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1 Mound Road
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SMO-067-05
May 9, 2005

Ms. Margaret L. Marks, Director
Miamisburg Closure Project
U. S. Department of Energy
1075 Mound Road
Miamisburg, OH 45342

ATTENTION: Paul Lucas

SUBJECT: **Contract No. DE-AC24-03OH20152: Contract Section C.2.3.6 Final Site Wide Record of Decision; Parcel 6, 7, and 8. Ecological Scoping Report, Public Review Draft**

Dear Ms. Marks:

Paul Lucas from your office authorized the release of the following documents for public review:

- Parcel 6, 7, and 8, Ecological Scoping Report, Public Review Draft

If you or members of your staff have any questions regarding the documents, or if additional support is needed, please contact Dave Rakel at 937-865-4203.

Sincerely,

John Lehew
Site Manager

JL/ms
Enclosures

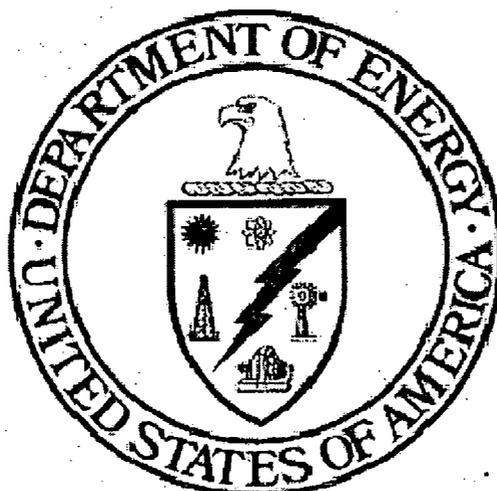
- cc: T.Fischer, USEPA, (2) w/attachments
 B. Nickel, OEPA, (4) w/attachments
 R. Vandegrift, ODH, (1) w/attachments
 M. Wojciechowski, Tetra Tech, (1) w/attach.
 S. Smiley, DOE/MCP, (1) w/attachments
 L. Rawls, DOE/MCP, w/o attachments
 R. Tormey, DOE/OH, (1) w/attachments
 F. Bullock, MMCIC, (3) w/attachments
 MESH, (1) w/attachments
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 D. Rakel, (1) w/attachments
 ER Records, (1) w/attachments
 DCC (1) w/attachments
 J. Lehew, w/o attachments
 V. Darnell, w/o attachments
 MOAT Coordinator, w/o attachments

- W. Webb, w/o attachments
 M. McDougal, w/o attachments
 File, w/o attachments

Parcel 6, 7, and 8

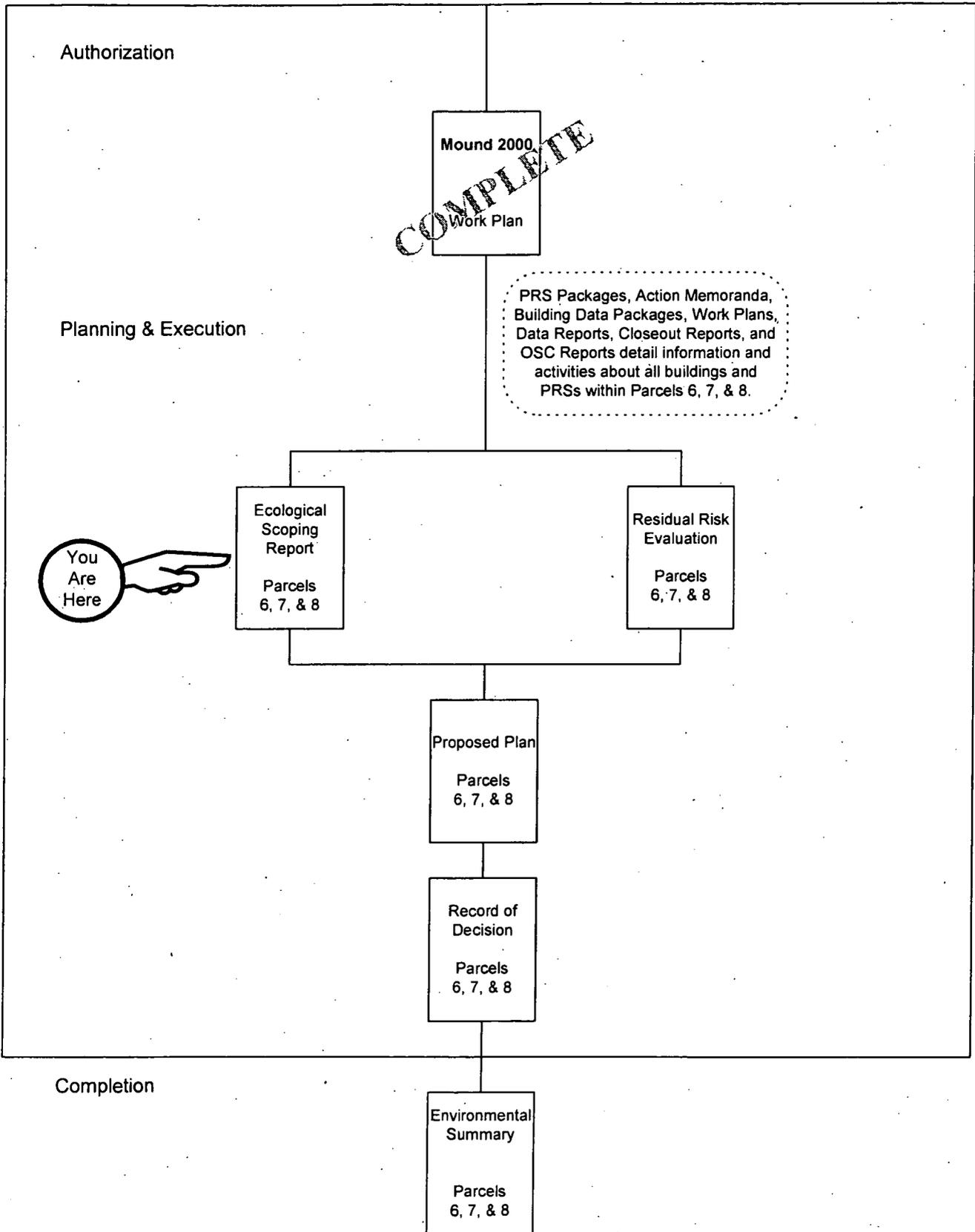
Ecological Scoping Report

Public Review Draft
May 2005



Miamisburg Closure Project

Parcels 6, 7, and 8



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MIAMISBURG CLOSURE PROJECT

ECOLOGICAL SCOPING REPORT

The following document is available
(May 9, 2005) for public information in the
CERCLA Public Reading Room, 305 E. Central
Ave., Miamisburg, Ohio.

**Parcel 6, 7, and 8
Ecological Scoping Report**

Questions can be referred to Paul Lucas at
(937) 847-8350 ext. 314

U.S. Department of Energy
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency

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Acronyms

DOE	Department of Energy
EA	Environmental Assessment
FEIS	Final Environmental Impact Statement
MMCIC	Miamisburg Mound Community Improvement Corporation
NPL	National Priorities List
ODNR	Ohio Department of Natural Resources
OEPA	Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
PRS	Potential Release Site
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency

1.0 EXISTING DATA SUMMARY

1.1 Site Location

This Ecology Scoping Report addresses the remaining portions of the US Department of Energy (DOE) Mound Plant to be transferred to the Miamisburg Mound Community Improvement Corporation (MMCIC). These portions of the Mound Plant have been designated as Parcels 6, 7, and 8.

The Mound Plant is located about 10 miles southwest of Dayton, Ohio in Montgomery County, within the City of Miamisburg as shown in Figure 1. At one time, the Mound Plant occupied approximately 306 acres and approximately 130 buildings with a total of 1.4 million square feet of floor space. Since 1999, approximately 178 acres have been transferred to MMCIC. Parcel 6, 7, and 8 occupy the remaining area (approximately 54 acres). The locations of Parcel 6, 7, and 8 are illustrated in Figure 2.

Most of the information in this report concerns conditions within the boundaries of Parcels 6, 7, and 8. However, it should be noted that the Mound Plant, and therefore these parcels, are connected to the surrounding community. Two important environmental connections are surface and ground water.

The Great Miami River, considered as an ecologically important resource, is located approximately ½ mile west of the Mound Plant. The Mound Plant storm water drainage system discharges into the Great Miami River through an outfall permitted under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). The NPDES program is designed to protect the waters of the state. In DOE's NPDES permit, the OEPA Surface Water Program identified the constituents for analysis, their limits, and monitoring frequency. Many constituents are monitored on a daily basis. Results of the monitoring are reported by DOE to OEPA on a monthly basis.

Another important connection between the parcels and the surrounding environment is ground water expressed at several seeps located along the northwest border of the site. The seeps are hydraulically connected to the Main Hill (developed northern end) of the Mound Plant. The seeps have been monitored for tritium and volatile organic compounds since 1986. The current frequency of sampling varies by seep from annually to daily. The results of seep sampling have been presented in the site's Annual Environmental Monitoring Reports. Continued monitoring of the seeps may be required by the Record(s) of Decision for these parcel(s).

1.2 Site History

Since 1948, Mound has operated as a research, development, and production facility in support of DOE's weapons and energy programs. Mound's past missions included process development, production engineering, manufacturing, and surveillance of detonators, explosives, and nuclear components. Mound's current mission is to support DOE's efforts in environmental management and to transition the site, in cooperation

with the City of Miamisburg, from a cold-war production facility to commercial or industrial use. DOE has transferred ownership to MMCIC of approximately 42% of the site (Release Block D, Release Block H, Parcel 3, Parcel 4). An additional 16% of the site (Phase I) is available for transfer.

In 1989, US Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) placed Mound on the National Priorities List (NPL). As a result, a number of investigative and remedial projects have been conducted at Mound. This report will use the results of these projects to support a conclusion regarding the need for an ecological assessment for the remainder of the site.

Parcels 6 and 6A are scheduled to be available for transfer to MMCIC by March 2006. Parcel 6 occupies approximately 12 acres; Parcel 6A occupies approximately 2 acres. At the time of transfer, there will be four buildings (28, 45, 126, and OSE) in the parcel. Eighteen sites of former buildings are included in the parcel. Details of current and historic buildings are provided in Appendix C. Included in the activities that once took place in Parcel 6 are ceramic development and production, health physics calibration, weld development, various administrative functions (print shop, personnel, medical, records storage), and other support services (garage, maintenance shops, security operations).

Parcel 7 is scheduled to be available for transfer to MMCIC by March 2006. Parcel 7 occupies approximately 42 acres. At the time of transfer, there will be six buildings (2, 61, 63, 127, 128, and S-49) in the parcel. Thirty-seven sites of former buildings are included in the parcel. Details of current and historic buildings are provided in Appendix C. Included in the activities that once took place in Parcel 7 are Radioisotopic Thermal Generator (RTG) assembly and testing, nuclear processing (special metallurgical and plutonium processing), administrative support (purchasing, office buildings), and other support services (fire house, maintenance, storage, and a number of warehouses).

Parcel 8 is scheduled to be available for transfer to MMCIC in March 2006. Parcel 8 occupies approximately 69 acres. At the time of transfer, there will be three buildings (COS, OSW, and T) in the parcel. The sites of eighty-nine former buildings are included in the parcel. Details of current and historic buildings are provided in Appendix C. Included in the activities that once took place in Parcel 8 are tritium development and operations, explosives processing and production, sanitary sewage disposal plant, radioactive liquid waste processing and disposal, power house, explosives storage, analytical services, environmental labs, bioremediation, standards laboratory, Consolidated Waste Processing facility, Alpha Treatment Facility), various administrative functions (office buildings), and other support services (weather monitoring, maintenance, guard posts, paint shop, water production).

1.3 Site Land and/or Water Use

1.3.1 Current

The current land use in Parcels 6, 7, and 8 (Reference 1) is illustrated in Figure 3. Approximately 4% of Parcel 6 is wooded. Approximately 24% of Parcel 6 consists of shrub/scrub/grasses. Approximately 37% of Parcel 6 is an engineered surface (road, parking, building). There are no flowing or non-flowing water bodies in Parcel 6. There is no designated wetland in Parcel 6 (Reference 7). There are no wooded areas in Parcel 6A. Approximately 57% of Parcel 6A consists of shrub/scrub/grasses. Approximately 43% of Parcel 6A is an engineered surface (road, parking, building). There are no flowing or non-flowing water bodies in Parcel 6A. There is no designated wetland in Parcel 6A (Reference 7). Approximately 19% of Parcel 7 is wooded. Approximately 27% of Parcel 7 consists of shrub/scrub/grasses. Approximately 26% of Parcel 7 is an engineered surface (road, parking, building). Elements of the storm water drainage system (asphalt lined settling pond and northern part of drainage ditch) constitute the flowing or non-flowing water bodies in Parcel 7. There are two designated wetlands (0.04 acre total) in Parcel 7 (Reference 7). Approximately 3% of Parcel 8 is wooded. Approximately 31% of Parcel 8 consists of shrub/scrub/grasses. Approximately 50% of Parcel 8 is an engineered surface (road, parking, building). Elements of the storm water drainage system (southern part of drainage ditch, settling pond, and settling basins) constitute the flowing or non-flowing water bodies in Parcel 8. There are six designated wetlands (0.107 acres total) in Parcel 8 (Reference 7). One of these wetlands may be impacted by the Underground Lines Removal Action. Compensatory wetland mitigation requirements (OAC 3745-1-50 to 54) may result in six designated wetlands (0.1085 acres total) in Parcel 8 at time of transfer.

A number of groundwater collection devise (or "capture pits") have been used in Parcel 8 to isolate and monitor contamination in perched groundwater. Five capture pits (0712, 0714, 0725, 0726, 0727) are located just west of the R/SW building complex. Two seeps (0601 and 0602) are located in Parcel 8. Sampling results for the capture pits and seeps have been reported previously in the site's Annual Environmental Monitoring Reports. The demolition of R/SW, initiated in the Fall of 2004, has affected the trend of these results. Previously, VOC data showed low level (< 50 ppb) concentrations that fluctuated rather widely throughout the monitoring history. Trichloroethene and tetrachloroethene were the two predominant VOCs detected. Prior to initiation of the R/SW demolition, VOC levels in the seeps and capture pits were all less than 20 ppb with several capture pits showing non-detects. The large volume of water used for misting during building demolition ultimately infiltrated into the bedrock system and changed the flow dynamics. Water levels increased in the capture pits and seep flow was observed to increase. Seeps were continually sampled during the ongoing R/SW demolition while, due to access limitations, only capture pit 0726 was sampled. Seep 0601 showed a rise in tetrachloroethene concentration to slightly above 30 ppb with no other significant increases noted. Capture pit 0726 showed no increase in VOC concentration.

Tritium levels in the capture pits and seeps have exhibited a downward trend over the years. That trend was broken with the initiation of the R/SW demolition. The large volume of water available for migration (via infiltration of misting water) through the underlying soils and bedrock mobilized the tritium held up in the soil and bedrock matrix. This water migrated outward and eventually emerges at the hillside seeps. It is expected that tritium levels will return to levels in line or below levels observed prior to initiation of the SW-R demolition.

1.3.2 Future

MMCIC is developing the Mound site to become a contemporary research and industrial park, the Mound Advanced Technology Center. The planned land use is illustrated in Figure 4 ("Vision Plan" from Reference 2). In Parcel 6, MMCIC plans to retain Buildings 28, 45, and OSE. In Parcel 6A, MMCIC plans to retain Building 126. In Parcel 7, MMCIC plans to retain Buildings 2, 61, 63, and 128. In Parcel 8, MMCIC plans to retain Buildings COS, OSW, and T. MMCIC has identified as a principal feature of the plan the "greening" of the Mound through a proposed reforestation program to control erosion on the steep hillsides and improve stormwater management. MMCIC is also planning to improve site and building vehicle access and provide adjacent parking and green space consistent with the campus-like character of a modern research and industrial park.

1.4 Known or Suspected Hazardous Substance Releases

During past operations at the Mound facility, the release of hazardous materials occurred. During subsequent facility investigations, over 400 Potential Release Sites (PRSs) have been identified. These PRSs were identified on the basis of potential radiological and/or chemical (non-radioactive) contamination, knowledge of historical processes or land use, or on actual sample data. Parcels 6 and 6A include 13 PRSs. Parcel 7 includes 85 PRSs. Parcel 8 includes 268 PRSs. The locations of these PRSs are shown in Figure 5. The Core Team, with representatives from the USDOE, USEPA, and the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency (OEPA) performed an evaluation of these PRSs. The Core Team used process knowledge, site visits, and existing data to determine whether or not any action was warranted concerning the PRSs. Although not all investigative and removal activities in these Parcels have been completed, sufficient information has been developed to make a recommendation concerning development of a detailed ecological risk evaluation. Tables 1 and 2 summarize Core Team decisions for the PRSs and transfer buildings in Parcels 6, 7, and 8. Appendix C provides summary information for these buildings. Appendix D provides summary information for these PRSs.

1.5 Sensitive Environments

Table 3 lists sensitive environments (Defined in Reference 3 and the Hazard Ranking System. Reference 3 is included in this report as Appendix G (Procedure tab)) and their applicability to Phase I, areas adjacent to Phase I, and areas within a half mile of

Parcels 6, 7, and 8.

1.6 Threatened and/or Endangered Species

During the development of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the Mound Plant, federal and state resource trustees were contacted to assess onsite occurrence of threatened and/or endangered species. At that time there were no known records of such species on the Mound property. Furthermore, because of the lack of habitat availability and because of widespread construction impacts, the FEIS concluded "that the probability of endangered or threatened species occurring onsite is extremely remote" (Reference 4).

Another investigation (OU9 Ecological Characterization Report, Reference 1) indicated that no federal threatened or endangered species occur on the Mound Plant site. Two species listed by the State of Ohio as endangered were found, the dark-eyed junco (*Junco hyemalis*) and the inland rush (*Juncus interior*). The report indicated that "A single individual of this grass species was found growing adjacent to a limestone seepage area in an open grassland on the South Property. Inland rush is a prairie plant living at the extreme eastern edge of its natural range in Ohio. While abundant elsewhere, only five populations scattered over four counties have been conclusively documented in the state. ...Because only a single individual was located (despite intensive efforts to find others), inland rush at the Mound facility cannot be considered a viable breeding population. Furthermore, the solitary occurrence should in no way interfere with ongoing or future activities at the site. A second endangered species, a bird, discovered at Mound is the dark-eyed junco (*Junco hyemalis*). Several individuals were observed foraging in grassland, scrub/shrub, and forested habitats during both the fall of 1992 and winter 1993 bird surveys. Despite being a common winter visitor to Ohio and to much of the eastern US, only a small contingent of the population is known to actually breed within the state. It is this small group of breeding birds that is responsible for state listing and that is the target of special protection. It should be stressed that there are currently no known breeding populations of dark-eyed junco in southern Ohio. The only known breeding populations in Ohio occur in the extreme northeastern portion of the state, where they inhabit isolated bogs or hemlock ravines." The most likely location of the observation of inland rush is in the vicinity of Seep 0609. This is in Parcel 4 which was transferred to MMCIC in 2001. Although the dark-eyed junco has been observed at Mound, the small breeding population that has state protection has not been observed at Mound.

Recently, an ecological risk evaluation was performed for Parcel 4, which is adjacent to Phase I (immediately to the south). During that investigation, Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR) and United States Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Service were contacted about threatened and endangered species at the Mound Plant site. The responses are included in Appendix E. ODNR reported the location of the inland rush. The Fish and Wildlife Service indicated that Mound is located within the range of the Indiana bat, a federally listed endangered species. It is also in range of the eastern massasauga, a docile rattlesnake that is a federal candidate

species (Reference 6). The snake is currently listed as endangered by the State of Ohio.

The Environmental Assessment (EA) for Commercialization of the Mound Plant (Reference 5) indicated that the Indiana bat has not been seen onsite. In addition, a Dayton Museum of Natural History field survey in 1991 did not locate any shagbark hickories (potential roosting locations of the Indiana bat) (Appendix B of Reference 5). This information can be located in Appendix E of this report. The EA concluded that the commercialization of the Mound Plant "would not be expected to have any effect on threatened or endangered species in the area of the Mound Plant. Such species (other than the single specimen of Inland Rush (*Juncas interior weig*)) are not observed on the plant site, nor are they likely to be dependent on the site for food and habitat due to the commercial and residential development surrounding the plant."

2.0 Site Visit Summary

2.1 Contaminants of Interest

The contaminants of interest, their proximity to the site, and the media in which they occur are summarized in Part 2 of the Ecological Scoping Checklist (Appendix F).

2.2 Ecological Features

Ecological Features are listed in Part 3 of the Ecological Scoping Checklist (included in Appendix F). They are also illustrated on the Phase I Habitat Map (Figure 3).

2.3 Ecologically Important Species/Habitats

This analysis was performed for "Important Ecological Resources" as defined in Reference 3.

Ecologically important resources are those that contain:

- Individual listed threatened and endangered species, or
- Local populations of species that are recreational and/or commercial resources, or
- Local populations of any species with a known or suspected susceptibility to the hazardous substance.

Local populations of invertebrate species are those that:

- Provide not replaceable food resource for higher organisms and whose function as such would not be replaced by more tolerant species, or
- Perform a critical ecological function (such as organic matter decomposition) and whose function would not be replaced by other species, or
- Can be used as a surrogate measure of adverse effects for individuals or

populations of other species.

Ecologically important plants are those that:

- form the habitat for an ecologically important species, or
- are listed as threatend and endangered species.

The definition of *ecologically important* resources is meant to exclude areas such as mowed, maintained, or other areas that exhibit few to no important ecological resource functions.

As defined above, there are no *ecologically important* resources in Parcels 6, 7, and 8.

2.3.1 Threatened and/or Endangered Species

The site visit (summarized in Part 4 of the Ecological Scoping Checklist) did not identify threatened or endangered species within Parcels 6,7, and 8.

2.3.2 Threatened and/or Endangered Species Habitat

The site visit (summarized in Part 4 of the Ecological Scoping Checklist) did not identify threatened or endangered species habitats within Parcels 6, 7, and 8.

2.4 Exposure Pathways

Exposure pathways are identified in Part B of the Ecological Scoping Checklist (Appendix F). There are no exposure pathways identified on Part B of the Ecological Scoping Checklist.

3.0 Recommendations

This report has been prepared in accordance with an OEPA procedure to determine if an ecological assessment is warranted at a site (Reference 3, reprinted in Appendix G). Based on the site visit that is part of the OEPA procedure, the fact that no threatened or endangered species were observed within Parcels 6, 7, and 8, and that no sensitive environments or ecologically important resources were identified within these parcels, the future reuse of these parcels as a research and industrial park and the information developed during the FEIS, OU 9 Ecological Characterization Report, Parcel 4 Ecological Assessment, Environmental Assessment for the Commercialization of the Mound Plant, Miami-Erie Canal Ecological Risk Assessment and the several characterization investigations and removal actions performed in these parcels, a more detailed assessment of the ecological risk is not warranted.

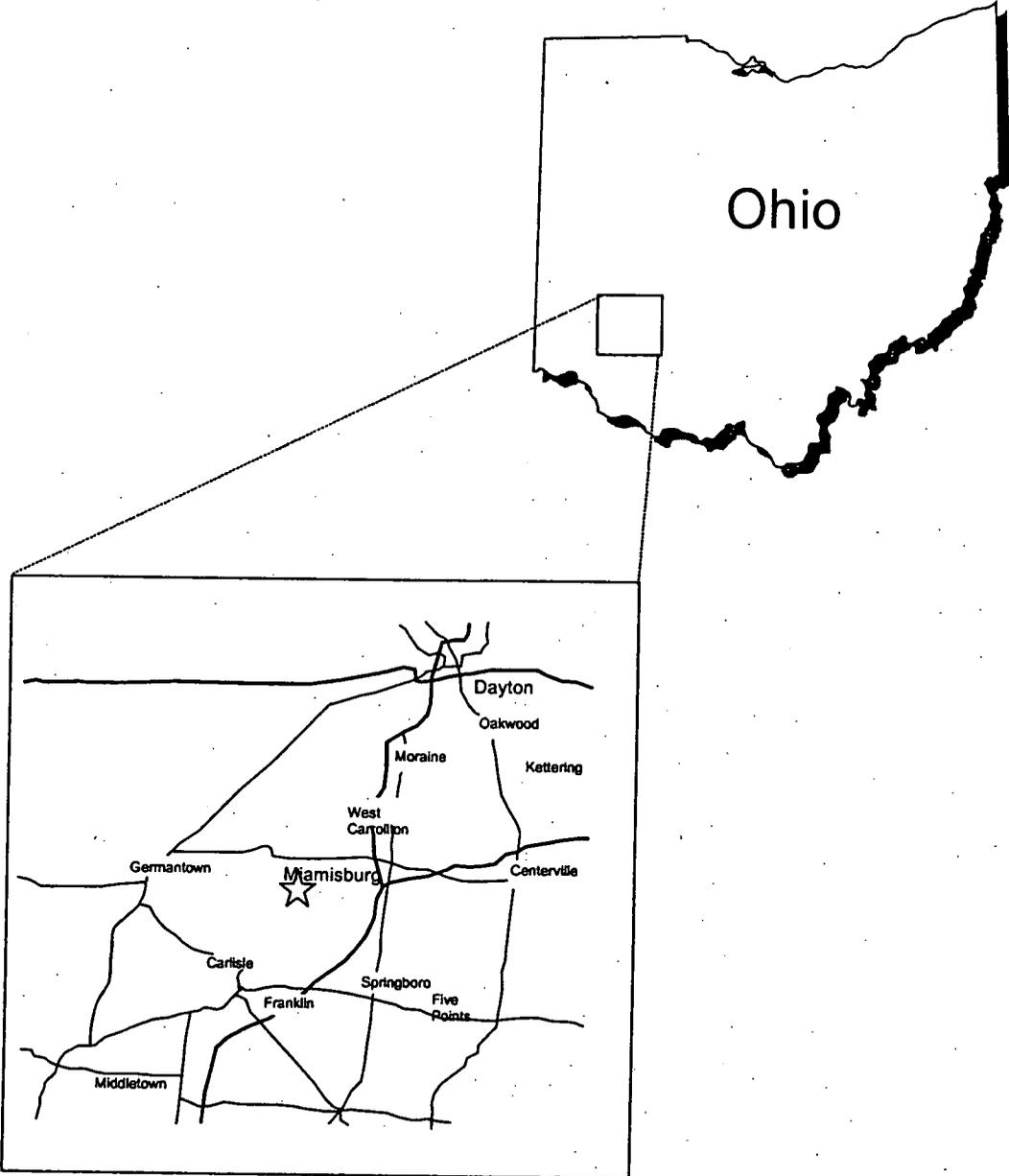
4.0 References/Data Sources

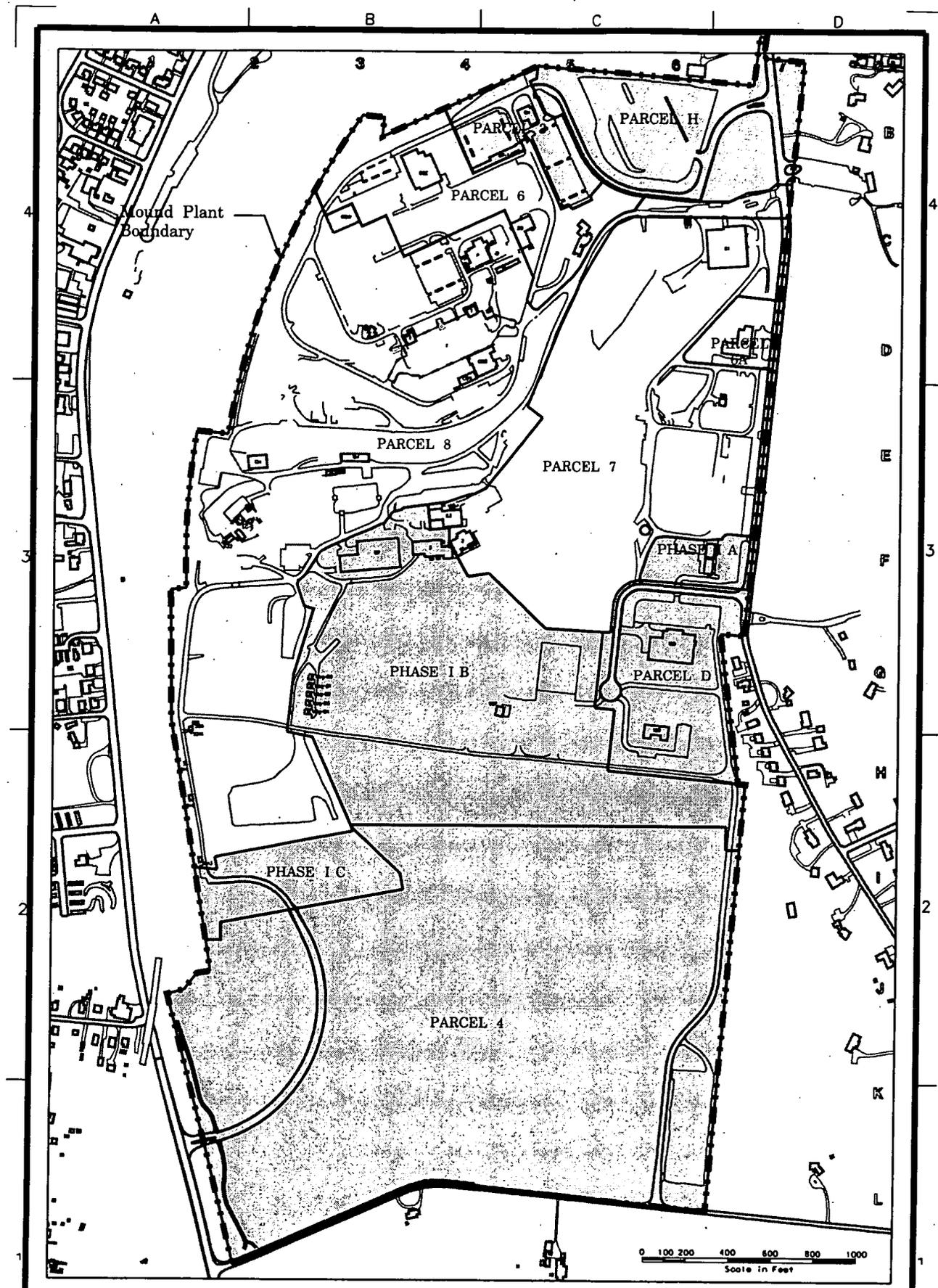
- Reference 1 Operable Unit 9, Ecological Characterization Report, Technical Memorandum Revision 0, March 1994
- Reference 2 Miamisburg Mound Comprehensive Reuse Plan, Final January 1997 with Addenda through September 2001
- Reference 3 Recommended Procedure For Determining If Ecological Assessment is Warranted at a Site, September, 2001
- Reference 4 Final Environmental Impact Statement, Mound Facility, US Department of Energy, June 1979
- Reference 5 Environmental Assessment for the Commercialization of the Mound Plant, DOE/EA-1001, October 1994
- Reference 6 Federal Register Notice, June 13, 2002
- Reference 7 Delineation of Federal Wetlands and Other Waters of the U.S., Final, August 1999

APPENDIX A

Figures

Figure 1: Regional Context of the Mound Plant





Legend	
	Structures Transferred /or To Be Transferred
	Paved Roadway
	Mound Plant boundary
	Railroad
	Parcels Previously Evaluated
	Parcel Boundary

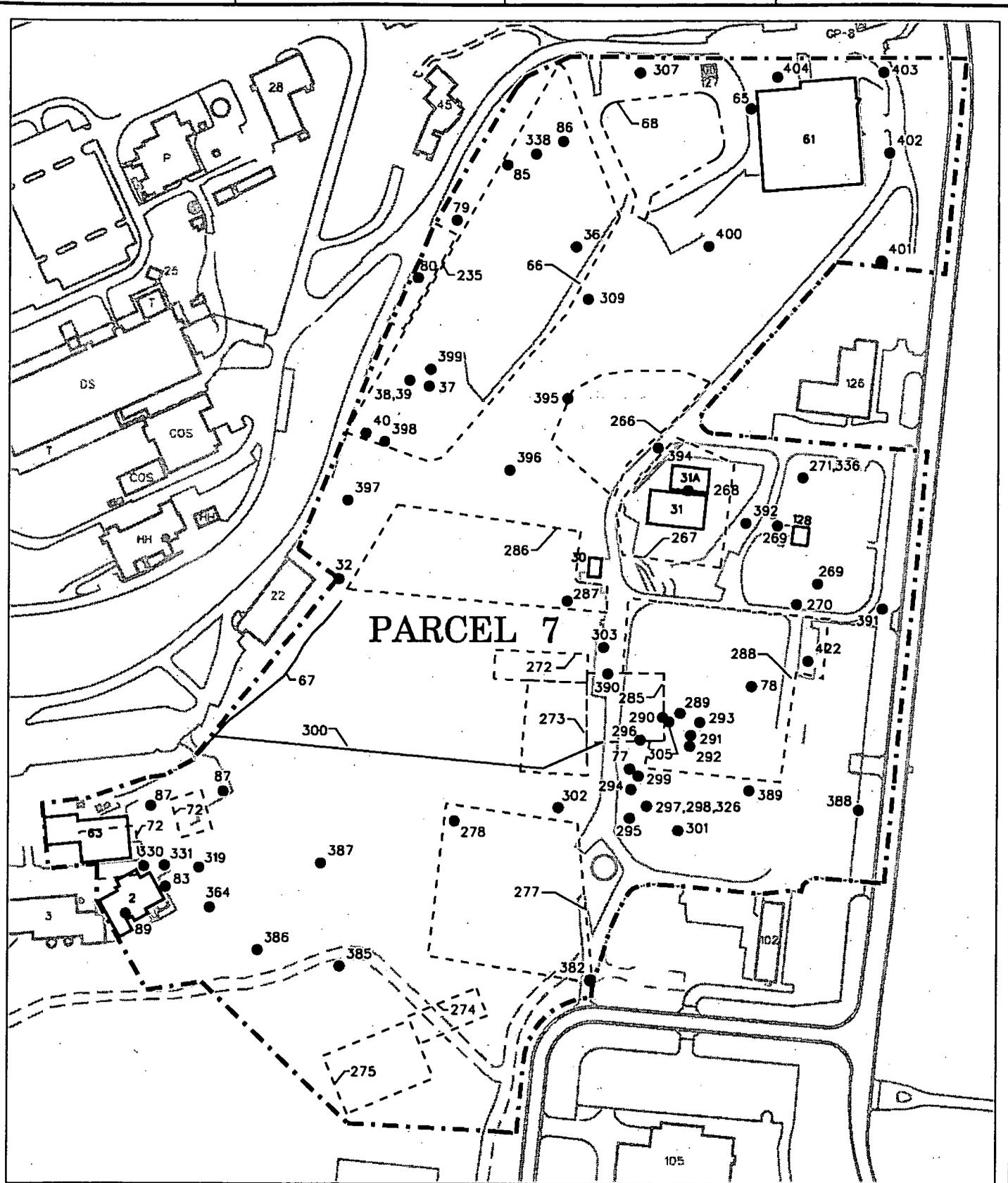


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Figure 2: Location of Parcel 6, 7, 8

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**Figure 6: Parcel 7
Buildings and PRSs**

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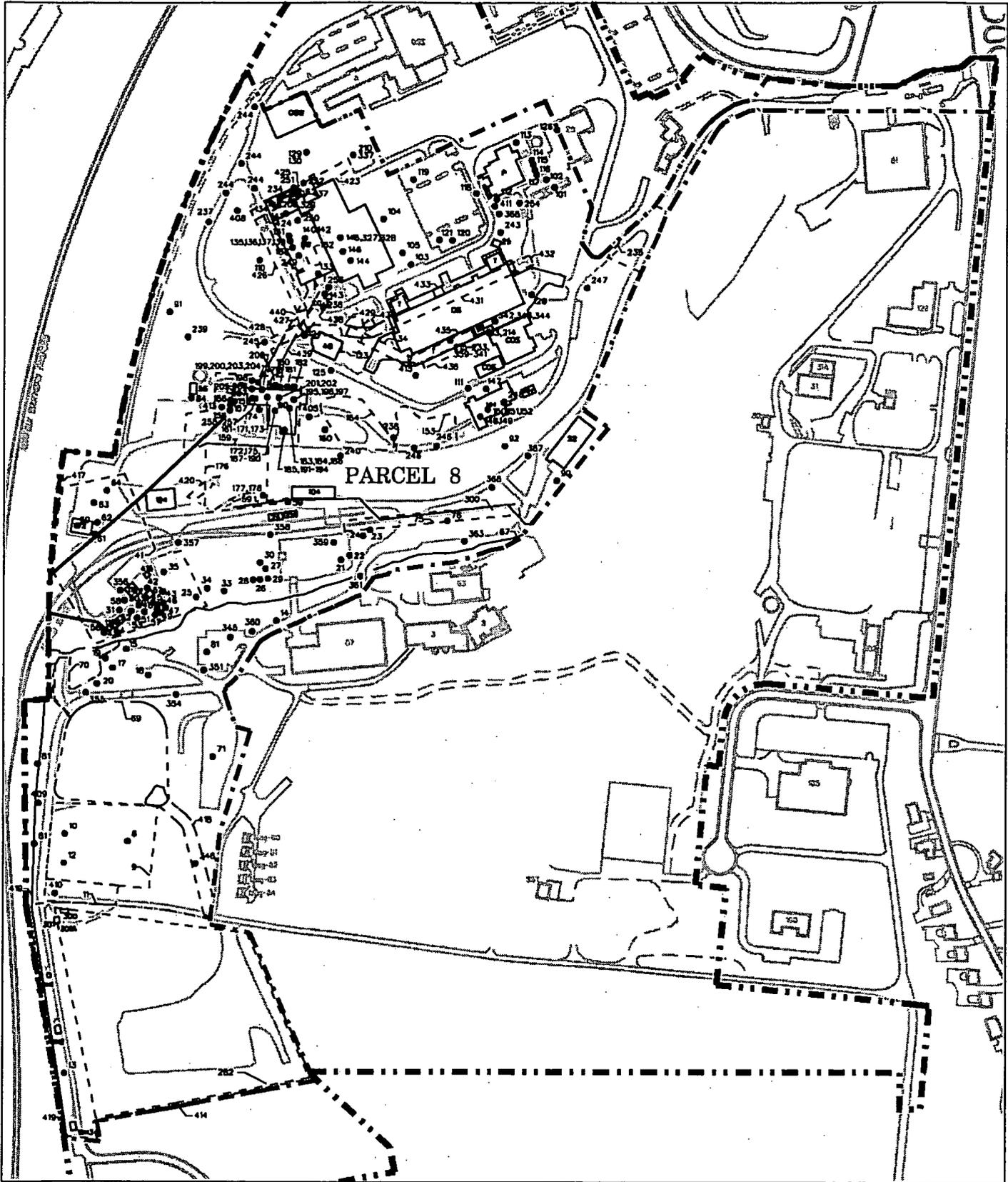
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APPENDIX B

Tables

Table 1: PRSs and Core Team Conclusions

Parcel	PRS	Description	Core Team Decision	Closeout of PRS
6	106	G Building Soils (AKA Garage Area)	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/17/04
	107	G Building Gasoline Tank (Tank 202)	NFA	Recommendation signed 12/17/97
	108	G Building Gasoline Tank (Tank 203)	NFA	Recommendation signed 12/17/97
	109	G Building Gasoline Tank (Tank 204)	NFA	Recommendation signed 12/17/97
	126	Building 28 Solvent Storage Area	NFA	Recommendation signed 10/3/96
	127	Building 28 Solvent Storage Shed	NFA	Recommendation signed 10/3/96
	211	A Building Decontamination Shower Water Tank (Tank 28)	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/17/04
	212	A Building Decontamination Shower Water Tank (Tank 29)	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/17/04
	241	Northwest Parking Lots	NFA	Recommendation signed 5/13/97
	242	VOC Potential Hot Spot Location 1016	NFA	Recommendation signed 5/8/96
6A				
	308	Site Survey Project Potential Hot Spot Location C0028	NFA	Recommendation signed 2/21/01
	412	Soil Contamination – Radiological	Removal Action Complete	OSC signed 8/22/03
7	32	Underground Sanitary Sewer Line G12	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/26/02
	36	Underground Sanitary Sewer Line G15	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/26/02
	37	Building 51 Waste Solvent Storage Tank (Tank 220)	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/21/96

Table 1: PRSs and Core Team Conclusions
(continued)

Parcel	PRS	Description	Core Team Decision	Closeout of PRS
	38	Building 51 Waste Incinerator	UB	Will be closed with PRS 66 OSC
	39	Building 51 Waste Incinerator Scrubber	UB	Will be closed with PRS 66 OSC
	40	Building 66 Lot	RA	Will be closed with PRS 66 OSC
	65	Building 61 Area, Former Heavy Equipment Area	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/21/96
	66	Area 7, Thorium and Polonium Wastes	RA	Removal action in progress
	67	Plant Drainage Ditch	RA	Removal action in design; will be closed with OSC
	68	Asphalt-Lined Pond	RA	Removal action in design; will be closed with OSC
	72	Area 13, Polonium-Contaminated Wood from Dayton, Unit IV	NFA	Recommendation signed 1/16/02
	77	Warehouse 10	RA	Will be closed with Building 38 Soils OSC
	78	Warehouse 13	RA	Will be closed with Building 38 Soils OSC
	79	Warehouse 15	NFA	Recommendation signed 12/17/96
	80	Warehouse 15A	RA	Will be closed with PRS 66 OSC
	83	Building 2 Propane Storage Tank (Tank 122)	NFA	Recommendation signed 2/02
	85	Building 29 Solvent Storage Shed	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/21/96
	86	Building 29 Septic Tank (Tank 224)	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/21/96
	87	Building 49 Solvent Storage Shed	RA	Removal action in design; will be closed with OSC

Table 1: PRSs and Core Team Conclusions

(continued)

