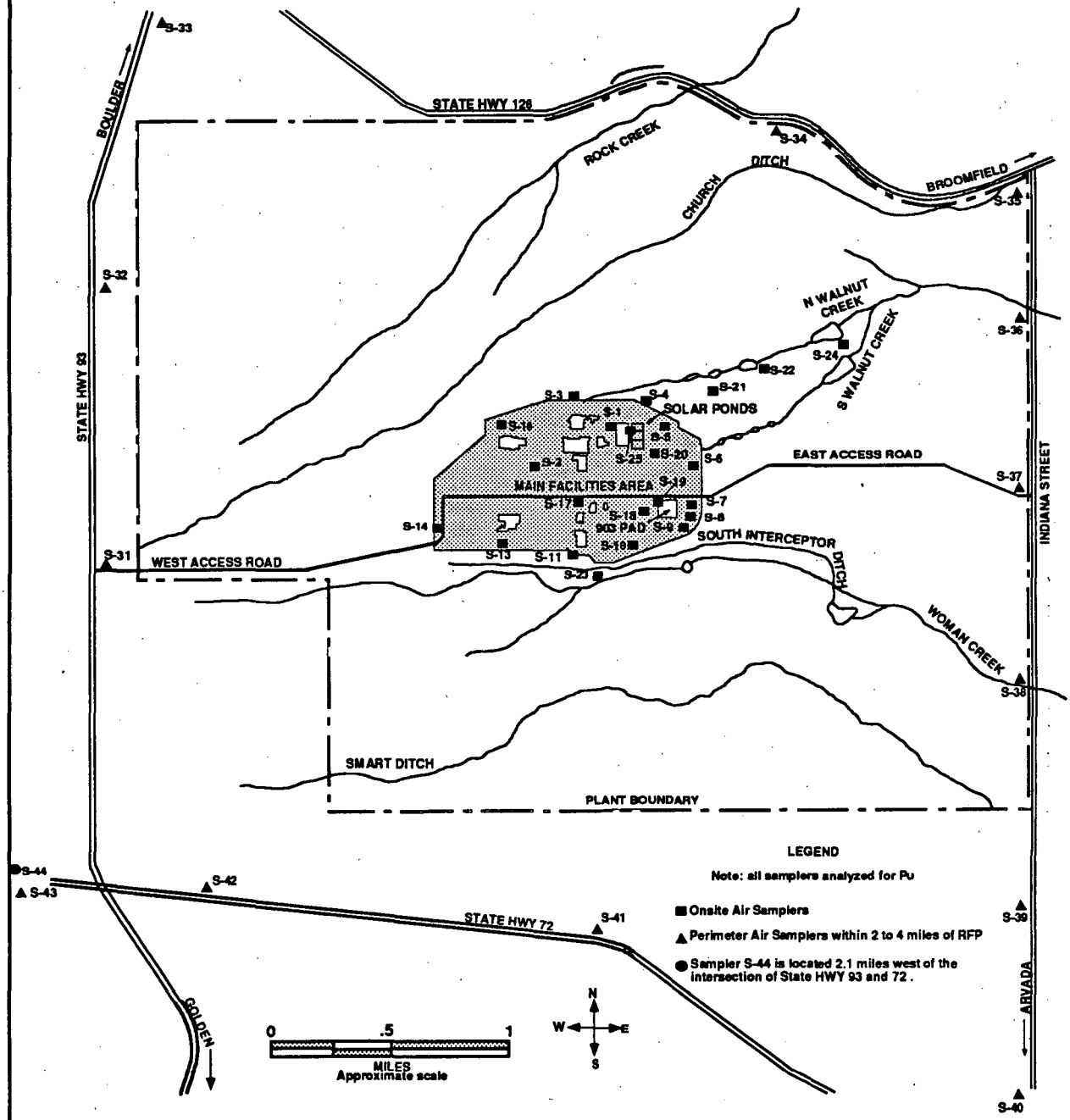


Figure 2: Location of Onsite and Perimeter Air Samplers

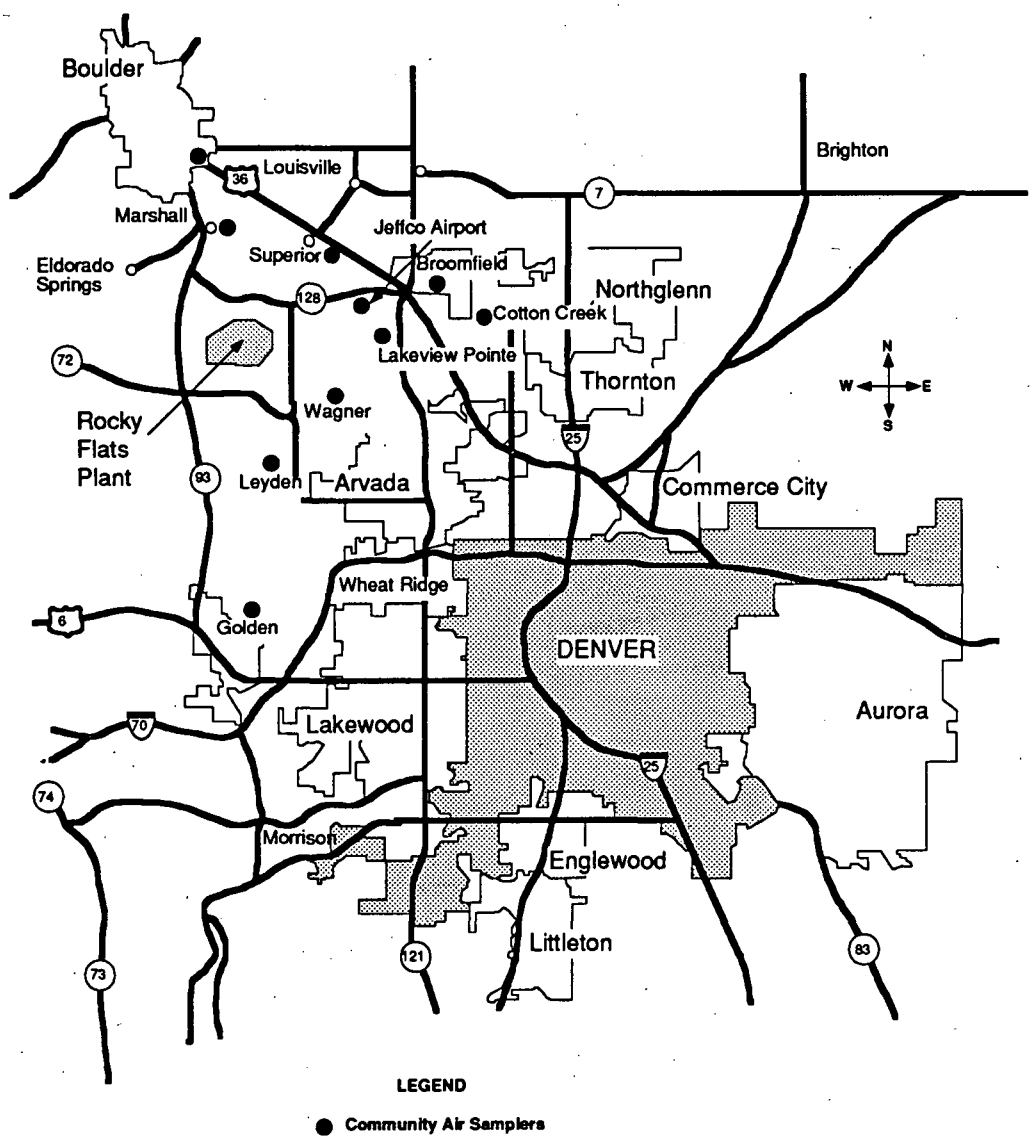


Figure 3: Location of Community Air Samplers

Table 4

Plutonium Concentrations in Ambient Air for Onsite Samplers

(9/13/93 - 10/11/93)

Location	Volume (m^3)	Plutonium Concentration (pCi/m^3)[c]	± 95 percent Confidence Interval (pCi/m^3)
S-01[a]			
S-02[a]			
S-03			
S-04			
S-05			
S-06			
S-07			
S-08			
S-09			
S-10			
S-12			
S-13			
S-14			
S-16			
S-17			
S-18			
S-19			
S-20			
S-21			
S-22			
S-23			
S-24			
S-25			
S-81[b]			

a These samplers were out of service.
b Unable to incorporate new calibration data.
c October results of plutonium concentrations in ambient air were not available in time to include in this report.