Parcel	PRS	Description	Core Team Decision	Closeout of PRS
	89	Test Fire Residual Storage Area	NFA	Recommendation signed 2/02
	235	Area of Possible Elevated Thorium Activity	NFA	Recommendation signed 2/19/97
	266	Area 8, Thorium-Contaminated Soils from Areas 1 and 9	Removal Action Complete	OSC signed 8/22/03
	267	Area 9, Thorium Storage and Redrumming Area	RA	Will be closed with Building 38 Soils OSC
	268	Building 31, Contaminated Material Storage Building	RA	Will be closed with Building 31 OSC
	269	Building 36 Historic Gasoline Tanks (Tanks 239 and 240)	NFA	Recommendation signed 3/19/03
	270	Underground Sanitary Sewer Lines G6 and G7	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/26/02
	271	Building 37 Sanitary Waste Tank (Tank 100)	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/17/04
	272	Area 10, Concrete Debris	FA	Will be rebinned after evaluation of PRS
	273	Area 12, Thorium-Contaminated Soil from Area 1	RA	Will be closed with Building 38 Soils OSC
	274	Area 21 Old Bunker	Removal Action Complete	OSC signed 10/31/02
	275	Area 21, Detonator Shack	Removal Action Complete	OSC signed 10/31/02
	277	Area J, Hillside Disposal Area (AKA Dredged Material Disposal Area 11a)	Removal Action Complete	OSC signed 3/6/03
	278	Area J, Hillside Catch Basin	Removal Action Complete	OSC signed 3/6/03
	285	Area 11, Contamination from SM Building Operations	RA	Will be closed with Building 38 Soils OSC
	286	Area 16, SM Building Sanitary Sewage Septic Tank Leach Field	RA	Will be closed with PRS 286 OSC

Table 1: PRSs and Core Team Conclusions

(continued)

Parcel	PRS	Description	Core Team Decision	Closeout of PRS
	287	SM Building Historic Septic Tank (Tank 241)	RA	Will be closed with Building 38 Soils OSC
	288	Area 17, SM Building Soils	RA	Will be closed with Building 38 Soils OSC
	289	SM Building Alpha Wastewater Tank (Tank 210)	RA	Will be closed with Building 38 Soils OSC
	290	SM Building Alpha Wastewater Tank (Tank 211)	RA	Will be closed with Building 38 Soils OSC
	291	SM Building Alpha Wastewater Tank (Tank 212)	RA	Will be closed with Building 38 Soils OSC
	292	SM Building Alpha Wastewater Tank (Tank 213)	RA	Will be closed with Building 38 Soils OSC
	293	SM Building Solidification Unit (Room SM-1)	RA	Will be closed with Building 38 Soils OSC
	294	WS Building Solidification Unit	Removal Action Complete	OSC signed 11/19/03
	295	Building 38 Solid Radioactive Waste Compactors (2 units)	Removal Action Complete	OSC signed 11/19/03
	296	Building 38 West Dock Sump (Tank 25)	RA	Will be closed with Building 38 Soils OSC
	297	Building 38 Alpha Wastewater Sump (Tank 26)	Removal Action Complete	OSC signed 11/19/03
	298	Building 38 Alpha Wastewater Sump (Tank 27)	Removal Action Complete	OSC signed 11/19/03
	299	Building 38 Diesel Fuel Storage Tank (Tank 121)	RA	Will be closed with Building 38 Soils OSC
	300	Area 19, Underground Waste Transfer Line	NFA	Recommendation signed 12/17/96
	301	Building 38 In-Line Incinerator	Removal Action Complete	OSC signed 11/19/03
	302	Area D, Acid Leach Field	NFA	Recommendation signed 10/3/96

Table 1: PRSs and Core Team Conclusions

(continued)

Parcel	PRS	Description	Core Team Decision	Closeout of PRS
	303	Warehouse 14 (AKA Pad 14)	RA	Will be closed with Building 38 Soils OSC
	305	SM Stack	Removal Action Complete	OSC signed 11/19/03
	307	Site Survey Project Potential Hot Spot Location C0007	NFA	Recommendation signed 3/31/97
	309	Site Survey Project Potential Hot Spot Location S0307	NFA	Recommendation signed 12/17/96
	310	Site Survey Project Potential Hot Spot Location S0647	NFA	Recommendation signed 1/14/97
	319	Epoxy Resin Disposal	NFA	Recommendation signed 12/17/96
	326	Building 38 Sanitary Sump (Tank 254)	Removal Action Complete	OSC signed 11/19/03
	330	Building 2 Fuel Oil Tank (Tank 260)	NFA	Recommendation signed 2/19/97
	331	Building 2 Tank (Tank 261)	NFA	Recommendation signed 10/3/96
	336	Building 37 Waste Tank (AKA Low Risk Waste Tank) (Tank 267)	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/17/04
	338	Building 29 Septic Tank (Tank 270)	NFA	Recommendation signed 12/17/96
	364	Elevated Soil Gas Location	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/20/96
	382	Elevated Soil Gas Location	NFA	Recommendation signed 1/14/97
	385	Elevated Soil Gas Location	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/20/96
	386	Elevated Soil Gas Location	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/20/96
	387	Elevated Soil Gas Location	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/20/96
	388	Elevated Soil Gas Location	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/20/96

Table 1: PRSs and Core Team Conclusions
(continued)

Parcel	PRS	Description	Core Team Decision	Closeout of PRS
	389	Elevated Soil Gas Location	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/20/96
	390	Elevated Soil Gas Location	NFA	Recommendation signed 12/17/96
	391	Elevated Soil Gas Location	NFA	Recommendation signed 2/19/97
	392	Elevated Soil Gas Location	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/20/96
	393	Elevated Soil Gas Location	NFA	Recommendation signed 12/17/96
	394	Elevated Soil Gas Location	NFA	Recommendation signed 12/17/96
	395	Elevated Soil Gas Location	NFA	Recommendation signed 12/18/96
	396	Elevated Soil Gas Location	NFA	Recommendation signed 12/18/96
	397	Elevated Soil Gas Location	NFA	Recommendation signed 2/19/3
	398	Elevated Soil Gas Location	NFA	Recommendation signed 8/20/3
	399	Elevated Soil Gas Location	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/21/96
	400	Elevated Soil Gas Location	NFA	Recommendation signed 12/17/96
	401	Elevated Soil Gas Location	NFA	Recommendation signed 12/17/96
	402	Elevated Soil Gas Location	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/21/96
	403	Elevated Soil Gas Location	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/21/96
	404	Elevated Soil Gas Location	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/21/96
	422	Plutonium Hot Spot	NFA	Recommendation signed 8/22/01

Table 1: PRSs and Core Team Conclusions

(continued)

Parcel	PRS	Description	Core Team Decision	Closeout of PRS
8	7	Plant Sanitary Outfall Pipeline	FA	Will be rebinned after evaluation of sewer system
	8	Site Sanitary Landfill	NFA	Core Team re-evaluating this PRS with OU1
	9	Area 18, Site Sanitary Landfill Cover	NFA	Core Team re-evaluating this PRS with OU1
	10	Historic Landfill	NFA	Core Team re-evaluating this PRS with OU1
	11	Area 2, Thorium and Polonium-Contaminated Wastes (AKA Crusted Drums)	RA	Removal action in design; will be closed with OSC
	12	Area B Drum Storage Area	NFA	Recommendation signed 3/4/96
	13	Trash Incinerator	NFA	Recommendation signed 12/18/96
	14	Area C, Waste Storage Area (AKA Drum Staging Area and Chemical Waste Storage)	NFA	Recommendation signed 5/8/96
	15	Area C, Lithium Burn Area (AKA Lithium Carbonate Disposal)	NFA	Recommendation signed 2/19/97
	17	Oil Burn Structure	RA	Removal action in design; will be closed with OSC
	18	Building 34, Fire Fighting Training Facility Pits	NFA	Recommendation signed 10/3/96
	19	Building 34, Historical Firefighting Training Pit	NFA	Recommendation signed 10/3/96
	20	Building 34, Aviation Fuel Storage Tank (Tank 219)	NFA	Recommendation signed 12/17/96
	21	Building 1, Leach Pit (Area I)	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/16/00

Table 1: PRSs and Core Team Conclusions
(continued)

Parcel	PRS	Description	Core Team Decision	Closeout of PRS
	22	Building 1 Explosives, Waster Water Settling Basin (Tank 200)	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/16/00
	23	Building 43 Explosives Wastewater Settling Basin (Tank 201)	NFA	Recommendation signed 12/18/96
	24	Building 43 Solvent Storage Tank (Tank 221)	NFA	Recommendation signed 12/18/96
	25	Building 27 Leach Pit (Area I)	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/16/00
	26	Building 27 Concrete Flume (Tank 217)	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/16/00
	27	Building 27 Settling Sump (Tank 218)	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/16/00
	28	Building 27 Solvent/Drum Storage Area	NFA	Recommendation signed 6/19/01
	29	Building 27 Filtration System	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/16/00
	30	Building 27 Diesel Fuel Storage Tank (Tank 213) (AKA Bldg. 27 Propane Tank)	NFA	Recommendation signed 3/18/97
	31	Underground Sanitary Sewer Line G5	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/26/02
	32	Underground Sanitary Sewer Line G12	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/26/02
	33	Underground Sanitary Sewer Line G14 EAST	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/26/02
	34	Underground Sanitary Sewer Line G14 WEST	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/26/02
	35	Underground Sanitary Sewer Lines G19 and G14	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/26/02
	41	Area 3, Thorium Drum Storage and Redrumming Area	RA	Removal action in design; will be closed with OSC
	42	Area A, construction Soils from T Building	NFA	Recommendation signed 12/17/96
	43	Wastewater Treatment plant Building 57 Grit Chamber (Tank 101)	RA	Will be closed with Building 57 demolition

Table 1: PRSs and Core Team Conclusions

(continued)

Parcel	PRS	Description	Core Team Decision	Closeout of PRS
	44	Building 57 Grit Conveyor	RA	Will be closed with Building 57 demolition
	45	Building 57 Comminuter (Tank 102)	RA	Will be closed with Building 57 demolition
	46	Building 57 Equalization Basin (Tank 103)	RA	Will be closed with Building 57 demolition
	47	Building 57 Equalization Basin (Tank 104)	RA	Will be closed with Building 57 demolition
	48	Building 57 Equalization Basin (Tank 105)	RA	Will be closed with Building 57 demolition
	49	Building 57 Equalization Basin (Tank 106)	RA	Will be closed with Building 57 demolition
	50	Building 57 Aeration Basin (Tank 107)	RA	Will be closed with Building 57 demolition
	51	Building 57 Aeration Basin (Tank 108)	RA	Will be closed with Building 57 demolition
	52	Building 57 Clarifier (Tank 109)	RA	Will be closed with Building 57 demolition
	53	Building 57 Clarifier (Tank 110)	RA	Will be closed with Building 57 demolition
	54	Building 57 Sand Filters (2 units)	RA	Will be closed with Building 57 demolition
	55	Building 57 Chlorine Contact Chamber (Tank 111)	RA	Will be closed with Building 57 demolition
	56	Building 57 Chlorine Contact Chamber (Tank 112)	RA	Will be closed with Building 57 demolition
	57	Sludge Drying Beds	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/21/96
	58	Dredge Spoil Drying Beds	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/21/96
	59	Contaminated Soil Box Storage Area	NFA	Recommendation signed 5/13/97
	60	Hazardous Waste Storage Area (Building 72)	UB	Will be closed with Building 72 demolition

Table 1: PRSs and Core Team Conclusions

(continued)

Parcel	PRS	Description	Core Team Decision	Closeout of PRS
	61	Building 72 Outdoor Hazardous Waste Storage Area	UB	Will be closed with Building 72 demolition
	62	Building 72 Empty Drum Storage Area	UB	Will be closed with Building 72 demolition
	63	Building 19 Soils	NFA	Recommendation signed 9/19/03
	64	Building 19 Historic Gasoline Tank (Tank 238)	NFA	Recommendation signed 2/19/03
	67	Plant Drainage Ditch	RA	Removal action in design; will be closed with OSC
	69	Overflow Pond	RA	Removal action in design; will be closed with OSC
	70	Retention Basins and Weir Basin	RA	Removal action in design; will be closed with OSC
	71	Building 85 Waste Solvent Tank (Tank 136)	NFA	Recommendation signed 3/4/96
	75	Railroad Siding	RA	Removal action in design; will be closed with OSC
	76	Warehouse 9	RA	Removal action in design; will be closed with OSC
	81	Drilling Mud Drum Storage Areas (3 locations)	NFA	Recommendation signed 5/8/96
	82	Building 57 Diesel Fuel Storage Tank (Tank 118)	NFA	Recommendation signed 12/17/96
	84	Building 56 Diesel Fuel Storage Tank (Tank 123)	NFA	Recommendation signed 8/20/96
	90	Site Survey Project Potential Hot Spot Location S0425	NFA	Recommendation signed 3/4/96
	91	Main Hill Seep 0601	FA	Will be rebinned with data collected after R/SW removal

Table 1: PRSs and Core Team Conclusions

(continued)

Parcel	PRS	Description	Core Team Decision	Closeout of PRS
	92	Main Hill Seep 0602	FA	Will be rebinned with data collected after R/SW removal
	101	Cooling Tower Basins	UB	Will be binned using data collected during PRS 411 removal
	102	Cooling Tower Drum Storage Area	UB	Will be binned using data collected during PRS 411 removal
	103	E Building Soils	NFA	Recommendation signed 8/20/96
	104	Scintillation Vial Storage Area	Removal Action Complete	E Building OSC signed 10/21/02
	105	E Building Solvent Storage Shed	NFA	Recommendation signed 8/20/96
	110	I Building Soils	NFA	Recommendation signed 3/18/97
	111	Monitor Well 0034	Removal Action Complete	OSC signed 10/15/96
	112	Paint Shop Area	UB	Will be binned using data collected during PRS 411 removal
	113	Powerhouse Soils	NFA	Recommendation signed 3/18/97
	114	Powerhouse Fuel Oil Storage Tank (Tank 113)	NFA	Recommendation signed 3/18/97
	115	Powerhouse Fuel Oil Storage Tank (Tank 114)	NFA	Recommendation signed 3/18/97
	116	Powerhouse Fuel Oil Storage Tank (Tank 115)	NFA	Recommendation signed 3/18/97
	117	Powerhouse Fuel Oil Storage Tank (Tank 116)	NFA	Recommendation signed 3/18/97
	118	M Building Soils	NFA	Recommendation signed 2/20/01

Table 1: PRSs and Core Team Conclusions
(continued)

Parcel	PRS	Description	Core Team Decision	Closeout of PRS
	119	Room M-38 Metal Plating Rinse Water Sump (Tank 225)	NFA	Recommendation signed 2/20/01
	120	Room M-108 Metal Plating Rinse Water Tank (Tank 119)	NFA	Recommendation signed 2/20/01
	121	Vapor Degreasers	NFA	Recommendation signed 2/20/01
	123	Area 5, Radioactive Waste Line Break	RA	Will be closed in Underground Lines OSC
	124	Building 48 Hillside	RA	Will be closed in Underground Lines OSC
	125	Underground Sanitary Sewer Line G24	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/26/02
	126	Building 28 Solvent Storage Area	NFA	Recommendation signed 10/3/96
	128	DS Building Solvent Storage Shed	NFA	Recommendation signed 4/16/98
	129	B Building Solvent Storage Shed	NFA	Recommendation signed 5/13/97
	130	B Building Temporary Drum Storage Area	NFA	Recommendation signed 5/13/97
	131	SW Building Soils	RA	Will be closed in R/SW Soils OSC
	132	Area 15, Entombed SW Cave (Rooms SW 1-B)	RA	Will be closed in R/SW Structure OSC
	133	SW Building Room 1-A	RA	Will be closed in R/SW Structure OSC
	134	SW Building Drum Storage Area	RA	Will be closed in R/SW Structure OSC
	135	Rooms SW-8 Beta Wastewater Tank (Tank 20)	RA	Will be closed in R/SW Structure OSC
	136	Room SW-125 Beta Wastewater Tank (Tank 21)	RA	Will be closed in R/SW Structure OSC

Table 1: PRSs and Core Team Conclusions

(continued)

Parcel	PRS	Description	Core Team Decision	Closeout of PRS
	137	Room SW-143 Beta Wastewater Tank (Tank 22)	RA	Will be closed in R/SW Structure OSC
	138	Room SW-137 Beta Wastewater Sump (Tank 23)	RA	Will be closed in R/SW Structure OSC
	139	Room SW-10 Beta Wastewater Sump (Tank 226)	RA	Will be closed in R/SW Structure OSC
	140	Beta Waste Solidification Facility - SW Building	RA	Will be closed in R/SW Structure OSC
	141	Tritium Effluent Removal System	RA	Will be closed in R/SW Structure OSC
	142	SW/R Building Solid Radioactive Waste Compactor	RA	Will be closed in R/SW Structure OSC
	143	R/SW/T Building Stack Diesel Fuel Storage Tank (Tank 117)	RA	Will be closed in R/SW Structure OSC
	144	R Building Sanitary Waste Collection Tank (Tank 120)	RA	Will be closed in R/SW Structure OSC
	145	Room R-128 Alpha Wastewater Tank (Tank 19)	RA	Will be closed in R/SW Structure OSC
	146	R Building Room 121, 144, 146, and 148 entombed drains	RA	Will be closed in R/SW Structure OSC
	147	HH Building Soils	NFA	Recommendation signed 3/14/96
	148	HH Building Solidification Unit	RA	Will be closed in HH Building Structure OSC
	149	HH Building Pilot Incinerator	RA	Will be closed in HH Building Structure OSC
	150	Room HH-15 Beta Wastewater Sump (Tank 236)	RA	Will be closed in HH Building Structure OSC
	151	Room HH-6 Alpha Wastewater Sump (Tank 237)	RA	Will be closed in HH Building Structure OSC Addendum

Table 1: PRSs and Core Team Conclusions

(continued)

Parcel	PRS	Description	Core Team Decision	Closeout of PRS
	152	HH Building Beta Wastewater Sump (Tank 24)	RA	Will be closed in HH Building Structure OSC
	153	Area 20, Radioactive Waste Line Break	RA	Will be closed in Underground Lines OSC
	154	Area 23, Thorium Contaminated Soil	RA	Will be closed in Underground Lines OSC
	155	Old Sanitary Disposal (SD) Plant (AKA Old Sanitary Wastewater Treatment Plant)	RA	Will be closed in Underground Lines OSC
	156	Old SD Plant Tank (Tank 205)	RA	Will be closed in Underground Lines OSC
	157	Old SD Plant Tank (Tank 206)	RA	Will be closed in Underground Lines OSC
	158	Old SD Plant Tank (Tank 207)	RA	Will be closed in Underground Lines OSC
	159	Area 4A, Sewage Sludge Drying Pits	RA	Will be closed in Underground Lines OSC
	160	Mixed Waste Storage Area (Building 23)	RA	Will be closed in Buildings 23 & 125 OSC
	161	Glass Melter Furnace	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	162	Glass Melter Feed Drum	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	163	Off-Gas Treatment System Deluge Tank	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC

Table 1: PRSs and Core Team Conclusions

(continued)

Parcel	PRS	Description	Core Team Decision	Closeout of PRS
	164	Off-Gas Treatment System Venturi Scrubber	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	165	Off-Gas Treatment System Cyclone Demister	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	166	Off-Gas Treatment System HEPA Filter	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	167	Off-Gas Treatment System WD Building Filter Bank	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	168	Off-Gas Treatment system Recycle Tank	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	169	Off-Gas Treatment System Strainer	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	170	Off-Gas Treatment System Leaf Solution Filter	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	171	Off-Gas Treatment System Iodine Absorption Filter	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	172	WDA Building Basement Wash Sump (Tank 11) (AKA Glass Melter Room Sump)	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	173	Cyclone Incinerator	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	174	WD Building Drum Staging Area	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	175	Area 4, WD Building Influent Tank Overflow	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC

Table 1: PRSs and Core Team Conclusions

(continued)

Parcel	PRS	Description	Core Team Decision	Closeout of PRS
	176	Area 14, Radioactive Waste Line Break	NFA	Recommendation signed 12/17/96
	177	Building 41 Alpha Wastewater Tank (Tank 208)	NFA	Recommendation signed 12/17/96
	178	Building 41 Alpha Wastewater Tank (Tank 209)	NFA	Recommendation signed 12/17/96
	179	WD Building Alpha Wastewater Influent Tank (Tank 3)	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	180	WD Building Alpha Wastewater Influent Tank (Tank 4)	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	181	WD Building Alpha Wastewater Influent Tank (Tank 5)	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	182	WD Building Alpha Influent Tank (Tank 6)	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	183	Room WD-1 Basement Sump (Tank 12)	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	184	Room WD-1 Alpha Wastewater Sump (Tank 17)	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	185	Room WD-1 Sanitary Waste Sump (Tank 134)	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	186	Room WD-8 Alpha Wastewater Sump (Tank 18)	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	187	WD Building Alpha Wastewater Clariflocculators (2 units)	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	188	WD Building Alpha Wastewater Mixing Box	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC

Table 1: PRSs and Core Team Conclusions

(continued)

Parcel	PRS	Description	Core Team Decision	Closeout of PRS
	189	WD Building Alpha Wastewater Sand Filters (2 units)	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	190	WD Building Alpha Wastewater Bone Char Columns (2 units)	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	191	WD Building Alpha Wastewater Effluent Tank (Tank 7)	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	192	WD Building Alpha Wastewater Effluent Tank (Tank 8)	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	193	WD Building Alpha Wastewater Effluent Tank (Tank 9)	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	194	WD Building Alpha Wastewater Effluent Tank (Tank 10)	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	195	WD Building Alpha Wastewater Sludge Pits (2 units)	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	196	WD Building Alpha Wastewater Solidification/Drumming Unit	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	197	WD Building Solid Radioactive Waste Compactor	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	198	WDA Building Basement Sanitary Waste Tank (Tank 135)	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	199	WDA Building Beta Wastewater Influent Tank (Tank 13)	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	200	WDA Building Beta Wastewater Influent Tank (Tank 14)	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC

Table 1: PRSs and Core Team Conclusions

(continued)

Parcel	PRS	Description	Core Team Decision	Closeout of PRS
	201	WDA Building Beta Wastewater Metering Station	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	202	WDA Building Beta Wastewater Mixing/Solidification Unit	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	203	WDA Building Alpha Wastewater Influent Tank (Tank 15)	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	204	WDA Building Alpha Wastewater Influent Tank (Tank 16)	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	205	WDA Building Alpha Wastewater Effluent Tank (Tank 214)	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	206	WDA Building Alpha Wastewater Influent Tank (Tank 215)	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	207	WDA Building Alpha Wastewater Influent Tank (Tank 216)	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	208	WDA Building Solidification Unit	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	209	Building 62 Stack Deluge Tank (Tank 1)	RA	Will be closed in R/SW Structure OSC
	210	Room H-131 Laundry Water Tank (Tank 2)	Removal Action Complete	OSC signed 9/22/04
	213	T Building Solidification Unit	RA	Will be closed in T Building OSC
	214	T Building Solid Radioactive Waste Compactor	RA	Will be closed in T Building OSC
	215	Room T-1 Cooling Water Sump (Tank 124)	RA	Will be closed in T Building OSC
	216	T Building, Corridor 2 Sanitary Wastewater Sump (Tank 125)	RA	Will be closed in T Building OSC

Table 1: PRSs and Core Team Conclusions

(continued)

Parcel	PRS	Description	Core Team Decision	Closeout of PRS
	217	Room T-11F Sanitary Wastewater Sump (Tank 126)	RA	Will be closed in T Building OSC
	218	Room T-15 Sanitary Wastewater Sump (Tank 127)	RA	Will be closed in T Building OSC
	219	T Building, Stair 3 Cooling Water Sump (Tank 128)	RA	Will be closed in T Building OSC
	220	Room T-78 Steam Condensate Sump (Tank 129)	RA	Will be closed in T Building OSC
	221	T Building, Corridor 8 Sanitary Wastewater Sump (Tank 130)	RA	Will be closed in T Building OSC
	222	Room T-78A Sanitary Wastewater Sump (Tank 131)	RA	Will be closed in T Building OSC
	223	Room T-90 Cooling System Condensate Sump (Tank 132)	RA	Will be closed in T Building OSC
	224	Room T-99 Sanitary Wastewater Sump (Tank 133)	RA	Will be closed in T Building OSC
	225	Room T-23 Beta Wastewater Sump (Tank 227)	RA	Will be closed in T Building OSC
	226	Room T-3 Floor Drain Sump (Tank 228)	RA	Will be closed in T Building OSC
	227	Room T-40 Alpha Wastewater Sump (Tank 229)	RA	Will be closed in T Building OSC
	228	Room T-41 Alpha Wastewater Sump (Tank 230)	RA	Will be closed in T Building OSC
	229	Room T-50 Alpha Wastewater Sump (Tank 231)	RA	Will be closed in T Building OSC
	230	Room T-50 Alpha Wastewater Sump (Tank 232)	RA	Will be closed in T Building OSC
	231	T Building, Corridor 8 Alpha Wastewater Sump (Tank 233)	RA	Will be closed in T Building OSC
	232	T Building, Corridor 7 Alpha Wastewater Sump (Tank 234)	RA	Will be closed in T Building OSC
	233	Room T-63 Alpha Wastewater Sump (Tank 235)	RA	Will be closed in T Building OSC

Table 1: PRSs and Core Team Conclusions

(continued)

Parcel	PRS	Description	Core Team Decision	Closeout of PRS
	234	Building 58 Diesel Fuel Storage Tank (Tank 222)	NFA	Recommendation signed 8/20/96
	235	Area of Possible Elevated Thorium Activity	NFA	Recommendation signed 2/19/97
	236	Site Survey Project Potential Hot Spot Location S0166	NFA	Recommendation signed 5/8/96
	237	Site Survey Project Potential Hot Spot Location S0175	RA	Removal action in design; will be closed with OSC
	238	Site Survey Project Potential Hot Spot Location S1092	RA	Will be closed in Underground Lines OSC
	239	Site Survey Project Potential Hot Spot Location S0208	NFA	Recommendation signed 3/4/96
	240	Site Survey Project Potential Hot Spot Location S0472	RA	Will be closed in Underground Lines OSC
	243	VOC Potential Hot Spot Location 1064	NFA	Recommendation signed 8/20/96
	244	VOC Potential Hot Spot Locations 1076, 1077, 1079, and 1080	NFA	Recommendation signed 12/17/96
	245	VOC Potential Hot Spot Location 1085	NFA	Recommendation signed 8/20/96
	246	VOC Potential Hot Spot Locations 1117 and 1118	NFA	Recommendation signed 10/3/96
	247	VOC Potential Hot Spot Location 1129	NFA	Recommendation signed 5/8/96
	248	HH Building Stack	RA	Will be closed in HH Building Structure OSC
	249	SW Building Stack (NCPDF)	RA	Will be closed in R/SW Structure OSC
	250	SW Building Stack (SW1C)	RA	Will be closed in R/SW Structure OSC
	251	SW Building Stack (HEFS)	RA	Will be closed in R/SW Structure OSC

Table 1: PRSs and Core Team Conclusions
(continued)

Parcel	PRS	Description	Core Team Decision	Closeout of PRS
	252	B Building Stack	RA	Will be closed in R/SW Structure OSC
	253	T Building WEST Stack	RA	Will be closed in R/SW Structure OSC
	254	T Building EAST Stack	RA	Will be closed in R/SW Structure OSC
	255	WD Building Stack (ALR)	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	256	WD Building Stack (AHR)	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	257	WD Building Stack (SS)	RA	Will be closed in WD Building Structure OSC
	282	Spoils Disposal Area/Construction Spoils Area	NFA	Recommendation signed 1/7/03
	300	Area 19, Underground Waste Transfer Line	NFA	Recommendation signed 12/17/96
	327	R-111 Calorimetry Bath (Tank 255)	RA	Will be closed in R/SW Structure OSC
	328	R-111 Calorimetry Bath (Tank 266)	RA	Will be closed in R/SW Structure OSC
	329	Building 62 Hot Waste Sump (Tank 258)	RA	Will be closed in R/SW Structure OSC
	337	Building H Condensate Sump (Tank 268)	Removal Action Complete	OSC signed 9/22/04
	339	T-44 Wastewater Sump (Tank 250)	RA	Will be closed in T Building OSC
	340	T-16b Wastewater Sump (Tank 251)	RA	Will be closed in T Building OSC
	341	T-90 Condensate Sump (Tank 269)	RA	Will be closed in T Building OSC
	342	T-1 Hot Side Fire Water Tank (Tank 271)	RA	Will be closed in T Building OSC

Table 1: PRSs and Core Team Conclusions
(continued)

Parcel	PRS	Description	Core Team Decision	Closeout of PRS
	343	T-20 Fire Water Sump (Tank 272)	RA	Will be closed in T Building OSC
	344	T-37 Fire Water Sump (Tank 273)	RA	Will be closed in T Building OSC
	345	Former Equipment Storage Area (see related site 16)	NFA	Recommendation signed 5/8/96
	346	Elevated Soil Gas Location	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/20/96
	347	Elevated Soil Gas Location	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/20/96
	351	Elevated Soil Gas Location	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/20/96
	354	Elevated Soil Gas Location	NFA	Recommendation signed 2/19/97
	355	Elevated Soil Gas Location	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/20/96
	356	Elevated Soil Gas Location	NFA	Recommendation signed 2/19/97
	357	Elevated Soil Gas Location	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/20/96
	358	Elevated Soil Gas Location	NFA	Recommendation signed 12/18/96
	359	Elevated Soil Gas Location	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/20/96
	360	Elevated Soil Gas Location	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/20/96
	361	Elevated Soil Gas Location	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/20/96
	363	Elevated Soil Gas Location	RA	Removal action in design; will be closed with OSC
	366	Elevated Soil Gas Location	NFA	Recommendation signed 12/17/96
	367	Elevated Soil Gas Location	NFA	Recommendation signed 12/17/96

Table 1: PRSs and Core Team Conclusions
(continued)

Parcel	PRS	Description	Core Team Decision	Closeout of PRS
	368	Elevated Soil Gas Location	UB	Will be binned using data from PRS 411 removal
	405	(North of Bldg. 23) Oil and PCB potential in soil	RA	Will be closed in Underground Lines OSC
	408	Prism Separator Oil Leak	NFA	Recommendation signed 5/13/97
	409	Soil contamination – Stoddard Solvent	NFA	Recommendation signed 1/11/05
	410	Soil contamination – Fuel Oil	NFA	Recommendation signed 12/1/04
	411	Soil contamination – asphalt roadway	RA	Removal action in design; will be closed with OSC
	413	Soil contamination – creosote	RA	Will be closed in Underground Lines OSC
	414	South Area Groundwater and Soil Evaluation	Retired	Recommendation signed 12/1/04
	415	Soil Contamination - Radiological	RA	Will be closed in Underground Lines OSC
	417	Soil Contamination-High Soil Gas near Well 0312	NFA	Recommendation signed 3/19/03
	419	Drainage Outflow Reroute	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/17/99
	423	Hot Waste Line - Segment 1A	RA	Will be closed in Underground Lines OSC
	424	Hot Waste Line - Segment 1B	RA	Will be closed in Underground Lines OSC
	425	Hot Waste Line - segment 2	RA	Will be closed in Underground Lines OSC

Table 1: PRSs and Core Team Conclusions
(continued)

Parcel	PRS	Description	Core Team Decision	Closeout of PRS
	426	Hot Waste Line - segment 5	RA	Will be closed in Underground Lines OSC
	427	Hot Waste Line - Segment 6	RA	Will be closed in Underground Lines OSC
	428	Hot Waste Line - Segment 7	RA	Will be closed in Underground Lines OSC
	429	Hot Waste Line - Segment 9	RA	Will be closed in Underground Lines OSC
	430	Hot Waste Line - Segment 9a	RA	Will be closed in Underground Lines OSC
	431	Hot Waste Line - Segment 10	RA	Removal action in design; will be closed with OSC
	432	Hot Waste Line - Segment 11	RA	Removal action in design; will be closed with OSC
	433	Hot Waste Line - Segment 12	RA	Will be closed in Underground Lines OSC
	434	Hot Waste Line - Segment 13a	RA	Will be closed in Underground Lines OSC
	435	Hot Waste Line - Segment 13b	RA	Will be closed in Underground Lines OSC
	436	Hot Waste Line - Segment 14	RA	Will be closed in Underground Lines OSC
	437	Hot Waste Line - Segment 3	RA	Will be closed in Underground Lines OSC

Table 1: PRSs and Core Team Conclusions
(continued)

Parcel	PRS	Description	Core Team Decision	Closeout of PRS
	438	Hot Waste Line - Segment 4	RA	Will be closed in Underground Lines OSC
	439	Hot Waste Line - Segment 4a	RA	Will be closed in Underground Lines OSC
	440	Hot Waste Line - Segment 8	RA	Will be closed in Underground Lines OSC

NFA: No Further Action
 PRS: Potential Release Site
 RA: Removal Action
 FA: Further Assessment
 UB: Unbinned
 OSC: On-Scene Coordinator Report

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Table 2: Transfer Buildings and Core Team Conclusions

Parcel	Building	Description	Core Team Decision	Closeout Action
6	28	Ceramic Production	NFA	Recommendation signed 7/23/03
	45	Health Physics Calibration Facility	UB	
	OSE	Operations Support East	NFA	Recommendation signed 9/16/03
6A	126	Power System Technology Administration Building	NFA	Recommendation signed 9/22/04
7	2	Energetic Materials Test Facility	NFA	Recommendation signed 2/19/97
	61	Warehouse (Logistical Support)	NFA	Recommendation signed 11/25/02
	63	Surveillance Facility	NFA	Recommendation signed 2/20/02
	128	Power System Technology Boiler Building	NFA	Recommendation not signed, pending comment resolution
8	COS	Central Operations Support	NFA	Recommendation signed 9/18/00
	OSW	Operations Support West	NFA	Recommendation signed 9/17/03
	T	Technical	RA	Recommendation signed 2/27/03; Will be closed with OSC report

NFA: No Further Action
 UB: Unbinned
 RA: Removal Action

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Table 3: Sensitive Environments and Applicability to Parcel 6 & 6A

Sensitive Environment	Present in Parcel 6	Present in Adjacent Property	Present within 0.5 mile of Parcel 6
Critical habitat for designated endangered or threatened species	No	No	No
Marine Sanctuary	No	No	No
National Park	No	No	No
Designated Federal Wilderness Area	No	No	No
Critical areas identified under the Clean Lakes Program	No	No	No
National Monument	No	No	No
National Lakeshore Recreational Area	No	No	No
Habitat known to be used by federal designated or proposed endangered or threatened species	No	No	No
National Preserve	No	No	No
National or State wildlife refuge	No	No	No
Federal land designated for the protection of natural ecosystems	No	No	No
Administratively Proposed Federal Wilderness Area	No	No	No
Spawning areas critical for the maintenance of fish/shellfish species within a river, lake, or coastal waters	No	No	No
Migratory pathways and feeding areas critical for the maintenance of anadromous fish species within river reaches or areas of lake or coastal tidal waters in which the fish spend extended periods of time	No	No	No
Terrestrial areas utilized for breeding by large or dense aggregations of animals	No	No	No
National river reach designated as Recreational	No	No	No
Habitat known to be used by species under review as to its federal endangered or threatened status	No	No	No
Federally-designated Natural Areas	No	No	No
Area important to maintenance of unique biotic communities	No	No	No
State designated areas for protection or maintenance of aquatic life	No	No	No
Wetlands	No	Yes	Yes

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Table 4: Sensitive Environments and Applicability to Parcel 7

Sensitive Environment	Present in Parcel 7	Present in Adjacent Property	Present within 0.5 mile of Parcel 7
Critical habitat for designated endangered or threatened species	No	No	No
Marine Sanctuary	No	No	No
National Park	No	No	No
Designated Federal Wilderness Area	No	No	No
Critical areas identified under the Clean Lakes Program	No	No	No
National Monument	No	No	No
National Lakeshore Recreational Area	No	No	No
Habitat known to be used by federal designated or proposed endangered or threatened species	No	No	No
National Preserve	No	No	No
National or State wildlife refuge	No	No	No
Federal land designated for the protection of natural ecosystems	No	No	No
Administratively Proposed Federal Wilderness Area	No	No	No
Spawning areas critical for the maintenance of fish/shellfish species within a river, lake, or coastal waters	No	No	No
Migratory pathways and feeding areas critical for the maintenance of anadromous fish species within river reaches or areas of lake or coastal tidal waters in which the fish spend extended periods of time	No	No	No
Terrestrial areas utilized for breeding by large or dense aggregations of animals	No	No	No
National river reach designated as Recreational	No	No	No
Habitat known to be used by species under review as to its federal endangered or threatened status	No	No	No
Federally-designated Natural Areas	No	No	No
Area important to maintenance of unique biotic communities	No	No	No
State designated areas for protection or maintenance of aquatic life	No	No	No
Wetlands	Yes	Yes	Yes

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Table 5: Sensitive Environments and Applicability to Parcel 8

Sensitive Environment	Present in Parcel 8	Present in Adjacent Property	Present within 0.5 mile of Parcel 8
Critical habitat for designated endangered or threatened species	No	No	No
Marine Sanctuary	No	No	No
National Park	No	No	No
Designated Federal Wilderness Area	No	No	No
Critical areas identified under the Clean Lakes Program	No	No	No
National Monument	No	No	No
National Lakeshore Recreational Area	No	No	No
Habitat known to be used by federal designated or proposed endangered or threatened species	No	No	No
National Preserve	No	No	No
National or State wildlife refuge	No	No	No
Federal land designated for the protection of natural ecosystems	No	No	No
Administratively Proposed Federal Wilderness Area	No	No	No
Spawning areas critical for the maintenance of fish/shellfish species within a river, lake, or coastal waters	No	No	No
Migratory pathways and feeding areas critical for the maintenance of anadromous fish species within river reaches or areas of lake or coastal tidal waters in which the fish spend extended periods of time	No	No	No
Terrestrial areas utilized for breeding by large or dense aggregations of animals	No	No	No
National river reach designated as Recreational	No	No	No
Habitat known to be used by species under review as to its federal endangered or threatened status	No	No	No
Federally-designated Natural Areas	No	No	No
Area important to maintenance of unique biotic communities	No	No	No
State designated areas for protection or maintenance of aquatic life	No	No	No
Wetlands	Yes	Yes	Yes

APPENDIX C

Building Information

BUILDING INFORMATION

BUILDINGS LOCATED IN PARCEL 6

There are 3 existing buildings located within Parcel 6. Buildings currently located in Parcel 6 are described below.

Building 28.

- The building was used for ceramics development and production. It is currently leased by MMCIC. The facility is a one-story structure slab-on-grade structure reinforced concrete masonry structure with slab-on-grade floor, a built-up membrane roof along with an adjacent metal storage shed. Electric, water and sewer are available. The building has a stand-alone boiler (not on plant steam system)

Building 45.

- The facility houses equipment and space necessary for calibrating Health Physics instrumentation and personnel dosimeters. The facility contains a beta calibration area, a calibration/repair area, a dosimeter preparation area and X-ray calibration area. The facility consists of an original single-story concrete block structure. The original building structure was constructed in 1968. The first addition, totaling 2,784 sq. ft., was built in 1988. The original building and first addition consist of a single story concrete structure with a penthouse for housing mechanical equipment. The second addition, totaling approximately 6,800 sq. ft. was **COMPLETED** in 1995 and consists of a two-story structure on the southern side of the original building and a one-story structure on the northern side of the original building. The additions have masonry load-bearing walls.

Building OSE.

- Building OSE houses offices for the Department of Energy, plus an auditorium, photographic services, and the site computer facility. The building has been used for the same purpose since construction. The Building is a steel frame four-story structure and penthouse, with a brick facing and built-up membrane roof. The building has central steam and chilled water for heating and air conditioning. Electric service is 480V.

BUILDINGS DEMOLISHED IN PARCEL 6

Sixteen buildings were demolished in Parcel 6. They are briefly described below.

Building 40

- On the first floor of the structure (approximately 6,150 sq. ft.) was printing and microfilming shops and a vault for document storage. Offices were located on the second floor (approximately 3,880 sq. ft.). The third floor (approximately 2,170 sq. ft.) houses utility services with interstitial space between the ceiling and roof for ductwork. The building has been used for the same purpose since construction. No research, development or production activities using radioactive or energetic materials are known to have occurred in the building. The building is currently vacant. The facility is a concrete block, slab-on-grade structure with brick facing and concrete floor on the upper floors. The annex was added in 1993. The roof is

BUILDING INFORMATION

asphalt and metal built-up membrane. The building is serviced by central steam and heat, chilled water and electrical service of 240V.

Building 46.

- The building contained specialized welding facilities that supported the heat source program. Welding development for energetic materials was also performed, along with machine shop activities, which were conducted in the building. Currently Building 46 is not occupied. No research, development, and testing activities using radioactive materials have been known to have occurred in the building. The facility is a concrete block, slab-on-grade structure with a penthouse. The roof is metal with a built-up membrane of asphalt.

Building 47.

- The building was originally utilized as the plant fire station. Since 1987 to the late 1990's, the building housed administrative offices for protective security personnel, weapons storage areas, and classified waste storage areas. The building has been recently renovated to serve its original purpose as a fire station allowing Building 98 to be demolished as part of the PRS66 cleanup. The fire department currently uses this facility as for personnel offices and equipment storage. The facility is a slab-on-grade reinforced concrete structure with access stairs and loading dock. It has brick facing and built-up membrane roof. Building 47 contains a mezzanine for HVAC equipment. Services to the building include electrical, water and sewer.

Building 60.

- The facility was used for ceramic development and non-destructive testing since its construction. The building has been leased since 1995. The facility is a two-story facility with a 1st floor slab-on-grade floor. The structure is a brick faced reinforced concrete building with electric. Centralized heat and cooling has been valved off.

Building 65.

- Building 65 was a one-story, 2,400-square-foot wooden modular structure. Its location is shown in Attachment 1 (Section 9.82.6.1). The building was bordered by Building GP-1 (north), Building 28 (south), a parking lot (east), and Building W (west). Building 65 was constructed in 1979 for use as an office area. The building was emptied and dismantled in 1996. It was used for the same purpose since construction. The building was not contaminated with radiological or energetic material (Mound Facility Physical Characterization, 12-1-93).

Building 91.

- Building 91 is a two story 8,065-square-foot, steel frame, wood-sided modular building with a Hypalon roof. Its location is shown in Attachment 3 (Section 9.98.6.3). The facility is located south of the perimeter fence in the northeast region of the Mound site. The building is serviced with package heat and air conditioning. Electric service is 480V. Building 91 was constructed in 1985 with the purpose of providing program support office space and space for dosimeter evaluation. Floor plans are presented in Attachment 4 (Section 9.98.6.4). The facility use has remained unchanged.

BUILDING INFORMATION

Building 96.

- Building 96 was a 432-square-foot, prefabricated metal building. The facility was assembled in 1984. It was bordered by Building W on the west, Building 47 to the east, Buildings 60 and 28 to the south, and Building GP-1 to the north. Its former location is shown in Attachment 1 (Section 9.103.4.1). The facility was sold to a private party, disassembled, and moved offsite. The building was not known to be contaminated with radiological or energetic materials (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93).

Building 99.

- The first and second floors of the facility have been used as administrative areas for security personnel. The first floor also contains a locksmith shop and communications center. The third floor houses the Emergency Operations Center (EOC). The fourth floor is a penthouse used as a mechanical room. The building has been used for the same purposes since construction. The facility is a four-story reinforced concrete building with a brick facing and built-up membrane roof. The building was constructed in 1989.

A Building.

- Offices are on the first and second floors, with the medical facility on the first floor. The basement is a "Q"-cleared area, containing the Classification Office and Document Control. This building has been used for the same purpose since construction. No research, development, or production activities using radioactive or energetic materials have occurred in the building. The building is a two-story structure with a one-story annex and a basement. It is made of reinforced concrete block with brick facing and built-up membrane roof. Windows are aluminum. The building has heating and air conditioning systems with central steam, chilled water, and electrical service of 480V. Building A is located between, and connected to Buildings OSW and OSE.

C Building.

- Building C is a one-story structure, with a basement, constructed of concrete block with brick face exterior. The roof is a metal built-up membrane of coal tar. Building C was one of the original group of buildings constructed in 1948 and contains 13,403 square feet. The location is shown in Attachment 3 (Section 9.3.6.3). The building is bordered by a sidewalk on all sides. Adjacent buildings are Building A to the north, Building M to the south, Building 40 to the east, and Building H to the west. The building is serviced by central steam for heat and roof air conditioning (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93). The building was originally the old cafeteria and provided that service until 1986. Afterwards the building was used for offices, record storage, engineering project storage, maintenance storage and as an Emergency Shelter. Floor plans are presented as Attachment 4 (Section 9.3.6.4). Currently, the building is empty and in Safe Shutdown. The building is not contaminated with radioactive or energetic materials.

BUILDING INFORMATION

DS Building.

- The facility was used for metrology, laser technology processes and laboratories in R&D of nuclear components. The building is partially leased to the MMCIC with the portion of the residual used for offices by on site personnel. Building DS is a one-story structure of reinforced concrete and concrete block with a built-up membrane roof and three penthouses, heating and air-conditioning systems are central steam and chilled water. The slab-on-grade foundation is supported by the use of piers and grade beams resting on the roof of T Building.

G Building.

- Building G currently services 137 fleet vehicles and 26 pieces of heavy-duty equipment. The facility is overcrowded with supplies and equipment. Building is a slab-on-grade one-story concrete block building with brick facing and a metal built-up membrane roof. The building has central steam for heat, chilled water, and electrical service.

GP-15 Building.

- Guard Post 15 was a 53 square-foot building demolished in 2002.

GP-5A Building.

- Guard Post 5A was a 60 square-foot building demolished in 1998.

GW Building.

- This building was originally built to house offices, bonded stores, and receiving/inspection for weapons programs. It now houses long-term record storage and offices. Building GW is a slab-on-grade (first floor) two-story reinforced concrete block building with brick facing and a built-up membrane roof.

BUILDINGS LOCATED IN PARCEL 6A

There is one building in Parcel 6A.

Building 126.

- Building 126 was constructed by the tenant in support of the Nuclear Energy mission at Mound. The building currently serves as office space for this tenant. This facility is a single story office building. The structure is steel frame, with brick facing, wood joist roof with a steel roof deck. The building has a central station air handler with hot water from the Boiler Building 128. Cooling is direct expansion. Individual zone control is via VAV boxes with electrical reheat.

BUILDINGS DEMOLISHED IN PARCEL 6A

One building was demolished in Parcel 6A.

Building 88.

- Building 88 is a 7,200-square-foot, single-story, prefabricated structure. It is modular in design and has a wood exterior structure with a Hypalon roof. Its location is shown in Attachment 3 (Section 9.95.6.3). The building is located in the SM/PP area of

BUILDING INFORMATION

Mound. A roadway and Buildings 50 and 37 are to the south. The other three sides of the building are surrounded by an open grassed area. The building has electric heat and package air conditioning. Electric service is 240V. Building 88 was erected in 1984 to provide administrative offices to the radioisotopes thermoelectric generator (RTG) program. Floor plans are included as Attachment 4 (Section 9.95.6.5). The building use has remained unchanged.

BUILDINGS LOCATED IN PARCEL 7

There are 4 existing buildings located within Parcel 7. Buildings currently located in Parcel 7 are described below.

Building 2.

- Building 2, Energetic Materials Destructive Testing, is a one-story, 6,291-square-foot, reinforced concrete and concrete block structure. It is constructed slab-on-grade with a built-up membrane roof. The building has two attached metal storage sheds. The location is shown in Attachment 3 (Section 9.37.6.3). The building is bounded by a paved access road. Across the road, to the north, is Building 63-E/63-W. Buildings 3 and 49 are to the west and east, respectively. Floor plans are presented as Attachment 4 (Section 9.37.6.4). Currently, this building is empty and is undergoing Safe Shutdown. The building was serviced by systems providing central steam and chilled water, a fire sprinkler system and potable water (both secured), and electric service of 480V (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93). Building 2 was constructed in 1953 (MD-10391, *Asbestos Program Manual*, 9-14-95). The building has been used for the same purpose since construction. The building is undergoing Safe Shutdown and is no longer occupied. All office furnishings, controls, and x-ray and photographic materials and equipment plus chemicals have been removed.

Building 61.

- Building 61 was a central warehouse facility at Mound. No research, development, or production activities using radioactive or energetic materials have occurred in the building. It should be noted that at various times contaminated equipment for disposition has passed through it; however, no cleanup actions are anticipated. The facility is a reinforced concrete structure with a concrete floor on grade and a metal roof. The building is a split level design. One-half of the building has offices, the other half contains high, open bays for materials handling. A bulk nitrogen storage tank is immediately outside this facility.

Building 63.

- Building 63 is comprised of two structures connected together: Building 63-E, quality product testing laboratory, is a two-story, 13,400-square-foot, concrete block, slab-on-grade structure with a built-up membrane (coal tar) roof. This portion of the building contains quality product testing laboratories on the first floor and offices and lavatory facilities on the second. Building 63-W, an environmental storage and spin test facility, is a one-story, 3,100-square-foot, concrete block, slab-on-grade structure with a built-up membrane (coal tar) roof. This portion of the building contains offices, environmental storage chambers, a spin test facility and lavatory. The location is

BUILDING INFORMATION

shown in Attachment 1 (9.81.4.1). The building is bounded by a parking lot to the north, Building 49 to the east, a roadway to the south, and Building 59 to the west. Both sections of the building are serviced by sanitary and storm water service lines, heating and air conditioning systems providing central steam heat and chilled water, a fire sprinkler water main, and electric service of 480V (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93). Building 63-E/63-W was constructed in 1981 (*Capital Assets Management Process, CAMP Report, FY96*). The building has been used for the same purposes since construction. Research and testing activities using energetic materials have occurred in the building. Research, development and testing activities using radioactive materials have not occurred. (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93).

Building 128.

- Building 128, which was constructed in 2001 in support of the Nuclear Energy mission at Mound. This boiler building currently provides hot water to Buildings 50, 36, 37 and 126. The facility is a concrete block building with a concrete slab-on-grade. Within the building are two 100 HP hot water boilers and a duplex primary/secondary pumping system.

BUILDINGS DEMOLISHED IN PARCEL 7

Thirty-nine buildings were demolished in Parcel 7. They are briefly described below.

Building 29.

- Building 29 was used for plastics formulation and manufacturing. It is a 6,601-square-foot, one-story structure, with a 325-square-foot mezzanine with a steel grate floor above Room 6, and an internal 1,200-square-foot (steel floor) penthouse. Constructed of concrete/concrete blocks with a built-up membrane roof (coal tar), Building 29 sits on a slab-below-grade foundation. Location is shown in Attachment 3 (Section 9.52.6.3). The building is bounded by Building 98 to the west, a parking lot to the south, a roadway to the north and Building 45 across the roadway up a hill. Floor plans are presented as Attachment 4 (Section 9.52.6.4). The main floor contains a mechanical room, refrigeration storage unit, plastic test room, roll mill room, mixer room, solvent supply room, dry plastic process room and office support including toilets, locker, janitorial, storage, and office. The mezzanine supports the asbestos slurry kettle and the penthouse equipment, including two varnish kettles, a Malta mixer, acetone pumps, and the building air exhaust filter system. A lean-to on the northeast side of the building held two tank containers for contaminated acetone. A lean-to on the opposite side of the building provided shelter for containers of new acetone. The building operation has been out-of-service since 1987; it is now undergoing Safe Shutdown. The building is serviced by HVAC systems providing central heat (steam), chilled water, a fire sprinkler system, potable water, and electric service of 480V (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93). Service water is distributed within the building and within the fire sprinkler system. Building 29 was constructed in 1965 (MD-10391, *Asbestos Program Manual*, 9-14-95). The building was used for the same purpose since construction.

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Building 30.

- The building houses a radiological counting laboratory. Liquid scintillation counting is used to count paper smear samples for the detection of tritium and gross alpha/beta activity. Several years ago Building 30 was converted from use as an office/storage area to a counting laboratory. The building previously housed a gamma scan facility for drums and boxes. Currently, one-third of the building is used for laboratory analysis; it is a radiological buffer area. The remaining area, a controlled area, is used for storage of supplies used in the laboratory. The facility is a concrete block structure slab-on-grade floor and a built-up membrane roof. Currently, there is electrical service of 240V. An argon bulk storage tank is within 100 feet of this facility and is considered part of the facility.

Building 31.

- The building has been and is used for storage of radiological waste in sealed containers. The facility is a prefabricated metal building with a metal roof and slab-on-grade floor. The facility has heating and air conditioning systems of central steam and chilled water. The building has a fire sprinkler system. Ancillary concrete slabs and loading docks are considered to be part of the building and are to be removed.

Building 33.

- (Past usage/scoping statement) N/A. The building superstructure was removed in the 1990's with the (1200 sq. ft.) slab and foundations (the foundation walls extend 5' above grade on one side) remaining in place for later removal. Associated adjacent pads are included within this description including a 12' X 60' concrete slab-on-grade and another , 12' X 12'.

Building 36.

- The building is used to support general-purpose heat source testing operations. Operations conducted in the building are high-temperature bakeout of graphite modules and cleaning. No research, development, or production activities using radioactive or energetic materials have been known to have occurred in the building. The facility is a one-story slab-on-grade structure constructed of concrete block with a penthouse. The roof is a metal deck with built-up membrane of asphalt. The building is serviced by central steam for heat, chilled water, and electrical service of 480V. Room 3 has been renovated and all that remains in it is fumehood.

Building 37.

- Building 37 was used for two purposes. One use was research, development and production in conjunction with the US Advance Battery Consortium. The other use was converting processes with freon or other hazardous materials to processes that use safer materials. The building has now been converted to a machine shop in support of the heat source program. The activities being performed are machining, cleaning, heat treating, and inspection. No research, development, or production activities using radiation or energetic materials have been known to have occurred in the building. The facility is a one-story slab-on-grade structure built of concrete

BUILDING INFORMATION

block with a penthouse. The roof is a metal built-up membrane of asphalt. The building has central steam for heat, chilled water, and electrical service of 480V.

Building 38.

- Building 38, also called PP (Plutonium Processing) Building, was formerly used as a Pu-238 production processing facility, the assembly and testing of Radioisotopic Thermoelectric Generators (RTGs), the repackaging and storage of excess nuclear material, and the storage and identification of orphan sources from Mound. The facility is a two-story structure with the lower level constructed of reinforced concrete and pre-stressed concrete and the upper level constructed of concrete block. The roof is pre-stressed concrete with a built-up membrane of asphalt. The following additions have been made to the original structure: (1) a men's change room, 1,764 sq. ft.; (2) a low level liquid waste facility and tanker loading pad, 547 sq. ft.; (3) a waste solidification facility, 2,184 sq. ft.; and (4) two 360 sq. ft. dock towers with an overhead rail crane in each.

Building 44.

- Building 44 is a one-story, 2,248 sq. ft. concrete slab-on-grade structure. The roof is of built-up membrane (coal tar) construction. The location is shown in Attachment 3 (Section 9.66.6.3). The building is bordered on three sides by a combination of gravel, dirt, and grass. The west side of the building parallels a paved road. Adjacent buildings are Building SM on the west and Building GP-44 on the north. Floor Plans are presented as Attachment 4 (Section 9.66.6.4). The building contains an office, store room, dining area, lavatories, and a combination food preparation and dishwashing room. The air conditioning compressor equipment is located on the roof. The building is serviced by central steam for heat, potable water, a fire sprinkler system, and electrical service of 240V (mound Facility Physical Characterization, 12-1-93). Building 44 was constructed in 1970 (MD-10391, Asbestos Program Manual, 9-14-95). The building was used for the same purpose since construction until September 1994. The building no longer provides cafeteria food services. It is now used as an employee rest area, "brown bag" lunch room, and meeting and training facility for employees working in the SM/PP area. There is a window air conditioner in the office and an additional electric space heater in the food preparation room.

Building 49.

- The building contains production laboratories, office lavatories, a locker room, storage, and a large staging area. Production activities using energetic materials have occurred in the building. The building has been used for the same purpose since its construction in 1971. Research, development and testing activities using radioactive materials have not been known to have occurred in the building. The MMCIC is currently leasing the building for the processing of explosives, but building lease is assumed to terminate by January 1, 2003. The facility is a one-story reinforced concrete, slab-on-grade structure with a built-up membrane (coal tar) roof. (Services)

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Building 50.

- The first floor of the structure is a process area for the assembly of RTGs. RTGs are sealed contained radioactive sources. The building is segregated into two areas, a buffer area where RTG assembly and storage is conducted and a controlled area, where support activities occur. The second floor penthouse houses utility services. Building 50 is the radioisotopic thermoelectric generator (RTG) assembly and testing facility. Slab-on-grade concrete and concrete block structure with a built-up membrane bituminous material roof and includes two bulk nitrogen tanks external to the building. There is electrical service of 480V. Heating and air conditioning systems are central steam and chilled water. The building has a fire sprinkler system except for working cells 108, 109, 110, 111 and 113. The cells are set up for personnel protection during assembly operations utilizing encapsulated Pu. The building is supplied with service water and potable water.

Building 51.

- Building 51 is a 3,541 sq. ft., steel frame building with a high bay area and a metal roof and superstructure. The building is cut into the hillside such that the front street access is level with the upper floor of the building, and the lower floor is a basement that walks out to the rear dock. On the rear dock, there is an ash bin that is believed to have previously been connected to the incinerator waste stream. Building 51 is located in the central portion of the Test Fire Valley between the Main Hill and the SM/PP Hill. The building is serviced with central steam and chilled water. Potable water and sanitary services are provided by the Mount Plant Facility. Electric service is 480V. The building was constructed in 1970 to provide waste incineration for the Mound Plant. No waste is currently stored in Building 51. Building 51 is bordered on the north and south by scrub grass, on the west (front) by an asphalt access apron and roll-up doors, and on the east (back) by a dirt/gravel parking lot. In the vicinity of Building 51 are Facility 110 (two above ground fuel storage tanks within a concrete containment structure), a roadway, an access road to a parking lot, and overhead pipes. Building 51 is cut into the hillside such that the front street access is level with the upper floor of the building.

Building 66.

- Building 66, an office building, was a 650-square-foot, one-story wood-sided structure. It was a modular structure, setting on concrete footings, and having a Hypalon roof. Its structural features were confirmed by a review of the original construction drawings. Its location is shown in Attachment 1 (Section 9.83.6.1). The building was bounded by a parking lot (south), Building 98 to the east, a dirt area leading to a street (north), and Building 51 (west). Floor plans are presented in Attachment 2 (Section 9.83.6.2). The facility was serviced by 240V, three-phase power. Building 66 was constructed in 1980 (MD-10391, *Asbestos Program Manual*, 9-14-95). The building was built for a supply support office. No research, development, or production activities using radioactive or energetic materials have occurred in the building (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93).

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Building 71.

- Building 66, an office building, was a 650-square-foot, one-story wood-sided structure. It was a modular structure, setting on concrete footings, and having a Hypalon roof. Its structural features were confirmed by a review of the original construction drawings. Its location is shown in Attachment 1 (Section 9.83.6.1). The building was bounded by a parking lot (south), Building 98 to the east, a dirt area leading to a street (north), and Building 51 (west). Floor plans are presented in Attachment 2 (Section 9.83.6.2). The facility was serviced by 240V, three-phase power. Building 66 was constructed in 1980 (MD-10391, *Asbestos Program Manual*, 9-14-95). The building was built for a supply support office. No research, development, or production activities using radioactive or energetic materials have occurred in the building (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93).

Building 73.

- Building 73 is the central compressed gas cylinder storage location at the Mound facility. It is situated north of Building 61, the warehouse, and south of Building 71, a chemicals storage area. To the east is a 800,000-gallon impoundment, built to retain storm runoff and associated sediments. The location is shown in Attachment 3 (Section 9.90.6.3). No personnel are located in the building. Warehouse personnel support activities in Building 73. The building contains 2,200 square feet. Construction is steel frame with metal sides, and a metal roof. It is open on two sides, with a dock for loading cylinders on the open sides. A floor plan is presented as Attachment 4 (Section 9.90.6.4). The building was constructed in 1983. There is no heat or water service, but there is electrical service of 240V.

Building 98.

- Building 98 is a two-story, 8,517-square-foot, concrete and concrete block, slab-below-grade structure with masonry rock facing. The roof is metal. The location is shown in Attachment 3 (Section 9.104.6.3). The building is bordered by scrub grass on two sides, concrete access apron and fire house doors on the front and a graveled parking lot on the fourth side. The structure is cut into the hillside such that the front street access is level with the second floor of the building. Adjacent structures are Building 29 to the west, Building 51 to the east and Building 45 to the north across the street and up the hillside. Floor plans are shown in Attachment 4 (Section 9.104.6.4). All offices, personnel support and training facilities, the operations center, and vehicles are located on the second floor. Vehicles housed here include those for structural fires, an ambulance and a hazardous materials (HAZMAT) mobile unit with response materials. Storage lockers, the mechanical room, a breathing air compressor, extra HAZMAT supplies and chemicals, the site fire alarm console, and a physical training room are located on the first floor. Building 98 was constructed in 1987 (MD-10391, *Asbestos Program Manual*, 9-14-95). The building has been used for the same purpose since construction.

BUILDING INFORMATION

Building 110.

- Building 110 was the fuel facility that had been located in the upper portion of the Test Fire Valley between the Main Hill and the Special Metallurgical/Plutonium Processing (SM/PP) Hill, between Building 51 and the Brickmaker (both recently demolished). Built in 1988, the facility included two above ground fuel tanks (a 6,000-gallon gasoline tank and a 4,000-gallon diesel fuel tank), two filling station-type gas pumps, and an oil/water separator. The facility served to supply fuel to plant vehicles and emergency power diesel engines. Services to the facility were terminated prior to demolition. No waste was stored at the Building 110 facility.

Building 118.

- Building 118 was 360 square-foot Inspection Station that was demolished in 1998.

Building 120.

- Building 120 is a 350-square-foot, one-story, wood-sided structure. The building has a metal roof and rests on concrete footings. The location is shown in Attachment 3 (Section 9.114.6.3). The building is bounded by a parking lot on the east, Building 102 to the south, a grassed area leading to a street on the west, and Building 38 to the northwest. Floor plans are presented in Attachment 4 (Section 9.114.6.4). The facility is serviced by a 240V three-phase power. Building 120 was constructed in 1980 (MD-10391, *Asbestos Program Manual*, 9-14-95). The building was built for an office and the storage of Radiological Assistance Team supplies. Building 120 is now used as an administrative office for the Decontamination and Decommissioning (D&D) Group. The building has electric floor heaters and an electric, packaged, forced-air conditioner. There is no lavatory facility.

BRICKMAKER.

- The Brickmaker Tents were constructed in 1992 as temporary structures to house the brickmaker equipment. The three tents were steel-framed Rubb®-Brand buildings measuring approximately 39 x 60 feet, 15 x 40 feet, and 25 x 60 feet. The tents were located in the upper portion of the Test Fire Valley between the Main Hill and the Special Metallurgical/Plutonium Processing (SM/PP) Hill as shown on Figure 1. The Brickmaker equipment, which had been housed in the tents, was designed to compress low-level radioactively contaminated soils into extruded bricks for soil offsite disposal. Trial runs of the equipment occurred in 1994 and 1995. However, elevated disposal costs for compacted soil, as well as equipment operational challenges caused the brickmaker equipment to be uneconomical. Later, a pilot program to test a process to combine coal and paper sludge into briquettes was initiated and then abandoned. In 1999, the brickmaker equipment was radiologically surveyed and cleared for free release. The equipment was sold at auction and removed from the site. Adjacent to the Brickmaker Tents, there had also been a single-wide trailer with wooden decking. That trailer was removed in 1997, transferred to the Spoils Area, and later demolished. Subsequent to the removal of the brickmaker equipment, the tents were used to provide temporary shelter to heavy equipment. No waste was stored in the Brickmaker Tents. There were no utilities or sanitary services provided at the Brickmaker Tents. There was a sump (located just south of where the largest tent had been located) that had been used to

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contain runoff from the brickmaker equipment. After completing the Brickmaker Tent demolition, the sump fluid was removed and analyzed. The analytical results (Appendix C) were all below appropriate screening levels. The sump was then removed, radiologically surveyed, and disposed of, and the resulting excavation backfilled. There were no Potential Release Sites (PRSs) associated with the Brickmaker Tents. Table 1 lists the three PRSs in the vicinity of the Brickmaker Tents (Figure 2), and their binning status.

CS Building.

- CS Building was a 3000 square foot Carpenter Shop that was demolished prior to 1959.

EG-2.

- The building provides operational space for the emergency generator and is currently in use. EG-2 is a 240 sq. ft., one-story metal structure with a slab-on-grade floor that contains a diesel generator, which provides stand-by power for buildings 38, 50 and 36. It also included a 5000-gallon underground storage tank, which has been filled with concrete. A 500-gallon above ground fuel oil tank currently provides service.

EG-7.

- EG-7 was a single-story, 80 sq. ft. rectangular building with metal sides and roof. It was designed, constructed, and used to house an emergency generator to provide emergency power to the Test Fire Valley. EG-7 was built in 1972, and taken out of commission in the 1990s. EG-7 was located immediately adjacent to the Test Fire substation (Figure 3). Due to its proximity to the 12,470V underground lines of the Test Fire substation, and with the concurrence of the Core Team, the concrete slab was left in place following removal of the building and generator.

GP-16.

- Guard Post 16 was a 102 square-foot building demolished in 1998.

GP-38.

- Guard Post 38 was a 50 square-foot building demolished in 1998.

GP-44.

- Building GP-44, a former guard post, is a 365-square-foot, one-story structure. It is of concrete block construction, has a built-up membrane coaltar roof, with a slab-on-grade foundation. Its location is shown in Attachment 3, Section 9.13.6.3. The building is surrounded by Building 44 to the northeast, a parking lot to the east, Building SW to the southwest, and a roadway to the west. The building is serviced by potable water and electric service of 240V (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93). Electric space heaters and window air conditioners are installed. Building GP-44 was constructed in 1964 (MD-10391, *Asbestos Program Manual*, 9-14-95). Floor plans are presented as Attachment 4, Section 9.13.6.5. Building GP-44 is programmed for Safe Shutdown but has been assigned low priority. The building contains an equipment room, the former guard office (Rooms 1

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and 2), and clothing storage in Room 4, and unused (new) D&D personnel clothing supplies. Except for one chair and desk in Room 1, all furnishings, including the washer and dryer, have been removed; Room 3 is empty. When GP-44 was an active guard post, Room 4 was used for uniform storage and Room 3 was used as a laundry room for security uniforms.

Mag-6.

- Magazine 6 is a one-story, 90-square-foot reinforced concrete structure. The roof is also of reinforced concrete. Its location is shown in Attachment 3 (Section 9.118.6.3). Building 63 is adjacent. Floor Plans are presented as Attachment 4 (Section 9.118.6.4). The building is serviced with electrical service of 240V (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93). Magazine 6 was constructed in 1949 (MD-10391, *Asbestos Program Manual*, 9-14-95). The building has been used for the same purpose since construction. Storage of energetic materials has occurred in the building (*Mound Physical Facility Characterization*, 12-1-93). It was emptied under the Safe Shutdown program.

Building 19.

- The building was initially used for Mound salvage storage and salvage sales. Currently, the building contains a small office cubicle staffed by Waste Management personnel. The remainder of the building is used as an investigative-derived materials (IDM) storage facility and as a preparation/packaging facility for samples involving CERCLA project activities. The facility is a metal jumbo Quonset hut with interior offices/areas/walls. It has a slab-on-grade floor with a 1,500 sq. ft. mezzanine. The building services include two forced-air propane heaters, two small electric heaters, a window air conditioner in the small office area, and electric service of 240V along with water and sewer service.

SM Building.

- SM was a large building that processed radioactive materials. It was demolished in the 1990s with approximately 60-100 linear feet of foundation remaining near the PP/Bldg. 38 Stack in order to prevent the undermining of the stack. This scope covers 60-100 linear feet of residual foundation wall and footing residing at a depth of 4-6 feet below current grade.

WH 10.

- Warehouse 10 was 4235 square-foot warehouse demolished between 1949 and 1959 (based on aerial photos).

WH 13.

- Warehouse 13 was 4299 square-foot warehouse demolished between 1949 and 1959 (based on aerial photos).

WH 14.

- Warehouse 14 was 3960 square-foot warehouse demolished between 1965 and 1968 (based on aerial photos).

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WH 15.

- Warehouse 15 was 6248 square-foot warehouse demolished between 1965 and 1968 (based on aerial photos).

WH 15A.

- Warehouse 15A was 1052 square-foot warehouse demolished between 1965 and 1968 (based on aerial photos).

WH 2.

- The building covers a well and pump that helps furnish water to the Mound facility. It has been used for the same purpose since construction. WH-2, a wellhouse, is a concrete slab-on-grade with masonry exterior walls and a built-up membrane roof. The facility has no utilities other than 480V, three-phase power to run the water well pump and an electric space heater. A propane-fueled, standby, direct-drive engine is hooked to the pump to provide power during electrical power outages.

WH 3.

- This building covers a well and pump that provides plant water supply to the Mound facility. It has been used for the same purpose since construction. WH-3, a wellhouse, is a concrete slab-on-grade floor with masonry exterior walls and a built-up membrane roof. The facility has no utilities other than 480V, three-phase power to run the water well pump and an electric space heater. There is a propane-fueled, direct-drive engine to provide standby power during electrical power outages.

WH 4.

- Warehouse 4 was 2507 square-foot warehouse demolished between 1949 and 1959 (based on aerial photos).

WH 5.

- Old Warehouse 5 was 9540 square-foot warehouse demolished between 1949 and 1959 (based on aerial photos).

WH 6.

- Old Warehouse 6 was 2611 square-foot warehouse demolished between 1949 and 1959 (based on aerial photos).

WH 8.

- Warehouse 8 was 3450 square-foot warehouse demolished prior to 1959 (based on aerial photos).

BUILDINGS LOCATED IN PARCEL 8

There are 3 existing buildings located within Parcel 8. Buildings currently located in Parcel 8 are described below.

BUILDING INFORMATION

COS Building.

- The building was used for production support for weapons components including explosive laboratories, a standards lab and a robotics lab. The building has been leased since 1995 by the DOE to the MMCIC. The building has been leased since 1995 by MMCIC. The building has been used for the same purpose (office and some lab space) since its construction. The building is a four-story steel-framed structure with brick curtain wall. The facility also has a basement where a clean room was constructed. A one-story annex serves as a mechanical room to this facility.

OSW Building.

- Building OSW houses computer aided design (CAD) products, process, drawing control program management and administrative offices, including the MEMP's project office. The building has been used as an administrative support facility since its construction. Building OSW is a four-story building reinforced concrete building with masonry and brick curtain wall with a penthouse and a relatively new (past three years) built-up membrane (coal tar) roof. Heating and air conditioning services have been decentralized with standalone boilers and air conditioning systems. A natural gas line has been installed from P Building. Electric service is 480V.

T Building.

- Building T is a heavily-reinforced, underground concrete structure built in 1948. The building has two floors that are compartmentalized into three general areas by two 30 inch thick fire walls. The reinforced concrete exterior structure has a 15-foot thick roof, 16-foot thick walls on an eight-foot thick slab. The overall design of the building was to withstand a direct hit by a bomb. Access to the building is by tower either at the east and west end of the building or by a service tunnel. Building T is located on the main hill as shown in Attachment 3 (Section 9.30.6.3). Adjacent buildings are Buildings E, M, and R to the north, Building HH to the south, and Building DS (above). The building is serviced by central steam for heat, chilled water, and an electrical substation within the structure (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization, 12-1-93*). Building T is used for tritium operations, recovery and purification, calorimetry production, heat source calibration, and x-ray and safeguards gamma scanning. Building T was originally used to purify Polonium-210 for use in nuclear weapons. The facility was later used to extract various other radionuclides, such as bismuth and beryllium. Other operations included nickel carbonyl vapor deposition plating processes, neutron activation analysis, and the storage of transuranic (TRU) materials. Building T's gross floor space is 173,000 square feet and the usable floor area is 150,000 square feet. Floor plans are presented as Attachment 4 (Section 9.30.6.4). Extensive asbestos abatement was done in 1990. The building is contaminated with radiological materials (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization, 12-2-93*).

BUILDINGS DEMOLISHED IN PARCEL 8

Eighty-nine buildings were demolished in Parcel 8. They are briefly described below.

BUILDING INFORMATION

Building 1.

- Building 1, is a one-story, 986-square-foot concrete block structure, with a sheet metal addition on one side. The roof is of built-up membrane coal tar and asphalt. Location is shown in Attachment 3 (Section 9.36.6.3). Building 45, on the east, and Building 74, to the southwest, are adjacent to Building 1. Floor Plans are presented as Attachment 4 (Section 9.36.6.4). The building has electrical service of 240V and central steam (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93). Building 1 was constructed in 1958 (MD-10391, *Asbestos Program Manual*, 9-14-95). It consists of four heavy-walled rooms, plus a small office area with a window air conditioner. The facility has been used to support the same program since construction. Research and testing activities involving energetic materials have been conducted in the building. In the past, the building was used for processing and blending of explosive powders. More recently, it was used for packaging of energetic materials (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93) It is currently undergoing Safe Shutdown.

Building 5.

- Building 5 was a 375 square-foot Inspection Station demolished in 1998.

Building 16.

- Building 16 was a one-story metal structure on a concrete slab with a metal roof. The building was constructed in 1958 and contained approximately 480 square feet. The building was used to store equipment in support of operations in Building I. The building was located on the western perimeter of the main hill as shown in Attachment 1 (Section 9.41.4.1). Adjacent buildings were Building I to the northwest, Building SW to the east, and Magazines 7 and 11 to the south. Building 17 was immediately east of Building 16, however, only the foundations remain of Buildings 16 and 17.

Building 17.

- Building 17 was a one-story metal structure on a concrete slab with a metal roof. The building was constructed in 1961 and it contained approximately 1,120 square feet. The building was located on the western perimeter of the main hill as shown in Attachment 1 (Section 9.42.4). A roadway runs along the eastern perimeter of Building 17. Adjacent buildings are Building I to the north and west, Building SW across the roadway to the east, and Magazines 7 and 11 to the south. Building 16 was immediately west of Building 17, however, only the foundations remain of Buildings 16 and 17. The only remnants left of Building 17 is a sealed drum containing the ballasts for fluorescent lights. The drum was labeled polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB) hazardous waste. Upon follow-up, the drum was collected and transported by a representative of the EG&G Waste Management Group, and was stored in Building 72 for ultimate disposal. There is no onsite treatment of waste. Waste disposal manifests and Certificates of Disposal are maintained by the EG&G Waste Management Group. They conform to Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) requirements. Historically, the building was used to store and stage chemicals in support of Bonded Stores during production. Chemicals were only

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opened in the building to sample or test them. Prior to storing chemicals, metal rods and excess material, other than chemicals, were stored there.

Building 19.

- The building was initially used for Mound salvage storage and salvage sales. Currently, the building contains a small office cubicle staffed by Waste Management personnel. The remainder of the building is used as an investigative-derived materials (IDM) storage facility and as a preparation/packaging facility for samples involving CERCLA project activities. The facility is a metal jumbo Quonset hut with interior offices/areas/walls. It has a slab-on-grade floor with a 1,500 sq. ft. mezzanine. The building services include two forced-air propane heaters, two small electric heaters, a window air conditioner in the small office area, and electric service of 240V along with water and sewer service.

Building 22.

- In the summer of 1995, the building was modified to accommodate solid radioactive LLW storage activities. Prior to modification in 1995, the building was used for office space and storage of items awaiting lot sale and/or reuse. The facility is a slab-on-grade, one-story structure with loading dock. It has a steel frame with a metal roof. The building services include central steam for heat, chilled water, electrical service, a fire sprinkler system, and a sanitary line. Wastewater from the storage area, i.e., the area of potential radioactive contamination, drains into a 1,100 gallon in-ground sump. It is a steel tank within a secondary concrete containment pit. The building has storm drains. There are no internal connections to the storm collection system, roof downspouts are the only connection. Potable water is supplied to the building. Backflow prevention devices are installed at all visible points of potential cross connection.

Building 23.

- The building was originally constructed as a warehouse for the staging and shipping of low-level radioactive waste. The building was then used to store mixed and transuranic (TRU) mixed waste. The facility is one-story slab-on-grade, reinforced concrete block building with a built-up membrane roof. The building was modified in 1994 to contain spills by coating the floor and installing trenches and dikes. The services include central steam for heat, chilled water, and electrical service.

Building 24.

- The facility was constructed for the purpose of treating raw well water and has been used for the same purpose since construction. The facility is a concrete block structure built with slab-on-grade floor with built up membrane roof. The facility contains two large-capacity (100,000 gallon) zeolite-softening beds plus the chemicals and injection equipment for chlorination and rust inhibition. The building also contains two high-capacity booster pumps to distribute the treated water.

Building 25.

- The building has been used for the same purpose since construction. It houses instrumentation that is used to collect meteorological information. Computers in the

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building receive data from two onsite weather-monitoring towers. These computers are connected to Lawrence Livermore Laboratory, where the information is used to predict dispersion patterns in the event of any airborne releases. The facility is currently in operation. Building 25 is a one-story slab-on-grade structure with brick facing. The roof is a metal deck with asphaltic built-up membrane. Building 25 has a heat pump and 240V electrical service. There is an above-ground, approximately 6,000 gallon capacity argon storage tank located north of the building, midway between Building 25 and Building PS. There are no sumps, separators, or catch basins in or around the building. A metal tower is located on the roof of the T Bldg. East Tower and for purposes of this description is considered a part of the facility which is to be demolished.

Building 26.

- Building 26 was a one-story, 800-square foot steel frame, metal building with a metal roof. The building was bordered by Building R to the north, Building DS to the south, Building 48 to the west, and Building 70 to the east. The location is shown in Attachment 1 (Section 9.49.4.1). Building 26 was constructed in 1965. The building was originally used for a welding shop, storage, and office areas. It was emptied and dismantled in 1996. The building was used for the same purpose since construction. The building was not contaminated with radiological or energetic material (*Mound Facilities Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93).

Building 27.

- Building 27, the explosive materials laboratory and testing, is a two-story, 5,300-square-foot, reinforced concrete, slab-on-grade structure with a built-up membrane (asphalt) roof. The south wall has frangible panels. The location is shown in Attachment 1 (Section 9.50.4.1). The building is bounded by a roadway to the north, the Mound Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA) drum storage area to the east, a storm water canal to the south and Building 42 to the west. The second floor contains a lavatory and a locker room. The first floor contains laboratories, an office, storage, and explosive bays. The building is serviced by sanitary and storm water service lines, a fire sprinkler water main, and electric service of 480V (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93). Building 27 was constructed in 1969 (*Capital Assets Management Process, CAMP Report, FY96*). The building has been used for the same purpose since construction. Research and testing activities using energetic materials have occurred in the building. Research, development and testing activities using radioactive materials have not occurred (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93).

Building 34.

- The building served as the old burn building, an area formerly used for training Mound firefighters. Various fuels and flammable materials were burned to simulate potential emergency situations. The current use of the facility is as the soils counting lab. The facility is a concrete block and metal structure with a concrete and metal roof and concrete floor. A burn pit and burn areas are located on the southern side of the building and is considered part of this structure which requires demolition.

BUILDING INFORMATION

Building 41.

- Building 41 was a 234 square-foot Waste Transfer Station that was demolished between 1983 and 1994 (based on aerial photos).

Building 42.

- Building 42, Pyrotechnics and Thermite Production facility, is a two-story, 2,892-square-foot combination reinforced concrete and concrete block slab-on-grade structure. It has a built-up membrane (coal tar) roof. Location is shown in Attachment 3 (Section 9.64.6.3). The facility is bordered by Magazines 52 and 64 to the west, Building 27 to the east and Building 67 to the north. A gravel area is on the remaining side. Floor plans are presented as Attachment 4 (Section 9.64.6.4). On the first floor of the structure (approximately 2,000 square feet) are the assembly cells, an electronic equipment room, lavatory, laboratory, office, storage, and a janitor's closet. The second floor (approximately 200 square feet) is the penthouse containing mechanical equipment. It has an outside access stairway. The building is serviced by central steam for heat and chilled water, and electrical service of 240V (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93). Building 42 was constructed in 1970 (MD-10391, *Asbestos Program Manual*, 9-14-95). The building has been used for the same purpose since construction. Component testing and assembly of pyrotechnics and energetic materials have occurred in the building (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93). Building 42 is in the process of undergoing Safe Shutdown. The central safety air exhaust systems are not scheduled to be decontaminated. The assembly rooms have steel blast shields or steel blast cells. The interior assembly rooms contain distribution systems for nitrogen, argon, and high-pressure air.

Building 43.

- Building 43 is a one-story, 1516-square-foot, reinforced concrete structure. Its location is shown in Attachment 3 (Section 9.65.6.3). Building 1 is adjacent, to the east. The roof is of built-up membrane (asphalt). Floor plans are presented as Attachment 4 (Section 9.65.6.4). The building is serviced with electrical service of 240V, and central steam and chilled water (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93). Building 43 was constructed in 1971 (MD-10391, *Asbestos Program Manual*, 9-14-95). The facility has been used for the same purpose since construction. Research and development activities involving thermite have been conducted in the building (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93). It is currently undergoing Safe Shutdown.

Building 48.

- Offices are on the first floor, slab-on-grade; analytical laboratories and machine shop were located on the second floor. The building was constructed in 1970. This building was renovated in the late 1999 timeframe to serve as the environmental monitoring laboratory. Building 48 is a reinforced concrete structure with a built-up membrane roof. Services to the facility include electrical, water and sewer.

BUILDING INFORMATION

Building 55.

- Building 55 is a one-story, 330-square-foot, concrete block, with masonry exterior overlay, structure. It is built slab-on-grade and has a built-up membrane Coal tar roof. Its location is shown in Attachment 3 (Section 9.74.6.3). The building is bordered on three sides by natural terrain with scrub grass and on the fourth side by a gravel road access way. The nearest structure is Building 72 to the west. Floor plans are presented as Attachment 4 (Section 9.74.6.4). The two-room structure consists of a former water testing laboratory containing a sink and an electric water heater and a storage/equipment room. The building has electrical service of 240V (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93). Building 55 was constructed in 1955 (*Capital Assets Management Process Camp Report, FY 1996*). The building is now used only for storing water sampling equipment, supplies, and containers.

Building 56.

- The building and associated structures have been used as the booster station for fire suppression since its initial construction. It is not known to be contaminated with radioactive or energetic materials. The facility is a reinforced concrete slab-on-grade structure with a built-up membrane roof. It has central steam for heat, chilled water, electrical service, and a fire sprinkler system. It houses a diesel-powered fire suppression water pump station and a 500-gallon (above grade) fuel storage tank. The facility includes an at-grade 350,000 gallon metal groundwater storage tank adjacent to the building.

Building 57.

- The building has been used as for its intended purpose as the control room/lab for the Sanitary Sewer Plant since its initial construction. The facility is a concrete block structure with a built-up membrane (coal tar) roof. A 1,000 gallon fuel storage was installed in 1974. The fiberglass-reinforced plastic AST has secondary containment.

Building 58.

- Building 58 is the alpha and beta filter bank and plenum exhaust for Building SW. A HEPA filtration system is used to filter out alpha and beta particulate from the exhaust of several rooms in Building SW. The building has been used for the same purpose since construction. Building 58 is an elevated one-story, steel frame building with brick face exterior. The roof is a metal deck with a built-up membrane with asphalt. Access to the building is from the roof of Building SW. The building has central steam for heat, chilled water, and electrical service of 480V. Electrical service of 12,470V is provided to the SW Substation, which is part of Building 58. The building contains ventilation equipment possibly contaminated with radioactive materials. The adjacent 100 ft. plus metal ventilation stack and stackhouse is considered a part of this facility.

Building 67.

- Building 67 is a one-story, 3,787-square-foot structure. Built slab-on-grade, it is a concrete-covered, polystyrene foam building with a metal roof. Its location is shown in Attachment 3 (Section 9.84.6.3). The building, located on a wedge parcel of land, is bordered by the Mound railroad spur, a grassed area, and a hardstand gravel

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parking area. Opposite the parking area, to the south, are Buildings 27, 42, 52 and 64. The building previously served as office space for energetic materials support staff. Floor plans are presented as Attachment 4 (Section 9.84.6.4). The building contains open office space with relocatable partitions, a lavatory, storage closets for office supplies and records, and a mechanical room with exterior entrance. There is interstitial space between the ceiling and the roof for utility duct work. The building is serviced by central steam for heat and chilled water, and electrical service of 240V (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93). Building 67 was constructed in 1983 (MD-10391, *Asbestos Program Manual*, 9-14-95). Mound personnel familiar with its construction indicated that approximately 15 feet of the site was removed and replaced with select fill prior to construction because of possible contamination involving a classified hazardous material. Records were not available to indicate whether or not all of the contamination had been removed. The building has been used for the same purpose since construction. The building is not contaminated with any radioactive, energetic, or asbestos-containing building materials. The building is undergoing Safe Shutdown and is no longer occupied. Relocatable office partitions have been disassembled and all office materials and equipment removed.

Building 68.