Table 5

Plutonium Concentrations in Ambient Air for Perimeter Samplers

(9/14/93 - 10/12/93)

Location	Volume (m^3)	Plutonium Concentration (pCi/m^3)[b]	± 95 percent Confidence Interval (pCi/m^3)
S-31			
S-32			
S-33			
S-34			
S-35			
S-36[a]			
S-37			
S-38			
S-39			
S-40			
S-41			
S-42			
S-43			
S-44			

a Incomplete lab analysis.
b October results of plutonium concentrations in ambient air were not available in time to include in this report.

Table 6

Plutonium Concentrations in Ambient Air for Community Samplers

(9/15/93 - 10/13/93)

Location	Community Name	Volume (m^3)	Plutonium Concentration (pCi/m^3)[c]	± 95 percent Confidence Interval (pCi/m^3)
S-51	Marshall			
S-52	Jeffco Airport			
S-53	Superior			
S-54	Boulder			
S-55[a]	Lafayette			
S-56	Broomfield			
S-57[a]	Walnut Creek			
S-58	Wagner			
S-59	Leyden			
S-61[b]	Denver			
S-62	Golden			
S-68	Lakeview Pointe			
S-73	Cotton Creek			

a This sampler was damaged beyond repair and must be replaced.

b Sampler S-61 located in Denver was inoperative during this period. This sampler has been temporarily removed because of construction activities on the building where it is installed.

c October results of plutonium concentrations in ambient air were not available in time to include in this report.

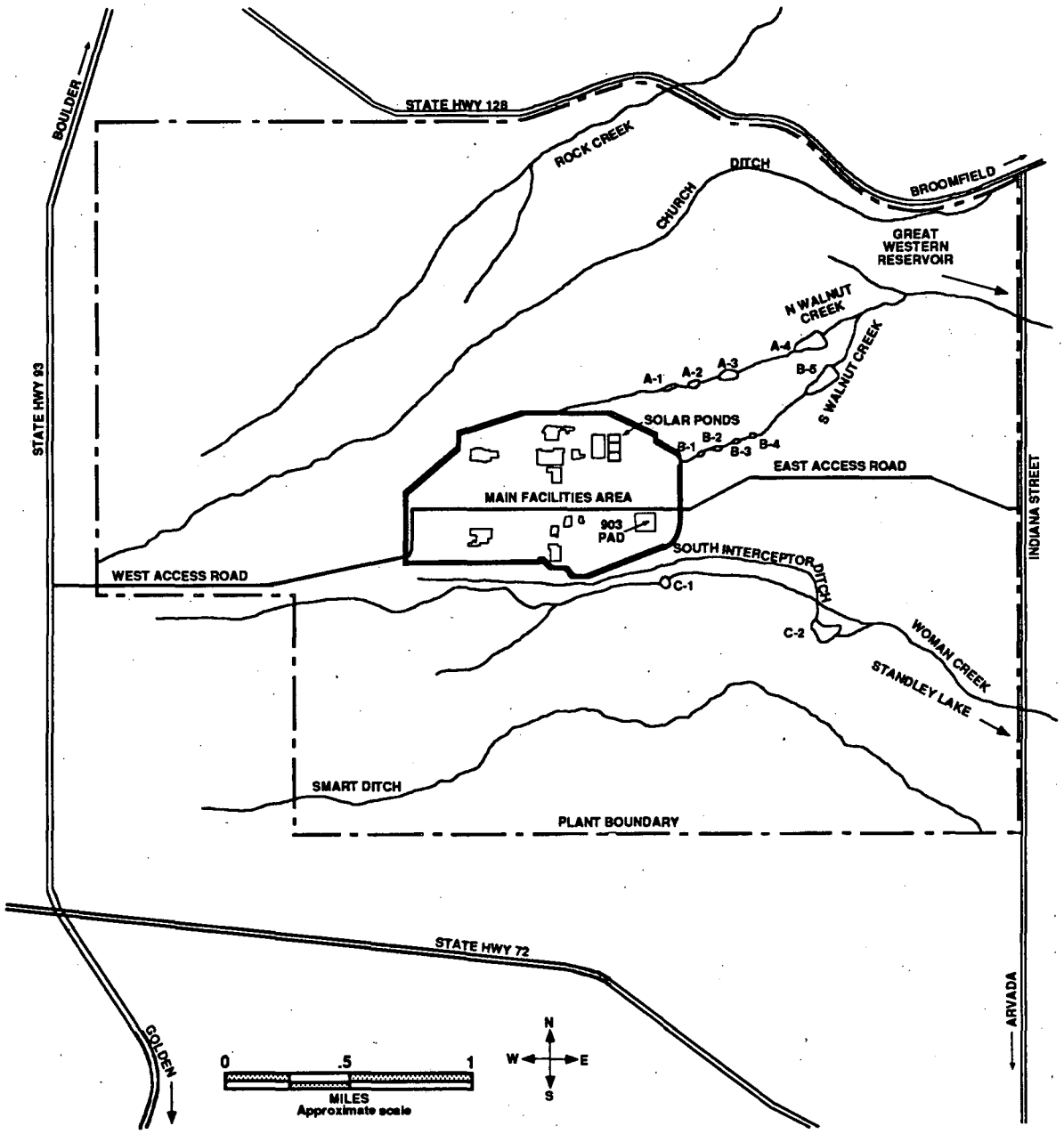
3. Water

3.1 Radionuclide

RFP samples for and analyzes radionuclides that may be present in the plant surface water control ponds and drinking water reservoirs. Radionuclide standards for discharge of surface-water effluents are given in DOE Order 5400.5, "Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment." In addition, the CWQCC has issued stream segment standards for drainages downstream of RFP. These standards address both radioactive and nonradioactive parameters.

Water sampling is performed at several locations at RFP. These include ponds A-4, B-5, C-1, and C-2, as well as Walnut Creek at Indiana Street. Daily samples are collected during discharges or periods of flow for these locations and composited into weekly samples. Analyses are then performed for plutonium, americium, and uranium isotopic concentrations.

Water sampling results for radioactive constituents are given in Tables 7 through 10.



Note: Stream flow in the Rocky Flats area is to the east.

Figure 4: Holding Pond and Liquid Effluent Water Courses

Table 7

Onsite Water Sample Results - Plutonium and Americium

Holding Pond Outfall (pCi/l)

Location	Plutonium-239, -240			Americium-241		
Pond A-4 - No Discharge						
Volume weighted average concentration						
Pond B-5 - No Discharge						
Pond C-1						
10/02/93 - 10/08/93	0.009	±	0.007	-0.002	±	0.001
10/09/93 - 10/15/93	0.027	±	0.004	-0.002	±	0.001
10/16/93 - 10/22/93	0.024	±	0.004	0.002	±	0.001
10/23/93 - 10/29/93	0.032	±	0.006	0.003	±	0.002
Average concentration	0.023	±	0.010	0.000	±	0.003
Pond C-2 - No Discharge						
Volume weighted average concentration						
Walnut Creek at Indiana - No Flow						
Volume weighted average concentration						

Table 8

Onsite Water Sample Results - Uranium

Holding Pond Outfall (pCi/l)

Location	Uranium-233, -234			Uranium-238		
Pond A-4 - No Discharge						
Volume weighted average concentration						
Pond B-5 - No Discharge						
Pond C-1						
10/02/93 - 10/08/93	2.11	±	0.11	1.54	±	0.08
10/09/93 - 10/15/93	1.71	±	0.10	1.25	±	0.08
10/16/93 - 10/22/93	1.60	±	0.11	1.10	±	0.09
10/23/93 - 10/29/93	1.69	±	0.11	1.15	±	0.08
Average concentration	1.78	±	0.23	1.26	±	0.20
Pond C-2 - No Discharge						
Volume weighted average concentration						
Walnut Creek at Indiana - No Flow						
Volume weighted average concentration						

Table 9

Onsite Water Sample Results - Tritium

Location	Number of Samples	Tritium (pCi/l) C Minimum	C Maximum	C Average
Pond C-1	4	-130 ± 80	60 ± 90	-60 ± 90

3.2 Nonradionuclide

RFP conducts sitewide surface-water sampling programs to monitor discharges from detention ponds, evaluate potential contaminant releases, and characterize baseline water quality. Nonradioactive parameters requirements for this monitoring are derived from the NPDES permit as modified in March 1991 by an FFCA. The NPDES/FFCA permit sets limits for nonradioactive pollutants in effluent water from federal facilities.

The EPA has issued to the RFP an NPDES permit for control of surface-water discharges. The RFP NPDES permit establishes effluent limitations for seven surface-water discharge points that may discharge into drainages leading off of the RFP.

Water sampling results associated with the NPDES/FFCA permit are reported in Table 10. Applicable NPDES/FFCA limits are included in Table 10 for comparison. Monitoring results for which no limits have been established under the NPDES/FFCA are reported in Table 11. Analytical results for nonradioactive parameters in water at Walnut Creek at the Indiana Street location are summarized in Table 12.

Table 10

NPDES/FFCA Permit Water Sample Results

Discharge 001-A (Pond B-3) - Pond discharged continuously 10/01/93 - 10/31/93

Parameters		Measured 30-Day Average	Limit 30-Day Average	Measured Max. 7-Day Average	Limit Max. 7-Day Average
Nitrate	mg/l	3.3	10	4.4	20

		Measured Maximum	Limit Maximum
Total Residual Chlorine	mg/l	0.06	0.5

Discharge 001-B (Sewage Treatment Plant) - Discharged continuously 10/01/93 - 10/31/93

Parameters		Measured 30-Day Average	Limit 30-Day Average	Measured Maximum	Limit Maximum
$CBOD_5$	mg/l	1.5	10	3.6	25
Total Phosphorus	mg/l	1.3	8	3	12
Total Chromium	mg	<0.008	0.05	<0.008	0.10

		Measured 30-Day Average	Limit 30-Day Average	Measured Max. 7-Day Average	Limit Max. 7-Day Average
Fecal Coliforms	#/100 ml	(Geometric)	200 (Geometric)	1 (Geometric)	400 (Geometric)
Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	4	30	4.7	45

		Measured Minimum	Limit Minimum	Measured Maximum	Limit Maximum
pH	SU	6.7	6.0	7.3	9.0

	Observed Sheen	Limit Sheen
Oil and Grease	No visual	No visual

Discharge 002 (Pond A-3) - No Discharge

Parameters		Measured 30-Day Average	Limit 30-Day Average	Measured Maximum	Limit Maximum
Nitrates as N	mg/l		10		20

		Measured Minimum	Limit Minimum	Measured Maximum	Limit Maximum
pH	SU		6.0		9.0

Table 10

NPDES/FFCA Permit Water Sample Results (Continued)

Discharge 003 (RO Pilot Plant) and Discharge 004 (RO Plant) are inactive outfalls and will be eliminated from the new NPDES permit.

Discharge 005 (Pond A-4) - No Discharge

Parameters		Measured Maximum	Limit Maximum
Total Chromium	mg/l		0.05

Discharge 006 (Pond B-5) - No Discharge

Parameters		Measured 30-Day Average	Limit 30-Day Average	Measured Max. 7-Day Maximum	Limit Max. 7-Day Maximum
Nitrate as N[a]	mg/l		10		20

		Measured Maximum	Limit Maximum
Total Residual Chlorine[a]	mg/l		0.5
Total Chromium	mg/l		0.05

Discharge 007 (Pond C-2) - No Discharge

Parameters		Measured Maximum	Limit Maximum
Total Chromium	mg/l		0.05

[a] These parameters are measured only in the event that Waste Water Treatment Plant effluent bypasses Pond B-3 and flows directly into Pond B-5.

Table 11

NPDES/FFCA Effluent Monitoring

Discharge 001-A (Pond B-3) - Pond discharged continuously 10/01/93 - 10/31/93

Parameters		Measured Maximum	Measured 30-Day Average
BOD_5	mg/l	15.6	10.1
$CBOD_5$	mg/l	3	2
Total Suspended Solids	mg/l	14	5.5

Discharge 001-B (Sewage Treatment Plant [STP]) - Discharged continuously 10/01/93 - 10/31/93

Parameters		Measured Maximum	Measured 30-Day Average
Total Residual Chlorine	mg/l	0.06	0.03

Whole Effluent Toxicity[a] Sampled quarterly; data reported 9/93

Ceriodaphnia % EFF to LC_{50}:

Fathead Minnows % EFF to LC_{50}:

Metals	µg/l	Measured 30-Day Average
Metals were sampled on 10/06/93 and 10/13/93.		
Antimony		<23.0
Arsenic		<1.72
Beryllium		<1.0
Cadmium		<0.5
Copper		4.0
Iron		69
Lead		<1.5
Manganese		28.7
Mercury		<0.2
Nickel		<15.0
Silver		0.31
Zinc		27.8

Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)	µg/l	PQL[b]	Concentrations that were above PQL	
Chloroform		5	3	sampled 10/06/93
Chloroform		5	2	sampled 10/20/93

Table 11

NPDES/FFCA Effluent Monitoring (Continued)

Discharge 003 (Reverse Osmosis Pilot Plant) and Discharge 004 (Reverse Osmosis Plant) are inactive outfalls and will be eliminated from the new NPDES permit.

Discharge 005 (Pond A-4) - No Discharge

Whole Effluent Toxicity
Ceriodaphnia % EFF to LC_{50}:
Fathead Minnows % EFF to LC_{50}:

Discharge 006 (Pond B-5) - No Discharge

Whole Effluent Toxicity[a]

Ceriodaphnia % EFF to LC_{50}:
Fathead Minnows % EFF to LC_{50}:

Discharge 007 (Pond C-2) - No Discharge

Whole Effluent Toxicity[a]
Ceriodaphnia % EFF to LC_{50}:
Fathead Minnows % EFF to LC_{50}:

a Results for whole effluent toxicity are given in percentage of effluent sample that will cause mortality to half the test result organisms within the time frame of the test. For example, >100 percent indicates that 100 percent pure effluent did not cause acute toxicity to at least half of the organisms. A lower percentage LC_{50} (lethal concentration to 50 percent of test organisms) indicates a greater toxic effect since less of the sample is required to observe a sufficiently extensive adverse effect.

b PQL (Practical Quantitation Limit) is equal to ten times the Method Detection Limit and represents the quantity at which 70 percent of laboratories can report in the 95 percent confidence interval.

Table 12

Water Sample Results, Nonradioactive Parameters

Walnut Creek at Indiana Street

No Flow

Parameters		Number of Samples	C Minimum	C Maximum	C Average
pH	SU				N/A
Nitrates as N	mg/l				

3.3 Flow

Daily flow data for surface water from the two plant drainage systems (Walnut Creek and Woman Creek) are given in Tables 13 and 14. The current NPDES/FFCA permit requires flow measurement for terminal ponds when discharged offsite (A-4, B-5, and C-2). Other flow data are reported for informational purposes.