- Building 68 is a one-story structure constructed of prefabricated metal with a metal roof. The building was constructed in 1979. Total area of Building 68 is 1,990 square feet. Its location is shown in Attachment 3 (Section 9.85.6.3). Adjacent buildings are Building R to the north, Building E to the east, and Building DS to the south. Electrical service of 240V is the only service provided to the building (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93). Building 68 is used as a staging area for Decontamination and Decommissioning (D&D) operations and as a storage area for Maintenance. Containers of radioactive waste, primarily of low-specific activity (LSA), from Buildings R and SW are staged for shipping. The other portion of Building 68 is used to store parts and materials for maintenance operations. Floor plans are presented as Attachment 4 (Section 9.85.6.4). The building has been used for the same purpose since construction. No research, development or production activities using radiation or energetic materials have occurred in the building (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93).

Building 69.

- Building 69 was a 1,620-square-foot, single-story, modular wooden building. The building was bordered by Building M to the north, Building T west tower to the west, Building T east tower to the east, and Building DS to the south. Location is shown in Attachment 1 (Section 9.86.4.1). The building was used for offices and was sold in 1996. The building had been used for the same purpose since construction. The building was not contaminated with energetic or radioactive material (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93).

Building 70.

- Building 70 was a 3,366-square-foot building that housed offices. The building was bordered by Building E to the north, Building T west tower to the west, Building T east tower to the east, and Building DS to the south. Location is shown in

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Attachment 1 (Section 9.87.4.1). The building was used for offices and was sold in 1996. The building had been used for the same purpose since construction. The building was not contaminated with energetic or radioactive material (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93).

Building 72.

- Building 72 was designed for and has been used for hazardous waste storage since it was constructed. Constructed in 1984, the building is a slab-on-grade steel-frame building with a metal roof. The building has electrical service of 240V and is supplied with service water only. No heat or cooling is supplied to the building. The building has three bays, with a dry sump under each bay to collect spillage. The sump's contents are pumped to drums. An interior masonry wall provides extra protection for the storage of explosive materials. The facility includes various exterior loading areas and staging areas considered as part of this structure.

Building 74.

- Building 74 is a one-story, 400-square-foot, slab-on-grade structure. The facility is a manufactured Butler Building with metal arched walls and roof. The location is shown in Attachment 3 (Section 9.91.6.3). The building is bordered on all sides with a gravel hardstand. It is nestled in next to Building 1 on the west). Floor plans for the single-room facility are presented as Attachment 4 (Section 9.91.6.4). The building is serviced by central steam for heat, an exhaust fan, and electrical service of 120V (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93). Building 74 was constructed in 1984 (MD-10391, *Asbestos Program Manual*, 9-14-95). The building was used for the same purpose since construction until activities were discontinued. Safe Shutdown has been completed on Building 74 and it contains no equipment, materials, or furnishings.

Building 79.

- Building 79 is a modular office trailer. It is located east of Buildings 23 and WD, and south of Building 56. The location is shown in Attachment 3 (Section 9.92.6.3). The building is a 1,650-square-foot, single-story modular wooden structure with a Hypalon roof. It was constructed in 1983. A floor plan is presented as Attachment 4 (Section 9.92.6.4). The building is used exclusively for offices. There is electrical service of 240V. No research, development, or production activities using radioactive or energetic materials have occurred in the building. (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93).

Building 85.

- Building 85, Powder Blending and Processing, is a one-story, 3,160-square-foot reinforced concrete structure. The roof is also of reinforced concrete. The location is shown in Attachment 3 (Section 9.93.6.3). An adjacent building is Magazine 10. Floor plans are presented as Attachment 4 (Section 9.93.6.4). The building is serviced with electrical service of 480V (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93). Building 85 was constructed in 1989 (MD-10391, *Asbestos Program Manual*, 9-14-95). The building was built as a Class I powder processing facility, with a high bay area, three-foot thick reinforced concrete wall and ceiling, and an

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explosion-proof electrical system. The building has never been used (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93). Utility services have been disconnected. It is currently undergoing Safe Shutdown.

Building 89.

- The building was originally used for the storage of sealed energetic materials. Currently MMCIC uses it for general storage since leasing it in 1999. No research, development, or production activities using radioactive materials have been known to have occurred. The facility is a two-story, reinforced concrete building with a membrane (coal tar) roof. The slab-on-grade first floor of the structure is a mechanical room. The second floor is a storage and process area. A reinforced concrete retaining wall supported a vehicle turning area is considered as part of this facility.

Building 92.

- Building 92 was a one-story wooden modular structure on concrete pillars. The building was brought on site in 1984 and it contained approximately 1,600 square feet. The building was located on the western perimeter of the main hill as shown in Attachment 1 (Section 9.99.4). A roadway runs along the western perimeter of Building 92, with Building I adjacent to the east. Only the foundation pillars remain of Building 92. Building 92 was originally used for several years as a training facility in support of production operations at Mound. The type of training classes taught were production documentation methods, product index training, microscope and gauging techniques, and solder certification. Chemicals used in the solder certification training were ethyl alcohol, lead-based solder, soldering flux, and remover. Later the building was converted to offices for Industrial Hygiene. The building was eventually shut down in 1994.

Building 93.

- Building 93 is 2,936-square-foot, two-story wooden modular structure with a Hypalon roof. The location is shown in Attachment 3 (Section 9.100.6.3). Adjacent buildings are Building 25 to the north and Building DS to the west. Hillside lies to the south and the east. Floor plans are presented as Attachment 4 (Section 9.100.6.4). The building is serviced by package heat and air conditioning. The building has a fire sprinkler system (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93). Building 93 was constructed in 1984. The building was originally assembled as an office facility. The building was used for the same purpose since construction. The building is not contaminated with radiological or energetic materials (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93). Building 93 is empty and scheduled to be dismantled in 1996.

Building 94.

- Building 94 was used for CERCLA environmental program contractor staging and for soil and water sample storage. The building originally housed a laboratory in one bay and environmental ovens in the other two bays. Investigations related to materials compatibility were conducted using energetic materials. The building has been decontaminated and is currently vacant. The building is a slab-on-grade

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prefabricated metal building with a metal roof. The inside of the building is divided into three bays.

Building 104.

- The facility served as the maintenance shop for the test fire area and contained office areas and electronics and small parts assembly room, parts storage, and a fabrication/maintenance shop. No research, development, or production activities using radioactive or energetic materials have occurred in the building. The facility is a one-story, 1,800 sq. ft. steel frame structure with steel siding and roof. It is a slab-on-grade structure with a loading dock and ramp. The structure contains offices, a lavatory, and open shop space. The building has centralized utilities steam and chilled water along with 240V electrical service, potable water and sewer.

Building 106.

- Building 106, a general storage facility, was a one-story, 200-square-foot, metal walled and roof structure. The commercial Butler building was built slab-on-grade. Its location is shown in Attachment 1 (Section 9.111.4.1). The building site is bordered on all sides with a gravel hardstand. It was nestled in beside Building 1 to the east and Building 43 to the west. The building was serviced by electrical service of 120V (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93). Building 106 was constructed in 1985 (MD-10391, *Asbestos Program Manual*, 9-14-95). The building was used for the same purpose since construction. It was used to store cartons, wooden cases, and metal shipping containers for packaging items containing explosives (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93).

Building 112.

- Building 112 contains equipment filters and effluent treatment, testing and monitoring. Building 112, constructed in 1985, is a 800 sq. ft.. Heating and electrical service is provided to this structure. The shed near Building 112 contains chemicals. This is one of the six buildings (with one unnumbered tent structure) which comprise the Mound Wastewater Treatment Plant (MWWTP), commonly referred to as the Sanitary Disposal (SD) Facility. The MWWTP is classified, as a single-stage system comprised of an advanced secondary treatment process. A tertiary treatment stage has been added to the liquid treatment process. The facility is a steel-framed structure with metal sides and roof that sits on a concrete pad. Heating and electrical service is provided to this structure. A 100 sq. ft. metal shed near Building 112 contains chemicals and is contained within the scope of this building (though sq. ft. for this metal shed is not included in sq. ft. column).

Building 113.

- Building 113 contains dewatering equipment and is used for chemical and equipment storage. This is one of six buildings (with one unnumbered tent structure) which comprise the Mound Wastewater Treatment Plant (MWWTP), commonly referred to as the Sanitary Disposal (SD) Facility. The MWWTP is classified, as a single-stage system comprised of an advanced secondary treatment process. A tertiary treatment stage has been added to the liquid treatment process. The facility is a

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steel-framed structure with metal sides and roof set on a concrete pad and has electrical and heating provided.

Building 114.

- Building 114 has 432 sq. ft. and in 1990 was being used for Nitrogen separation.

Building 123.

- Building 123 was a 3838 square-foot Waste Processing building demolished in 2004.

Building 124.

- The facility is used for size-reducing waste from site removals that contain both radioactive and chemical contamination. The facility houses a box repackaging area, plasma arc cutting station, a blasting room, and a compactor station. This facility is a temporary Rubb Manufactured Building. It has been erected on an 8-inch reinforced concrete slab. The facility has a HEPA filtration system. The building is supplied with 480V electrical service. All other services are self-contained within the equipment in the building.

Building 125.

- The Alpha Treatment System facility is located at Mound on a site formerly occupied by Building 79. The facility is considered a temporary building structure, mirroring the process done in Building WD, which was to treat any wastewater that had alpha radioactive contamination. This process is ongoing. The ATS facility is a pre-engineered metal building, 40 feet by 50 feet. The foundation is drilled piers 2 feet in diameter up to 25 feet in depth. The foundation/floor perimeter wall has a 12 inch curb to provide secondary containment. Plumbing/piping utilities include potable water, firewater, compressed air, and process/sanitary sewer. HVAC/electrical utilities include heat pump, supply air fan, 480V, 400 amp service, transformer/120V distribution panel, phone line, fluorescent lighting and fire alarm. An exterior slab and mechanism provides for receiving of tanker trucks for wastewater input to the system.

Building 300.

- The building houses the OU-1 pump and treat system using an air stripper for VOCs. It has been used for the same purpose since construction. The building is a prefabricated metal structure built with slab-on-grade. The facility is not supplied with utilities other than 480V, three-phase power to run the system and provide electric space heat.

Building 301 and 301A.

- Building 301: The building houses the OU-1 air sparging/soil vapor extraction process. It has been used for the same purpose since construction. The facility is a prefabricated metal structure on skids. The facility is not supplied with utilities other than 480V, three-phase power to run the system and provide electric heat.
Building 301A: The facility houses a gas chromatograph to analyze gases removed in the air sparging/soil vapor extraction process in Building 300. The building 301A is a converted prefabricated guard post building with electrical service.

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Building 415.

- Building 415 is used for chemical and equipment storage. This is one of six buildings (with one unnumbered tent structure) which comprise the Mound Wastewater Treatment Plant (MWWTP), commonly referred to as the Sanitary Disposal (SD) Facility. The MWWTP is classified, as a single-stage system comprised of an advanced secondary treatment process. A tertiary treatment stage has been added to the liquid treatment process. The building is steel-framed with metal sides and roofs, and has a concrete slab-on-grade flooring.

Building 432.

- Building 432 contains equipment to test samples of water. This is one of six buildings (with one unnumbered tent structure) which comprise the Mound Wastewater Treatment Plant (MWWTP), commonly referred to as the Sanitary Disposal (SD) Facility. The MWWTP is classified, as a single-stage system comprised of an advanced secondary treatment process. A tertiary treatment stage has been added to the liquid treatment process. The building is concrete slab-on-ground steel frame structure with metal sides and roof.

B Building.

- (Past Usage/Scoping Statement), N/A. Building B, as it remains, is a 27.735 concrete slab and related foundation components. The slab is located adjacent to Building 58 and OSW.

BPB

- BPB was a 11250 square-foot Ex-Situ Bioremediation facility demolished in 2001.

DS Building.

- The facility was used for metrology, laser technology processes and laboratories in R&D of nuclear components. The building is partially leased to the MMCIC with the portion of the residual used for offices by on site personnel. Building DS is a one-story structure of reinforced concrete and concrete block with a built-up membrane roof and three penthouses, heating and air-conditioning systems are central steam and chilled water. The slab-on-grade foundation is supported by the use of piers and grade beams resting on the roof of T Building.

E Building and Annex.

- Building E/E Annex is a two-story structure with a penthouse encompassing 45,755 square feet. It is a reinforced concrete block building with face brick and a metal built-up membrane roof of coal tar. Building E/E Annex was one of the original buildings constructed in 1948 and was expanded with additions to the north and south ends of the building. Building E/E Annex is located on the main hill as shown in Attachment 3 (Section 9.6.6.3). Adjacent buildings are Building H to the north, Building M to the east, Building DS to the south, and Building R to the west. The building is serviced by central steam for heat, chilled water, and electrical service of 480V (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93). Building E/E Annex contains analytical laboratories used for environmental analysis. Other uses for the building include economic development and Safe Shutdown. Areas in Safe

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Shutdown were used for production support in a number of Mound programs. Portions of the building are leased to private enterprise to further economic development. Eighty percent of the space in Building E/E Annex is laboratories. Floor plans are presented as Attachment 4 (Section 9.6.6.4). The building is not contaminated with energetic materials. A minor chemical and radiological contamination may be present. Asbestos abatement may be required.

EG-1.

- The building is used to provide standby power to the T/R/SW West Stack and portions of Building SW. The building is a one-story slab-on-grade metal structure with a metal roof. The only utility provided to the building is electrical service. The building was constructed in 1973. It houses a Caterpillar D348 diesel generator that services as the standby power to the T/R/SW West Stack and portions of Building SW. It also included a 5000 gallon underground storage tank which has been filled with concrete. A 500 gallon above ground fuel oil tank currently provides service. The building has been used for the same purpose since construction.

EG-4.

- The building housed a Caterpillar D348 diesel generator. Building EG-4 was a one-story metal structure with a metal roof. Electrical service was the only utility provided to the building. The Benner Road main Plant feeder runs under the facility. Only the foundation and slab-on-grade remains of the facility.

EG-6.

- It houses a Caterpillar D348 diesel generator that serves as the standby power to the Building 58 exhaust fans and portions of Building SW. Fuel for the generator is stored in a 1,500 gallon aboveground storage tank. The building has been used for the same purpose since construction. The facility is a one-story metal structure with a metal roof. Electrical service is the only utility provided to the building. The building was constructed in 1973.

EG-7.

- EG-7 was Electrical Generator #7 (TF Security Lights). It occupied 80 square-foot and was removed in 2001.

EG-8.

- This facility houses an emergency generator and is one of six buildings (with one unnumbered tent structure) which comprise the Mound Wastewater Treatment Plant (MWWTP), commonly referred to as the Sanitary Disposal (SD) Facility. The MWWTP is classified as a single-stage system comprised of an advanced secondary treatment process. A tertiary treatment stage has been added to the liquid treatment process. Building EG-8 contains an electric generator and is attached to Building 57. Building EG-8 is a concrete block slab-on-grade structure with a built-up membrane (coal tar) roof.

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FH-1.

- Stack Fan House-1 and 2 were constructed as brick buildings to house exhaust fans for Stacks 3 and 4. Stacks 3 and 4 serviced T Building.

FH-2.

- Stack Fan House-1 and 2 were constructed as brick buildings to house exhaust fans for Stacks 3 and 4. Stacks 3 and 4 serviced T Building.

GP-5.

- Building GP-5 is a one-story, 62.5-square-foot concrete block slab on grade structure with brick facing. Its location is shown in Attachment 3 (Section 9.11.6.3). The building is bordered by a sidewalk to the north, fencing to the south, Building 66 to the east, and Building 107 to the west. The roof is asphalt and metal built-up membrane. The building is serviced by packaged heat and air conditioning.

GP-8.

- Building GP-8 is a security guard post located along the Mound Road at the east entrance to the Mound Plant, north of Building 61. The structure is currently in use. The guard post, was constructed in the early 1980s. The structure is metal with glass windows and a metal roof. Guard Post GP-8 has underground sanitary service and potable water, but does not have storm drains. Various ancillary structures such as card swipes, traffic gates, curbing, etc., is considered part of this facility. The building has electric heaters, portable air conditioners, and electrical service of 240V.

GP-8A.

- Building GP-8 is a security guard post located along the Mound Road at the east entrance to the Mound Plant, north of Building 61. The structure is currently in use. The guard post, was constructed in the early 1980s. The structure is metal with glass windows and a metal roof. Guard Post GP-8 has underground sanitary service and potable water, but does not have storm drains. Various ancillary structures such as card swipes, traffic gates, curbing, etc., is considered part of this facility. The building has electric heaters, portable air conditioners, and electrical service of 240V. GP-8A serves as a guard station for non-employees entering the site.

H Building.

- Building H houses the laundry facilities for both uncontaminated (cold) and historically contaminated (hot) clothing for Mound. The water generated from the laundry was collected in a holding tank on the "hot side" of the building. Then the water was drained through a pipe to a lift station at Building SW. In 1993, Building H discontinued the washing of contaminated clothes. These washable clothes were replaced by disposable clothing and wastewater was then diverted to the sanitary disposal plant, Building 57. Building H previously held a small maintenance shop. The maintenance shop has been removed, and the Bioassay Laboratory currently uses this area for storage. The building is known to be contaminated with radioactive materials. Building H currently houses a laundry, bioassay laboratories, change rooms for men and women and office space. The space is currently being vacated in preparation for future demolition activities. Building H is a reinforced

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concrete block building with face brick and a built-up membrane roof. The building consists of one story with a penthouse. The building has central steam for heat, chilled water and electrical service.

HH Building.

- The building originally built to receive and process highly acidic and highly contaminated liquid radioactive waste from the processing operations in Building T. This waste was processed to recover bismuth for reuse. Liquid waste from this process was collected in a sump in the southwest corner of Room 6 and then sent via an underground line to WD Building (this pipeline was removed a few years ago). The polonium waste processing ended about 1958. In the mid-1950s, the building was also used for several projects involving the separation of Pa-231 and Th-230, as well as other isotopes from some processed uranium byproduct materials obtained from other AEC operations. In about 1960, HE-3 separation was started in Building-HH using thermal diffusion columns. In the early 1960s, the building was used for the separation of a variety of stable isotopes using gaseous thermal diffusion, liquid thermal diffusion, and cryogenic processes. In the late 1970s, there was some experimental work done with uranium. From about 1964 to about 1985, He-3 was separated in Rooms 17 and 18 using cryogenic carbon traps to remove the tritium from the feed gas. In the early 1980s, chemical exchange experimentation was also conducted in the building. The sulfur, calcium, and nitrogen isotopes were separated using packed columns. The building is a two-story reinforced concrete block building. The building consists of a basement, a high bay, a cooling tower, an underground tunnel, three sumps, three penthouses, three adjacent buildings and two small-attached buildings. Exterior components include spill containment area in back of building and foundation area for fuel oil tank. The main services for the building include central steam for heat, chilled water for cooling and electricity.

I Building.

- Building I is a one-story structure, with a basement, constructed of concrete block with brick facing. The roof is a metal built-up membrane of coal tar. The original building was constructed in 1948 with additions in 1956, 1962, and 1985. Building I is located on the western perimeter of the main hill as shown in Attachment 3 (Section 9.17.6.3). The building is bordered on three sides by a roadway to the north, east, and west. Adjacent buildings are Building SW to the east, and Magazines 7 and 11 to the south. Buildings 16 and 17 were immediately east of Building I and Building 92 was west. However, only the foundations remain of Buildings 16, 17, and 92. The building is serviced by central steam for heat and chilled water, and electrical service of 480V (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93). The total area of Building I is 25,736 square feet. Floor plans are presented as Attachment 4 (Section 9.17.6.4). Building I was used for loading and testing of explosive actuators in support of defense programs. There are two Class 100,000 clean rooms in the building. One of the clean rooms, which has never been used, is on the newly remodeled second floor of the northwest addition. This clean room has high efficiency particulate air absorber (HEPA) filter modules in the ceiling to filter incoming room air and new HEPA lab benches throughout. The building had been used for the same purpose since construction. Other than record storage in Room 101C, the building is unoccupied and is under administrative Safe

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Shutdown control (lock and key). Utility services are maintained at a minimum in order to prevent the fire suppression system and water lines from freezing. Development and production activities using energetic materials have occurred in the building (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93).

M Building.

- Building M is a two-story structure of concrete block with brick facing. The roof is metal and built-up membrane of coal tar and asphalt. Building M was one of the original buildings constructed in 1948 and it is located on the main hill as shown in Attachment 3 (Section 9.18.6.3). The building is bordered on three sides by a roadway. Adjacent buildings are Building C to the north, Building P to the east, Building DS to the south, and Building E to the west. The building is serviced by central steam for heat, chilled water, and electrical service of 480V (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93). Building M is the former machine shop and housed electroplating operations. These process areas are now out-of-service and the majority of the building is inactive. The building does support some activities including electronics maintenance, an electrical substation, and excess material staging and storing. Total area of Building M is 56,000 square feet, including two mezzanine office areas of 5,800 square feet. Floor plans are presented as Attachment 4 (Section 9.18.6.4). No research, development, or production activities using radioactive or energetic materials have occurred in the building. Unknown quantities of contaminants, consisting of arsenic, cyanide, heavy metals, and machine oils may be present (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93).

Mag-10.

- Magazine 10 is a one-story, 66 sq. ft., reinforced concrete structure. The roof is also of reinforced concrete covered with earth. Magazine 10 was constructed in 1956. The magazine has been used for the same purpose since construction. Storage of pyrotechnics and energetic materials has occurred in the magazine. It was emptied and cleaned under the Safe Shutdown program.

Mag-11.

- Magazine 11 was a one-story, 372 sq. ft., reinforced concrete structure demolished in January 1998. The roof was also of reinforced concrete covered with earth. The magazine had been used for the same purpose since construction. Storage of pyrotechnics and energetic materials had occurred in the magazine.

Mag-5.

- Magazine 5 is a one-story, 314 sq. ft., reinforced concrete structure. The roof is also of reinforced concrete covered with earth. Magazine 5 was constructed in 1961. The building has been used for the same purpose since construction. Storage of pyrotechnics and energetic materials has occurred in the building. It was emptied and cleaned under the Safe Shutdown program.

Mag-52.

- Magazine 52 is a single compartment unit. This magazine was a reinforced concrete box structure classified as a non-standard, earth-covered magazine. The

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compartment area is less than 200 sq. ft. Magazine 52 was constructed in 1970, and demolished in 1999. The magazine had been used for the same purpose since construction. The magazine was used for the storage of energetic materials.

Mag-54.

- Magazine 54, demolished in January 1998, was a one-story, 331 sq. ft., reinforced concrete structure. The roof was also of reinforced concrete covered with earth. Magazine 54 had electrical service of 240V. Magazine 54 was constructed in 1970 and had been used for the same purpose since construction. Storage of energetic materials and components had occurred in Magazine 54. It was emptied under the Safe Shutdown program.

Mag-64.

- Magazine 64 was a one-story, 72 sq. ft., reinforced concrete structure. The roof was of reinforced concrete covered with earth. Magazine 64 was constructed in 1974. The building had been used for the same purpose since construction. Storage of energetic materials and components has occurred. It was emptied under the Safe Shutdown program, and demolished in 1999.

Mag-7.

- Magazine 7 was a one-story, 387 sq. ft., reinforced concrete structure demolished in January 1998. The roof was also of reinforced concrete covered with earth. Magazine 7 was constructed in 1956. The building was used for energetic materials storage until it was emptied under the Safe Shutdown program in the 1990s. It was demolished in 1998.

P Building.

- The facility provides space for the centralized process and breathing air, steam and condensate, chilled water supply and return along with treatment of raw water (potable) and electrical power distribution. The Mound East electrical substation is located within Room 3, on the first floor of Building P. Both receive power from three parallel DP&L 12.5 KV feeders. Electrical power is then distributed throughout Mound to each substation. In addition to the office-related rooms the first floor contains the two main boilers, three chillers, potable water treatment equipment, a standby generator, the main plant control/utilities distribution and consumption monitoring console station, chemicals/chemical injection equipment, and plant controls. The mezzanine principally contains pumps, compressors and two chillers. Asbestos containing material has been used to insulate piping and equipment within this facility. The power house is a one story (high bay) structure with mezzanine which contains the facilities and equipment necessary to provide centralized process and breathing air, steam and condensate, chilled water supply and return along with treatment of raw water (potable) and electrical power distribution. The building is a reinforced concrete/steel frame structure with brick curtain wall. The building systems (external to facility) include a water tower, the power plant's chilled water evaporator towers (including sumps and pumps), and a new 50,000 gallon above-ground storage tank and metal building containing pumps for No. 2 fuel oil on the east side along with Mound's West electrical substation which is immediately

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adjacent to Building P. Concrete pads and slabs around this area are considered a part of the facility.

PH Building.

- It originally housed fuel oil pumps to supply the power house with fuel from a nearby tank (now demolished). It now houses a steam condensate pump and is used for storage. The facility no longer serves its original design intent and the pumps have been removed. It now houses a steam line condensate pump and is used for miscellaneous storage of powerhouse supplies and some contractor supplies. No research, development, or production activities using radioactive or energetic materials have occurred in the building. The environmental appraisal shows that the building contains asbestos. The building is a concrete block structure with built-up membrane roof and slab-on-grade flooring. The facility has central steam heat, a window unit air conditioner, and 480V three-phase power. The brine line for the Building 24 zeolite softening bed recharge passes through Building PH.

PS Building.

- This facility housed the paint shop with an OEPA-permitted paint spray booth. It contained processes conventional to painting such as brush painting and spray painting, storage of supplies (latex and non-latex paints), sanding, priming, and drying. The building also housed a sign fabrication area that made computer-generated signs. The facility was one-story metal building with a metal roof and slab-on-grade concrete floor. The building superstructure has been demolished leaving the slab and associated foundations for later removal. An electrical duct bank that contains 12.5kV feeders for Building T and another duct bank that contains the Benner Road Main Plant feeder runs under the remaining concrete slab of Building PS.

R Building.

- Building R is a single-story structure, with a penthouse, constructed of concrete block with brick facing. The roof is metal with a built-up membrane of coal tar. Building R was one of the original buildings constructed in 1948. Building R is located on the main hill as shown in Attachment 3 (Section 9.25.6.3). Adjacent buildings are Building H to the north, Building E to the east, Building DS to the south and Building SW to the west. The building is serviced by central steam for heat, chilled water, and electrical service of 480V (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization*, 12-1-93). Floor plans are presented as Attachment 4 (Section 9.25.6.4). The total area of Building R is 43,066 square feet. Currently, Building R has begun the Safe Shutdown process, however, the building has served a multitude of functions. The building was divided into two areas: the "cold" side and the "hot" side. The "hot" side is associated with radiological areas, in particular, it was used for tritium recovery and various analytical support tasks. The "cold" side of the building contained research and development laboratories, analytical laboratories, a respirator fitting facility, offices, and the library. Many of the analytical laboratories and associated equipment are under user agreements between Department of Energy (DOE) and private enterprises. The building is contaminated with energetic and radiological materials with radiological buffer areas (RBAs) existing on the "cold"

BUILDING INFORMATION

side. The crawl space above the ceiling is considered an RBA due to radiological contamination. In several rooms, beryllium contamination exists in fumehoods and associated ductwork. Asbestos containing materials are in the building (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization, 12-1-93*).

S-6.

- Shed 6 occupied 35 square-foot and was removed in 2002.

S-B.

- Shed B occupied 60 square-foot and was removed in 2000.

SD Building.

- Building SD is a two-story, 1,593-square-foot facility that was used for sewage disposal. It was constructed in 1948. It remained in service until 1975. The building is bordered by Building 56 on the west, Building WD to the east and north, and a roadway along the south side. The location is shown in Attachment 3 (Section 9.26.6.3). Floor plans are provided in Attachment 4 (Section 9.26.6.4). No utilities systems operate in the building. The building was used for sanitary treatment and sewage disposal. The facility is potentially contaminated with radioactive materials and metals (*Operable Unit 9, Site Scoping Report: Volume 7-Waste Management, 2-93*).

SW Building.

- Building SW is a two-story structure, with a penthouse, constructed of concrete block with brick facing. The roof is metal with built-up membrane of carboline, asphalt, and coal tar. Originally constructed in 1950, Building SW has undergone 13 major additions. Building SW is located on the main hill as shown in Attachment 3 (Section 9.29.6.3). Adjacent buildings are Building B to the north, Building R to the east, and Building I to the west. The building is serviced by central steam for heat, chilled water, and electrical service of 480V (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization, 12-1-93*). Building SW is used for tritium recovery and purification, tritium component development, component evaluation, and analysis of materials. Total area of Building SW is 43,066 square feet. Floor plans are presented as Attachment 4 (Section 9.29.6.4). The building contains high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters and alpha and beta "hot" drains. Past operations included research projects on plutonium, uranium, thorium, and protactinium. The building is contaminated with radiological materials. No research, development or production activities using energetic materials have occurred in the building (*Mound Facility Physical Characterization, 12-1-93*).

WD Building.

- Building WD was the treatment facility for low specific activity (LSA) radioactive wastes generated by process activities at Mound. Processes, which were housed within the WD facility, include alpha wastewater treatment, beta wastewater treatment, laboratory and bench-scale research, LSA waste drum repackaging, a glass melter furnace and a packed bed reactor. Since its construction, the building has been enlarged through the addition of an annex to the present size of 28,800 sq.

BUILDING INFORMATION

ft. Building WD is a multistory building with penthouses, a full basement, and a partial sub-basement. It has an irregular shape, and is 22 ft. high, 135 ft. wide, and 211 ft. long. The exterior walls of the building are reinforced concrete and concrete block. The roof is a concrete slab. Penthouses have lightweight block and aluminum-siding walls with built-up steel roofs. Building services include heating and air conditioning by central steam and chilled water and electrical service of 480V.

WH 1.

- The building since its initial construction has covered the well and houses a pump to help supply water to the Mound facility. WH-1, a wellhouse, is a slab-on-grade floor with concrete block walls and a metal roof. The facility is not supplied with utilities other than 480V, three-phase power to run the water well pump and an electric space heater.

WH 15.

- WH-15 was a 6248 square-foot warehouse that was demolished between 1965 and 1968 (based on aerial photos).

WH 2.

- The building covers a well and pump that helps furnish water to the Mound facility. It has been used for the same purpose since construction. WH-2, a wellhouse, is a concrete slab-on-grade with masonry exterior walls and a built-up membrane roof. The facility has no utilities other than 480V, three-phase power to run the water well pump and an electric space heater. A propane-fueled standby, direct-drive engine is hooked to the pump to provide power during electrical power outages.

WH 7.

- WH-7 was a 4200 square-foot warehouse that was demolished between 1949 and 1959 (based on aerial photos).

WH 9.

- WH-9 was a 1470 square-foot warehouse that was demolished between 1959 and 1965 (based on aerial photos).

WH-3.

- This building covers a well and pump that provides plant water supply to the Mound facility. It has been used for the same purpose since construction. WH-3, a wellhouse, is a concrete slab-on-grade floor with masonry exterior walls and a built-up membrane roof. The facility has no utilities other than 480V, three-phase power to run the water well pump and an electric space heater. There is a propane-fueled, direct-drive engine to provide standby power during electrical power outages.

APPENDIX D

PRS Information

PARCEL 6, 6A, 7, and 8 - PRS INFORMATION

PARCEL 6

- **PRS-106:** G. Building Soils (AKA Garage Area) Core Team decided that PRS 106 requires No Further Assessment.
- **PRS-107:** G Building Gasoline Tank (Tank 202). PRSs 107, 108, and 109 are the location of three historical underground gasoline storage tanks. All three tanks were removed. Soil around the tanks was excavated, spread out at a stockpile location to volatilize the gasoline, and disposed at the Mound construction spoils area. Core Team decided that PRS 107 requires No Further Assessment.
- **PRS-108:** G Building Gasoline Tank (Tank 202). PRSs 107, 108, and 109 are the location of three historical underground gasoline storage tanks. All three tanks were removed. Soil around the tanks was excavated, spread out at a stockpile location to volatilize the gasoline, and disposed at the Mound construction spoils area. Core Team decided that PRS 108 requires No Further Assessment.
- **PRS-109:** G Building Gasoline Tank (Tank 202). PRSs 107, 108, and 109 are the location of three historical underground gasoline storage tanks. All three tanks were removed. Soil around the tanks was excavated, spread out at a stockpile location to volatilize the gasoline, and disposed at the Mound construction spoils area. Core Team decided that PRS 109 requires No Further Assessment.
- **PRS-126:** Building 28 Solvent Storage Area. Potential Release Sites (PRSs) 126 and 127 refer to the temporary storage locations for waste solvents generated by the Building 28/60 operations. The solvents were used in cleaning operations during the manufacture of weapon components. There are no historical records of any spill or leak of solvents from either of the waste solvent storage areas. Core Team decided that PRS 126 requires No Further Assessment.
- **PRS-127:** Building 28 Solvent Storage Area. Potential Release Sites (PRSs) 126 and 127 refer to the temporary storage locations for waste solvents generated by the Building 28/60 operations. The solvents were used in cleaning operations during the manufacture of weapon components. There are no historical records of any spill or leak of solvents from either of the waste solvent storage areas. Core Team decided that PRS 127 requires No Further Assessment.
- **PRS-211:** A-Building Decontamination Shower Water Tank (Tank 28). Core Team decided that PRS 211 requires No Further Assessment.
- **PRS 212:** A-Building Decontamination Shower Water Tank (Tank 29). Core Team decided that PRS 212 requires No Further Assessment.

- **PRS-241:** Northwest Parking Lots. PRS 241 consists of the northwest parking lots, including the parking lots east of OSE Building, south of GH Building and the parking lot north of A Building. This PRS was created due to the Soil Gas Survey and Geophysical Investigation – Reconnaissance Sampling Report, Feb. 1993 because of several positive soil gas detections. These areas have always been and still are parking lots. No operations are known to have been performed in the parking lots east of OSE Building and north of A Building that would generate hazardous or radioactive wastes. Core Team decided that PRS 241 requires No Further Assessment.
- **PRS-242:** VOC Potential Hot Spot Location 1016. The site was designated a Potential Release Site (PRS) because of volatile organic compound (VOC) detections in a soil gas survey. All VOCs detected were below the calculated acceptable soil gas comparison values. Core Team decided that PRS-242 requires No Further Assessment.

PARCEL 6A

- **PRS-308:** Site Survey Project Potential Hot Spot Location C0028. Potential Release Site (PRS) 308 was identified as a radiological hot spot (C0028) located near the eastern boundary of Mound Plant SM/PP Hill. Core Team decided that PRS 308 requires No Further Assessment.
- **PRS-412:** Soil Contamination – Radiological. PRS 412 (hot spot C0033) was identified as a result of the radiological Site Survey Project. Thorium was found at 42 pCi/g at this location. Core Team recommends a Response Action for PRS 412.

PARCEL 7

- **PRS-32:** Underground Sanitary Sewer Line G12. Potential Release Sites (PRSs) 31-36, 125 and 270 were identified as PRSs as a result of breaks and/or separations in Mound's sanitary sewer lines, identified during a 1982 video survey of the lines. Core Team decided that PRS-32 requires No Further Assessment.
- **PRS-36:** Underground Sanitary Sewer Line G15. Potential Release Sites (PRSs) 31-36, 125 and 270 were identified as PRSs as a result of breaks and/or separations in Mound's sanitary sewer lines, identified during a 1982 video survey of the lines. Core Team decided that PRS-36 requires No Further Assessment.
- **PRS-37:** Building 51 Waste Solvent Storage Tank (Tank 220). Potential Release Site (PRS) 37 was identified as an underground storage tank used to hold waste solvents prior to incineration, in Building 51. PRS 399 was identified as a single elevated relative soil gas reading near the tank site. Core Team decided that PRS 37 requires No Further Assessment.

- PRS-38: Building 51 Waste Incinerator. This PRS is associated with Building 51 which was demolished to facilitate the PRS 66 Removal Action. With approval of the PRS 66 OSC report, the Core Team will determine that this PRS requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-39: Building 51 Waste Incinerator Scrubber. This PRS is associated with Building 51 which was demolished to facilitate the PRS 66 Removal Action. With approval of the PRS 66 OSC report, the Core Team will determine that this PRS requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-40: Building 66 Lot. Potential Release Site (PRS) 40 was identified as a local area of plutonium-238 contamination found during a construction project. Plutonium-238 exists in the PRS 40 soils at levels presenting unacceptable risk to future construction workers. Core Team decided that PRS 40 requires a Response Action.
- PRS-65: Building 61 Area, Former Heavy Equipment Area. Potential Release Site (PRS) 65 was identified at the Building 61 Heavy Equipment Storage Area. PRSs 402, 403 and 404 were identified based on soil gas results from the OU5 Operational Area Non AOC Phase I Investigation. Core Team decided that PRS 65 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-66: Area 7, Thorium and Polonium Wastes. Potential Release Site (PRS) 66 encompasses a historical ravine that was leveled with fill and paved over with asphalt. Records show the practice of disposing waste items into the ravine continued through the mid-1960s. The Core Team decided that PRS-66 requires a Removal Action.
- PRS-67: Plant Drainage Ditch. PRS 67 is an open, unlined channel that flows above ground through the central part of the facility from Building 22 to the retention basins on the western plant boundary. The ditch carries surface run-off from both the Main Hill and SM/PP Hill areas and the asphalt lined pond that drains the ditch through culvert, emerging behind Building 22. From that point the open ditch falls 40 feet over a length of 1800 feet. A Removal Action is planned for this PRS.
- PRS-68: Asphalt-Lined Pond. The Asphalt lined pond (near Building 61) was identified as a PRS during the Preliminary review/Visual Site Inspection for RCRA facilities in 1088. The Asphalt lined pond began operating in the 1970s and is still in use. It is approximately 150 ft by 150 ft with a nominal capacity of 1.5 million gallons. The pond receives storm water from the SM/PP Hill storm sewers, SM/PP hillside runoff, and non-contact cooling water. The pond provides temporary storage, flow equalization, and retention time for removing suspended solids prior to discharge to the drainage ditch (PRS 67). A Removal Action is planned for this PRS.
- PRS-72: Area 13, Polonium-Contaminated Wood from Dayton, Unit IV. Potential Release Site (PRS) 72 was identified as the area used in the early 1950s for the

storage of contaminated materials (i.e., wood, equipment and other material) brought to Mound from the former Dayton Unit operations.

Core Team decided that PRS 72 requires No Further Assessment.

- PRS-77: Warehouse 10. This PRS is the footprint of previously removed warehouse. This PRS is part of a Removal Action currently under way (SM/PP Hill, aka Group 5).
- PRS-78: Warehouse 13. This PRS is the footprint of previously removed warehouse. This PRS is part of a Removal Action currently under way (SM/PP Hill, aka Group 5).
- PRS-79: Warehouse 15. Potential Release Site (PRS) 79 was the historical warehouse 15. It was identified as a PRS because of thorium redrumming operations performed in the warehouse. It was dismantled in mid-1960s and the Central Fire House (Building 98) was constructed on the location. Core Team decided that PRS 79 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-80: Warehouse 15A. Potential Release Site (PRS) 80 was identified due to process history pertaining to operations in Warehouse 15A, primarily the loading of radioactive waste for offsite shipment. During subsequent construction of buildings in the vicinity of PRS 80, the Health Physics program invoked "Stop Work" actions due to contamination, although no data could be found. Core Team decided that PRS 80 requires a Response Action.
- PRS-83: Building 2 Propane Storage Tank (Tank 122). During the review of building 2, the Core Team determined that PRS 83 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-85: Building 29 Solvent Storage Shed. Potential Release Site (PRS) 85 was identified due to its use as a solvent storage shed. Construction and operation of the shed began in 1972 and the shed became inactive in 1990. Core Team decided that PRS 85 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-86: Building 29 Septic Tank (Tank 224). Potential Release Site (PRS) 86 is an actinium contaminated soils area near an inactive underground septic tank. Core Team decided that PRS 86 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-87: Building 49 Solvent Storage Shed. PRS 87 refers to the solvent sheds that supplied solvents to the cleaning operations performed in Building 49. The Building 49 operations have used two sheds. The first shed was built in 1968 and operated until 1986. This shed, located on the north side of Building 49, was demolished in 1986 to provide space for the construction of the Building 49 addition. Another shed was built and was located approximately 100 feet east of the Building 49 addition. This shed was a small metal structure (8x12x10 feet) that was operational from 1986 to the early 1990s. There is no record of a solvent spill or leak from the storage sheds. The Building 49 Solvent Sheds did not involve radiological operations.

Further Assessment sampling was completed in 2002. As a result, a Removal Action is being planned for this PRS.

- PRS-89: Test Fire Residual Storage Area. During the review of building 2, the Core Team determined that PRS 83 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-235: Area of Possible Elevated Thorium Activity. This plot of soil (25000 ft²) was identified as an areas of possible elevated thorium activity as a result of the 1983 Radiological Site Survey. Core Team decided that PRS 235 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-266: Area 8, Thorium-Contaminated Soils from Areas 1 and 9. PRS 266 was identified as a potential release site as a result of historical information and the Radiological Site Survey performed in October 1983. The 25,000 sq. ft. area has three sets of data indicating high levels of thorium-232 (greater than 200 pCi/g). Core Team decided that PRS 266 requires a Response Action.
- PRS-267: Area 9, Thorium Storage and Redrumming Area. Potential Release Site (PRS) 267 is identified as one of the site's historic thorium redrumming areas. It became a PRS based on historic operations and sample results above screening levels. Core Team recommends a Removal Action for PRS 267.
- PRS-268: Building 31, Contaminated Material Storage Building. PRS 268 is Building 31. This Building is the subject of a Removal Action currently in progress.
- PRS-269: Building 36 Historic Gasoline Tanks (Tanks 239 and 240). Potential Release Site (PRS) 269 is an area of land where two underground fuel storage tanks were shown to be located in support of original plant construction in a 1948 construction drawing that indicated a fueling facility existed near the northwest corner of Building 50. No documentation of the tanks having been removed has been found, although it is believed that they were removed as part of construction demobilization. Core Team decided that PRS 269 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-270: Underground Sanitary Sewer Lines G6 and G7. Potential Release Sites (PRSs) 31-36, 125 and 270 were identified as PRSs as a result of breaks and/or separations in Mound's sanitary sewer lines, identified during a 1982 video survey of the lines. Core Team decided that PRS 270 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-271: Building 37 Sanitary Waste Tank (Tank 100). Building 37 has been demolished. Core Team decided that PRS 271 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-272: Area 10, Concrete Debris. This soils area was identified as a Potential Release Site (PRS) because of (1) evidence that polonium-210 contaminated debris was dumped in the area and (2) suspicion of thorium-232 and or plutonium-238 run-off from Area 12 (PRS 273). Since the polonium-210 has decayed away and characterization of PRS 272 area has not shown a contamination problem, Core

Team decided that PRS 272 requires No Further Assessment. In the summer of 2004, based on excavation of PRS 273, Core Team rebinned PRS 272 Further Assessment.