Daily flow data for water transferred from Pond B-5 to Pond A-4, for subsequent discharge offsite, are given in Table 15. Discharges from Pond A-4, which include transfers from Pond B-5, enter Walnut Creek and are diverted around Great Western Reservoir through the Broomfield Diversion Ditch. Discharges from Pond C-2 are pumped through a pipeline into the Broomfield Diversion Ditch, and also diverted around Great Western Reservoir.

Table 13

Daily Flow Data Recorded at the Walnut Creek at Indiana Gaging Station, Ponds A-4 and B-5

Date	Walnut Creek at Indiana (Gallons)	Pond A-4 (Gallons)	Pond B-5 (Gallons)
10/01/93	No Flow	No Discharge	No Discharge
10/02/93			
10/03/93			
10/04/93			
10/05/93			
10/06/93			
10/07/93			
10/08/93			
10/09/93			
10/10/93			
10/11/93			
10/12/93			
10/13/93			
10/14/93			
10/15/93			
10/16/93			
10/17/93			
10/18/93			
10/19/93			
10/20/93			
10/21/93			
10/22/93			
10/23/93			
10/24/93			
10/25/93			
10/26/93			
10/27/93			
10/28/93			
10/29/93			
10/30/93			
10/31/93	No Flow	No Discharge	No Discharge
Total	No Flow	No Discharge	No Discharge

Table 14

Daily Flow Data Recorded at Ponds C-1 and C-2 (Woman Creek)

Date	Pond C-1 (Gallons)	Pond C-2 (Gallons)
10/01/93	Low Flow	No Discharge
10/02/93		
10/03/93		
10/04/93		
10/05/93		
10/06/93		
10/07/93	Low Flow	
10/08/93	33,000	
10/09/93	41,000	
10/10/93	44,000	
10/11/93	39,000	
10/12/93	37,000	
10/13/93	36,000	
10/14/93	37,000	
10/15/93	40,000	
10/16/93	41,000	
10/17/93	70,000	
10/18/93	340,000	
10/19/93	121,000	
10/20/93	84,000	
10/21/93	75,000	
10/22/93	69,000	
10/23/93	65,000	
10/24/93	63,000	
10/25/93	61,000	
10/26/93	64,000	
10/27/93	68,000	
10/28/93	68,000	
10/29/93	111,000	
10/30/93	128,000	
10/31/93	211,000	No Discharge
Total	1,946,000[a]	No Discharge

a The total volume reported is an estimate because low flow conditions prevented an accurate calculation of total volume.

Table 15

Daily Transfer Flow Data Recorded for Pond B-5 to Pond A-4

Date	Pond B-5 to Pond A-4 (Gallons)
10/01/93	No Transfer
10/02/93	
10/03/93	
10/04/93	
10/05/93	
10/06/93	
10/07/93	
10/08/93	
10/09/93	
10/10/93	
10/11/93	
10/12/93	
10/13/93	
10/14/93	
10/15/93	
10/16/93	
10/17/93	
10/18/93	
10/19/93	
10/20/93	
10/21/93	
10/22/93	No Transfer
10/23/93	580,000
10/24/93	680,000
10/25/93	990,000
10/26/93	1,435,000
10/27/93	856,000
10/28/93	1,043,000
10/29/93	514,000
10/30/93	No Transfer
10/31/93	No Transfer
Total	6,098,000

Errata

Table 7 - Errata September 1993

Onsite Water Sample Results - Plutonium and Americium

Holding Pond Outfall (pCi/l)

Location	Plutonium-239, -240			Americium-241		
Pond A-4 - No Discharge						
Volume weighted average concentration						
Pond B-5 - No Discharge						
Pond C-1						
09/21/93 - 09/24/93	0.012	±	0.006[a]	0.015	±	0.007[a]
09/25/93 - 10/01/93	0.017	±	0.007[a]	0.001	±	0.001[a]
Average concentration	0.015	±	0.004[a]	0.008	±	0.010[a]
Pond C-2 - No Discharge						
Volume weighted average concentration						
Walnut Creek at Indiana - No Flow						
Volume weighted average concentration						

[a] Previously incomplete analysis.

Table 8 - Errata September 1993

Onsite Water Sample Results - Uranium

Holding Pond Outfall (pCi/l)

Location	Uranium-233, -234			Uranium-238		
Pond A-4 - No Discharge						
Volume weighted average concentration						
Pond B-5 - No Discharge						
Pond C-1						
09/21/93 - 09/24/93	2.29	±	0.22	1.71	±	0.18
09/25/93 - 10/01/93	2.09	±	0.10[a]	1.62	±	0.08[a]
Average concentration	2.19	±	0.14[a]	1.67	±	0.06[a]
Pond C-2 - No Discharge						
Volume weighted average concentration						
Walnut Creek at Indiana - No Flow						
Volume weighted average concentration						

[a] Previously incomplete analysis.

Table 14 - Errata September 1993

Daily Flow Data Recorded at Ponds C-1 and C-2 (Woman Creek)

Date	Pond C-1 (Gallons)	Pond C-2 (Gallons)
09/01/93	No Flow	No Discharge
09/02/93		
09/03/93		
09/04/93		
09/05/93		
09/06/93		
09/07/93		
09/08/93		
09/09/93		
09/10/93		
09/11/93		
09/12/93		
09/13/93		
09/14/93		
09/15/93		
09/16/93		
09/17/93		
09/18/93		
09/19/93		
09/20/93		
09/21/93	53,000	
09/22/93	42,000	
09/23/93	Low Flow	
09/24/93		
09/25/93		
09/26/93		
09/27/93		
09/28/93		
09/29/93		
09/30/93	Low Flow	No Discharge
Total	Low Flow[a]	No Discharge

[a] Unable to calculate accurate total volume because of low flow conditions.

4. Meteorology and Climatology

Meteorological data are routinely collected on the plantsite from instrumentation installed on a 61-meter (200-foot) tower located in the west buffer zone at an elevation of 1,870 meters (6,140 feet) above sea level. Meteorological data was taken from the collocated, redundant, 10-m (33-ft.) tower because the 61-m tower was reinstrumented during the past month. Beginning this month, temperature and dew point will be reported at the standard 1.5-m height above ground. In addition, all data (except precipitation) will be more accurate since the new instruments meet stringent, Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) accuracy and sensitivity standards. The frequency of wind direction and speed during October are shown in Table 16. The compass points indicate the direction from which the wind blows. Day and night wind roses display these frequencies graphically in Figure 5 to illustrate the large diurnal wind changes. The wind rose sectors also represent the direction from which the wind blows (i.e., wind along each sector blows toward the center).

Winds at RFP generally occur from the west through northwest, especially when speeds are greater than 4 m/s (9 mph). At lighter wind speeds less than 4 m/s (9 mph), the distribution of wind direction is more even. Wind speeds greater than 5 m/s (11 mph) from the east sector rarely occur. The distribution of winds during October indicates greater frequency of strong, large-scale winds from the west during the day and night. Even with the decreasing sunshine and shorter days, the absence of frequent strong winds allowed thermally driven winds to form and flow up the S. Platte River Valley and up the slope southeast of RFP frequently during the daytime. A daytime spike of northerly winds, sometimes brisk, was caused by several storms and cold fronts. Nighttime winds were most often westerly, caused by low-level drainage winds down the Rocky Flats slope.

October was much colder than normal and received above-normal precipitation. A strong high pressure system produced fair and warm conditions during the first week. The high temperatures exceeded 80 °F (27 °C) on October 5 and 6, including the monthly high of 83 °F (27 °C). A weak storm on October 7 through 9 brought cooler conditions with light rain and wet snow. After another week of mild weather, another storm dropped the month's heaviest

precipitation, with 0.61 inches (1.5 cm) of rain recorded on October 17. An upper-air disturbance produced the strongest winds of the month on October 27. Another storm on October 28 and 29 dropped heavy snow and ushered in Arctic cold. Rainfall began during the evening of October 28 and quickly changed to snow. The storm dropped a total of 6.5 inches (16.5 cm) of snow. The arctic air mass was strong for so early in the season, with daytime temperatures hovering near 14 °F (-10 °C) on October 29. The combination of clearing skies, light winds, and a fresh blanket of snow allowed temperatures to plunge to 3 °F (-16 °C) late on October 29 and 1°F (-18 °C) early the following morning. Strong sunshine and warmer temperatures quickly melted much of the snow on October 31.

The mean wind speed during October was 7.6 mph (3.4 m/s). The peak gust during the month occurred on October 27, reaching 66 mph (30 m/s). The mean temperature was 45.5 °F (7.5 °C), or about 4 °F (2.2 °C) below normal, with mean daily low temperatures averaging 6 °F (3.3 °C) below normal. Precipitation was 50 percent above normal during the month, totalling 1.41 inches (3.6 cm). The monthly snowfall of 6.5 inches (16.5 cm) was slightly above normal. This year remains dry; the annual precipitation of 10.45 inches (26.5 cm) through October was 3.5 inches (8.9 cm) or 25 percent below normal. Snowfall is above normal so far this winter season, equaling about 10 inches (25 cm).

Table 16

Rocky Flats Plant Wind Direction Frequency (Percent) by Four Wind-Speed Classes

(Fifteen-Minute Averages - October 1993)

	Calm	1-2.5 (m/s)	2.5-4 (m/s)	4-8 (m/s)	>8 (m/s)	Total (m/s)
N	-	2.56	2.62	2.02	0.37	7.77
NNE	-	2.02	2.49	1.31	0.03	6.02
NE	-	2.52	2.19	0.94	0.07	5.89
ENE	-	2.42	2.76	0.44	0.00	5.82
E	-	2.19	1.45	1.11	0.00	4.94
ESE	-	2.66	1.65	0.30	0.00	4.94
SE	-	2.72	1.98	0.54	0.03	5.72
SSE	-	2.32	1.75	0.71	0.00	5.08
S	-	1.68	1.41	0.40	0.00	3.63
SSW	-	1.95	1.78	0.54	0.00	4.41
SW	-	1.95	1.75	1.88	0.00	5.79
WSW	-	2.66	3.33	3.30	0.37	9.89
W	-	2.42	3.06	1.21	1.08	7.90
WNW	-	2.46	1.92	1.92	2.05	8.54
NW	-	1.88	1.78	1.65	0.44	5.92
NNW	-	1.88	3.16	2.69	0.03	7.74
TOTAL	3.40	36.09	35.08	20.96	4.47	100.00

Table 17

Climatic Summary

	TEMPERATURE (deg. F)			DEW POINT (deg. F)	WIND SPEED (mph)		PRESS. (mb)	SOLAR (kW-h/m²)	WATER EQUIV. PRECIP. (inches)		SNOW (inches)
Date	High	Low	Mean	Mean	Mean	Peak gust (1 sec)	Mean	Total	Total	Peak (15 min)	Total
10/01/93	66.6	37.9	52.3	39.6	8.5	37.4	814.4	4.28	0.00	0.00	
10/02/93	64.0	33.4	48.7	38.1	6.7	17.0	819.8	5.59	0.00	0.00	
10/03/93	77.7	38.5	58.1	32.3	7.6	17.4	818.7	5.73	0.00	0.00	
10/04/93	79.7	48.4	64.1	35.0	5.8	21.9	817.1	55.4	0.00	0.00	
10/05/93	81.3	50.7	66.0	33.5	9.4	29.3	816.8	4.33	0.00	0.00	
10/06/93	82.8	50.9	66.9	38.4	8.1	33.1	813.6	3.72	0.00	0.00	
10/07/93	64.4	41.7	53.1	45.5	6.9	26.2	808.3	1.23	0.15	0.04	
10/08/93	43.5	25.3	34.4	31.3	6.7	19.0	813.2	0.72	0.02	0.01	
10/09/93	33.8	22.1	28.0	27.5	4.0	11.0	815.5	0.70	0.04	0.01	
10/10/93	55.8	27.5	41.7	27.5	13.4	60.4	814.2	5.16	0.00	0.00	
10/11/93	66.9	35.8	51.4	25.3	5.4	17.2	814.7	3.50	0.00	0.00	
10/12/93	63.9	37.6	50.8	35.2	6.5	21.9	814.7	3.17	0.00	0.00	
10/13/93	63.5	36.5	50.0	34.9	6.9	29.1	814.4	4.22	0.00	0.00	
10/14/93	64.0	36.9	50.5	36.7	8.7	43.4	811.1	2.66	0.01	0.01	
10/15/93	56.7	34.7	45.7	37.6	5.4	18.1	810.6	2.88	0.00	0.00	
10/16/93	62.4	34.9	48.7	34.7	6.5	25.3	810.1	3.93	0.00	0.00	
10/17/93	44.4	36.1	40.3	40.1	7.4	16.6	808.2	0.62	0.61	0.04	
10/18/93	41.7	34.7	38.2	37.6	7.4	19.2	810.9	1.04	0.04	0.01	
10/19/93	59.5	29.7	44.6	30.4	7.4	33.1	812.9	4.81	0.00	0.00	
10/20/93	47.8	29.7	38.8	31.8	7.2	31.1	817.9	2.48	0.01	0.01	
10/21/93	63.1	29.5	46.3	27.1	5.4	15.0	819.0	4.51	0.00	0.00	
10/22/93	65.5	35.8	50.7	23.7	6.0	16.3	818.7	4.41	0.00	0.00	
10/23/93	66.4	39.9	53.2	23.4	6.7	17.7	818.1	4.52	0.00	0.00	
10/24/93	68.7	36.1	52.4	23.0	6.0	25.7	815.4	4.61	0.00	0.00	
10/25/93	57.2	32.5	44.9	23.2	7.6	26.6	818.1	4.38	0.02	0.01	
10/26/93	42.4	25.0	33.7	24.3	6.3	16.1	819.6	2.36	0.00	0.00	
10/27/93	59.7	19.8	39.8	12.2	15.9	66.2	812.7	4.35	0.00	0.00	
10/28/93	56.3	21.0	38.7	18.7	16.1	58.8	807.4	1.46	0.34	0.01	3.0
10/29/93	22.5	2.7	12.6	9.3	5.8	22.8	813.4	2.52	0.17	0.10	3.5
10/30/93	45.0	0.5	22.8	9.5	7.4	26.2	812.7	4.66	0.00	0.00	
10/31/93	57.2	29.3	43.3	21.4	6.5	36.5	810.6	4.27	0.00	0.00	

MONTHLY TEMPERATURES				WIND SPEED		PRESS.	SOLAR	PRECIPITATION		SNOW
Mean High	Mean Low	Mean	Dew Point	Mean (mph)	Monthly Max.	Monthly Avg.	Monthly Total	Total	Monthly Max.	Total
58.9	32.1	45.5	29.3	7.6	66.2	814.3	108.36	1.41	0.10	6.5