- PRS-273: Area 12, Thorium-Contaminated Soil from Area 1. This soils area was identified as a PRS due to historic use as a disposal site for radiological contaminated soil. Plutonium and thorium exist in the soil of PRS 273 at levels which present an unacceptable risk to potential future construction activities. Core Team recommends a Response Action.
- PRS-274: Area 21 Former Detonator Shack. The Potential Release Site (PRS) 274/275 Removal Action was performed at a soil location on the south central slope of the Special Metallurgical/Plutonium Processing (SM/PP) Hill, west-northwest of Building 105 on the southeast end of the Mound Plant. Core Team decided a Removal Action for PRS-274.
- PRS-275: Former Explosives Bunker. Potential Release Sites (PRS) 274/275 are former structures located in the east-central part of the Mound Plant property. PRS 274/275 was binned FA by Core Team in 1996. FA sampling was conducted in 2002 per the SAP and approved by the Core Team. Results of the FA sampling confirmed radioactive contamination, therefore Core Team requires Removal Action for PRS 274/275.
- PRS-277: Area J, Hillside Disposal Area (AKA Dredged Material Disposal Area 11a). Potential Release Site (PRS) 277/278 is a former disposal area (chemical and radiological) and catch basin located in the east central part of the Mound property, and was binned Further Assessment by the Core Team in 1995. Therefore, PRS 277/278 requires a Removal Action.
- PRS-278: Area J, Hillside Catch Basin. Potential Release Site (PRS) 277/278 is a former disposal area (chemical and radiological) and catch basin located in the east central part of the Mound property, and was binned Further Assessment by the Core Team in 1995. Therefore, PRS 277/278 requires a Removal Action.
- PRS-285: Area 11, Contamination from SM Building Operations. This PRS is part of a Removal Action currently under way (SM/PP Hill, aka Group 5).
- PRS-286: Area 16, SM Building Sanitary Sewage Septic Tank Leach Field. A PRS package for this PRS will be presented to the Core Team.
- PRS-287: SM Building Historic Septic Tank (Tank 241). This PRS is part of a Removal Action currently under way (SM/PP Hill, aka Group 5).
- PRS-288: Area 17, SM Building Soils. This PRS is part of a Removal Action currently under way (SM/PP Hill, aka Group 5).

- PRS-289: SM Building Alpha Wastewater Tank (Tank 210). This PRS is part of a Removal Action currently under way (SM/PP Hill, aka Group 5).
- PRS-290: SM Building Alpha Wastewater Tank (Tank 211). This PRS is part of a Removal Action currently under way (SM/PP Hill, aka Group 5).
- PRS-291: SM Building Alpha Wastewater Tank (Tank 212). This PRS is part of a Removal Action currently under way (SM/PP Hill, aka Group 5).
- PRS-292: SM Building Alpha Wastewater Tank (Tank 213). This PRS is part of a Removal Action currently under way (SM/PP Hill, aka Group 5).
- PRS-293: SM Building Solidification Unit (Room SM-1). This PRS is part of a Removal Action currently under way (SM/PP Hill, aka Group 5).
- PRS-294: WS Building Solidification Unit. Core Team approval of the Building 38 Structure OSC report included the recommendation of No Further Assessment for this PRS.
- PRS-295: Building 38 Solid Radioactive Waste Compactors (2 units). Core Team approval of the Building 38 Structure OSC report included the recommendation of No Further Assessment for this PRS.
- PRS-296: Building 38 West Dock Sump (Tank 25). This PRS is part of a Removal Action currently under way (SM/PP Hill, aka Group 5).
- PRS-297: Building 38 Alpha Wastewater Sump (Tank 26). Core Team approval of the Building 38 Structure OSC report included the recommendation of No Further Assessment for this PRS.
- PRS-298: Building 38 Alpha Wastewater Sump (Tank 27). Core Team approval of the Building 38 Structure OSC report included the recommendation of No Further Assessment for this PRS.
- PRS-299: Building 38 Diesel Fuel Storage Tank (Tank 121). This PRS is part of a Removal Action currently under way (SM/PP Hill, aka Group 5).
- PRS-300: Area 19, Underground Waste Transfer Line. This PRS was identified based on the fact that a pair of lines (waste transfer system) had been installed to transfer plutonium-238 contaminated waste solutions from SM Building to WD Building. The PRS consists of the WTS lines and the soil surrounding them from the SM area to the WD Building, a distance of approximately 2,600 feet. The Core Team determined that PRS 300 requires No Further Assessment.

- PRS-301: Building 38 In-Line Incinerator. Core Team approval of the Building 38 Structure OSC report included the recommendation of No Further Assessment for this PRS.
- PRS-302: Area D, Acid Leach Field. PRS 302 was identified as the acid leach field, which was intended to neutralize acidic solutions spilled from a plutonium processing facility. Core Team decided that PRS 302 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-303: Warehouse 14 (AKA Pad 14). Potential Release Site (PRS) 303 was identified as a result of historical storage of waste materials in Warehouse 14 (AKA, Pad 14). Core Team decided a Response Action required for PRS 303. This PRS is part of a Removal Action currently under way (SM/PP Hill, aka Group 5).
- PRS-305: SM Stack. Core Team approval of the Building 38 Structure OSC report included the recommendation of No Further Assessment for this PRS.
- PRS-307: Site Survey Project Potential Hot Spot Location C0007. Potential Release Site (PRS) 307 was identified due to a subsurface thorium detection. Core Team decided PRS 307 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-309: Site Survey Project Potential Hot Spot Location S0307. Potential Release Site (PRS) 309 was identified due to a single thorium detection during the site survey project. No hazardous or radioactive waste generating processes are known to have occurred at this location. Core Team decided that PRS 309 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-310: Site Survey Project Potential Hot Spot Location S0647. Potential Release Site (PRS) 310 was created due to a cesium detection. Potential Release Site (PRS) 382 was identified from relatively elevated qualitative soil gas information (PETREX). Core Team decided that PRS's 310 and 382 require No Further Assessment.
- PRS-319: Epoxy Resin Disposal. (Waste Transportation Vehicles, Trash Dumpsters, and Epoxy Resin Waste Storage Site – Building 49). Potential Release Site (PRSs) 315, 316 and 319 were identified in the 1988 RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA) during the Visual Site Inspection (VSI) at Mound. They were identified due to potential releases from the trash dumpsters or the waste transport vehicles. Core Team decided that PRSs required No Further Assessment.
- PRS-326: Building 38 Sanitary Sump (Tank 254). Core Team approval of the Building 38 Structure OSC report included the recommendation of No Further Assessment for this PRS.
- PRS-330: Building 2 Fuel Oil Tank (Tank 260). PRS 330 is the site of a former underground storage tank located in the western sector of the original Mound Plant.

No radioactive or hazardous waste generating processes or activities are known to have occurred at PRS 330. Core Team decided that PRS 330 requires No Further Assessment.

- PRS-331: Building 2 Tank (Tank 261). This location was identified as a Potential Release Site (PRS) because the tank had been used to receive the discharge of sanitary waste water from Building 2. Core Team decided that PRS 331 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-336: Building 37 Waste Tank (AKA Low Risk Waste Tank) (Tank 270). Potential Release Site (PRS) 338 was identified as the Building 29 Septic Tank, which is now inactive. Core Team decided that PRS 336 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-338: Building 29 Septic Tank (Tank 270). This tank is approximately 20 feet beneath the parking lot in fill material east of Building 29. The tank is inactive and may have been abandoned in place in 1996, when Building 29 was connected to the sanitary sewer. The Core Team determined that this PRS requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-364: Elevated Soil Gas Location. Potential Release Site (PRS) 364 was identified due to elevated qualitative PETREX hydrocarbon levels. Core Team decided that PRS 364 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-382: Elevated Soil Gas Location (Soil Contamination – Building 95). Potential Release Site (PRS) 382 was created due to a cesium detection. The cesium at PRS 382 has subsequently been removed and sampling conducted in 1995 indicated that no cesium was present. Core Team decided that PRS 382 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-385: Elevated Soil Gas Location. This PRS was identified as a result of elevated, qualitative PETREX soil gas sampling during an OU5 investigation. Subsequent, quantitative sampling discovered no contamination above 10^{-6} risk values. The Core Team determined the PRS requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-386: Elevated Soil Gas Location. This PRS was identified as a result of elevated, qualitative PETREX soil gas sampling during an OU5 investigation. Subsequent, quantitative sampling discovered no contamination above 10^{-6} risk values. The Core Team determined the PRS requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-387: Elevated Soil Gas Location. This PRS was identified as a result of elevated, qualitative PETREX soil gas sampling during an OU5 investigation. Subsequent, quantitative sampling discovered no contamination above 10^{-6} risk values. The Core Team determined the PRS requires No Further Assessment.

- PRS-388: Elevated Soil Gas Location (Soil Contamination – Parking Lot Area Near SM/PP Hillside)
Potential Release Site (PRS) 388 was identified due to elevated qualitative PETREX hydrocarbon levels. Core Team decided that PRS 388 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-389: Elevated Soil Gas Location. PRSs 389 and 392 are located in the eastern sector of the original Mound plant. These soil locations were identified as PRSs due to qualitative hydrocarbon detections found during the PETREX soil gas portion of the OU5, *Non Area of Concern* investigation. Core Team decided that PRSs 389 and 392 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-390: Elevated Soil Gas Location (Soil Contamination – Organic Compounds). PRSs 390, 393 and 394 are located in the northern sector of the original Mound plant. These soil locations were identified as PRSs due to qualitative hydrocarbon detections found during the PETREX soil gas portion of the OU5, *Non Area of Concern* investigation. Core Team decided that PRSs 390, 393 and 394 require No Further Assessment.
- PRS-391: Elevated Soil Gas Location. This area was identified as a Potential Release Site in June 1994 due to qualitative PETREX soil gas results obtained during the OU5, Operational Area Phase I Investigation. Core Team decided that PRS 391 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-392: Elevated Soil Gas Location. PRSs 389 and 392 are located in the eastern sector of the original Mound plant. These soil locations were identified as PRSs due to qualitative hydrocarbon detections found during the PETREX soil gas portion of the OU5, *Non Area of Concern* investigation. Core Team decided that PRSs 389 and 392 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-393: Elevated Soil Gas Location (Soil Contamination – Organic Compounds). PRSs 390, 393 and 394 are located in the northern sector of the original Mound plant. These soil locations were identified as PRSs due to qualitative hydrocarbon detections found during the PETREX soil gas portion of the OU5, *Non Area of Concern* investigation. Core Team decided that PRSs 390, 393 and 394 require No Further Assessment.
- PRS-394: Elevated Soil Gas Location (Soil Contamination – Organic Compounds). PRSs 390, 393 and 394 are located in the northern sector of the original Mound plant. These soil locations were identified as PRSs due to qualitative hydrocarbon detections found during the PETREX soil gas portion of the OU5, *Non Area of Concern* investigation. Core Team decided that PRSs 390, 393 and 394 require No Further Assessment.
- PRS-395: Elevated Soil Gas Location. This PRS was identified due to qualitative PETREX soil gas results from an OU5 investigation. Subsequent, quantitative

sample indicated all concentrations of VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, pesticides, metals, radionuclides, and explosives below regulatory and 10^{-6} risk based levels. The Core Team determined this PRS requires No Further Assessment.

- PRS-396: Elevated Soil Gas Location. This area was identified as Potential Release Site in June 1994 due to qualitative PETREX soil gas results during the OU5, Operational Area Phase I Investigation. Core Team decided that PRS 396 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-397: Elevated Soil Gas Location. Potential Release Site (PRS) 397 is located south of the former fuel tanks (Figure 1). FA was performed and confirmed that levels of BTEX and PAH were acceptable. Core Team decided that PRS 397 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-398: Elevated Soil Gas Location. This PRS is within the footprint of the PRS 66 Removal Action. As a result of sampling performed at the start of the removal, the Core Team determined this PRS requires No Further Assessment. This recommendation will be included in the PRS 66 OSC report.
- PRS-399: Elevated Soil Gas Location. PRS 399 was identified as a result of a single elevated relative soil gas reading near the Building 51 Solvent Waste Tank. The tank was removed in 1990. Soil sampling in 1991, 1992, and 1996 failed to detect any organics above the guideline criteria. In addition, all samples indicated that radionuclides are below guideline criteria. The Core Team determined this PRS requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-400: Elevated Soil Gas Location. This soils location was identified as PRS 400 due to a single plutonium-238 detection found during the OU5, Operational Area Phase I Investigation. Core Team decided that PRS 400 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-401: This soils location was identified as PRS 401 due to a single plutonium-238 detection found during the OU5, Operational Area Phase I Investigation. Core Team decided that PRS 401 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-402: Elevated Soil Gas Location. This PRS was identified as a result of qualitative soil gas sampling during an OU5 investigation, Based on subsequent, quantitative sampling the Core Team determined tat this PRS requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-403: Elevated Soil Gas Location. This PRS was identified as a result of qualitative soil gas sampling during an OU5 investigation, Based on subsequent, quantitative sampling the Core Team determined tat this PRS requires No Further Assessment.

- PRS-404: Elevated Soil Gas Location. This PRS was identified as a result of qualitative soil gas sampling during an OU5 investigation, Based on subsequent, quantitative sampling the Core Team determined that this PRS requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-422: Plutonium Hot Spot (Elevated Plutonium-238 Spot). PRS 422 was identified as a PRS based on a historic elevated plutonium-238 sample that was collected in 1982. Five samples were collected in 2000 at and around PRS 422 with all results below guideline criteria. Core Team decided that PRS 422 requires No Further Action.

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- PRS-7: Plant Sanitary Outfall Pipeline. This PRS is currently Further Assessment. A PRS package will be developed for Core Team review in August 2005.
- PRS-8: Site Sanitary Landfill (Waste Storage and Disposal Sites Release Block I). Potential Release Sites (PRSs) 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 include the historical landfill site and historical disposal site of plant waste materials, including general trash and liquid waste in an area of the site commonly referred to as Area B. These PRSs were addressed by the OU1 ROD. In 1995, Core Team decided that PRSs 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 requires No Further Assessment. Currently, this PRS is being re-evaluated by the Core Team with OU 1.
- PRS-9: Site Sanitary Landfill (Waste Storage and Disposal Sites Release Block I). Potential Release Sites (PRSs) 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 include the historical landfill site and historical disposal site of plant waste materials, including general trash and liquid waste in an area of the site commonly referred to as Area B. These PRSs were addressed by the OU1 ROD. In 1995, Core Team decided that PRSs 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 requires No Further Assessment. Currently, this PRS is being re-evaluated by the Core Team with OU 1.
- PRS-10: Site Sanitary Landfill (Waste Storage and Disposal Sites Release Block I). Potential Release Sites (PRSs) 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 include the historical landfill site and historical disposal site of plant waste materials, including general trash and liquid waste in an area of the site commonly referred to as Area B. These PRSs were addressed by the OU1 ROD. In 1995, Core Team decided that PRSs 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 requires No Further Assessment. Currently, this PRS is being re-evaluated by the Core Team with OU 1.
- PRS-11: Site Sanitary Landfill (Waste Storage and Disposal Sites Release Block I). Potential Release Sites (PRSs) 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 include the historical landfill site and historical disposal site of plant waste materials, including general trash and liquid waste in an area of the site commonly referred to as Area B. These PRSs were addressed by the OU1 ROD. In 1995, Core Team decided that PRSs 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 requires No Further Assessment. Based on the discovery of thorium

contamination commingled with drum remnants at PRS 11, a removal action is being planned.

- PRS-12: Site Sanitary Landfill (Waste Storage and Disposal Sites Release Block I). Potential Release Sites (PRSs) 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 include the historical landfill site and historical disposal site of plant waste materials, including general trash and liquid waste in an area of the site commonly referred to as Area B. These PRSs were addressed by the OU1 ROD. Core Team decided that PRSs 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-13: Trash Incinerator (Former Treatment Site). Potential Release Site (PRS) 13 was identified as a trash incinerator in the old burn area, which is part of OU1. Because the area containing this PRS has been addressed by the OU1 ROD, No Further Assessment is recommended.
- PRS-14: Area C, Waste Storage Area (AKA Drum Staging Area and Chemical Waste Storage). Potential Release Site (PRS) 14 was suspected to contain Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) due to the historical use as a drum storage area for staging chemical waste prior to off-site disposal. Sampling results for VOCs indicate soil gas concentrations and soil analytical concentrations less than risk-based guideline values. Core Team decided that PRS 14 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-15: Area C, Lithium Burn Area (AKA Lithium Carbonate Disposal). PRS 15 was identified due to process history pertaining to the disposal of lithium hydride residue left in drums during the mid-1950s. There is no soil contamination that can be attributed to PRS 15. Core Team decided that PRS 15 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-17: Oil Burn Structure. This Potential Release Site is the Building 34, Oil Burn Structure. It was identified as a PRS because aviation fuel was used in the test-burning operation in the structure. The 1993 OU3, Limited Field Investigation sampled the area in and around the structure. The analytical results of the soils outside the burn structure were below guideline criteria, but the sediment inside the structure showed levels above guideline criteria for cobalt, lead and copper. Therefore, a Removal Action is recommended for PRS 17.
- PRS-18: Building 34, Fire Fighting Training Facility Pit. The Potential Release Site (PRS) 18 is a former location of the fire fighting training area. In 1989, a cleanup operation was performed at PRS 18 to remove uranium contamination in soil. In 1995, a second cleanup operation was performed at PRS 18 to removed petroleum contamination in soil. Core Team decided that PRS 18 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-19: Building 34, Historical Fire Fighting Training Pit. This Potential Release Site (PRS) 19 is the historical fire fighting pit. It was identified as a Potential

Release Site in 1993 during the OU3, Limited Field Investigation. Core Team decided that PRS 19 requires No Further Assessment.

- PRS-20: Building 34, Aviation Fuel Storage Tank (Tank 219). Potential Release Site (PRS) 20 was identified because of its use as an aviation fuel underground storage tank. The tank was removed in 1990. Core Team decided that PRS 20 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-21: Building 1, Leach Pit (Area 1). The RCRA PRSs 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, and 29, otherwise known as wastewater transfer structures, were identified as Potential Release Sites because of the concern that residual volatile organic compounds from past operations associated with Buildings 1 & 27 remained in/on the structures. Core Team decided that PRSs 21, 22, 25, 26, 27 and 29 require No Further Assessment.
- PRS-22: Building 1 Explosives, Waste Water Settling Basin (Tank 200). The RCRA PRSs 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, and 29, otherwise known as wastewater transfer structures, were identified as Potential Release Sites because of the concern that residual volatile organic compounds from past operations associated with Buildings 1 & 27 remained in/on the structures. Core Team decided that PRSs 21, 22, 25, 26, 27 and 29 require No Further Assessment.
- PRS-23: Building 43 Explosives Waste Water Settling Basin (Tank 201). PRS 23 was identified as a concrete tank (Tank 201) that was installed in 1969 to filter and settle-out explosive elements from a planned explosive production process slated to be housed in Building 43. Core Team decided that PRS 23 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-24: Building 43 Solvent Storage Tank (Tank 221). PRS 24 was identified as a solvent storage tank (Tank 221) that was constructed to store acetone or alcohol solvents for use in Building 43. The proposed use of Building 43, to purify explosive materials, never took place. The tank was never used. Core Team decided that PRS 24 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-25: Building 27 Leach Pit (Area 1). The RCRA PRSs 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, and 29, otherwise known as wastewater transfer structures, were identified as Potential Release Sites because of the concern that residual volatile organic compounds from past operations associated with Buildings 1 & 27 remained in/on the structures. Core Team decided that PRSs 21, 22, 25, 26, 27 and 29 require No Further Assessment.
- PRS-26: Building 27 Concrete Flume (Tank 217). The RCRA PRSs 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, and 29, otherwise known as wastewater transfer structures, were identified as Potential Release Sites because of the concern that residual volatile organic compounds from past operations associated with Buildings 1 & 27 remained in/on

the structures. Core Team decided that PRSs 21, 22, 25, 26, 27 and 29 require No Further Assessment.

- PRS-27: Building 27 Settling Sump (Tank 218). The RCRA PRSs 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, and 29, otherwise known as wastewater transfer structures, were identified as Potential Release Sites because of the concern that residual volatile organic compounds from past operations associated with Buildings 1 & 27 remained in/on the structures. Core Team decided that PRSs 21, 22, 25, 26, 27 and 29 require No Further Assessment.
- PRS-28: Building 27 Solvent/Drum Storage Area. Potential Release Site (PRS) 28 is the Building 27 Solvent/Drum Storage Area. It is an asphalt pad used for the temporary storage of past process solvent waste, and is presently used for storage of acetone. Core Team decided that PRS 28 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-29: Building 27 Filtration System. The RCRA PRSs 21, 22, 25, 26, 27, and 29, otherwise known as wastewater transfer structures, were identified as Potential Release Sites because of the concern that residual volatile organic compounds from past operations associated with Buildings 1 & 27 remained in/on the structures. Core Team decided that PRSs 21, 22, 25, 26, 27 and 29 require No Further Assessment.
- PRS-30: Building 27 Diesel Fuel Storage Tank (Tank 213) (AKA Bldg. 27 Propane Tank). Potential Release Site (PRS) 30 is the site north of Building 27 where a propane tank was located. This tank was mistakenly listed as a PRS because it was incorrectly listed as an underground fuel oil tank by Mound Plant UST Plan. Core Team decided that PRS 30 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-31: Underground Sanitary Sewer Line G5. Potential Release Sites (PRSs) 31-36, 125 and 270 were identified as PRSs as a result of breaks and/or separations in Mound's sanitary sewer lines, identified during 1982 video survey of the lines. Core Team decided that PRSs 31-36, 125 and 270 require No Further Action.
- PRS-32: Underground Sanitary Sewer Line G12. Potential Release Sites (PRSs) 31-36, 125 and 270 were identified as PRSs as a result of breaks and/or separations in Mound's sanitary sewer lines, identified during 1982 video survey of the lines. Core Team decided that PRSs 31-36, 125 and 270 require No Further Action.
- PRS-33: Underground Sanitary Sewer Line G14 EAST. Potential Release Sites (PRSs) 31-36, 125 and 270 were identified as PRSs as a result of breaks and/or separations in Mound's sanitary sewer lines, identified during 1982 video survey of the lines. Core Team decided that PRSs 31-36, 125 and 270 require No Further Action.
- PRS-34: Underground Sanitary Sewer Line G14 WEST. Potential Release Sites (PRSs) 31-36, 125 and 270 were identified as PRSs as a result of breaks and/or

separations in Mound's sanitary sewer lines, identified during 1982 video survey of the lines. Core Team decided that PRSs 31-36, 125 and 270 require No Further Action.

- PRS-35: Underground Sanitary Sewer Lines G19 and G14. Potential Release Sites (PRSs) 31-36, 125 and 270 were identified as PRSs as a result of breaks and/or separations in Mound's sanitary sewer lines, identified during 1982 video survey of the lines. Core Team decided that PRSs 31-36, 125 and 270 require No Further Action.
- PRS-42: Area A, construction Soils from T-Building. Potential Release Site (PRS) 42 was identified as a PRS due to T Building construction activities and the placement of the excavated soils at this location. Core Team decided that PRS 42 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-43: Wastewater Treatment Plant Building 57 Grit Chamber (Tank 101). This PRS will be addressed during the Building 57 Removal Action.
- PRS-44: Building 57 Grit Conveyor. This PRS will be addressed during the Building 57 Removal Action.
- PRS-45: Building 57 Comminuter (Tank 102). This PRS will be addressed during the Building 57 Removal Action.
- PRS-46: Building 57 Equalization Basin (Tank 103). This PRS will be addressed during the Building 57 Removal Action.
- PRS-47: Building 57 Equalization Basin (Tank 104). This PRS will be addressed during the Building 57 Removal Action.
- PRS-48: Building 57 Equalization Basin (Tank 105). This PRS will be addressed during the Building 57 Removal Action.
- PRS-49: Building 57 Equalization Basin (Tank 106). This PRS will be addressed during the Building 57 Removal Action.
- PRS-41: Area 3, Thorium Drum Storage and Redrumming Area. Potential Release Site (PRS) 41 is located on the western portion of the site (Figure 1) and was binned Further Assessment by the Core Team on October 2, 1996. Assessment was performed and confirmed that thorium-232 and plutonium-238 exceed the cleanup objectives. Core Team recommends Removal Action for PRS 41 and 41 Ditch.
- PRS-50: Building 57 Aeration Basin (Tank 107). This PRS will be addressed during the Building 57 Removal Action.

- PRS-51: Building 57 Aeration Basin (Tank 108). This PRS will be addressed during the Building 57 Removal Action.
- PRS-52: Building 57 Clarifier (Tank 109). This PRS will be addressed during the Building 57 Removal Action.
- PRS-53: Building 57 Clarifier (Tank 110). This PRS will be addressed during the Building 57 Removal Action.
- PRS-54: Building 57 Sand Filters (2 units). This PRS will be addressed during the Building 57 Removal Action.
- PRS-55: Building 57 Chlorine Contact Chamber (Tank 111). This PRS will be addressed during the Building 57 Removal Action.
- PRS-56: Building 57 Chlorine Contact Chamber (Tank 112). This PRS will be addressed during the Building 57 Removal Action.
- PRS-57: Sludge Spoil Drying Beds. The sludge drying beds were identified as a Potential Release Site (PRS) 57, in 1988, when elevated levels of plutonium-238 at 1,235 pCi/g and thorium-232 at 63 pCi/g were measured during the construction project to remove the beds. The elevated concentrations were not from the beds but from the soil under the beds after removal. The contamination in the area came from and will be addressed under PRS 41, an area that includes PRS 57. Core Team decided that PRS 57 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-58: Dredge Spoil Drying Beds. Potential Release Site (PRS) 58 was identified by the RCRA Facility Assessment due to its use as a storage area for the dredged spoils drying beds. Core Team decided that PRS 58 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-59: Contaminated Soil Box Storage Area. PRS 59 was identified as a storage area for boxes containing plutonium contaminated soil during a USEPA 1988 Preliminary Review/Visual Site Inspection. Core Team decided that PRS 59 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-60: Hazardous Waste Storage Area (Building 72). This PRS package will be submitted after the demolition of Building 72.
- PRS-61: Building 72 Outdoor Hazardous Waste Storage Area. This PRS package will be submitted after the demolition of Building 72.
- PRS-62: Building 72 Empty Drum Storage Area. This PRS package will be submitted after the demolition of Building 72.

- PRS-63: Building 19 Soils (Soil Contamination – Building 29). This site became a PRS because of potential Cobalt-60 and Cesium-137 contamination. Core Team recommends a Response Action for PRS 63.
- PRS-64: Building 19 Historic Gasoline Tank (Tank 238). Potential Release Site (PRS) 64 is located on the western portion of the site (Figure 1) and was binned Further Assessment by the Core Team on 10-02-96. FA was performed and confirmed that all sample results were below screening levels for BTEX and TPH. Core Team decided that PRS 64 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-67: Plant Drainage Ditch. PRS 67 is an open, unlined channel that flows above ground through the central part of the facility from Building 22 to the retention basins on the western plant boundary. The ditch carries surface run-off from both the Main Hill and SM/PP Hill areas and the asphalt lined pond that drains the ditch through culvert, emerging behind Building 22. From that point the open ditch falls 40 feet over a length of 1800 feet. A Removal Action is planned for this PRS.
- PRS-69: Overflow Pond. PRS 69 is the Mound Overflow Pond and outflow pipe. It is a PRS due to the presence of plutonium-238 contamination, site sanitary landfill leachate, effluent from the plant drainage system, and storm water runoff. The overflow pond is located near the southwest corner of the original plant property. Operating continuously since 1979, the pond has a capacity of 5 million gallons. A removal action is planned for this PRS.
- PRS-70: Retention Basins and Weir Basin. This PRS consists of an open-topped impoundment with earthen sides which is used to control the flow of water from the open drainage ditch. The bottom is partitioned into basins by concrete dividers. Also included in this PRS is the Weir basin. It is connected to the retention basins by a spillway. A removal action is planned for this PRS.
- PRS-71: Building 85 Waste Solvent Tank (Tank 136). Historical process knowledge indicated that this Potential Release Site (PRS), which is a below grade tank located adjacent to Building 85, was never used. Core Team decided that PRS 71 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-75: Railroad Siding (Historical Railroad Spur Area). Potential Release Site (PRS) 75 is a soils area in the vicinity of the railway siding, created due to its use as a radioactive drum storage, loading, unloading, and repackaging area. Multiple soil samples taken from the PRS 75 area have recorded concentrations of thorium-232 and plutonium-238 in excess of guideline criteria. Core Team has recommended a Response Action.
- PRS-76: Warehouse 9. This location was identified as a PRS as a result of historical information on operations conducted in the warehouse. Warehouse 9 was built as part of the original construction of Mound. Further assessment sampling was completed in 2002. As a result, a removal action is planned for this PRS.

- PRS-81: Drilling Mud Drum Storage Areas (3 locations). This area was designated a Potential Release Site (PRS) due to suspected barium contamination from borehole cuttings that were stored in drums. Core Team decided that PRS 81 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-82: Building 57 Diesel Fuel Storage Tank (Tank 118). Potential Release Site (PRS) 82 was identified as an underground storage tank used to store diesel fuel to start an emergency generator near Building 57. Core Team decided that PRS 82 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-84: Building 56 Diesel Fuel Storage Tank (Tank 123). This former location of a diesel fuel tank was identified as a Potential Release Site (PRS) because of its inclusion in the Mound Plant Underground Storage Tank Program Plan and Regulatory Status Review. Components of diesel fuel are the contaminants of concern with this PRS. Core Team decided that PRS 84 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-90: Site Survey Project Potential Hot Spot Location S0425 (Soil Contamination – Building 22). Potential Release Site (PRS) 90 was based on an isolated thorium-238 reading of 5.74 pCi/g gathered during the 1983 site survey; however, no known radioactive or hazardous waste generating processes are known to have occurred at the location of PRS 90. Core Team decided that PRS 90 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-91: Main Hill Seep 0601. The Core Tam has determined this PRS requires Further Assessment. A report of sampling results is due in September 2005.
- PRS-92: Main Hill Seep 0602. The Core Tam has determined this PRS requires Further Assessment. A report of sampling results is due in September 2005.
- PRS-101: Cooling Tower Basins. This PRS will be addressed during the demolition of the Power House.
- PRS-102: Cooling Tower Drum Storage Area. This PRS will be addressed during the demolition of the Power House.
- PRS-103: E Building Soils. This soils location was identified as a Potential Release Site (PRS) because of the detection of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) during the Mound Reconnaissance Sampling soil gas survey. Core Team decided that PRS 103 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-104: Scintillation Vial Storage Area. This PRS was located in E Building. The Core Team approved the E Building OSC report which included the recommendation that the removal action for this PRS is complete.

- PRS-105: E Building Solvent Storage Shed. Potential Release Site (PRS) 105 is a remediated soils location that was the former location of the E Building Solvent Storage Shed. Core Team decided that PRS 105 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-110: I-Building Soils. This PRS was identified due to VOC detections during a quantitative OU 5 investigation. The organic chemicals detected are below the acceptable guideline criteria. The radiation survey in the area found the radionuclides to be below the guidelines or regulatory standards. The Core Team determined that this PRS requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-111: Monitor Well 0034. Potential Release Site (PRS) 111 was initially identified as a result of a visual inspection of Monitoring Well 0034 which discovered an oily substance during surveillance activities in 1986. The Core Team determined the Removal Action for this PRS was complete.
- PRS-112: Paint Shop Area. This PRS will be addressed during the demolition of the Paint Shop slab.
- PRS-113: Powerhouse Soils (Former Tank Site – Powerhouse Fuel Oil Storage Tanks and Soil Contamination). Potential Release Sites (PRSs) 113, 114, 115, 116, and 117 were identified to address fuel oil and toluene contamination in the soil located on the east side of the powerhouse. PRSs 114-117 are the four underground fuel oil tanks that were removed. PRS 113 refers to a single toluene soil gas detection prior to the removal activities. Core Team decided that PRSs 113, 114, 115, 116 and 117 require No Further Assessment.
- PRS-114: Powerhouse Fuel Oil Storage Tank (Tank 113) (Former Tank Site – Powerhouse Fuel Oil Storage Tanks and Soil Contamination). Potential Release Sites (PRSs) 113, 114, 115, 116, and 117 were identified to address fuel oil and toluene contamination in the soil located on the east side of the powerhouse. PRSs 114-117 are the four underground fuel oil tanks that were removed. PRS 113 refers to a single toluene soil gas detection prior to the removal activities. Core Team decided that PRSs 113, 114, 115, 116 and 117 require No Further Assessment.
- PRS-115: Powerhouse Fuel Oil Storage Tank (Tank 114) (Former Tank Site – Powerhouse Fuel Oil Storage Tanks and Soil Contamination). Potential Release Sites (PRSs) 113, 114, 115, 116, and 117 were identified to address fuel oil and toluene contamination in the soil located on the east side of the powerhouse. PRSs 114-117 are the four underground fuel oil tanks that were removed. PRS 113 refers to a single toluene soil gas detection prior to the removal activities. Core Team decided that PRSs 113, 114, 115, 116 and 117 require No Further Assessment.
- PRS-116: Powerhouse Fuel Oil Storage Tank (Tank 115) (Former Tank Site – Powerhouse Fuel Oil Storage Tanks and Soil Contamination). Potential Release Sites (PRSs) 113, 114, 115, 116, and 117 were identified to address fuel oil and toluene contamination in the soil located on the east side of the powerhouse. PRSs

114-117 are the four underground fuel oil tanks that were removed. PRS 113 refers to a single toluene soil gas detection prior to the removal activities. Core Team decided that PRSs 113, 114, 115, 116 and 117 require No Further Assessment.

- PRS-117: Powerhouse Fuel Oil Storage Tank (Tank 116) (Former Tank Site – Powerhouse Fuel Oil Storage Tanks and Soil Contamination). Potential Release Sites (PRSs) 113, 114, 115, 116, and 117 were identified to address fuel oil and toluene contamination in the soil located on the east side of the powerhouse. PRSs 114-117 are the four underground fuel oil tanks that were removed. PRS 113 refers to a single toluene soil gas detection prior to the removal activities. Core Team decided that PRSs 113, 114, 115, 116 and 117 require No Further Assessment.
- PRS-118: M Building Soils. Based on sampling results obtained after the demolition of M Building, the Core Team determined this PRS requires No Further assessment.
- PRS-119: Room M-38 Metal Plating Rinse Water Sump (Tank 225). Based on sampling results obtained after the demolition of M Building, the Core Team determined this PRS requires No Further assessment.
- PRS-120: Room M-108 Metal Plating Rinse Water Tank (Tank 119) Based on sampling results obtained after the demolition of M Building, the Core Team determined this PRS requires No Further assessment.
- PRS-121: Vapor Degreasers. Based on sampling results obtained after the demolition of M Building, the Core Team determined this PRS requires No Further assessment.
- PRS-123: Area 5, Radioactive Waste Line Break. PRS 123 was identified as a result of a December 1970 waste line break. Several radionuclides (including Cobalt-60) are present in the soils at PRS 123 at a greater risk level. A Response Action is recommended for PRS 123.
- PRS-124: Building 48 Hillside. Potential Release Site (PRS) 124 was identified due to a release on 11-09-1967. 1,500 to 2,000 gallons of low-level radioactive wastewater were accidentally released during waste line repair. Therefore, a Response Action is recommended for PRS 124.
- PRS-125: Underground Sanitary Sewer Line G24. Potential Release Sites (PRSs) 31-36, 125, and 270 were identified as PRSs as a result of breaks and/or separations in Mound's sanitary sewer lines, identified during a 1982 video survey of the lines. Core Team decided that PRSs 31-36, 125, and 270 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-126: Building 28 Solvent Storage Area (Solvent Storage Site – Outside Area Next to Building 28). Potential Release Sites (PRSs) 126 and 127 refer to the temporary storage locations for waste solvents generated by the Building 28/60

operations. Core Team decided that PRSs 126/127 requires No Further Assessments.

- PRS-128: DS Building Solvent Storage Shed. During the review of DS Building, the Core Team determined that this PRS requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-129: B Building Solvent Storage Shed. PRS 129/130 was the B Building solvent storage shed and its adjacent drum storage pad. VOCs were detected in the soils around PRS 129/130. The removal objectives were met and are documented in the OSC Report. Core Team decided that PRS 129/130 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-130: B Building Temporary Drum Storage Area. PRS 129/130 was the B Building solvent storage shed and its adjacent drum storage pad. VOCs were detected in the soils around PRS 129/130. The removal objectives were met and are documented in the OSC Report. Core Team decided that PRS 129/130 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-131: SW Building Soils. This PRS is included in the R/SW/58 Removal Action.
- PRS-132: Area 15, Entombed SW Cave (Rooms SW 1-B). This PRS is included in the R/SW/58 Removal Action.
- PRS-133: SW Building Room 1-A. This PRS is included in the R/SW/58 Removal Action.
- PRS-134: SW Building Drum Storage Area. This PRS is included in the R/SW/58 Removal Action.
- PRS-135: Rooms SW-8 Beta Wastewater Tank (Tank 20). This PRS is included in the R/SW/58 Removal Action.
- PRS-136: Room SW-125 Beta Wastewater Tank (Tank 21). This PRS is included in the R/SW/58 Removal Action.
- PRS-137: Room SW-143 Beta Wastewater Tank (Tank 22). This PRS is included in the R/SW/58 Removal Action.
- PRS-138: Room SW-137 Beta Wastewater Sump (Tank 23). This PRS is included in the R/SW/58 Removal Action.
- PRS-139: Room SW-10 Beta Wastewater Sump (Tank 226). This PRS is included in the R/SW/58 Removal Action.
- PRS-140: Beta Waste Solidification Facility – SW Building. This PRS is included in the R/SW/58 Removal Action.

- PRS-141: Tritium Effluent Removal System. This PRS is included in the R/SW/58 Removal Action.
- PRS-142: SW/R Building Solid Radioactive Waste Compactor. This PRS is included in the R/SW/58 Removal Action.
- PRS-143: R/SW-T Building Stack Diesel Fuel Storage Tank (Tank 117). This PRS is included in the R/SW/58 Removal Action.
- PRS-144: R Building Sanitary Waste Collection Tank (Tank 120). This PRS is included in the R/SW/58 Removal Action.
- PRS-145: Room R-128 Alpha Wastewater Tank (Tank 19). This PRS is included in the R/SW/58 Removal Action.
- PRS-146: R Building Room 121, 144, 146 and 148 Entombed Drains. This PRS is included in the R/SW/58 Removal Action.
- PRS-147: HH Building Soils. Potential Release Site (PPRS) 147 was identified as a result of the Soil Gas Survey which detected toluene levels ranging from 5 to 23, 142 parts per billion (ppb). No detection of toluene was indicated in the downgradient seep #602, which is approximately 250 feet from PRS 147. Core Team decided that PRS 147 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-148: HH Building Solidification Unit. This PRS is included in the HH Removal Action.
- PRS-149: HH Building Pilot Incinerator. This PRS is included in the HH Removal Action.
- PRS-150: Room HH-15 Beta Wastewater Sump (Tank 236). This PRS is included in the HH Removal Action.
- PRS-151: Room HH-6 Alpha Wastewater Sump (Tank 237). This PRS is included in the HH Removal Action.
- PRS-152: HH Building Beta Wastewater Sump (Tank 24). This PRS is included in the HH Removal Action.
- PRS-153: Area 20, Radioactive Waste Line Break. Potential Release Site (PRS) 153 is a soil area on the hillside west of the Hydrolysis House (HH) Building and bounded on the south by a roadway. This soils area, also known as Area 20, was designated a PRS because of contamination by leaks of wastewater from the 3-inch underground pipeline that transversed the northern boundary of this soil area. Therefore, a Response Action is recommended for PRS 153.

- PRS-154: Area 23, Thorium Contaminated Soil. Potential Release Site (PRS) 154, also known as Area 23, is located on the WD hillside and was identified as a PRS based on historic soil sample results of Plutonium-238, Radium-226, and Uranium-238 at unacceptable levels. Core Team recommends Removal Action for PRS 154/238
- PRS-155: Old Sanitary Disposal (SD) Plant (AKA Old Sanitary Wastewater Treatment Plant). This plant was removed by the D&D program. Verification of the removal will be performed as part of the Underground Lines Removal Action.
- PRS-156: Old SD Plant Tank (Tank 205). This plant was removed by the D&D program. Verification of the removal will be performed as part of the Underground Lines Removal Action.
- PRS-157: Old SD Plant Tank (Tank 206). This plant was removed by the D&D program. Verification of the removal will be performed as part of the Underground Lines Removal Action.
- PRS-158: Old SD Plant Tank (Tank 207). This plant was removed by the D&D program. Verification of the removal will be performed as part of the Underground Lines Removal Action.
- PRS-159: Area 4A, Sewage Sludge Drying Pits. This plant was removed by the D&D program. Verification of the removal will be performed as part of the Underground Lines Removal Action.
- PRS 160: Mixed Waste Storage Area (Building 23). This PRS will be addressed as part of the Building 23 Removal Action.
- PRS-161: Glass Melter Furnace. This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-162: Glass Melter Feed Drum. This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-163: Off-Gas Treatment System Deluge Tank. This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-164: Off-Gas Treatment System Venturi Scrubber. This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-165: Off-Gas Treatment System Cyclone Demister. This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.

- PRS-166: Off-Gas Treatment System HEPA Filter. This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-167: Off-Gas Treatment System WD Building Filter Bank. This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-168: Off-Gas Treatment System Recycle Tank. This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-169: Off-Gas Treatment System Strainer. This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-170: Off-Gas Treatment System Leaf Solution Filter. This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-171: Off-Gas Treatment System Iodine Absorption Filter. This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-172: WDA Building Basement Wash Sump (Tank 11) (AKA Glass Melter Room Sump). This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-173: Cyclone Incinerator. This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-174: WD Building Drum Staging Area. This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-175: Area 4, WD Building Influent Tank Overflow. This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-176: Area 14, Radioactive Waste Line Break. In 1974, the soils associated with the WTS leaks (PRS-176) were remediated. In the mid 1980s, the WTS line, the two holding tanks, and Building 43 were removed. Core Team decided that PRSs 176, 177, 178 and 300 required No Further Assessment.
- PRS-177: Building 41 Alpha Wastewater Tank (Tank 208). These Potential Release Sites (PRSs) deal with the transfer of Plutonium-238 contaminated waste solutions via the Waste Transfer System (PRS 300) to the Waste Disposal Building (WD) and to two underground storage tanks in Building 41 (PRSs 177 and 178). The PRSs were created as a result of historical knowledge of leaks in the underground WTS. Core Team decided PRSs 176, 177, 178, and 300 require No Further Assessment.
- PRS-178: Building 41 Alpha Wastewater Tank (Tank 209). These Potential Release Sites (PRSs) deal with the transfer of Plutonium-238 contaminated waste

solutions via the Waste Transfer System (PRS 300) to the Waste Disposal Building (WD) and to two underground storage tanks in Building 41 (PRSs 177 and 178). The PRSs were created as a result of historical knowledge of leaks in the underground WTS. Core Team decided PRSs 176, 177, 178, and 300 require No Further Assessment.