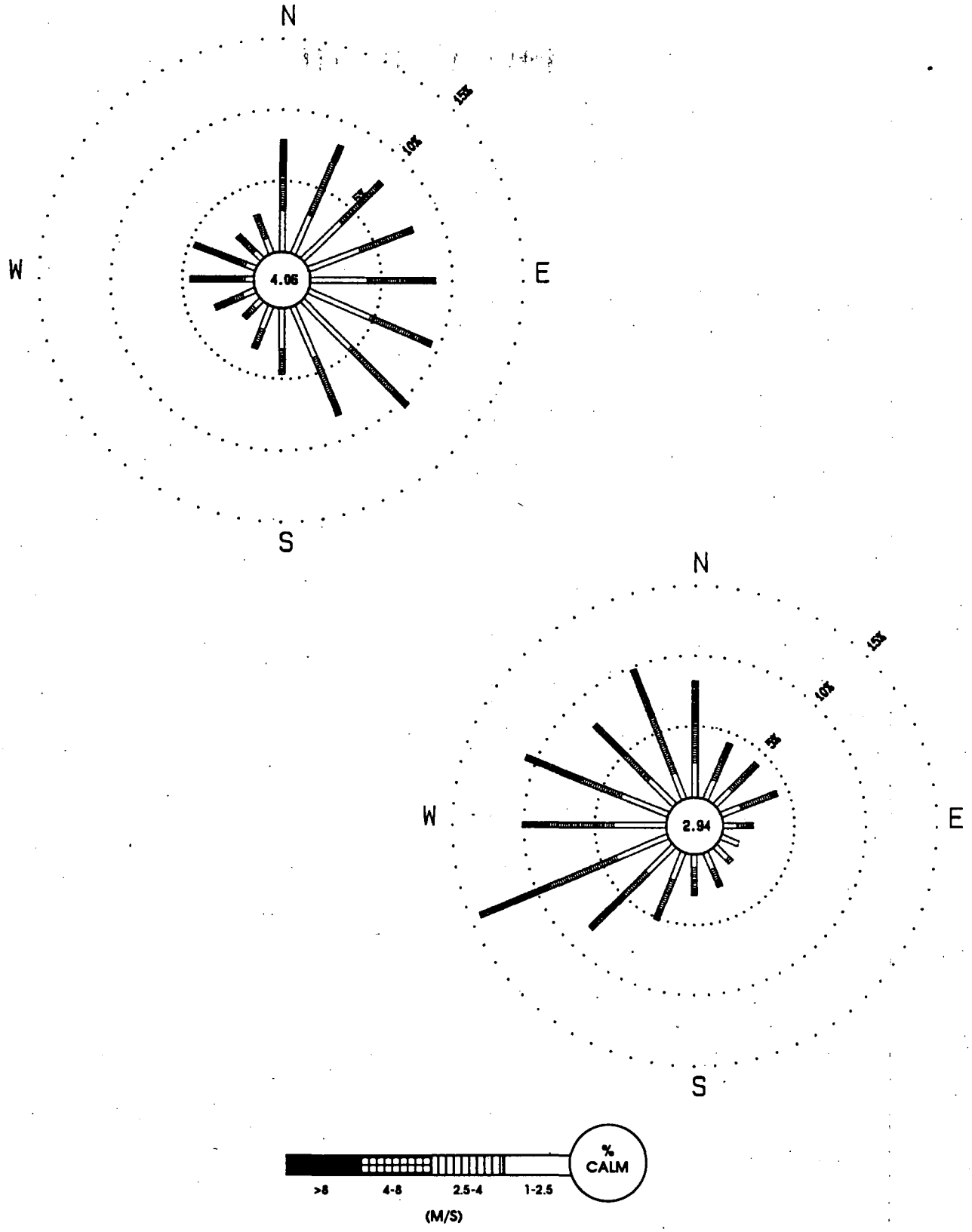


Figure 5: Daytime (top) and Nighttime (bottom) Wind Roses for the Rocky Flats Plant - October 1993

Appendix A

Radiation Standards for Protection of the Public

Calculation of Potential Plant Contribution to Public Radiation Dose

The primary standards for protection of the public from radiation are based on radiation dose. Radiation dose is a means of quantifying the biological damage or risk of ionizing radiation. The unit of radiation dose is the rem or the millirem (1 rem = 1,000 mrem). Radiation protection standards for the public are annual standards, based on the projected radiation dose from a year's exposure to or intake of radioactive materials.

Radiation dose is a calculated value. It is calculated by multiplying radioactivity concentrations in air and water or on contaminated surfaces by assumed intake rates (for internal exposures) or by exposure times (for external exposure to penetrating radiation), then by the appropriate radiation dose conversion factors. That is:

Radiation Dose = Radioactivity Concentration x Intake Rate/Exposure Time x Dose Conversion Factor

Radioactivity concentrations can be determined either by measurements in the environment or by calculations using computer models. These computer models perform airborne dispersion/dose modeling of measured building radioactivity effluents and estimated diffuse source term emissions (e.g., from resuspension from contaminated soil areas).

Assumed intake rates and dose conversion factors used are based on recommendations of national and international radiation protection advisory organizations, such as the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) and the International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP).

Radioactive materials of importance in calculating radiation dose to the public from RFP activities include plutonium, uranium, americium, and tritium. Alpha radiation emissions from plutonium, uranium, and americium are primary contributors to the projected radiation dose.

DOE Radiation Protection Standards for the Public

ICRP-Recommended Standards for all Pathways:

Temporary Increase - 500 mrem/year Effective Dose Equivalent (with prior approval of DOE EH-2)

Normal Operations - 100 mrem/year Effective Dose Equivalent

EPA Clean Air Act Standards for the Air Pathway Only:

10 mrem/year Effective Dose Equivalent

DOE Derived Concentration Guides for Radionuclides of Interest at the Rocky Flats Plant

Air Inhalation:	
Radionuclide	DCG (pCi/m³)
Plutonium-239, -240	0.02
Water Ingestion:	
Radionuclide	DCG (pCi/l)
Plutonium-239, -240	30
Americium-241	30
Uranium-233, -234	500
Uranium-238	600
Hydrogen-3 (Tritium)	2,000,000

Potential public radiation dose commitments, which could have resulted from plant operations and from background (i.e., non-Plant) contributions, are calculated from average radionuclide concentrations measured at the DOE property boundary and in surrounding communities. Inhalation and water ingestion are the principal potential pathways of human exposure.

On February 8, 1990, DOE adopted DOE Order 5400.5, "Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment," a radiation protection standard for DOE environmental activities (US 90). This standard incorporates guidance from the ICRP, as well as from the EPA Clean Air Act (CAA) air emission standards (as implemented in 40 CFR 61, Subpart H). Included in DOE Order 5400.5 is a revision of the dose limits for members of the public. Tables of radiation dose conversion factors currently used for calculating dose from intakes of radioactive materials were issued in July 1988 (US88a, US88b). The dose factors are based on the ICRP Publications 30 and 48 methodology and biological models for radiation dosimetry. The DOE Order 5400.5 and the dose conversion factor tables are used for assessment of any potential RFP contribution to public radiation dose. On December 15, 1989, EPA published revised CAA air emission standards for DOE facilities (US89). DOE radiation standards for protection of the public are given in this Appendix and include the December 15, 1989, EPA CAA air pathway standards.

DOE Derived Concentration Guides

Secondary radioactivity concentration guides can be calculated from the primary radiation dose standards and used as comparison values for measured radioactivity concentrations. DOE provides tables of these DCGs in DOE Order 5400.5. DCGs are the concentrations that would result in an EDE of 100 mrem from 1 year's chronic exposure or intake. In calculating air inhalation DCGs, DOE assumes that the exposed individual inhales 8,400 cubic meters of air at the calculated DCG during the year. Ingestion DCGs assume a water intake of 730 liters at the calculated DCG for the year. The table on this page lists the most restrictive air and water DCGs for the principal radionuclides of interest at the RFP.

Compliance with EPA Clean Air Act Standards

To determine compliance with the EPA air emissions standards, measured airborne effluent radioactivity emissions are entered into the EPA-approved atmospheric dispersion/dose calculation computer code, CAP88-PC, for calculation of the maximum radiation dose that an individual in the public could receive from the air pathway only.

For comparison with the annual radiation dose standards for protection of the public, the maximum annual EDE that a member of the public could receive as a result of RFP activities is typically less than 1 mrem, or less than 1 percent of the recommended annual standard for all pathways.

Dose Equivalent and Effective Dose Equivalent

Dose equivalent is a calculated value used to quantify radiation dose; it reflects the degree of biological effect from ionizing radiation. Differences in the biological effect of different types of ionizing radiation (e.g., alpha, beta, gamma, or x-rays) are accounted for in the calculation of dose equivalent.

EDE is a calculated value used to allow comparisons of total health risk (based primarily on the risk of cancer mortality) from exposures of different types of ionizing radiation to different body organs. It is calculated by first calculating the dose equivalent to those organs receiving significant exposures, multiplying each organ dose equivalent by a health risk weighing factor, and then summing those products. One millirem EDE from natural background radiation would have the same health risk as one millirem EDE from an artificially produced source of radiation.

US88a DOE/EH-0070, "External Dose-Rate Conversion Factors for Calculation of Dose to the Public," United States Department of Energy, Asst. Secretary for Environment, Safety and Health, July 1988.

US88b DOE/EH-0071, "Internal Dose Conversion Factors for Calculation of Dose to the Public," United States Department of Energy, Asst. Secretary of Environment, Safety and Health, July 1988.

US89 United States Environmental Protection Agency, Code of Federal Regulations 40 CFR 61, Subpart H, "National Emission Standards for Emissions of Radionuclides other than Radon from Department of Energy Facilities," Washington, D.C., December 15, 1989.

US90 United States Department of Energy, DOE Order 5400.5, "Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment," Washington, D.C., February 8, 1990.

Appendix B

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System/Federal Facilities Compliance Agreement Volatile Organic Compounds

The following is a list of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) for which monitoring is required by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System/Federal Facilities Compliance Agreement (NPDES/FFCA).

Compound	PQL (µg/l)	Compound	PQL (µg/l)
Benzene	5	1,3-dichloropropylene	5
Bromoform	5	Ethylbenzene	5
Methyl bromide	10	Methyl chloride	10
Carbon Tetrachloride	5	Methylene chloride	5
Chlorobenzene	5	1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane	5
Chlorodibromomethane	5	Tetrachloroethylene	5
Chloroethane	10	Toluene	5
Chloroform	5	1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	5
Dichlorobromomethane	5	1,1,1-trichloroethane	5
1,1-dichloroethane	5	1,1,2-trichloroethane	5
1,2-dichloroethane	5	Trichloroethylene	5
1,1-dichloroethylene	5	Vinyl chloride	10
1,2-dichloropropane	5		

Appendix C

Colorado Water Quality Control Commission Standards

The Colorado Water Quality Control Commission has finalized new standards for the Walnut Creek and Woman Creek drainages. The EPA has not yet written a new NPDES permit that reflects these standards; however, in the spirit of the Agreement in Principle (AIP) completed between the DOE and the State of Colorado, the RFP is attempting to meet the standards at this time (Figure 6).

Standards for CWQCC are summarized in Table 18.

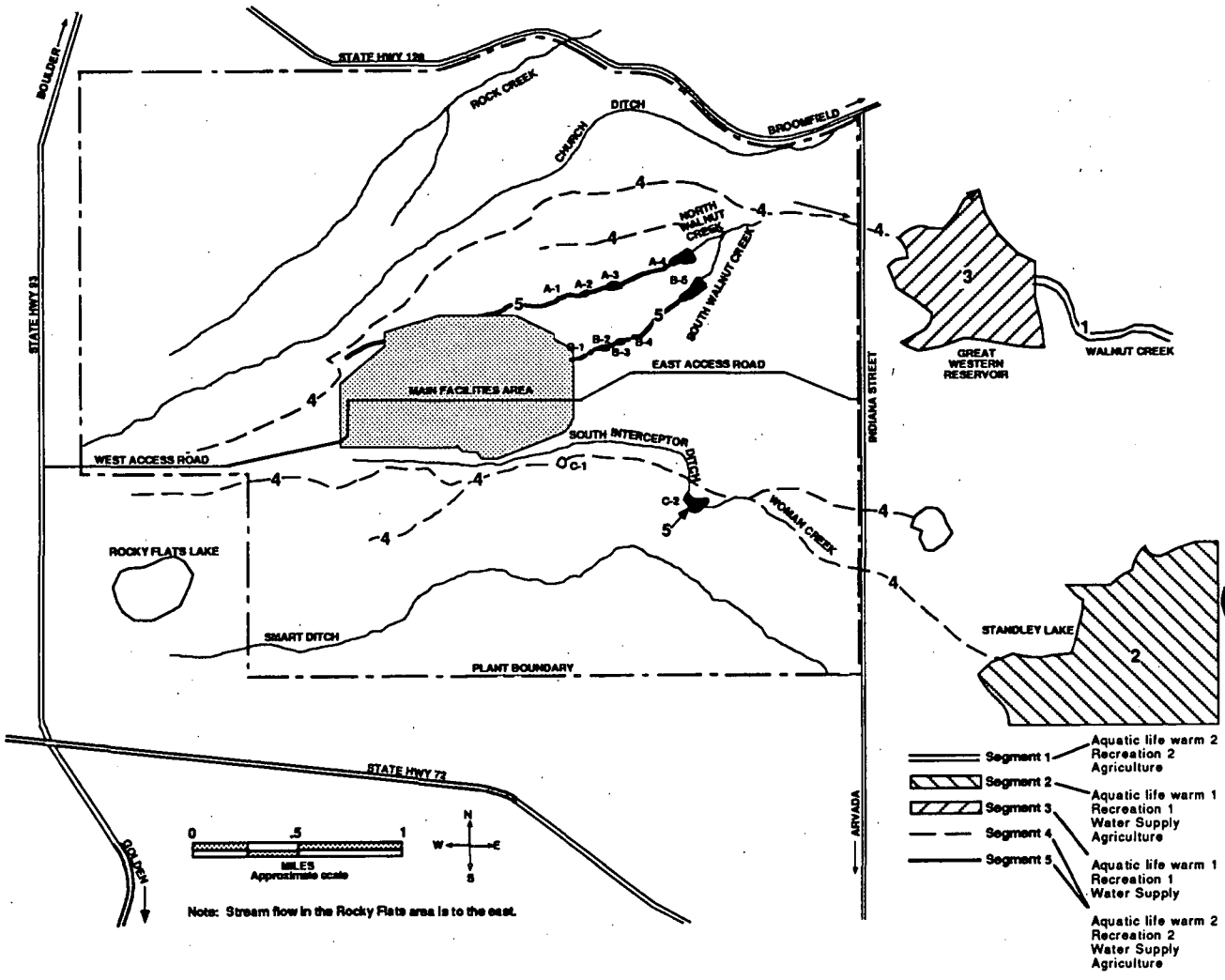


Figure 6: Stream Segmentation and Classification - October 1993

Table 18

Water Quality Standards Comparison

Parameter Organics	CURRENT Segment 5 Standard µg/l	CURRENT Segment 4 Standard µg/l	footnotes
4-CHLORO-3-METHYLPHENOL	30	30	6
ACENAPHTHENE	520	520	6
ACENAPHTHYLENE	0.0028	0.0028	3
ACROLEIN	21	21	6
ACRYLONITRILE	0.058	0.058	3
ALDICARB	10	10	2
ALDRIN	0.00013	0.00013	3,4
ANTHRACENE	0.0028	0.0028	3
ATRAZINE	3	3	3
BENZENE	1	1	2
BENZIDINE	0.00012	0.00012	2
BENZO(a)ANTHRACENE	0.0028	0.0028	3
BENZO(a)PYRENE	0.0028	0.0028	3
BENZO(b)FLUORANTHENE	0.0028	0.0028	3
BENZO(ghi)PERYLENE	0.0028	0.0028	3
BENZO(k)FLUORANTHENE	0.0028	0.0028	3
BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	0.3	0.3	3
BROMOFORM	4	4	3
BUTYL BENZYL PHTHALATE	3000	3000	6
CARBOFURAN	36	36	2
CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	18	0.25	2,5
CHLORDANE	0.00058	0.00058	3,4
CHLOROBENZENE	100	100	2
CHLOROETHYL ETHER (BIS-2)	0.03	0.03	2,3
CHLOROFORM	6.0	6.0	3
CHLOROMETHYL ETHER (BIS)	0.0000037	0.0000037	3
CHLOROPHENOL	2000	2000	6
CHLOROPYRIFOS	0.041	0.041	6
CHRYSENE	0.0028	0.0028	3
DDD 4'4	0.00083	0.00083	6
DDE 4'4	0.001	0.001	2
DDT 4'4	0.00059	0.00059	3,4
DEMETON	0.1	0.1	3
DI-N-BUTYL PHTHALATE	2700	2700	6
DIBENZO(a,h)ANTHRACENE	0.0028	0.0028	3
DIBROMOCHLOROMETHANE	6	6	3
DICHLOROBENZENE 1,2	620	620	2
DICHLOROBENZENE 1,3	400	400	2
DICHLOROBENZENE 1,4	75	75	2
DICHLOROBENZIDINE	0.039	0.039	3
DICHLOROETHANE 1,2	0.4	0.4	2
DICHLOROETHYLENE 1,1	0.057	0.057	2
DICHLOROETHYLENE 1,2-CIS	70	70	2