- PRS-179: WD Building Alpha Wastewater Influent Tank (Tank 3). This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-180: WD Building Alpha Wastewater Influent Tank (Tank 4). This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-181: WD Building Alpha Wastewater Influent Tank (Tank 5). This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-182: WD Building Alpha Influent Tank (Tank 6). This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-183: Room WD-1 Basement Sump (Tank 12). This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-184: Room WD-1 Alpha Wastewater Sump (Tank 17). This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-185: Room WD-1 Sanitary Waste Sump (Tank 134). This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-186: Room WD-8 Alpha Wastewater Sump (Tank 18). This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-187: WD Building Alpha Wastewater Clariflocculators (2 units). This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-188: WD Building Alpha Wastewater Mixing Box. This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-189: WD Building Alpha Wastewater Sand Filters (2 units). This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-190: WD Building Alpha Wastewater Bone Char Columns (2 units). This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-191: WD Building Alpha Wastewater Effluent Tank (Tank 7). This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.

- PRS-192: WD Building Alpha Wastewater Effluent Tank (Tank 8). This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-193: WD Building Alpha Wastewater Effluent Tank (Tank 9). This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-194: WD Building Alpha Wastewater Effluent Tank (Tank 10). This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-195: WD Building Alpha Wastewater Sludge Pits (2 units). This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-196: WD Building Alpha Wastewater Solidification/Drumming Unit. This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-197: WD Building Solid Radioactive Waste Compactor. This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-198: WDA Building Basement Sanitary Waste Tank (Tank 135). This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-199: WDA Building Beta Wastewater Influent Tank (Tank 13). This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-200: WDA Building Beta Wastewater Influent Tank (Tank 14). This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-201: WDA Building Beta Wastewater Metering Station. This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-202: WDA Building Beta Wastewater Mixing/Solidification Unit. This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-203: WDA Building Alpha Wastewater Influent Tank (Tank 15). This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-204: WDA Building Alpha Wastewater Influent Tank (Tank 16). This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-205: WDA Building Alpha Wastewater Effluent Tank (Tank 214). This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-206: WDA Building Alpha Wastewater Influent Tank (Tank 215). This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.

- PRS-207: WDA Building Alpha Wastewater Influent Tank (Tank 216). This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-208: WDA Building Solidification Unit. This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-209: Building 62 Stack Deluge Tank (Tank 1). This PRS will be addressed as part of the R/SW/58 Building Removal Action.
- PRS-210: Room H-131 Laundry Water Tank (Tank 2). This PRS was addressed as part of the H Building Removal Action.
- PRS-213: T Building Solidification Unit. This PRS will be addressed as part of the T Building Removal Action.
- PRS-214: T Building Solid Radioactive Waste Compactor. This PRS will be addressed as part of the T Building Removal Action.
- PRS-215: Room T-1 Cooling Water Sump (Tank 124). This PRS will be addressed as part of the T Building Removal Action.
- PRS-216: T Building, Corridor 2 Sanitary Wastewater Sump (Tank 125). This PRS will be addressed as part of the T Building Removal Action.
- PRS-217: Room T-11F Sanitary Wastewater Sump (Tank 126). This PRS will be addressed as part of the T Building Removal Action.
- PRS-218: Room T-15 Sanitary Wastewater Sump (Tank 127). This PRS will be addressed as part of the T Building Removal Action.
- PRS-219: T Building, Stair 3 Cooling Water Sump (Tank 128). This PRS will be addressed as part of the T Building Removal Action.
- PRS-220: Room T-78 Steam Condensate Sump (Tank 129). This PRS will be addressed as part of the T Building Removal Action.
- PRS-221: T Building, Corridor 8 Sanitary Wastewater Sump (Tank 130). This PRS will be addressed as part of the T Building Removal Action.
- PRS-222: Room T-78A Sanitary Wastewater Sump (Tank 131). This PRS will be addressed as part of the T Building Removal Action.
- PRS-223: Room T-90 Cooling System Condensate Sump (Tank 132). This PRS will be addressed as part of the T Building Removal Action.

- PRS-224: Room T-99 Sanitary Wastewater Sump (Tank 133). This PRS will be addressed as part of the T Building Removal Action.
- PRS-225: Room T-23 Beta Wastewater Sump (Tank 227). This PRS will be addressed as part of the T Building Removal Action.
- PRS-226: Room T-3 Floor Drain Sump (Tank 228). This PRS will be addressed as part of the T Building Removal Action.
- PRS-227: Room T-40 Alpha Wastewater Sump (Tank 229). This PRS will be addressed as part of the T Building Removal Action.
- PRS-228: Room T-41 Alpha Wastewater Sump (Tank 230). This PRS will be addressed as part of the T Building Removal Action.
- PRS-229: Room T-50 Alpha Wastewater Sump (Tank 231). This PRS will be addressed as part of the T Building Removal Action.
- PRS-230: Room T-50 Alpha Wastewater Sump (Tank 232). This PRS will be addressed as part of the T Building Removal Action.
- PRS-231: T Building, Corridor 8 Alpha Wastewater Sump (Tank 233). This PRS will be addressed as part of the T Building Removal Action.
- PRS-232: T Building, Corridor 7 Alpha Wastewater Sump (Tank 234). This PRS will be addressed as part of the T Building Removal Action.
- PRS-233: Room T-63 Alpha Wastewater Sump (Tank 235). This PRS will be addressed as part of the T Building Removal Action.
- PRS-234: Building 58 Diesel Fuel Storage Tank (Tank 222). This Potential Release Site (PRS) 234 is a former location of a 3,000 gallon unlined, steel tank that was used to supply diesel fuel to an emergency generator. Components of diesel fuel are the contaminants of concern associated with this PRS. Core Team decided that PRS 234 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-235: Area of Possible Elevated Thorium Activity. This plot of soil (25000 ft²) was identified as an area of possible elevated thorium activity as a result of the 1983 Radiological Site Survey. Core Team decided that PRS 235 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-236: Site Survey Project Potential Hot Spot Location S0166. Potential Release Site (PRS) 236 was identified after 34.5 pCi/g of plutonium-238 was detected in a surface sample, location S0166, collected from the dock area on the southwest corner of SW Building in 1983-84. No radioactivity above background

levels or soil gas VOCs were detected. Core Team decided that PRS 236 requires No Further Assessment.

- PRS-237: Site Survey Project Potential Hot Spot Location S0175. Potential Release Site (PRS) 237 became a PRS due to the elevated detections of cesium-137 and cobalt-60 found during the Site Survey Project. PRS 237 is located approximately 100 feet northwest of I Building at the edge of the road. Core Team recommends a Response Action for PRS 237.
- PRS-238: Site Survey Project Potential Hot Spot Location S1092. This PRS is part of the Underground Lines Removal Action.
- PRS-239: Site Survey Project Potential Hot Spot Location S0208. This site was identified as a Potential Release Site (PRS) due to detectable plutonium-238 levels at surface soil samples, however, no history of radiological processes occurred at the location of PRS 239. Core Team decided that PRS 239 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-240: Site Survey Project Potential Hot Spot Location S0472. This PRS is part of the Underground Lines removal Action.
- PRS-243: VOC Potential Hot Spot Location 1064. The soils location was identified as a Potential Release Site (PRS) because of the detection of toluene during the Mound Reconnaissance Sampling soil gas survey. There has been no evidence of contamination above guideline criteria for this PRS. Core Team has decided that PRS 243 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-244: VOC Potential Hot Spot Locations 1076, 1077, 1079, and 1080. Potential Release Site (PRS) 244 was designated as a PRS because of the detection of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in four sampling locations surrounding the Mound Plant road located west of B Building and OSW Building during the 1992 Soil Gas Survey. The contaminants of concern were toluene and trichloroethane. Both were below their respective guideline criteria. Core Team decided that PRS 244 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-245: VOC Potential Hot Spot Location 1085. This soils location was identified as a Potential Release Site (PRS) because of the detection of Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs) during the Mound Reconnaissance Sampling soil gas survey. Core Team decided that PRS 245 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-246: VOC Potential Hot Spot Locations 1117 and 1118. Potential Release Site (PRS) 246 was designated as a PRS due to the detection of trichloroethene (TCE and tetrachloroethene (PCE) during the 1993 Soil Gas Survey. Core Team decided that PRS 246 requires No Further Assessment.

- PRS-247: VOC Potential Hot Spot Location 1129. This Potential Release Site (PRS) was created due to quantitative soil gas volatile organic compound (VOC) detection. The calculated soil concentrations of the VOCs detected were all less than their respective risk-based Guideline Values. Core Team decided that PRS 247 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-248: HH Building Stack. This PRS will be addressed as part of the HH Building Removal Action.
- PRS-249 SW Building Stack (NCDPF). This PRS will be addressed as part of the R/SW/58 Building Removal Action.
- PRS-250: SW Building Stack (SW1C). This PRS will be addressed as part of the R/SW/58 Building Removal Action.
- PRS-251: SW Building Stack (HEFS) This PRS will be addressed as part of the R/SW/58 Building Removal Action.
- PRS-252: B Building Stack. This PRS will be addressed as part of the R/SW/58 Building Removal Action.
- PRS-253: T Building WEST Stack. This PRS will be addressed as part of the R/SW/58 Building Removal Action.
- PRS-254: T Building EAST Stack. This PRS will be addressed as part of the R/SW/58 Building Removal Action.
- PRS-255: WD Building Stack (ALR). This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-256: WD Building Stack (AHR). This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-257: WD Building Stack (SS). This PRS will be addressed as part of the WD Building Removal Action.
- PRS-282: Spoils Disposal Area/Construction Spoils Area. Based on Further Assessment sampling results, the Core Team determined this PRS requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-300: Area 19, Underground Waste Transfer Line. This PRS was identified based on the fact that a pair of lines (waste transfer system) had been installed to transfer plutonium-238 contaminated waste solutions from SM Building to WD Building. The PRS consists of the WTS lines and the soil surrounding them from the SM area to the WD Building, a distance of approximately 2,600 feet. The Core Team determined that PRS 300 requires No Further Assessment.

- PRS-327: R-111 Calorimetry Bath (Tank 255). This PRS will be addressed as part of the R/SW/58 Building Removal Action.
- PRS-328: R-111 Calorimetry Bath (Tank 266). This PRS will be addressed as part of the R/SW/58 Building Removal Action.
- PRS-329: Building 62 Hot Waste Sump (Tank 258). This PRS will be addressed as part of the R/SW/58 Building Removal Action.
- PRS-337: Building H Condensate Sump (Tank 268). This PRS was addressed as part of the H Building Removal Action.
- PRS-339: T-44 Wastewater Sump (Tank 250). This PRS will be addressed as part of the T Building Removal Action.
- PRS-340: T-16b Wastewater Sump (Tank 251). This PRS will be addressed as part of the T Building Removal Action.
- (no recommendation sheet currently available)
- PRS-341: T-90 Condensate Sump (Tank 269). This PRS will be addressed as part of the T Building Removal Action.
- PRS-342: T-1 Hot Side Fire Water Tank (Tank 271). This PRS will be addressed as part of the T Building Removal Action.
- PRS-343: T-20 Fire Water Sump (Tank 272). This PRS will be addressed as part of the T Building Removal Action.
- PRS-344: T-37 Fire Water Sump (Tank 273). This PRS will be addressed as part of the T Building Removal Action.
- PRS-345: Former Equipment Storage Area (see related site 16). The area became a Potential Release Site (PRS) because it was used by contractors in the 1980s as an equipment yard and staging area. The area was associated with Area C Lithium Burn Area) and the Past Hazardous Waste Storage Facility in the OU9 Site Scoping Report. Core Team decided that PRS 345 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-346: Elevated Soil Gas Location. PRSs 346, 347, 348, 355 and 370 are soil Potential Release Sites (PRSs) located in the southern sector of the original Mound Plant. No radioactive or hazardous waste generating processes or activities are known to have occurred at PRSs 346, 347, 348, 355, or 370. Core Team decided that PRSs 346, 347, 348, 355 and 370 requires Nor Further Assessment.
- PRS-347: Elevated Soil Gas Location. PRSs 346, 347, 348, 355 and 370 are soil Potential Release Sites (PRSs) located in the southern sector of the original Mound

Plant. No radioactive or hazardous waste generating processes or activities are known to have occurred at PRSs 346, 347, 348, 355, or 370. Core Team decided that PRSs 346, 347, 348, 355 and 370 requires Nor Further Assessment.

- PRS-351: Elevated Soil Gas Location. PRSs 351, 352, 353, 357, 359, 360, 361, 362, 385, 386, and 387 are located in the western sector of the original Mound Plant. These soil locations were identified as PRSs due to qualitative hydrocarbon detections found during the PETREX soil gas portion of the OU5, Non Area of Concern Investigation. No radioactive or hazardous waste generating processes or activities are known to have occurred at these PRSs. Core Team decided that these PRSs require No Further Assessment.
- PRS-354: Elevated Soil Gas Location. Potential Release Site (PRS) 354 was identified due to detections of plutonium found during the Mound Soil Screening Analysis performed as part of the June 1994 OU5, Operational Area Phase I Investigation. Core Team decided that PRS 354 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-355: Elevated Soil Gas Location. PRSs 346, 347, 348, 355 and 370 are soil Potential Release Sites (PRSs) located in the southern sector of the original Mound Plant. No radioactive or hazardous waste generating processes or activities are known to have occurred at PRSs 346, 347, 348, 355, or 370. Core Team decided that PRSs 346, 347, 348, 355 and 370 requires Nor Further Assessment.
- PRS-356: Elevated Soil Gas Location. This area was identified as a Potential Release Site in June 1994 due to qualitative PETREX soil gas results obtained during the OU5, Operational Area Phase I Investigation. Core Team decided that PRS 356 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-357: Elevated Soil Gas Location. PRSs 351, 352, 353, 357, 359, 360, 361, 362, 385, 386, and 387 are located in the western sector of the original Mound Plant. These soil locations were identified as PRSs due to qualitative hydrocarbon detections found during the PETREX soil gas portion of the OU5, Non Area of Concern Investigation. No radioactive or hazardous waste generating processes or activities are known to have occurred at these PRSs. Core Team decided that these PRSs require No Further Assessment.
- PRS-358: PRS 358 was identified due to elevated levels of organic chemicals detected by the qualitative PETREX survey during the OU5, Non-AOC Investigation. Core Team decided that PRS 358 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-359: Elevated Soil Gas Location. PRSs 351, 352, 353, 357, 359, 360, 361, 362, 385, 386, and 387 are located in the western sector of the original Mound Plant. These soil locations were identified as PRSs due to qualitative hydrocarbon detections found during the PETREX soil gas portion of the OU5, Non Area of Concern Investigation. No radioactive or hazardous waste generating processes or

activities are known to have occurred at these PRSs. Core Team decided that these PRSs require No Further Assessment.

- PRS-360: Elevated Soil Gas Location. PRSs 351, 352, 353, 357, 359, 360, 361, 362, 385, 386, and 387 are located in the western sector of the original Mound Plant. These soil locations were identified as PRSs due to qualitative hydrocarbon detections found during the PETREX soil gas portion of the OU5, Non Area of Concern Investigation. No radioactive or hazardous waste generating processes or activities are known to have occurred at these PRSs. Core Team decided that these PRSs require No Further Assessment.
- PRS-361: Elevated Soil Gas Location. PRSs 351, 352, 353, 357, 359, 360, 361, 362, 385, 386, and 387 are located in the western sector of the original Mound Plant. These soil locations were identified as PRSs due to qualitative hydrocarbon detections found during the PETREX soil gas portion of the OU5, Non Area of Concern Investigation. No radioactive or hazardous waste generating processes or activities are known to have occurred at these PRSs. Core Team decided that these PRSs require No Further Assessment.
- PRS-363: Elevated Soil Gas Location. PRS 363 was an isolated Pu-238 hot spot identified during the site survey for the OU5, Non-AOC investigation in June 1994 – October 1994). No radioactive or hazardous waste generating processes are known to have occurred at the location of PRS 363. Core Team decided that PRS 363 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-366: PRS 366 is a soil Potential Release Site (PRS) located in the western sector of the original Mound Plant. This soil location was identified as a PRS due to qualitative hydrocarbon detections found during the PETREX soil gas portion of the OU5, Non-AOC investigation. Core Team decided that PRS 366 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-367: Elevated Soil Gas Location. PRS 367 is a soil Potential Release Site (PRS) located in the western sector of the original Mound Plant. This soil location was identified as a PRS due to qualitative hydrocarbon detections found during the PETREX soil gas portion of the OU5, Non-AOC investigation. Core Team decided that PRS 367 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-368: Elevated Soil Gas Location. This PRS will be addressed with the Paint Shop slab removal.
- PRS-405: (North of Bldg. 23) Oil and PCB Potential in Soil. Potential Release Site (PRS)405 is a soil area located approximately 5 feet north of Building 23 (Waste Management Facility) at the east end of that building. PRS 405 was identified during construction activities in June 1994. The contaminant of concern was an oily substance presumed to be fuel oil. Core Team recommends a Response Action for PRS 405. PRS 405 is included in the Underground Lines Removal Action.

- PRS-408: Prism Separator Oil Leak. PRS 408 is a chemical (Shell Rotella 10W lubricating oil) contamination soils area located in the "Prism" nitrogen production membrane system, which supplied house nitrogen to R and SW buildings. The system operated for about two years. Core Team decided that PRS 408 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-409: Soil Contamination – Stoddard Solvent. Potential Release Site (PRS) 409 is a chemical (Stoddard Solvent) contamination soils area located in Release Block I, OU-1, just west of the site sanitary landfill. This area was identified September 23, 1996 by the contractor installing the OU4 canal re-route drainage pipe. In 1997, Core Team recommended a Response Action for PRS 409. The Core Team re-evaluated this determination based on more recent data and binned this PRS NFA on January 11, 2005.
- PRS-410: Soil Contamination – Fuel Oil. The Core Team binned this PRS NFA on December 1, 2004
- PRS-411: Soil Contamination – Asphalt Roadway. Potential Release Site (PRS) 411 was identified as a PRS site due to elevated FIDLER readings that were discovered during a Health Physics Survey, FIDLER readings indicated two small areas of contamination in excess of 500,000 pCi of Plutonium-238. Core Team recommended a Response Action for PRS 411.
- PRS-413: Soil Contamination – creosote. PRS 413 is a chemically contaminated soil location situated in the vicinity of the old Sanitary Disposal (SD) facility. The SD facility, now removed, was located on the southwest side of the Mound Plant Main Hill, approximately northwest of, and on terrain elevated above, the Plant Waste Disposal (WD) Building. Soil sampling of the subject area resulted in the discovery of chemical constituents in exceedence of guideline criteria. Core Team recommends a Response Action for PRS 413.
- PRS-414: South Area Groundwater and Soil Evaluation. The Core Team recommended Further Assessment for this PRS. A Further Assessment Data Report was presented to the Core Team in 2004. In November 2004, the Core Team determined this is not a PRS, but a manifestation of OU 1
- PRS-417: Soil Contamination-High Soil Gas Near Well 0312. Based on the results of Further Assessment sampling, the Core Team determined this PRS requires No Further assessment.
- PRS-415: Soil Contamination – Radiological. Potential Release Site (PRS) 415 was established during the binning process for DS Building. AGIS review of soils areas around DS Building identified soil sampling location ID SCR307 with values of Plutonium-238 and Thorium-232 above guideline criteria. Core Team recommends

a Response Action for PRS 415. PRS 415 is included in the Underground Lines Removal Action.

- PRS-419: Drainage Outflow Reroute. Potential Release Site (PRS) 419 is the Mound Plant Drainage Outflow Reroute. The reroute extends for a length of approximately 4500 feet proceeding south from its entrance near the concrete sealed "twin 60s" before exiting the Mound Plant property and emptying into the Great Miami River. Core Team decided that PRS 419 requires No Further Assessment.
- PRS-423: Hot Waste Line – Segment 1A. PRSs 423, 424, 425, 426, 427 and 428 were identified because the underground line segments carried radioactively contaminated effluent from H Building operations to the Waste Disposal Building (WD). Therefore, the Core Team recommends a Response Action for the PRSs. These PRSs are part of the Underground Lines Removal Action.
- PRS-424: Hot Waste Line – Segment 1B. PRSs 423, 424, 425, 426, 427 and 428 were identified because the underground line segments carried radioactively contaminated effluent from H Building operations to the Waste Disposal Building (WD). Therefore, the Core Team recommends a Response Action for the PRSs. These PRSs are part of the Underground Lines Removal Action.
- PRS-425: Hot Waste Line – Segment 2. PRSs 423, 424, 425, 426, 427 and 428 were identified because the underground line segments carried radioactively contaminated effluent from H Building operations to the Waste Disposal Building (WD). Therefore, the Core Team recommends a Response Action for the PRSs. These PRSs are part of the Underground Lines Removal Action.
- PRS-426: Hot Waste Line – Segment 5. PRSs 423, 424, 425, 426, 427 and 428 were identified because the underground line segments carried radioactively contaminated effluent from H Building operations to the Waste Disposal Building (WD). Therefore, the Core Team recommends a Response Action for the PRSs. These PRSs are part of the Underground Lines Removal Action.
- PRS-427: Hot Waste Line – Segment 6. PRSs 423, 424, 425, 426, 427 and 428 were identified because the underground line segments carried radioactively contaminated effluent from H Building operations to the Waste Disposal Building (WD). Therefore, the Core Team recommends a Response Action for the PRSs. These PRSs are part of the Underground Lines Removal Action.
- PRS-428: Hot Waste Line – Segment 7. PRSs 423, 424, 425, 426, 427 and 428 were identified because the underground line segments carried radioactively contaminated effluent from H Building operations to the Waste Disposal Building (WD). Therefore, the Core Team recommends a Response Action for the PRSs. These PRSs are part of the Underground Lines Removal Action.

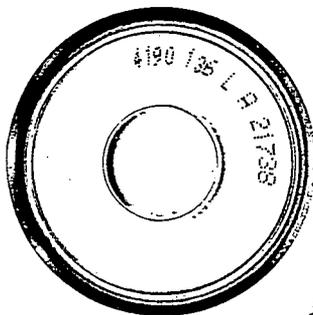
- PRS-429: Hot Waste Line – Segment 9. PRSs 429, 430, 431, 432 and 433 were identified because the underground line segments carried radioactively contaminated effluent from T Building operations to the Waste Disposal Building (WD). Several radionuclides (including Cobalt-60) are present in the waste lines at a greater than 1 in 10,000 (10^{-4}) risk level. Therefore, the Core Team recommends a Response Action for the PRSs. These PRSs are part of the Underground Lines Removal Action.
- PRS-430: Hot Waste Line – Segment 9a. PRSs 429, 430, 431, 432 and 433 were identified because the underground line segments carried radioactively contaminated effluent from T Building operations to the Waste Disposal Building (WD). Several radionuclides (including Cobalt-60) are present in the waste lines at a greater than 1 in 10,000 (10^{-4}) risk level. Therefore, the Core Team recommends a Response Action for the PRSs. These PRSs are part of the Underground Lines Removal Action.
- PRS-431: Hot Waste Line – Segment 10. PRSs 429, 430, 431, 432 and 433 were identified because the underground line segments carried radioactively contaminated effluent from T Building operations to the Waste Disposal Building (WD). Several radionuclides (including Cobalt-60) are present in the waste lines at a greater than 1 in 10,000 (10^{-4}) risk level. Therefore, the Core Team recommends a Response Action for the PRSs. These PRSs are part of the Underground Lines Removal Action.
- PRS-432: Hot Waste Line – Segment 11. PRSs 429, 430, 431, 432 and 433 were identified because the underground line segments carried radioactively contaminated effluent from T Building operations to the Waste Disposal Building (WD). Several radionuclides (including Cobalt-60) are present in the waste lines at a greater than 1 in 10,000 (10^{-4}) risk level. Therefore, the Core Team recommends a Response Action for the PRSs. These PRSs are part of the Underground Lines Removal Action.
- 1. PRS-433: Hot Waste Line – Segment 12. PRSs 429, 430, 431, 432 and 433 were identified because the underground line segments carried radioactively contaminated effluent from T Building operations to the Waste Disposal Building (WD). Several radionuclides (including Cobalt-60) are present in the waste lines at a greater than 1 in 10,000 (10^{-4}) risk level. Therefore, the Core Team recommends a Response Action for the PRSs. These PRSs are part of the Underground Lines Removal Action.
- PRS-434: Hot Waste Line – Segment 13a. PRSs 434, 435 and 436 were identified because the underground line segments carried radioactively contaminated effluent from T Building operations to the Waste Disposal Building (WD). Several radionuclides (including Cobalt-60) are present in the waste lines at a greater than 1 in 10,000 (10^{-4}) risk level. Therefore, the Core Team recommends a Response Action for the PRSs. These PRSs are part of the Underground Lines Removal Action.

- PRS 435: Hot Waste Line – Segment 13b. PRSs 434, 435 and 436 were identified because the underground line segments carried radioactively contaminated effluent from T Building operations to the Waste Disposal Building (WD). Several radionuclides (including Cobalt-60) are present in the waste lines at a greater than 1 in 10,00 (10^4) risk level. Therefore, the Core Team recommends a Response Action for the PRSs. These PRSs are part of the Underground Lines Removal Action.
- PRS-436: Hot Waste Line – Segment 14. PRSs 434, 435 and 436 were identified because the underground line segments carried radioactively contaminated effluent from T Building operations to the Waste Disposal Building (WD). Several radionuclides (including Cobalt-60) are present in the waste lines at a greater than 1 in 10,00 (10^4) risk level. Therefore, the Core Team recommends a Response Action for the PRSs. These PRSs are part of the Underground Lines Removal Action.
- PRS-437: Hot Waste Line – Segment 3. PRS 437, 438 and 439 were identified because the underground line segments carried radioactively contaminated effluent from R and SW Building operations to the Waste Disposal Building (WD). Therefore, the Core Team recommends a Response Action for the PRSs. These PRSs are part of the Underground Lines Removal Action.
- PRS-438: Hot Waste Line – Segment 4. PRS 437, 438 and 439 were identified because the underground line segments carried radioactively contaminated effluent from R and SW Building operations to the Waste Disposal Building (WD). Therefore, the Core Team recommends a Response Action for the PRSs. These PRSs are part of the Underground Lines Removal Action.
- PRS-439: Hot Waste Line – Segment 4a. PRS 437, 438 and 439 were identified because the underground line segments carried radioactively contaminated effluent from R and SW Building operations to the Waste Disposal Building (WD). Therefore, the Core Team recommends a Response Action for the PRSs. These PRSs are part of the Underground Lines Removal Action.
- PRS-440: Hot Waste Line – Segment 8. PRS 440 was identified because the underground line segment carried radioactively contaminated effluent from SW Building operations to the Waste Disposal Building (WD). Therefore, the Core Team recommended a Response Action for PRS 440. This PRS is part of the Underground Lines Removal Action.

NFA: No Further Assessment
 PRS: Potential Release Site
 RA: Removal Action
 FA: Further Assessment
 UB: Unbinned
 OSC On-Scene Coordinator Report



CH2MHILL



Environmental
Restoration
Geographic
Information
System

**Parcel 6, 7 and 8
Ecological Scoping Report
05/2005**

APPENDIX E

Threatened and Endangered Species



Dayton Museum of Natural History
2629 Ridge Avenue
Dayton, Ohio 45414
Phone (513) 275-7431

April 25, 1991

Mr. Mark Gilliat
EG&G Mound Applied Technologies
P.O. Box 3000 - Mound Road Bldg. 69
Miamisburg, Ohio 45343 - 3000

Mr. Mark Gilliat:

I hope that my visit to the EG&G Mound Applied Technologies facility on Friday - April 12, 1991 was beneficial to your efforts in identifying and protecting any Shagbark Hickory (*Carya ovata*) trees on your site that might provide protective cover for the endangered Indiana Myotis (*Myotis sodalis*) bat. I commend your company for their concerns in the protection of our endangered wildlife.

After walking the EG&G Mound site to examine several woodlots, we found that the vast majority of trees on location are second growth hardwoods including: Eastern Cottonwood - Populus deltoides, Box Elder - Acer negundo, Wild Black Cherry - Prunus serotina, Ash sps., Elm sps. and others. Also various honeysuckle species were found throughout the understory. Shagbark Hickory (*Carya ovata*) was not found to be present in any of the wooded areas examined on the EG&G Mound site.

I found the morning to be very productive in providing you with an opportunity to better understand the vegetational cover at the EG&G Mound site. It was my pleasure to show you a Shagbark Hickory (*Carya ovata*) tree growing in a local park so that you could become familiar with the identification of this species. I am sure that you will now be able to identify any Shagbark Hickory (*Carya ovata*) that you might encounter in the future at the EG&G Mound site.

If I can ever be of further help to you please contact me any time.

Sincerely yours,

Thomas R. Hissong
Thomas R. Hissong
Curator of Education

E115



RECEIVED
MAY 30 2000

Bob Taft • Governor

Samuel W

Division of Natural Areas and Preserves

Stuart Lew

May 23, 2000

Roy F. Weston, Inc.
Terry Bosko
3 Hawthorn Parkway
Suite 400
Vernon Hills, IL 60061

Dear Ms. Bosko:

I have reviewed our Natural Heritage maps and files for the Mound Plant project area including a one mile radius, on the Miamisburg and Franklin Quads in Montgomery County, Ohio. We have one record within the project area. The location for Inland Rush (*Juncus interior*), a state threatened plant, is marked by a red dot on the accompanying map.

There are no existing or proposed state nature preserves or scenic rivers at the project site. We are also unaware of any unique ecological sites, geologic features, breeding or non-breeding animal concentrations, champion trees, or state parks, forests or wildlife areas within one mile radius of the project area.

Our inventory program has not completely surveyed Ohio and relies on information supplied by many individuals and organizations. Therefore, a lack of records for any particular area is not a statement that rare species or unique features are absent from that area. Please note that although we inventory all types of plant communities, we only maintain records on the highest quality areas. Also, we do not have data for all Ohio wetlands. For additional information on wetlands and National Wetlands Inventory maps, please contact Jim Given in the Division of Real Estate and Land Management at 614-265-6770.

Please contact me at 614-265-6818 if I can be of further assistance.

Sincerely,

Debbie Woischke, Data Specialist
Division of Natural Areas & Preserves

Mission: To ensure a balance between wise use and protection of our natural resources for the benefit of all.

Page Redacted

Contains Proprietary
Information



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Ecological Services

6950 Americana Parkway, Suite H
Reynoldsburg, Ohio 43068-4127
(614) 469-6923
Fax: (614) 469-6919

May 31, 2000

Mr. Terry Bosko
Roy F. Weston, Inc.
Suite 400
3 Hawthorn Pkwy
Vernonn Hills, IL 60061-1450

15
U.S. Commerce
1849
JUN - 5 20

Dear Mr. Bosko:

This is in response to your May 22, 2000 letter requesting information we may have regarding the occurrence or possible occurrence of Federally-listed threatened or endangered species within the vicinity of the proposed site. This information is being requested to prepare a Screening Level Ecological Risk Assessment for the Miami-Erie Canal and the South Property of the Mound Plant for U.S. Department of Energy as part of CERCLA activities at the plant. The plant is located in Miamisburg, Montgomery County, Ohio.

In general, we recommend that proposed developments minimize water quality impacts and impacts on high quality fish and wildlife habitat, such as forests, streams, and wetlands. If streams and wetlands would be impacted, the Louisville District of the Corps of Engineers should be contacted for possible need of a Section 404 permit.

ENDANGERED SPECIES COMMENTS: The proposed project lies within the range of the Indiana bat, a Federally listed endangered species. Summer habitat requirements for the species are not well defined but the following are thought to be of importance:

1. Dead trees and snags (especially those with exfoliating bark) which may be used as maternity roost areas along riparian corridors.
2. Live trees (such as shagbark hickory) which have exfoliating bark.
3. Stream corridors, riparian areas, and nearby woodlots which provide forage sites.

Considering the above items, we recommend that if trees with exfoliating bark (which could be potential roost trees) are encountered along the proposed right-of-way, they should be saved wherever possible. If they must be cut, they should not be cut between April 15 and September 15.

If desirable trees are present and if the above time restriction is unacceptable, mist net or other survey should be conducted to determine if bats are present. The survey should be designed and conducted in coordination with the endangered species coordinator for this office, Mr. Buddy Fazio. The survey should be conducted in June or July since the bats would only be expected in the project area from approximately April 15 to September 15.

The project area also lies within the range of the eastern massasauga, a docile rattlesnake that is declining throughout its national range and may soon receive status as a Federal candidate species. The snake is currently listed as endangered by the State of Ohio, and ultimately may become a Federally listed species. We encourage early project coordination to avoid potential impacts to massasaugas or their habitat.

The massasauga is often found in or near wet areas, including wetlands, wet prairie, or nearby woodland or shrub edge habitat. Wet habitat and nearby edges are utilized by the snakes especially during spring and fall. Upland areas up to 1.5 miles away are utilized during summer, if available. If crayfish holes exist in a wet area, the massasauga may live there, too. Some project management ideas include the

following:

1. At a minimum, project evaluations should contain delineations of whether or not massasauga habitat occurs within project boundaries. Descriptions should indicate the quality and amount of massasauga habitat that may be affected by the project.
2. In cases where massasaugas are known to occur or potential habitat is rated moderate to high, massasauga surveys may be necessary. If surveys are conducted, they should be performed during the period of Spring emergence from dens (usually a narrow window in April or May).
3. In portions of projects where massasaugas will be affected, clearing and construction activities should occur during Summer when air and ground temperatures are above 65° F. Massasaugas are mobile during this period and are more likely to move to upland sites.
4. Maintenance activities (mowing, cutting, burning, etc.) should be conducted within the specified seasonal temperature periods described.

This technical assistance letter is submitted in accordance with provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (48 Stat. 401, as amended; 16 U.S.C.661 et seq.), the Endangered Species Act of 1973, as amended, and is consistent with the intent of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service's Mitigation Policy.

If you have questions, or if we may be of further assistance in this matter, please contact Megan Sullivan at extension 21 in this office.

Sincerely,


for Kent E. Kroonemeyer
Supervisor

cc: DOW, Wildlife Environmental Section, Columbus, OH

APPENDIX F

Ecological Scoping Checklist for Parcel 6, 6A, 7, and 8

Part 2

CONTAMINANTS OF INTEREST

<i>Contaminants of Interest and Ecological Stressors</i> (Types, names including CAS number, classes, or specific hazardous substances and non-chemical stressors either known or suspected)	Onsite (O) or Adjacent (A) to the site	Media (soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater (seeps/springs))
Seventeen projects have generated soil data in Parcel 6. On March 4, 2004 there were 6573 soil measurement records for Parcel 6 in the Mound Environmental Information Management System (MEIMS). These results are on the enclosed CD.	On and adjacent	Soil
On March 22, 2004 there were 33937 groundwater measurement records in the Mound Environmental Information Management System (MEIMS). These results are on the enclosed CD.	On and adjacent	Groundwater (no seeps or springs in Parcel 6, there are seeps in Parcel 4 (previously transferred to MMCIC), Parcel 8 and off site

Part 3

SPECIFIC EVALUATION OF ECOLOGICAL RECEPTORS/HABITAT

SAMPLE FORM B

<i>EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL ECOLOGICAL HARM</i>		Y	N	U
Are <i>hazardous substances</i> present or potentially present in:				
a	Soil?	Y		
b	Surface Waters?		N	
c	Sediment?		N	
d	Groundwater?	Y		
e	Other (biotic media)?			U
f	Are surface waters present at or potentially influenced by the site?		N	
g	Are <i>ecologically important</i> terrestrial resources located at, adjacent to, or influenced by the site?		N	

"Y" = yes; "N" = No, "U" = Unknown (counts as a "Y")

When answering the above questions, consider the following:

- Known or suspected presence of *hazardous substances* stored, used or manufactured at the site.
- Ability of *hazardous substances* to migrate from one medium to another.
- The mobility of the various media.
- Transfer of contaminants through food webs and uptake of chemicals by organisms.
- The presence of *important ecological resources* on, adjacent to, or influenced by the site.

- (a) If "Y" or "U" boxes in Sample Form B are checked for row **f** or **g** and any other row, then a recommendation to move to Level II should be made for an assessment of the appropriate aquatic and/or terrestrial habitat. In completing this Attachment, a lack of knowledge, presence of high uncertainty, or any "unknown" circumstances should be tabulated as a "U".
- (b) If all of the "No" boxes in Sample Form B are checked, or if only row **f** and/or **g**, or rows **a** through **e** are checked "No", then the site is highly unlikely to present significant risks to important ecological receptors and a recommendation for no further ecological investigations should be made.

Note 1

There have been many site visits to Parcel 6 by a variety of project personnel. In this report, we have attempted to build on information developed during the course of the Mound CERCLA process. This is consistent with the Mound 2000 process ("Based on existing information....").

The Operable Unit 9 Ecological Characterization report documents several site visits during 1992-93 and identifies the personnel involved and their credentials. The field assessments "were designed to address the following principal components:

- Identification of the flora and fauna in and around the site,
- Identification of sensitive environments in and around the site (e.g., wetlands, floodplains, wildlife breeding area, etc.), and
- Identification of endangered species and their habitats in and around the site."

The report "includes an annotated checklist of terrestrial flora, mammals, reptiles and amphibians (herptiles), birds, fish, and macroinvertebrates; a map of the major vegetative habitats; and a discussion of the relative sensitivity and importance of the Mound Plant environments based on species diversity, endangered species occurrence, and the presence of regulated habitats (e.g., wetlands, waterways, and floodplains)."

In March 2000, as part of the Ecological Assessment for Parcel 4 (immediately south of Phase I), the Parcel 4 property was revisited by key members of the same team that performed the site visit for OU 9. The results are documented in the Parcel 4 Ecological Risk Assessment.

Representatives of MEMP and the site remediation contractor have been present in Parcel 6 every working day since the Mound Plant was placed on the National Priorities List.

This checklist was completed based on site visits on March 10, 2004 (S. Pawel and M. Robinson, March 25, 2004 (J. Lyons, and March 26, 2004 (D. Rakel).

SAMPLE FORM A
Ecological Scoping Checklist

Part 1			
SITE INFORMATION			
Site Name: Parcel 6A US DOE Mound		Date: See Note 1 at end of Checklist	
Personnel: <u> D. Rakel (Team Leader), J. Lyons, S. Pawel, M. Robinson</u>		Time Arrived: See Note 1 at end of Checklist	
_____ (Identify team leader)		Time Departed: See Note 1 at end of Checklist	
Site Address: US DOE Mound One Mound Road Miamisburg, Ohio 45343			
Site Location:	Latitude:	Longitude:	
Site Size (acres): Parcel 6A = 2 acres (approximately)			
Weather Conditions (note any unusual conditions): 			
Land uses at and adjacent to the site: (Circle all that apply and record at or adjacent)			
Residential N/A	Commercial N/A	Recreational N/A at Adjacent	Industrial At and adjacent
Agricultural N/A	Urban N/A	Green-Space/ undeveloped adjacent	Other: Land use by future owner consistent with current. More paved area/buildings planned.

Part 2

CONTAMINANTS OF INTEREST

<i>Contaminants of Interest and Ecological Stressors</i> (Types, names including CAS number, classes, or specific <i>hazardous substances</i> and non-chemical stressors either known or suspected)	Onsite (O) or Adjacent (A) to the site	Media (soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater (seeps/springs))
Eight projects have generated soil data in Parcel 6A. On March 24, 2004 there were 2980 soil measurement records for Parcel 6A in the Mound Environmental Information Management System (MEIMS). These results are on the enclosed CD.	On and adjacent	Soil
On March 22, 2004 there were 33937 groundwater measurement records in the Mound Environmental Information Management System (MEIMS). These results are on the enclosed CD.	On and adjacent	Groundwater. There are seeps in Parcel 4 (previously transferred to MMCIC), Parcel 8 and off site

Part 3

SPECIFIC EVALUATION OF ECOLOGICAL RECEPTORS/HABITAT

SAMPLE FORM B

<i>EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL ECOLOGICAL HARM</i>		Y	N	U
Are <i>hazardous substances</i> present or potentially present in:				
a	Soil?	Y		
b	Surface Waters?		N	
c	Sediment?		N	
d	Groundwater?	Y		
e	Other (biotic media)?			U
f	Are surface waters present at or potentially influenced by the site?		N	
g	Are <i>ecologically important</i> terrestrial resources located at, adjacent to, or influenced by the site?		N	

"Y" = yes; "N" = No, "U" = Unknown (counts as a "Y")

When answering the above questions, consider the following:

- Known or suspected presence of *hazardous substances* stored, used or manufactured at the site.
- Ability of *hazardous substances* to migrate from one medium to another.
- The mobility of the various media.
- Transfer of contaminants through food webs and uptake of chemicals by organisms.
- The presence of *important ecological resources* on, adjacent to, or influenced by the site.

- (a) If "Y" or "U" boxes in Sample Form B are checked for row **f** or **g** and any other row, then a recommendation to move to Level II should be made for an assessment of the appropriate aquatic and/or terrestrial habitat. In completing this Attachment, a lack of knowledge, presence of high uncertainty, or any "unknown" circumstances should be tabulated as a "U".
- (b) If all of the "No" boxes in Sample Form B are checked, or if only row **f** and/or **g**, or rows **a** through **e** are checked "No", then the site is highly unlikely to present significant risks to important ecological receptors and a recommendation for no further ecological investigations should be made.

Note 1

There have been many site visits to Parcel 6A by a variety of project personnel. In this report, we have attempted to build on information developed during the course of the Mound CERCLA process. This is consistent with the Mound 2000 process ("Based on existing information....").

The Operable Unit 9 Ecological Characterization report documents several site visits during 1992-93 and identifies the personnel involved and their credentials. The field assessments "were designed to address the following principal components:

- Identification of the flora and fauna in and around the site,
- Identification of sensitive environments in and around the site (e.g., wetlands, floodplains, wildlife breeding area, etc.), and
- Identification of endangered species and their habitats in and around the site."

The report "includes an annotated checklist of terrestrial flora, mammals, reptiles and amphibians (herptiles), birds, fish, and macroinvertebrates; a map of the major vegetative habitats; and a discussion of the relative sensitivity and importance of the Mound Plant environments based on species diversity, endangered species occurrence, and the presence of regulated habitats (e.g., wetlands, waterways, and floodplains)."

In March 2000, as part of the Ecological Assessment for Parcel 4 (immediately south of Phase I), the Parcel 4 property was revisited by key members of the same team that performed the site visit for OU 9. The results are documented in the Parcel 4 Ecological Risk Assessment.

Representatives of MEMP and the site remediation contractor have been present in Parcel 6 every working day since the Mound Plant was placed on the National Priorities List.

This checklist was completed based on site visits on March 10, 2004 (S. Pawel and M. Robinson, March 25, 2004 (J. Lyons, and March 26, 2004 (D. Rakel).

Part 2

CONTAMINANTS OF INTEREST

<i>Contaminants of Interest and Ecological Stressors</i> (Types, names including CAS number, classes, or specific <i>hazardous substances</i> and non-chemical stressors either known or suspected)	Onsite (O) or Adjacent (A) to the site	Media (soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater (seeps/springs))
Fifty one projects have generated soil data in Parcel 7. On June 14, 2004 there were 194,572 soil measurement records for Parcel 7 in the Mound Environmental Information Management System (MEIMS). These results are on the enclosed CD.	On and adjacent	Soil
On March 22, 2004 there were 33937 groundwater measurement records in the Mound Environmental Information Management System (MEIMS). These results are on the enclosed CD.	On and adjacent	Groundwater (no seeps or springs in Parcel 7, there are seeps in Parcel 4 (previously transferred to MMCIC), Parcel 8 and off site

Part 3

SPECIFIC EVALUATION OF ECOLOGICAL RECEPTORS/HABITAT

SAMPLE FORM B

<i>EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL ECOLOGICAL HARM</i>		Y	N	U
Are <i>hazardous substances</i> present or potentially present in:				
a	Soil?	Y		
b	Surface Waters?		N	
c	Sediment?		N	
d	Groundwater?	Y		
e	Other (biotic media)?			U
f	Are surface waters present at or potentially influenced by the site?		N	
g	Are <i>ecologically important</i> terrestrial resources located at, adjacent to, or influenced by the site?		N	

"Y" = yes; "N" = No, "U" = Unknown (counts as a "Y")

When answering the above questions, consider the following:

- Known or suspected presence of *hazardous substances* stored, used or manufactured at the site.
- Ability of *hazardous substances* to migrate from one medium to another.
- The mobility of the various media.
- Transfer of contaminants through food webs and uptake of chemicals by organisms.
- The presence of *important ecological resources* on, adjacent to, or influenced by the site.

(a) If "Y" or "U" boxes in Sample Form B are checked for row **f** or **g** and any other row, then a recommendation to move to Level II should be made for an assessment of the appropriate aquatic and/or terrestrial habitat. In completing this Attachment, a lack of knowledge, presence of high uncertainty, or any "unknown" circumstances should be tabulated as a "U".

(b) If all of the "No" boxes in Sample Form B are checked, or if only row **f** and/or **g**, or rows **a** through **e** are checked "No", then the site is highly unlikely to present significant risks to important ecological receptors and a recommendation for no further ecological investigations should be made.

Note 1

There have been many site visits to Parcel 7 by a variety of project personnel. In this report, we have attempted to build on information developed during the course of the Mound CERCLA process. This is consistent with the Mound 2000 process ("Based on existing information....").

The Operable Unit 9 Ecological Characterization report documents several site visits during 1992-93 and identifies the personnel involved and their credentials. The field assessments "were designed to address the following principal components:

- Identification of the flora and fauna in and around the site,
- Identification of sensitive environments in and around the site (e.g., wetlands, floodplains, wildlife breeding area, etc.), and
- Identification of endangered species and their habitats in and around the site."

The report "includes an annotated checklist of terrestrial flora, mammals, reptiles and amphibians (herptiles), birds, fish, and macroinvertebrates; a map of the major vegetative habitats; and a discussion of the relative sensitivity and importance of the Mound Plant environments based on species diversity, endangered species occurrence, and the presence of regulated habitats (e.g., wetlands, waterways, and floodplains)."

In March 2000, as part of the Ecological Assessment for Parcel 4 (immediately south of Phase I), the Parcel 4 property was revisited by key members of the same team that performed the site visit for OU 9. The results are documented in the Parcel 4 Ecological Risk Assessment.

Representatives of MEMP and the site remediation contractor have been present in Parcel 6 every working day since the Mound Plant was placed on the National Priorities List.

This checklist was completed based on site visits on March 10, 2004 (S. Pawel and M. Robinson, March 25, 2004 (J. Lyons, and March 26, 2004 (D. Raket).

SAMPLE FORM A
Ecological Scoping Checklist

Part 1			
SITE INFORMATION			
Site Name: Parcel 8 US DOE Mound		Date: See Note 1 at end of Checklist	
Personnel: <u>D. Rakel (Team Leader), J. Lyons, S. Pawel, M. Robinson</u>		Time Arrived: See Note 1 at end of Checklist	
_____ (Identify team leader)		Time Departed: See Note 1 at end of Checklist	
Site Address: US DOE Mound One Mound Road Miamisburg, Ohio 45343			
Site Location:	Latitude:	Longitude:	
Site Size (acres): Parcel 8 = 69 acres (approximately)			
Weather Conditions (note any unusual conditions): 			
Land uses at and adjacent to the site: (Circle all that apply and record at or adjacent)			
Residential N/A	Commercial N/A	Recreational N/A at Adjacent	Industrial At and adjacent
Agricultural N/A	Urban N/A	Green-Space/ At and undeveloped adjacent	Other: Land use by future owner consistent with current. More paved area/buildings planned.

Part 2

CONTAMINANTS OF INTEREST

<i>Contaminants of Interest and Ecological Stressors</i> (Types, names including CAS number, classes, or specific <i>hazardous substances</i> and non-chemical stressors either known or suspected)	Onsite (O) or Adjacent (A) to the site	Media (soil, sediment, surface water, groundwater (seeps/springs))
Forty nine projects have generated soil data in Parcel 8. On une 15, 2004 there were 114,827 soil measurement records for Parcel 8 in the Mound Environmental Information Management System (MEIMS). These results are on the enclosed CD.	On and adjacent	Soil
On March 22, 2004 there were 33937 groundwater measurement records in the Mound Environmental Information Management System (MEIMS). These results are on the enclosed CD.	On and adjacent	Groundwater. There are seeps in Parcel 4 (previously transfered to MMCIC), Parcel 8 and off site

Part 3

SPECIFIC EVALUATION OF ECOLOGICAL RECEPTORS/HABITAT

SAMPLE FORM B

EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL ECOLOGICAL HARM		Y	N	U
Are <i>hazardous substances</i> present or potentially present in:				
a	Soil?	Y		
b	Surface Waters?		N	
c	Sediment?		N	
d	Groundwater?	Y		
e	Other (biotic media)?			U
f	Are surface waters present at or potentially influenced by the site?		N	
g	Are <i>ecologically important</i> terrestrial resources located at, adjacent to, or influenced by the site?		N	

"Y" = yes; "N" = No, "U" = Unknown (counts as a "Y")

When answering the above questions, consider the following:

- Known or suspected presence of *hazardous substances* stored, used or manufactured at the site.
- Ability of *hazardous substances* to migrate from one medium to another.
- The mobility of the various media.
- Transfer of contaminants through food webs and uptake of chemicals by organisms.
- The presence of *important ecological resources* on, adjacent to, or influenced by the site.

- (a) If "Y" or "U" boxes in Sample Form B are checked for row **f or g** and any other row, then a recommendation to move to Level II should be made for an assessment of the appropriate aquatic and/or terrestrial habitat. In completing this Attachment, a lack of knowledge, presence of high uncertainty, or any "unknown" circumstances should be tabulated as a "U".
- (b) If all of the "No" boxes in Sample Form B are checked, or if only row **f and/or g**, or rows **a through e** are checked "No", then the site is highly unlikely to present significant risks to important ecological receptors and a recommendation for no further ecological investigations should be made.

Note 1

There have been many site visits to Parcel 8 by a variety of project personnel. In this report, we have attempted to build on information developed during the course of the Mound CERCLA process. This is consistent with the Mound 2000 process ("Based on existing information...").

The Operable Unit 9 Ecological Characterization report documents several site visits during 1992-93 and identifies the personnel involved and their credentials. The field assessments "were designed to address the following principal components:

- Identification of the flora and fauna in and around the site,
- Identification of sensitive environments in and around the site (e.g., wetlands, floodplains, wildlife breeding area, etc.), and
- Identification of endangered species and their habitats in and around the site."

The report "includes an annotated checklist of terrestrial flora, mammals, reptiles and amphibians (herpetiles), birds, fish, and macroinvertebrates; a map of the major vegetative habitats; and a discussion of the relative sensitivity and importance of the Mound Plant environments based on species diversity, endangered species occurrence, and the presence of regulated habitats (e.g., wetlands, waterways, and floodplains)."

In March 2000, as part of the Ecological Assessment for Parcel 4 (immediately south of Phase I), the Parcel 4 property was revisited by key members of the same team that performed the site visit for OU 9. The results are documented in the Parcel 4 Ecological Risk Assessment.

Representatives of MEMP and the site remediation contractor have been present in Parcel 6 every working day since the Mound Plant was placed on the National Priorities List.

This checklist was completed based on site visits on March 10, 2004 (S. Pawel and M. Robinson, March 25, 2004 (J. Lyons, and March 26, 2004 (D. Rakel).

CD of Database Information

APPENDIX G

Office of Federal Facilities Oversight OEPA Procedure for Determining if Ecological Assessment is Warranted at a Site

**Recommended Procedure For Determining If Ecological Assessment
is Warranted at a Site
Level I
Office of Federal Facilities Oversight
Ohio Environmental Protection Agency
April 2001**

PLEASE NOTE: This information has been compiled to help assist the user in determining if an ecological risk assessment is warranted at a *site*. This procedure is not a requirement or established policy of Ohio EPA.

Italics refer to terms that are defined in a glossary.

Reference: USEPA. June 1997. Appendix A of the *Ecological Risk Assessment Guidance for Superfund: Process for Designing and Conducting Ecological Risk Assessment*, Interim Final.

OBJECTIVE - To determine if an ecological risk assessment is warranted at a *site*.

The overall objective is to evaluate if an ecological risk assessment is needed at a *site*. This is accomplished by determining whether there are any reasons to believe that *important ecological resources* are present or potentially present at or in the *locality of the site*, and to report the possibility of release(s) or potential release(s) of *ecological stressors*. Scoping is intended to identify *sites* that are obviously devoid of *important ecological resources*, and/or where available data indicate that *hazardous substances* were not potentially released at the *site*.

Sites that:

- do not have *important ecological resources*; or
 - for which there is no reason to believe a release of *ecological stressors* has occurred
- will not be required to continue the ecological risk assessment (ERA) process.

Habitat evaluation is required to determine whether the *site* contains, is in contact with, or has influence on *important ecological resources*. Habitat is assessed to determine the quality and quantity of the environment, and the likelihood that *important ecological resources* could be affected by potential releases from a *site*. All available data should be evaluated to determine the potential for releases of *ecological stressors* that may have occurred at a *site*.

TASKS

- (1) **Assess existing data:** The following information should be, when possible, obtained prior to the *site* visit:

- (a) Surface area of the *site*;
- (b) Present and historical uses of the *site* and nearby properties;
- (c) Current and potential future land and/or water use(s);
- (d) *Important ecological resources* at, adjacent to, or in the *locality of the site*;
- (e) Known or suspected presence of threatened and/or endangered species, or any state or federal special status species, or their habitat in the *locality of the site* (as evidenced by response letters from the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (U.S.FWS) and the Ohio Department of Natural Resources (ODNR), Ohio Division of Wildlife (ODW), and the Ohio EPA Division of Surface Water-Ecological Assessment Unit
- (f) Accurate *site* and regional maps showing structures, sampling locations, land use, wetlands, surface water bodies, and *sensitive environments*;
- (g) Types of *ecological stressors* potentially released at the *site*; and
- (h) Biological Water Quality studies performed by Ohio EPA.

(2) **Site information and identification of important ecological resources:** A *site* visit is required to directly assess ecological features and conditions and the presence of *important ecological resources*. An ecologist or biologist with risk assessment experience should be consulted and conduct the site inspection. The site visit should be conducted at a time of the year when ecological features are most apparent (*e.g.*, spring, summer). The following items should be considered during the site visit:

- (a) Look for any signs (*e.g.*, visual, olfactory) of a chemical release;
- (b) Produce a site map identifying relevant surface features such as water and potential *hazardous substances* migration pathways, location of buildings, green space etc. Additional maps should be included such as US Geological Society (USGS) quadrangle maps, National Wetland Inventory maps, and National Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) maps, if appropriate, or available;
- (c) Note any signs (*e.g.*, visual, olfactory) of hazardous substance migration within the *site* or offsite;
- (d) Look for signs of habitat within or adjacent to the *site* that could contain or be used by threatened and/or endangered species or other important ecological receptors;
- (e) As appropriate, note any signs for groundwater discharge (*e.g.*, seeps, springs) to the surface;
- (f) Note any natural or anthropogenic disturbances onsite;
- (g) Make a photographic record of the site with emphasis on ecological features and potential exposure pathways. Photographs should also be identified by date, time, direction, latitude and longitude and if possible, identified on a US Geological Society (USGS) quadrangle map; and,
- (h) Complete the Ecological Scoping Checklist (Sample Form A).

(3) **Identify potential chemical and non-chemical stressors:**

Based on all of the available data for the *site*, summarize any potential chemical and non-chemical stressors that may have been released at the site. Please note that identification of chemical and non-chemical stressors for ecological receptors may necessitate a separate

identification process than that used for any human health evaluation, since a contaminant not generally considered a threat to human health may be a threat to *biota*. When gathering information on potential chemical and non-chemical stressors, the focus should not be solely on *hazardous substances*. The investigation should also consider whether or not non-chemical stressors, such as mechanical disturbances, abnormal soil/sediment conditions, or other water quality parameters (*e.g.*, elevated Total Dissolved Solids (TDS), low Dissolved Oxygen (DO), extremes in pH, etc.), are potentially contributing to adverse ecological effects. These non-chemical stressors should be identified along with the chemical stressors to provide an insight into the general ecological situation at and surrounding the site.

(4) Level I Assessment:

Make an estimate, based on the site-specific information gathered in the previous three tasks and professional judgment, as to whether *important ecological resources* are, or potentially could be impacted by site related *ecological stressors*.

(5) Submit Level I deliverable This deliverable is a report detailing the results of the data review, site visit, the evaluation of the presence or absence of *important ecological resources*, and the potential releases of *ecological stressors*. It should present information in sufficient depth to give risk managers confidence in determining whether *important ecological resources* and uncontrolled *ecological stressors* are or are not likely to exist at the site.

(6) Decision 1: Are Ecological Risks Suspected? Based on information presented in the Level I deliverable, do *important ecological resources* exist at or in the *locality of the site*, and has there been a release or suspected release of *ecological stressors*?

SAMPLE FORM A
Ecological Scoping Checklist

Part 1			
SITE INFORMATION			
Site Name:		Date:	
Personnel: _____		Time Arrived:	
(Identify team leader)		Time Departed:	
Site Address:			
Site Location:	Latitude:	Longitude:	
Site Size (acres):			
Weather Conditions (note any unusual conditions):			
Land uses at and adjacent to the site: (Circle all that apply and record at or adjacent)			
Residential	Commercial	Recreational	Industrial
Agricultural	Urban	Green-Space/ undeveloped	Other: _____

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SAMPLE FORM B

<i>EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL ECOLOGICAL HARM</i>		Y	N	U
Are <i>hazardous substances</i> present or potentially present in:				
a	Soil?			
b	Surface Waters?			
c	Sediment?			
d	Groundwater?			
e	Other (biotic media)?			
f	Are surface waters present at or potentially influenced by the site?			
g	Are <i>ecologically important</i> terrestrial resources located at, adjacent to, or influenced by the site?			

"Y" = yes; "N" = No, "U" = Unknown (counts as a "Y")

When answering the above questions, consider the following:

- Known or suspected presence of *hazardous substances* stored, used or manufactured at the site.
 - Ability of *hazardous substances* to migrate from one medium to another.
 - The mobility of the various media.
 - Transfer of contaminants through food webs and uptake of chemicals by organisms.
 - The presence of *important ecological resources* on, adjacent to, or influenced by the site.
- (a) If "Y" or "U" boxes in Sample Form B are checked for row **f or g** and any other row, then a recommendation to move to Level II should be made for an assessment of the appropriate aquatic and/or terrestrial habitat. In completing this Attachment, a lack of knowledge, presence of high uncertainty, or any "unknown" circumstances should be tabulated as a "U".
- (b) If all of the "No" boxes in Sample Form B are checked, or if only row **f and/or g**, or rows **a** through **e** are checked "No", then the site is highly unlikely to present significant risks to important ecological receptors and a recommendation for no further ecological investigations should be made.

SAMPLE C REPORT FORMAT

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Level I Deliverable - Site Ecology Scoping Report
Outline

(1) EXISTING DATA SUMMARY

- (a) Site location (Part 1, Sample Form A)
- (b) Site history (Summary of all available data)
- (c) Site land and/or water use(s)
 - (i) Current
 - (ii) Future (list all potential uses)
- (d) Known or suspected hazardous substance releases
- (e) *Sensitive environments*
- (f) Threatened and/or endangered species (USFWS/ODNR/DOW data)

(2) SITE VISIT SUMMARY

- (a) *Contaminants of Interest* (Part 2, Sample Form A)
- (b) Ecological features (Part 3, Sample Form A)
- (c) *Ecologically important* species/habitats (Part 4, Sample Form A)
 - (i) Threatened and/or endangered species
 - (ii) Threatened and/or endangered species habitat
- (d) Exposure pathways (Sample Form B)

(3) RECOMMENDATIONS

(4) ATTACHMENTS

- (a) Regional map showing location of site
- (b) Local map showing site in relation to adjacent property
- (c) Site map
- (d) Sketch/develop a map of ecological features as an overlay to the site map or as a separate map.
- (e) Sketch/develop a map of known or suspected extent of *hazardous substances* as an overlay to the site map or as a separate map
- (f) Summary of available site data
- (g) Site photograph(s)
- (h) Copies of letters from USFWS and ODNR, responding to queries about threatened and endangered species

(5) REFERENCES / DATA SOURCES

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DEFINITIONS

- 1) "*Areas surrounding the property*" means all areas located within one half-mile of the property boundaries.
- 2) "*Biota*" means the animal or plant life of a particular region.
- 3) "*Contaminant of Interest (COI)*" means any chemical suspected to be present due to past use, storage, or disposal practices that may have occurred at a site.
- 4) "*Ecological stressor*" means any physical, chemical (including petroleum) or, biological entity that can induce an adverse response to an ecological receptor including hazardous substances.
- 5) "*dbh*" means diameter of a tree trunk measured at breast height.
- 6) "Hazardous substance" includes all of the following;
 - (a) Any substance identified or listed in rules adopted under division (B)(1)(c) of section 3750.02 of the Revised Code;
 - (b) Any product registered as a pesticide under section 921.02 of the Revised Code when the product is used in a manner inconsistent with its required labeling;
 - (c) Any product formerly registered as a pesticide under that section for which the registration was suspended or canceled under section 921.05 of the Revised Code; and
 - (d) Any mixture of a substance described in paragraphs (A)(20)(a) to (A)(20)(c) of this Rule with radioactive material.
 - (e) Any pollution as defined under division (A) of section 6111.01 of the Revised Code.
- 7) "*Important Ecological Resources*" means specific ecological communities, populations or individual organisms protected by federal, state or local laws and regulations, or ecological resources that provide important natural or economic resource functions and values, or *sensitive environments*. *Important ecological resources* include, but are not limited to: surface waters and wetlands protected under federal law and state of Ohio's water quality laws; dedicated natural areas and preserves; threatened and endangered species and their associated habitats that are designated by the federal government or the state of Ohio; special interest or declining species, and their associated habitats, designated by the state of Ohio; Wildlife populations and their associated important nesting areas and food resources, taking into consideration land use and the quality and extent of habitat on and in

the vicinity of the property.

- (a) For purposes of filing out Sample Form B, any of the following are considered "*ecologically important*":
 - (a) Individual listed threatened and endangered species;
 - (ii) Local populations of species that are recreational and/or commercial resources;
 - (iii) Local populations of any species with a known or suspected susceptibility to the hazardous substance(s);
 - (iv) Local populations of invertebrate species that:
 - Provide a critical (*i.e.*, not replaceable) food resource for higher organisms and whose function as such would not be replaced by more tolerant species; or
 - Perform a critical ecological function (such as organic matter decomposition) and whose function would not be replaced by other species; or
 - Can be used as a surrogate measure of adverse effects for individuals or populations of other species.
- (b) "*ecologically important*" plants are those that form the habitat for an ecologically important species as defined above, or are themselves listed as threatened and endangered species.
- (c) Because they are not members of natural communities, any of the following should not be considered "*ecologically important*" species:
 - (i) Pest and opportunistic species that populate an area entirely because of artificial or anthropogenic conditions;
 - (ii) Domestic animals (*e.g.*, pets and livestock);
 - (iii) Plants or animals whose existence is maintained by continuous human intervention (*e.g.*, agricultural crops).

Thus, determining whether or not a particular site contains or could potentially impact an important ecological resource, requires an evaluation of factors such as life history, habitat utilization, behavioral characteristics, and physiological parameters of potential receptors. For example, some small areas (<0.5 acre) may be considered *important ecological resources* if important functions are provided by the area (*e.g.*, vernal pools that provide breeding habitat for amphibians). Larger maintained areas (*e.g.*, areas mowed regularly) may also function as an *important ecological resources* (*e.g.*, green space for wide ranging predators). The definition of *important ecological resources* is, however, meant to exclude areas such as mowed; maintained (*e.g.*, manicured lawns) or other areas that do not exhibit or exhibit only minimal important ecological resource functions.

- 8) "*Locality of the site*" means any point where a human or ecological receptor contacts, or is reasonably likely to come into contact with, facility-related *ecological stressors*, considering:
 - (a) The chemical and physical characteristics of the hazardous substance;

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- (b) Physical, meteorological, hydrogeological, and ecological characteristics that govern the tendency for hazardous substances to migrate through environmental media or to move and accumulate through food webs;
 - (c) Any human activities and biological processes that govern the tendency for hazardous substances to move into and through environmental media or to move and accumulate through food webs; and,
 - (d) The time required for contaminant migration to occur based on factors described in subsections (a) through (c).
- 9) "*Ruderal*" means compacted, plowed, paved, or otherwise disturbed ground usually related to industrial or commercial activities.
- 10) "*Sensitive Environment*" The following is a list of sensitive environments as used in the Hazard Ranking system:

Critical habitat for designated endangered or threatened species; Marine Sanctuary; National Park; Designated Federal Wilderness Area, Critical areas identified under the Clean Lakes Program; National Monument; National Lakeshore Recreational Area; Habitat known to be used by Federal designated or proposed endangered or threatened species; National Preserve; National or State Wildlife Refuge; Federal land designated for the protection of natural ecosystems; Administratively Proposed Federal Wilderness Area; Spawning areas critical for the maintenance fish/shellfish species within a river, lake, or coastal waters; Migratory pathways and feeding areas critical for maintenance of anadromous fish species within river reaches or areas of lakes or costal tidal waters in which the fish spend extended periods of time; Terrestrial areas utilized for breeding by large or dense aggregations of animals; National river reach designated as Recreational; Habitat known to be used by state designated endangered or threatened species; Habitat known to be used by species under review as to its Federal endangered or threatened status; Federally-designated Scenic or Wild River; State land designated for wildlife or game management; State-designated Scenic or Wild River; State-designated Natural Areas; Particular areas, relatively small in size, important to maintenance of unique biotic communities; State-designated areas for the protection or maintenance of aquatic life; Wetlands.

See Federal Register, vol. 55, pp. 51624 and 51648 for additional information regarding definitions. Under the Hazardous Ranking System, wetlands are ranked on the basis of size. See Federal Register, vol. 55, pp. 51625 and 51662 for additional information. The OEPA designate wetlands based on quality and size. The OEPA Division of Surface Water should be contacted regarding the classification of wetlands.

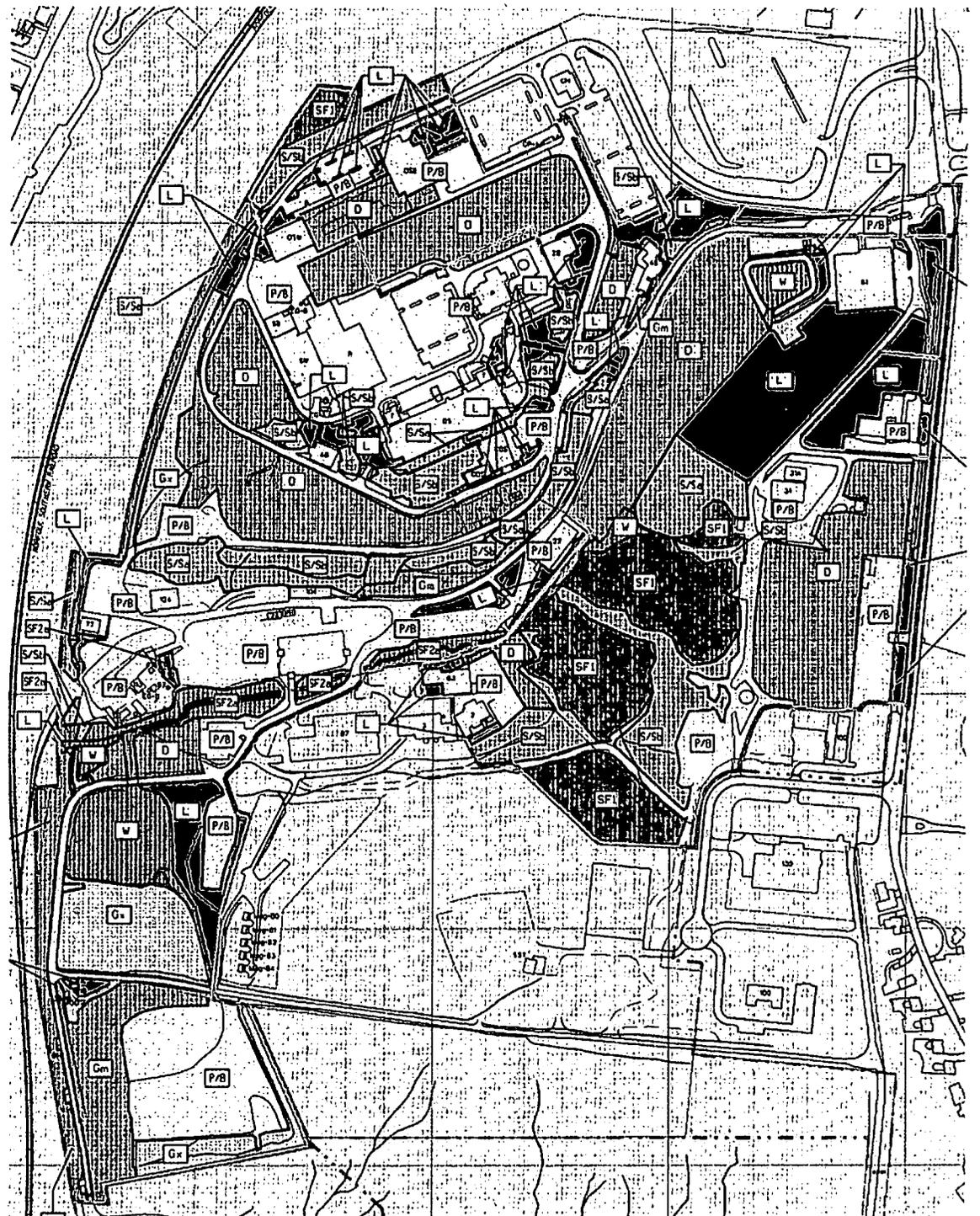
- 11) "*Site*" means any parcel or multiple parcels of real property, contiguous or non-contiguous, or portion of such property or properties, where the treatment, storage, disposal and/or the discharge into the waters of the state of industrial waste or other

wastes or hazardous substances and petroleum, has occurred, including any other area where these hazardous substances and petroleum have migrated or threatened to migrate.

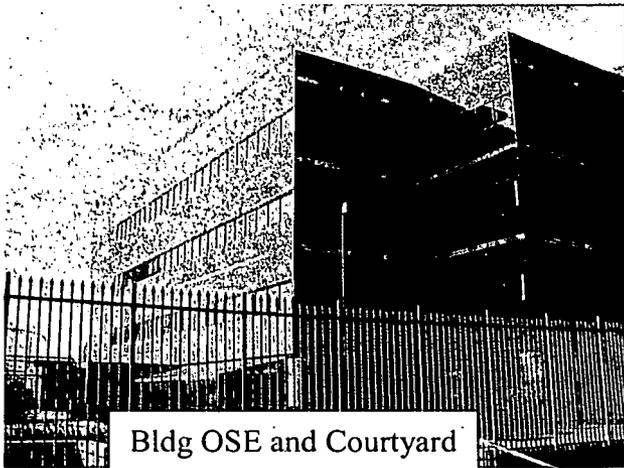
APPENDIX H

Photos

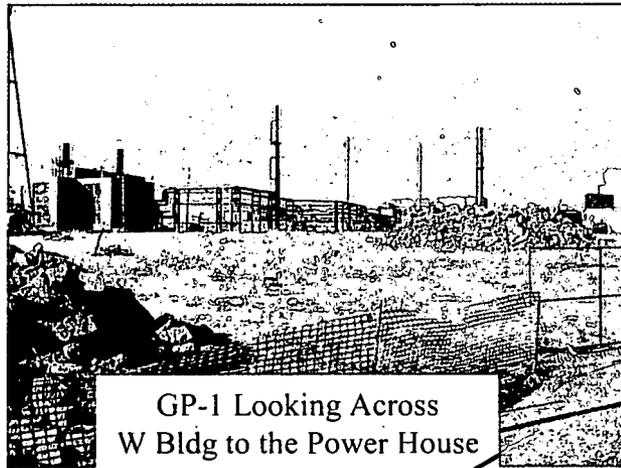
Parcels 6, 6a, 7 & 8 Maps and Photographs



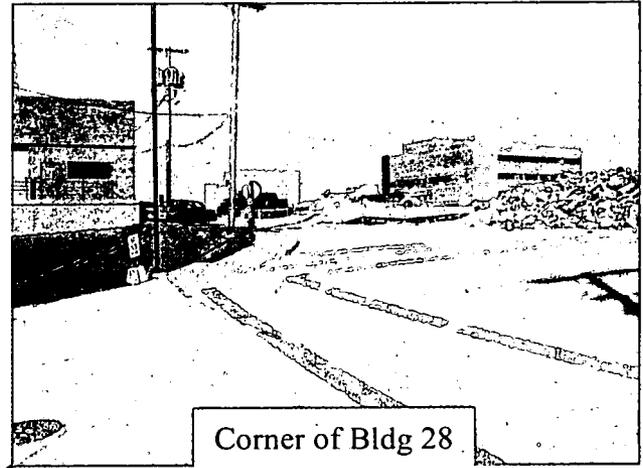
02/14



Bldg OSE and Courtyard

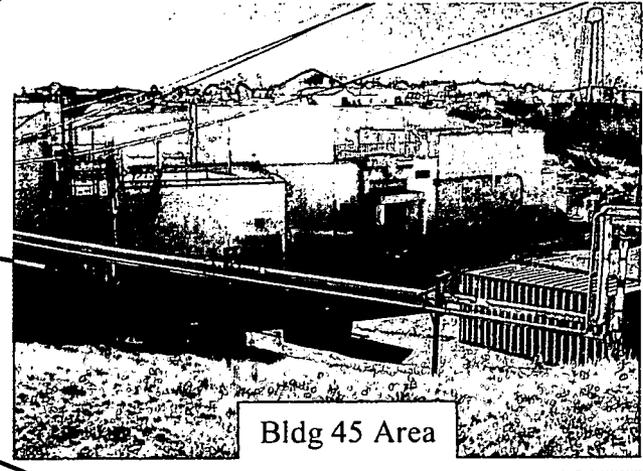
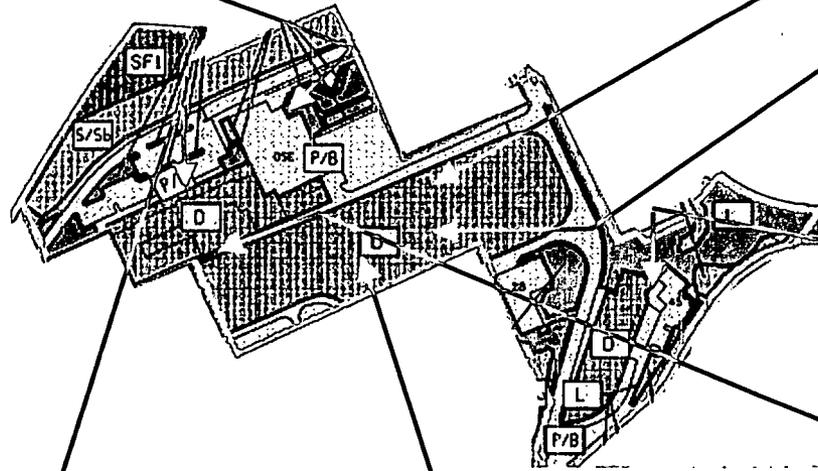


GP-1 Looking Across W Bldg to the Power House



Corner of Bldg 28

Parcel 6 Main Hill



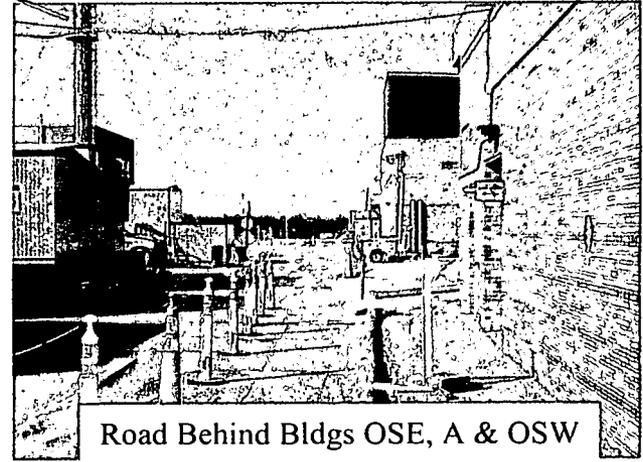
Bldg 45 Area



A Bldg

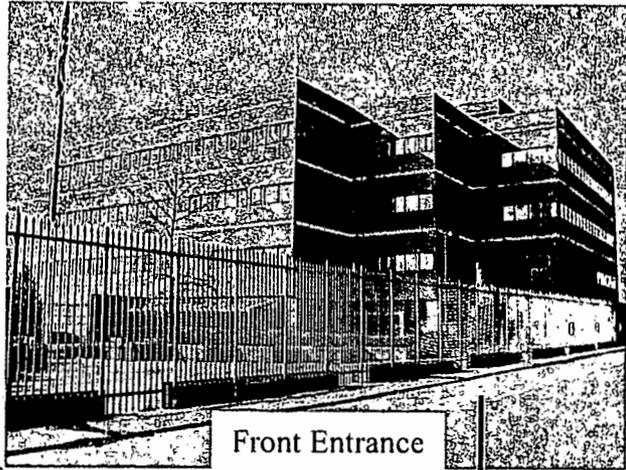


Garage and Warehouse Bldgs Location

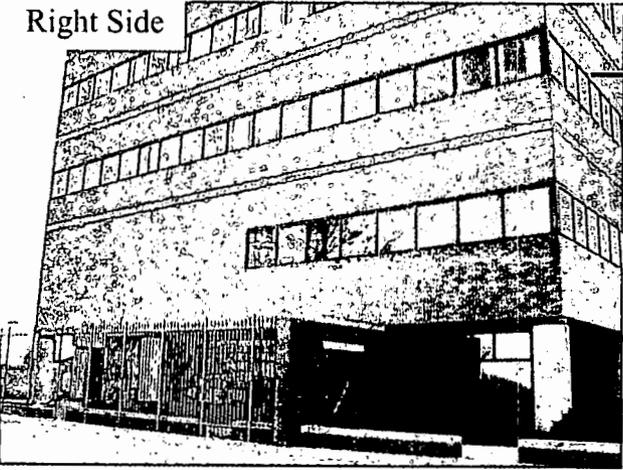


Road Behind Bldgs OSE, A & OSW

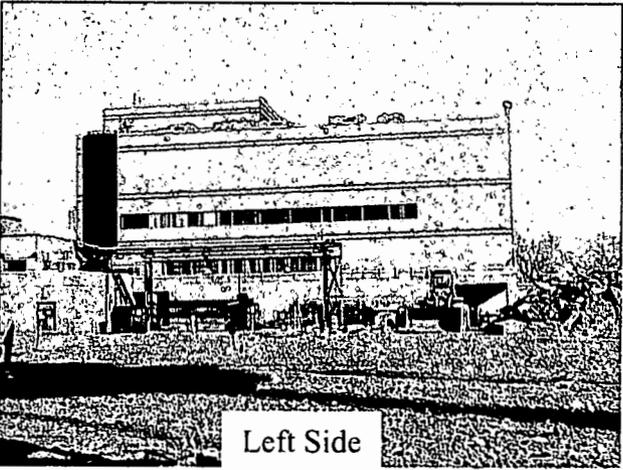
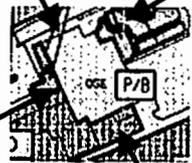
Parcel 6
Building OSE
Operational Support East



Front Entrance



Right Side

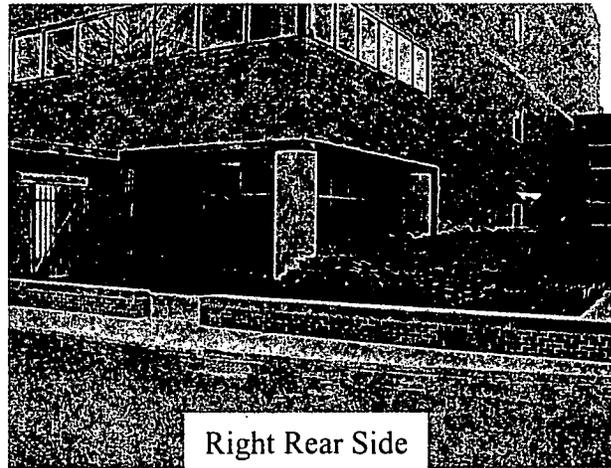


Left Side

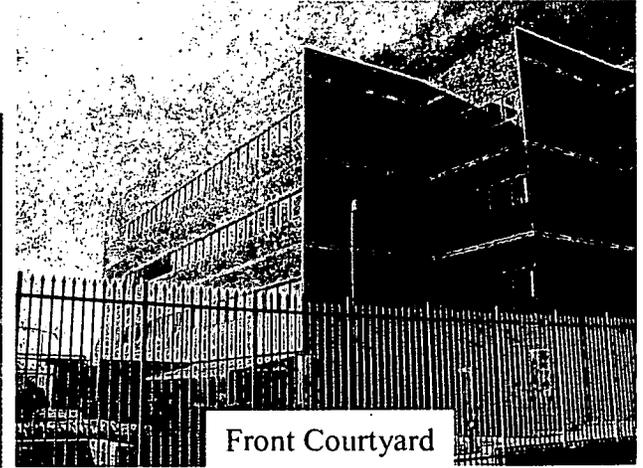


Rear

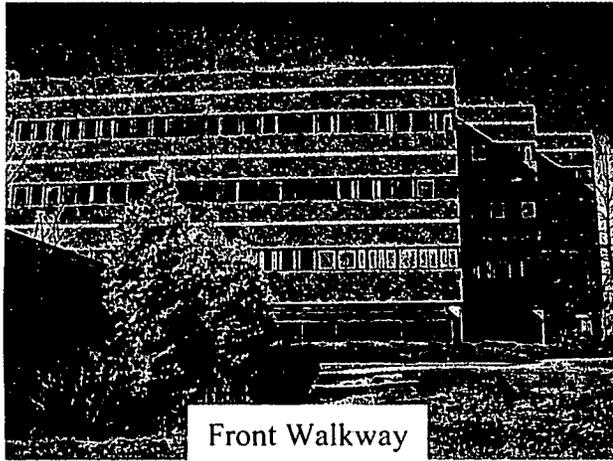
Parcel 6
Building OSE
Operational Support East
Continued