DICHLOROETHYLENE 1,2-TRANS	100	100	2
DICHLOROPHENOL 2,4	21	21	6
DICHLOROPHENOXYACETIC ACID (2,4-D)	70	70	3,4
DICHLOROPROPANE 1,2	0.56	0.56	2
DIELDRIN	0.00014	0.00014	3,4
DIETHYL PHTHALATE	23000	23000	6
DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	313000	313000	6
DIMETHYLPHENOL 2,4	2120	2120	6
DINITRO-O-CRESOLE	13	13	6
DINITROPHENOL 2,4	14	14	2
DINITROTOLUENE 2,4	0.11	0.11	6
DINITROTOLUENE 2,6	230	230	6
DIOXIN (2,3,7,8-TCDD)	0.000000013	1.3E-08	3,4
DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE 1,2	0.04	0.04	2
ENDOSULFAN	0.056	0.056	3
ENDRIN	0.0023	0.0023	3,4
ENDRIN ALDEHYDE	0.2	0.2	6
ETHYLBENZENE	680	680	2
ETHYLHEXYL PHTHALATE (BIS-2)	1.8	1.8	6
FLUORANTHENE	42	42	3
FLUORENE	0.0028	0.0028	3
GUTHION	0.01	0.01	3
HEPTACHLOR	0.00021	0.00021	3,4
HEPTACHLOR EPOXIDE	0.0001	0.0001	2
HEXACHLOROBENZENE	0.00072	0.00072	3,4
HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	0.45	0.45	3,4
HEXACHLOROCYCLOHEXANE, ALPHA (BHC)	0.0039	0.0039	3
HEXACHLOROCYCLOHEXANE, BETA (BHC)	0.014	0.014	3
HEXACHLOROCYCLOHEXANE, GAMMA (BHC)	0.019	0.019	3,4
HEXACHLOROCYCLOHEXANE, TECHNICAL (BHC)	0.012	0.012	3
HEXACHLOROETHANE	1.9	1.9	3
HEXACHLOROROCYCLOPENTADIENE	5	5	2
INDENO(1,2,3-cd)PYRENE	0.0028	0.0028	3
ISOPHORONE	8.4	8.4	2
MALATHION	0.1	0.1	3
METHOXYCHLOR	0.03	0.03	3,4
METHYL BROMIDE	48	48	3
METHYL CHLORIDE	5.7	5.7	3
METHYLENE CHLORIDE	4.7	4.7	3
MIREX	0.001	0.001	3
NAPHTHALENE	0.0028	0.0028	3
NITROBENZENE	3.5	3.5	2
NITROSO-DI-n-PROPYLAMINE-N	0.005	0.005	6
NITROSODI-N-BUTYLAMINE-N	0.0064	0.0064	3
NITROSODIETHYLAMINE-N	0.0008	0.0008	3
NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE-N	0.00069	0.00069	3
NITROSODIPHENYLAMINE-N	4.9	4.9	3
NITROSOPYRROLIDINE-N	0.016	0.016	3
PARATHION	0.4	0.4	3
PCBs	0.000044	0.000044	3,4
PENTACHLOROBENZENE	6	6	2
PENTACHLOROPHENOL	5.7	5.7	2
PHENANTHRENE	0.0028	0.0028	3
PYRENE	0.0028	0.0028	3
SIMAZINE	4	4	3
TETRACHLOROBENZENE 1,2,4,5	2	2	2

TETRACHLOROETHANE 1,1,2,2	0.17	0.17	6
TETRACHLOROETHYLENE	76	0.8	3,4,5
TOLUENE	1000	1000	2
TOXAPHENE	0.0002	0.0002	2
TRICHLOROETHANE 1,1,1	200	200	2
TRICHLOROETHANE 1,1,2	0.6	0.6	2
TRICHLOROETHYLENE	66	2.7	2,5
TRICHLOROPHENOL 2,4,5	700	700	2
TRICHLOROPHENOL 2,4,6	2.0	2.0	2
TRICHLOROPHENOXYPROPIONIC (2,4,5-TP)	50.0	50.0	3
VINYL CHLORIDE	2	2	2

Parameter	***CURRENT*** ***Segment 5 Standard***	***CURRENT*** ***Segment 4 Standard***	
Metals	***µg/l***	***µg/l***	***footnotes***
ALUMINUM	150	150	6
ARSENIC	50	50	2
BARIUM	1000	1000	2
BERYLLIUM	4	4	1
CADMIUM	TVS = 1.50	TVS=1.50	1,2
CHROMIUM III	50	50	2
CHROMIUM VI	11	11	2
COPPER	23	TVS=16	1,4
IRON (d)	300	300	2
IRON	13200	1000	5,6
LEAD	28	TVS=6.5	2
MANGANESE (d)	560	50	2
MANGANESE	1000	1000	1
MERCURY	0.01	0.01	2
NICKEL	TVS= 125	TVS=125	1
SELENIUM	10	10	2
SILVER	TVS= 0.59	TVS=0.59	2
THALLIUM	0.012	0.012	2
ZINC	350	TVS=45	1,4

TVS=TABLE VALUE STANDARD - TVSs, promulgated by the Colorado Water Quality Control Commission, are variable standards subject to the measured values for other parameters, such as total hardness.
d=DISSOLVED METAL

1 Statewide agricultural standard.
2 Statewide water supply standard.
3 Site-specific standard.
4 This standard is more restrictive than the statewide water supply standard.
5 Segment 5 standard is a temporary modification.
6 Statewide aquatic standard.

Parameter	CURRENT Segment 5 Standard µg/l	CURRENT Segment 4 Standard µg/l	footnotes
Physical & Biological			
MINIMUM DISSOLVED OXYGEN (mg/l)	5.0	5.0	1,2
pH (s.u.)	6.5-9.0	6.5-9.0	2
FECAL COLIFORMS PER 100 ML	2000	2000	2
Inorganics			
UNIONIZED AMMONIA - March through June	1800	calculated	2
UNIONIZED AMMONIA - July through February	700	calculated	2
Note: Statewide water supply unionized ammonia standard of 0.5 µg/l applied at water supply intake.			
AMMONIA	100	100	
BORON	750	750	1
CHLORIDE	250000	250000	2
CHLORINE (ACUTE)	19	19	6
CHLORINE (CHRONIC)	11	11	6
CYANIDE (FREE)	5	5	1,2
FLUORIDE	2000		2
NITRATE	10000	10000	2
NITRITE	500	500	2
SULFATE	250000	250000	2
SULFIDE (AS H2S)	2	2	2

Parameter	CURRENT Segment 5 Standard Woman Creek pCi/l	CURRENT Segment 4 Standard Walnut Creek pCi/l
Radionuclides		
Gross Alpha	7	11
Gross Beta	5	19
Americium	0.05	0.05
Curium 244	60	60
Neptunium 237	30	30
Plutonium	0.05	0.05
Uranium	5	10
Uranium 233 & 234		
Uranium 238		
Cesium 134	80	80
Radium 226 & 228	5	5
Strontium 90	8	8
Thorium 230 & 232	60	60
Tritium	500	500