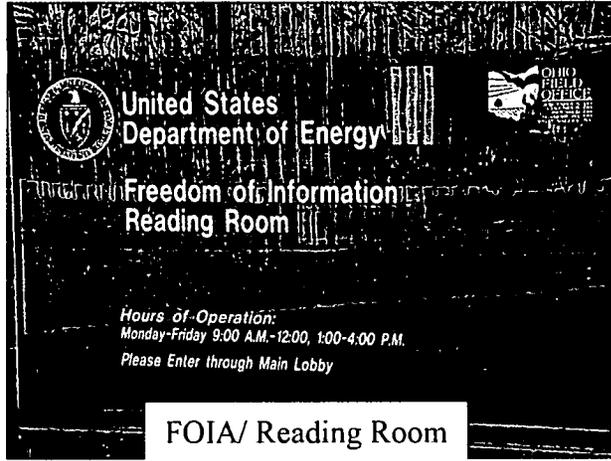
Right Rear Side



Front Courtyard



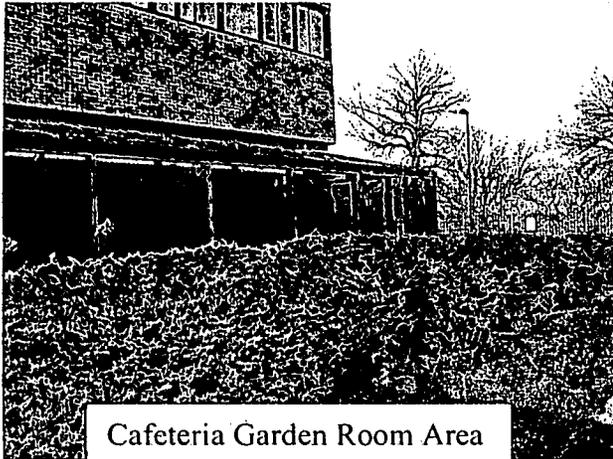
Front Walkway



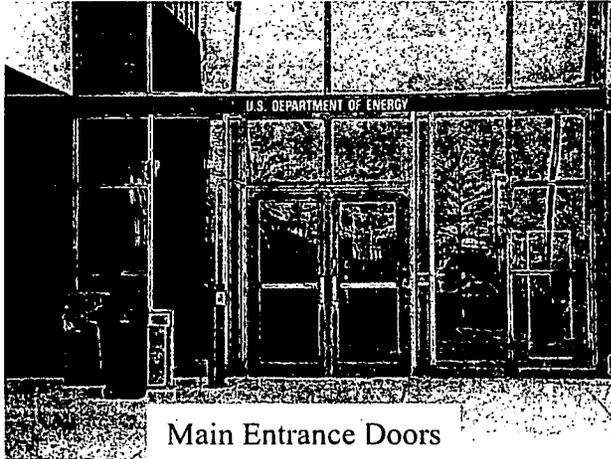
FOIA/ Reading Room



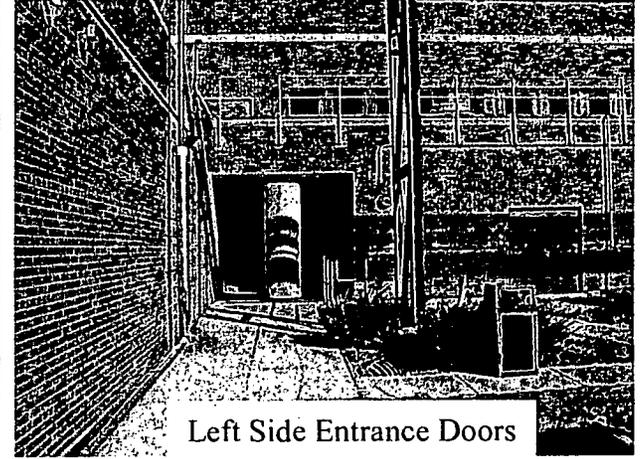
Exiting Main Entrance



Cafeteria Garden Room Area



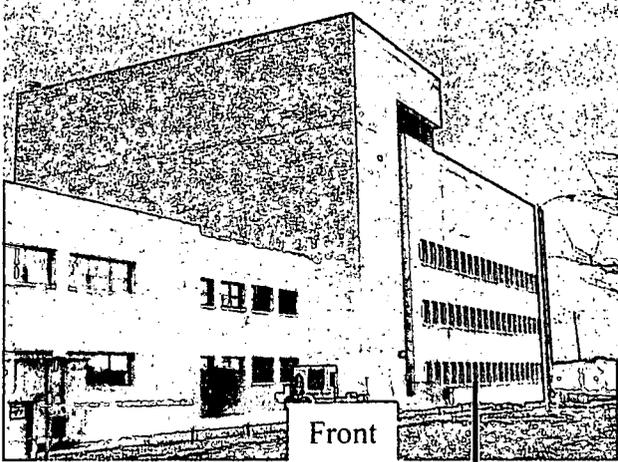
Main Entrance Doors



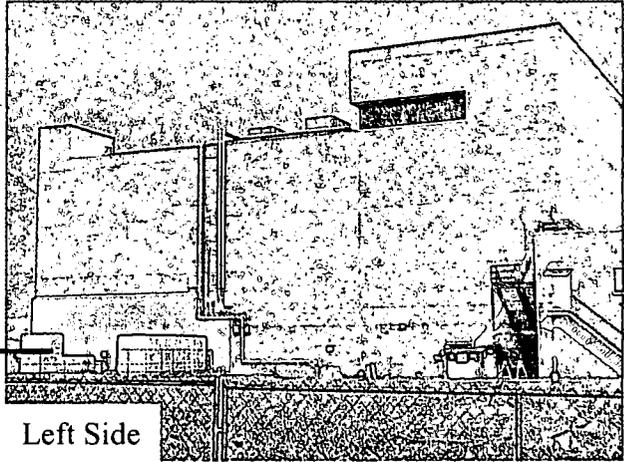
Left Side Entrance Doors

H 4/20

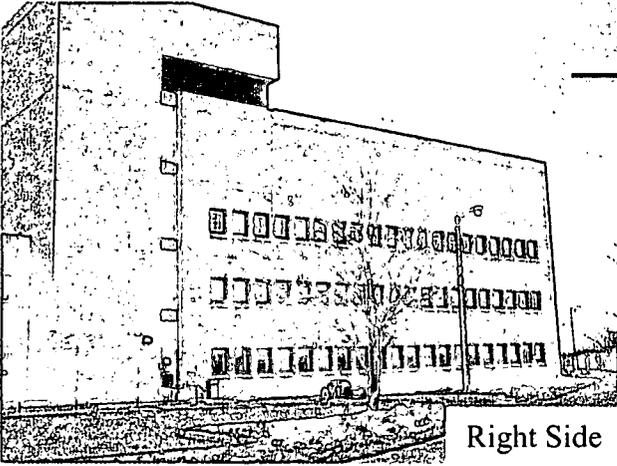
Parcel 6
Building OSW
Operational Support East



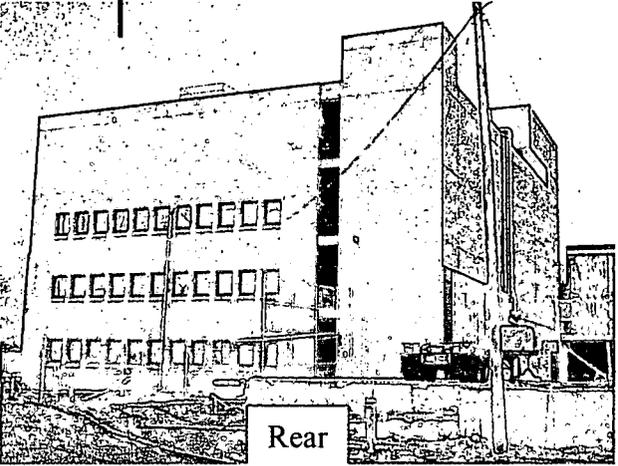
Front



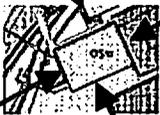
Left Side



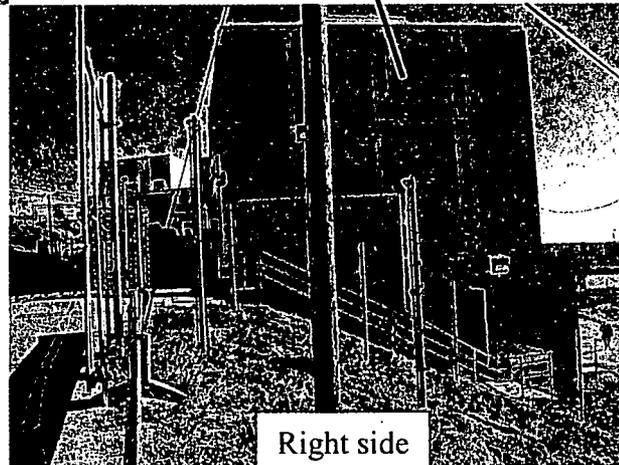
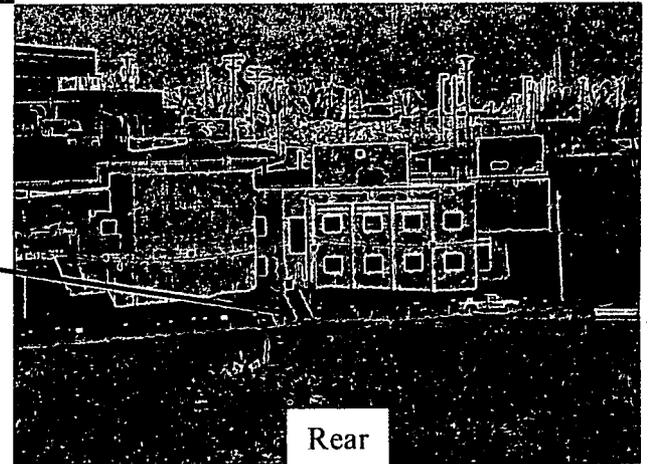
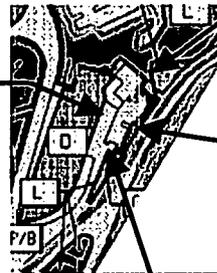
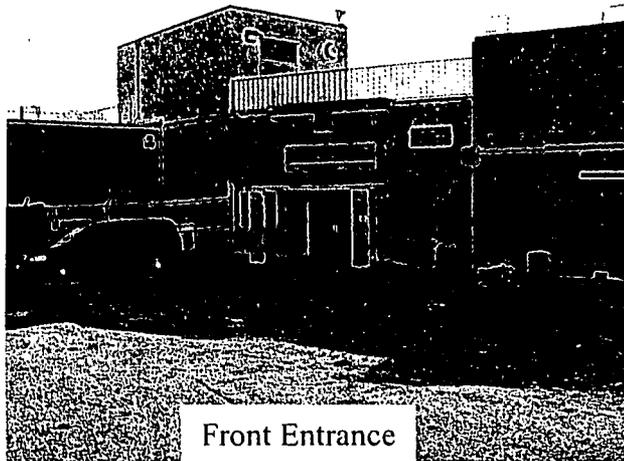
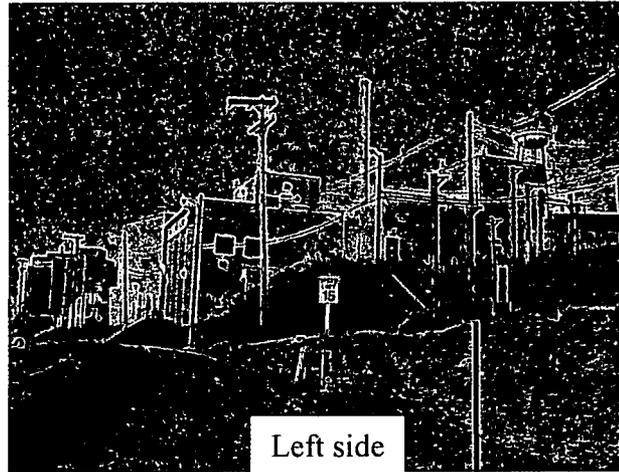
Right Side



Rear

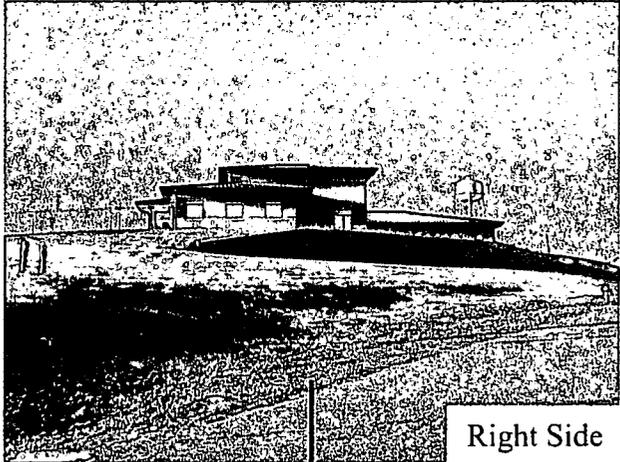


Parcel 6
Building 45
Health Physics
Calibration Facility

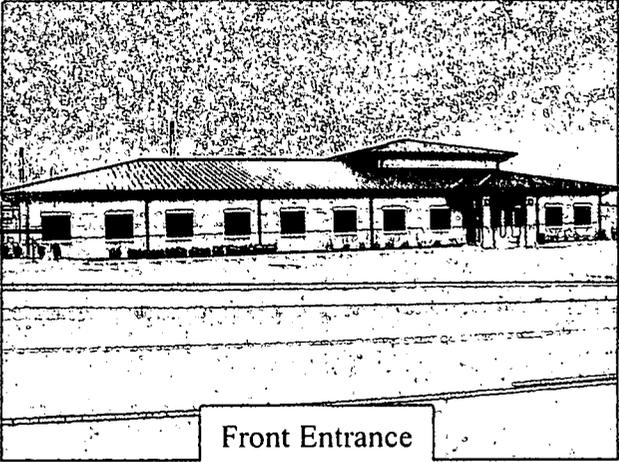


11-1-77

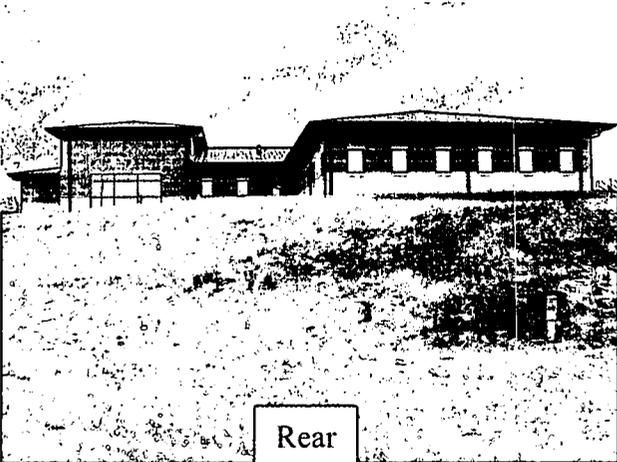
Parcel 6a
Building 126
GPHS/RTG Support



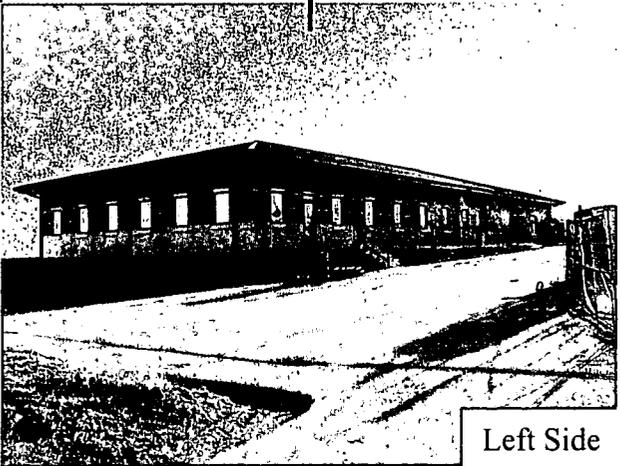
Right Side



Front Entrance



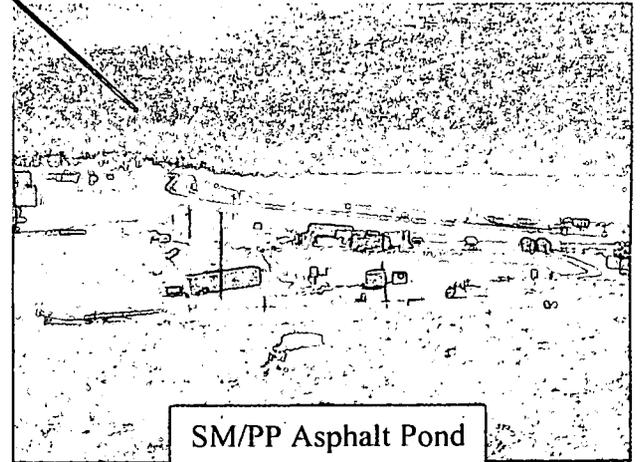
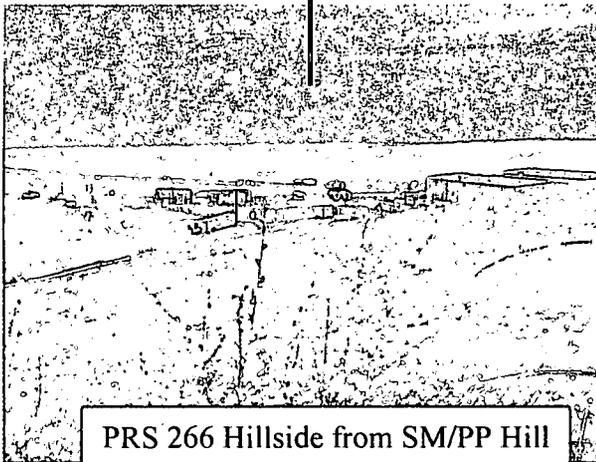
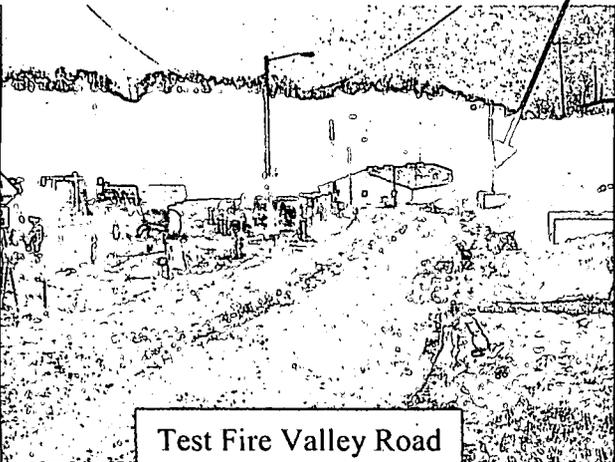
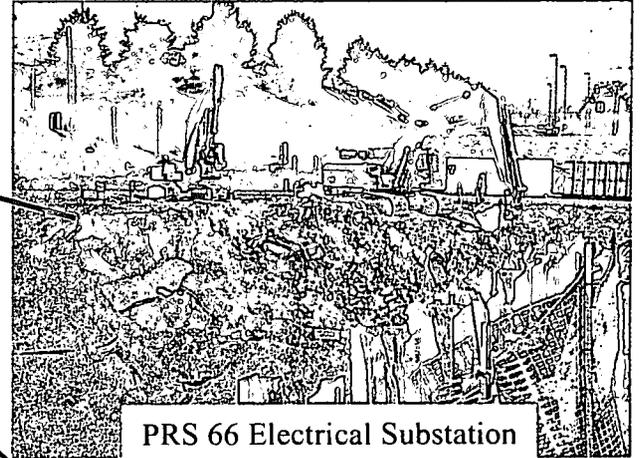
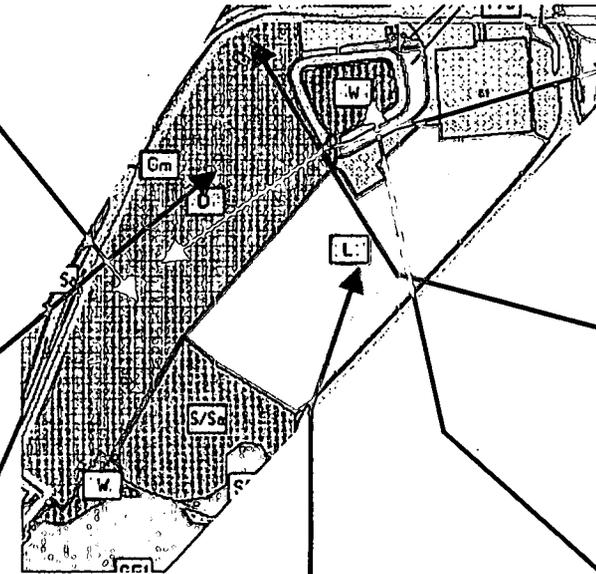
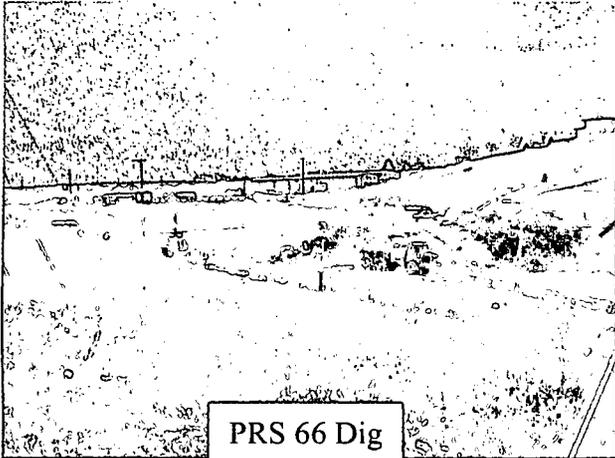
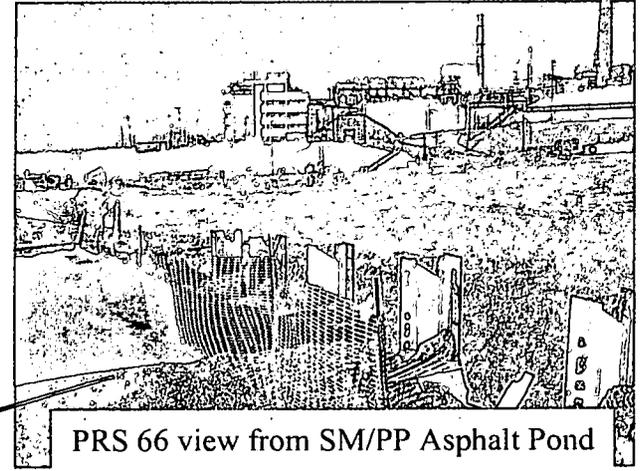
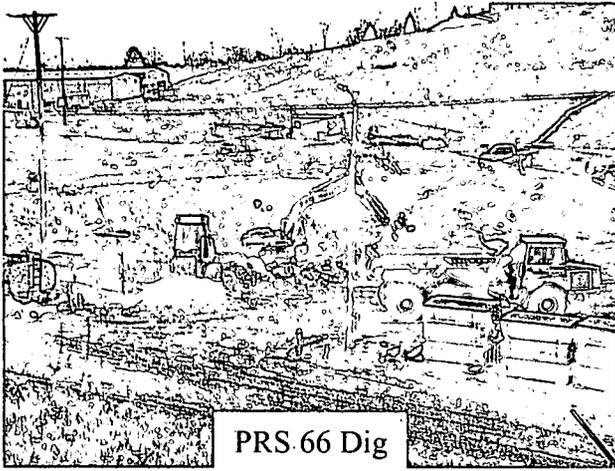
Rear



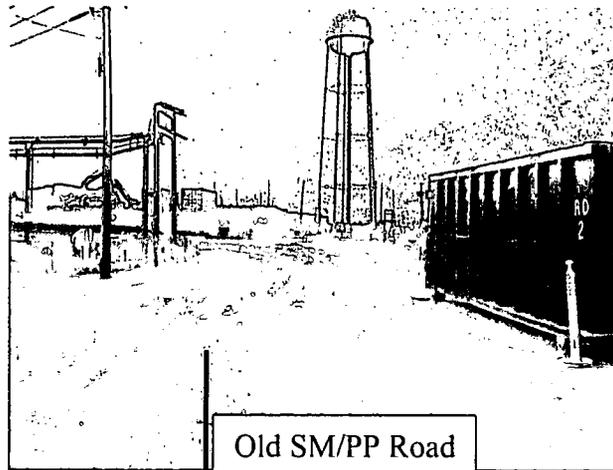
Left Side

02/2/11

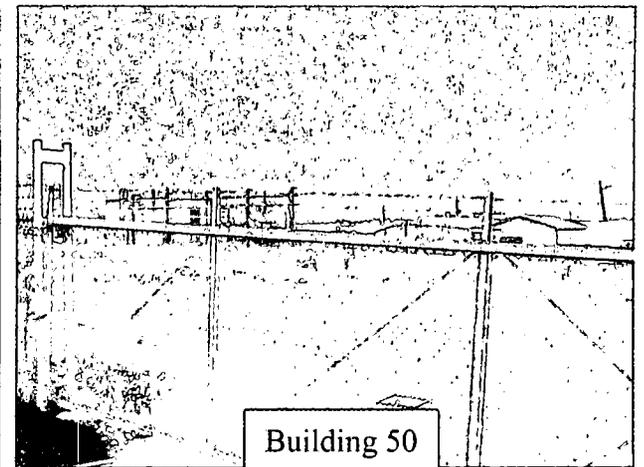
Parcel 7
PRS 66/266



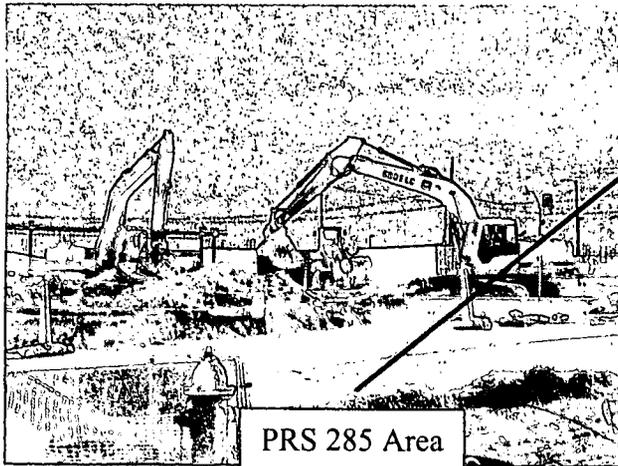
Parcel 7
SM/PP(38) Hill
Special Metallography
Plutonium Processing
(Building 38)



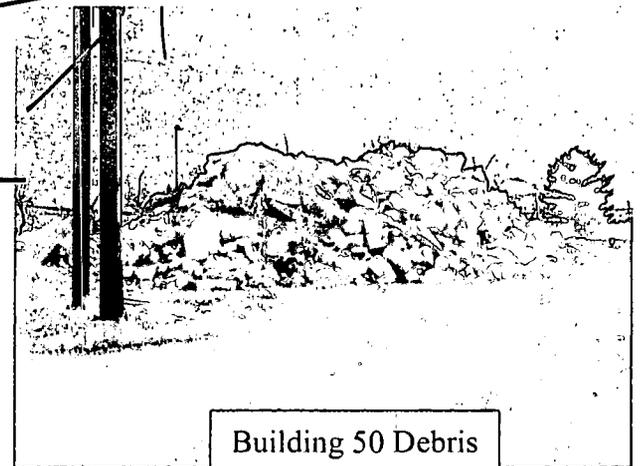
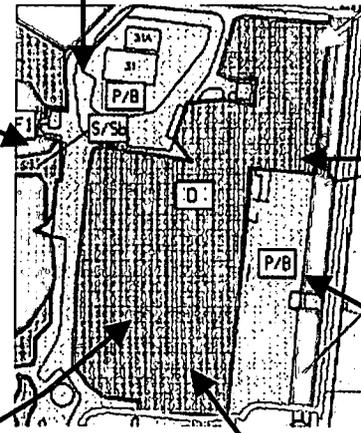
Old SM/PP Road



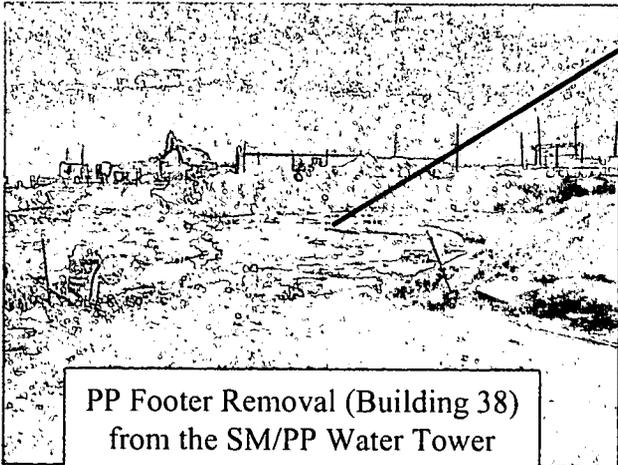
Building 50



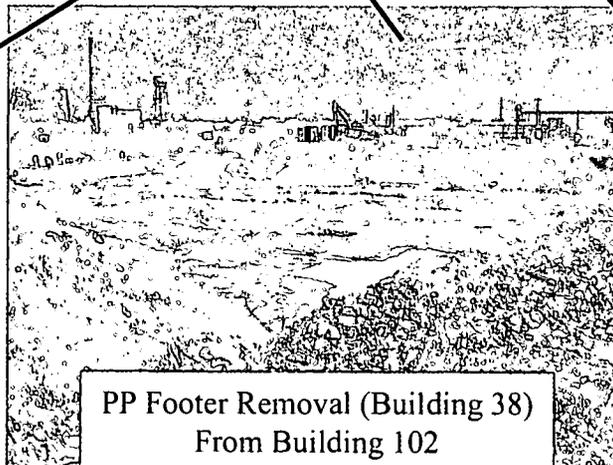
PRS 285 Area



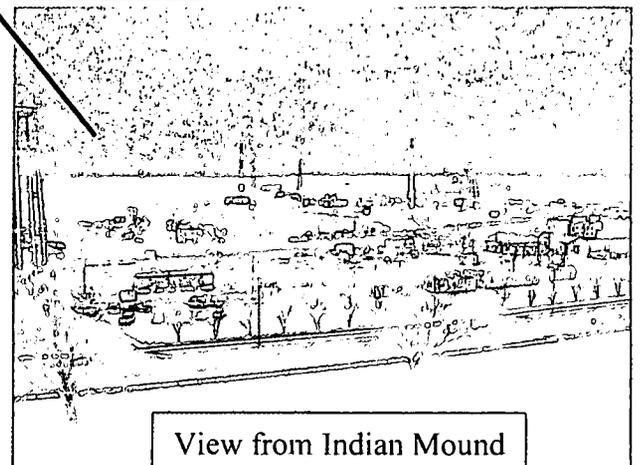
Building 50 Debris



PP Footer Removal (Building 38)
from the SM/PP Water Tower



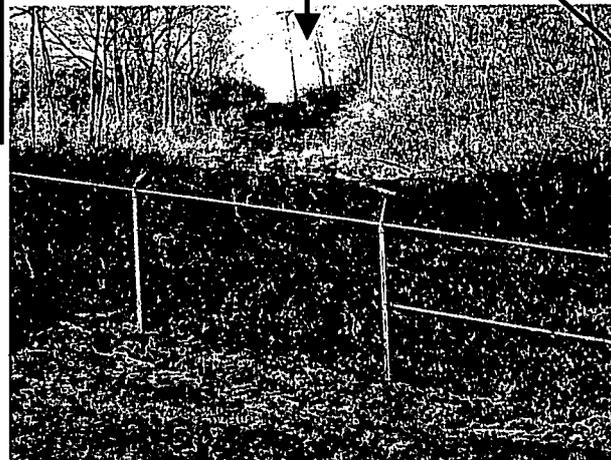
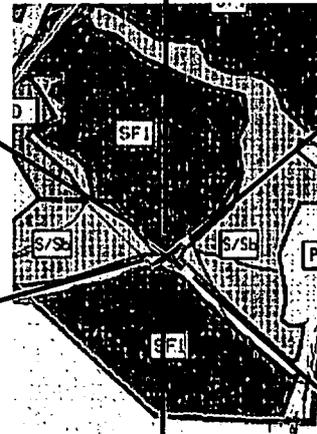
PP Footer Removal (Building 38)
From Building 102



View from Indian Mound

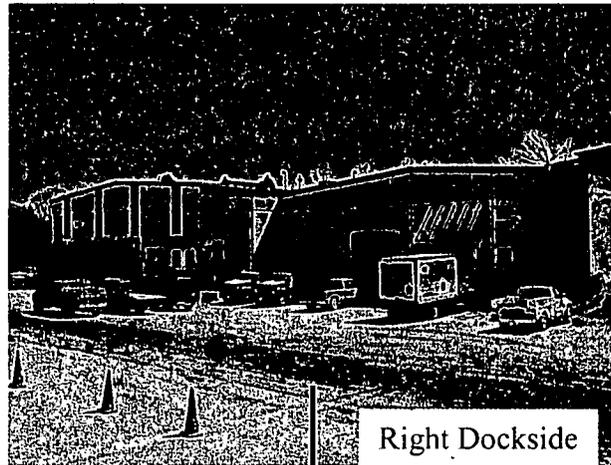
149/20

Parcel 7 Undeveloped Valley Area

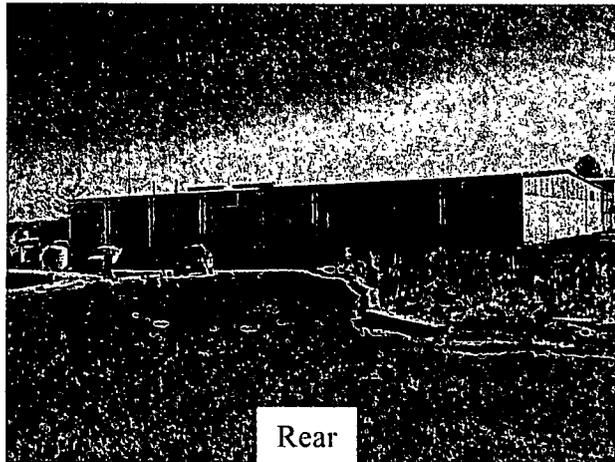


4/10/21

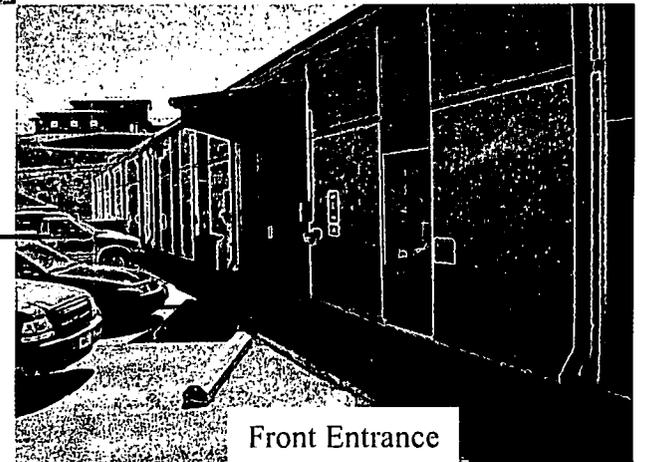
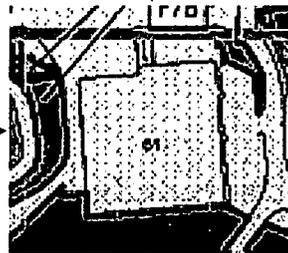
Parcel 7 Building 61



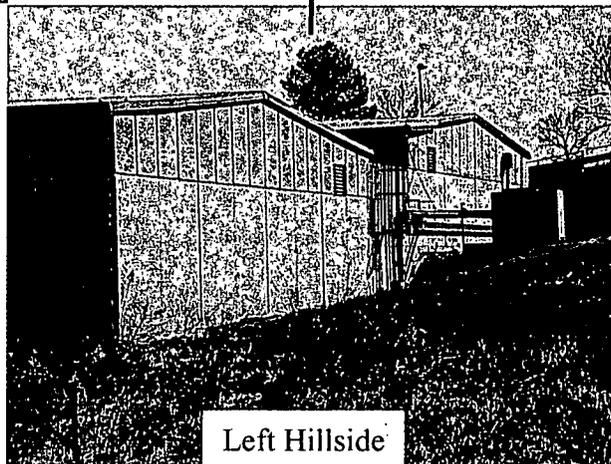
Right Dockside



Rear



Front Entrance

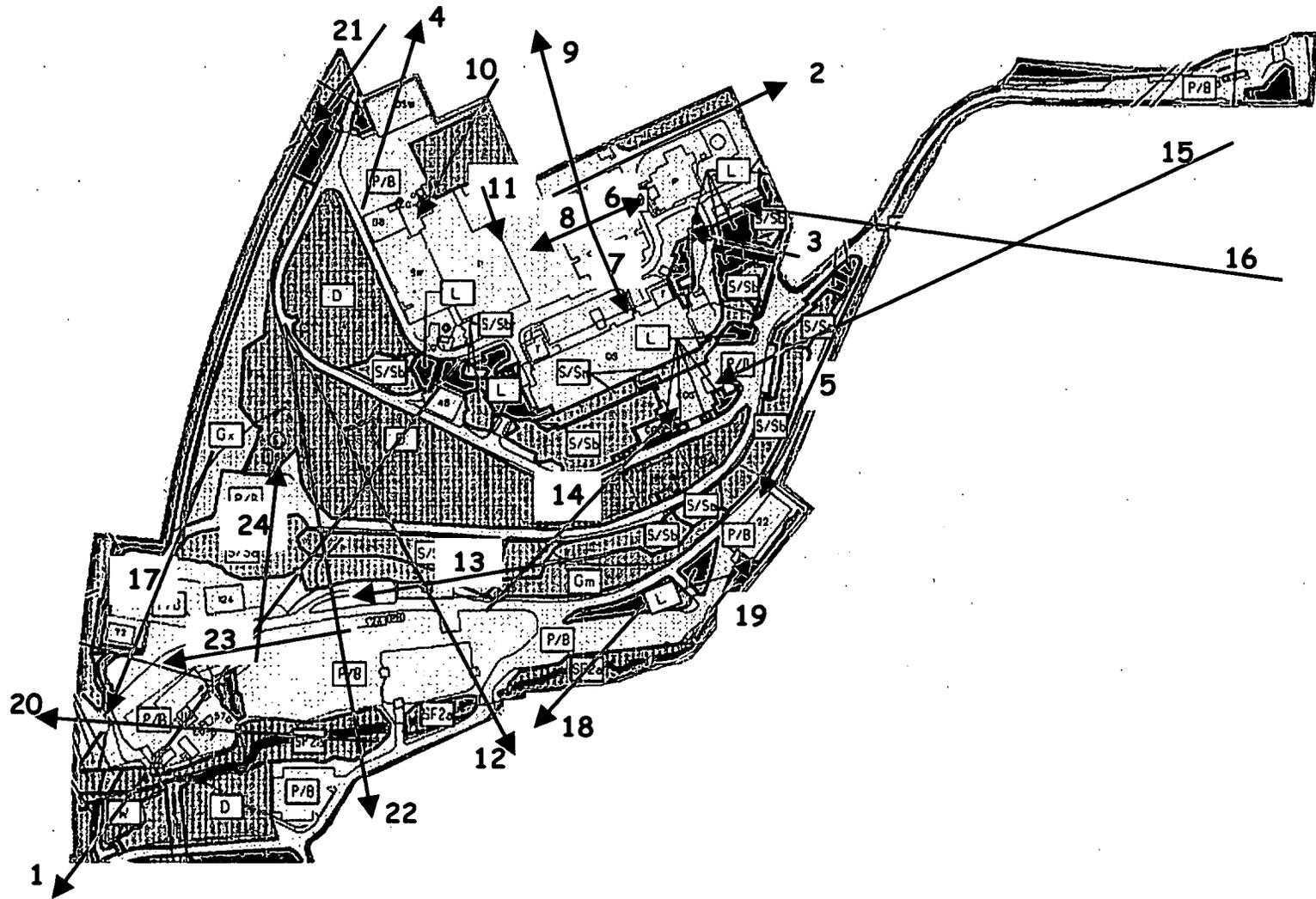


Left Hillside

H-11/20

Parcel 8

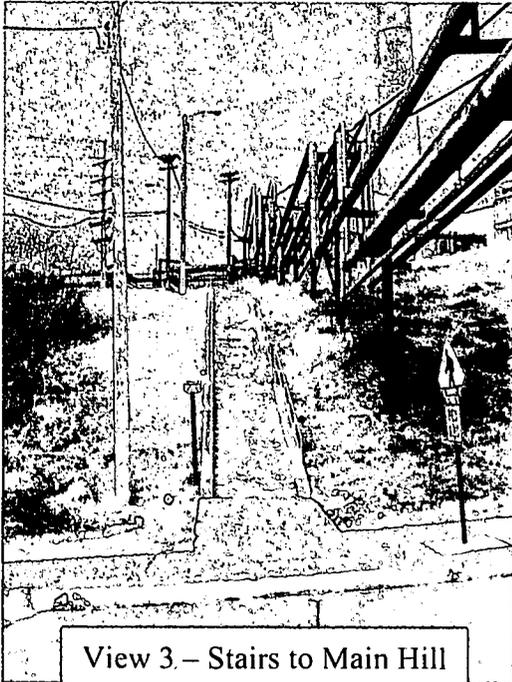
Main Hill and Test Fire Valley



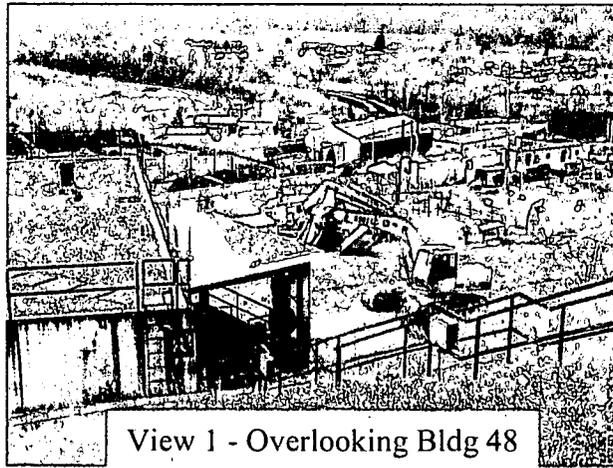
H 12/22

Parcel 8

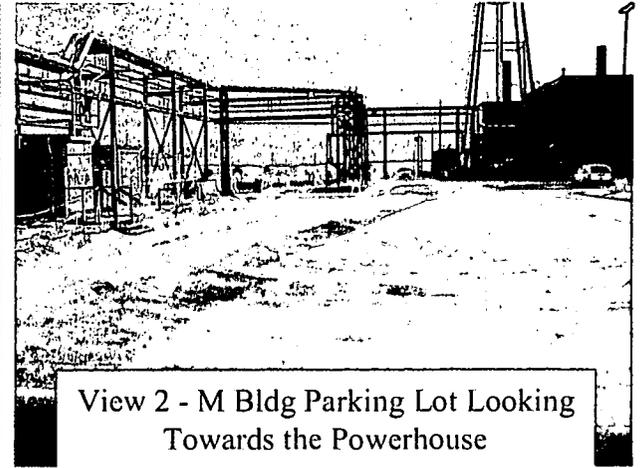
Main Hill and Test Fire Valley Continued



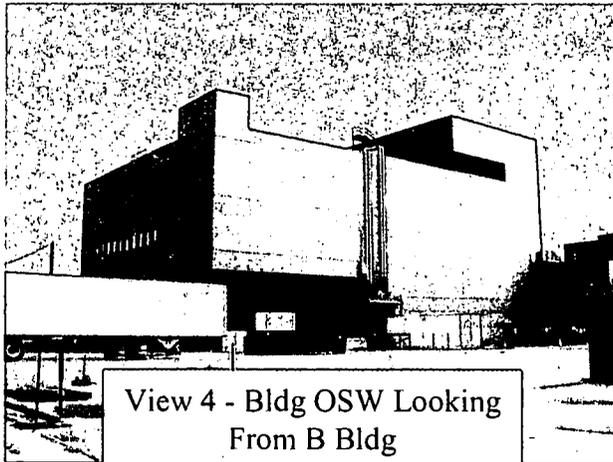
View 3 - Stairs to Main Hill



View 1 - Overlooking Bldg 48



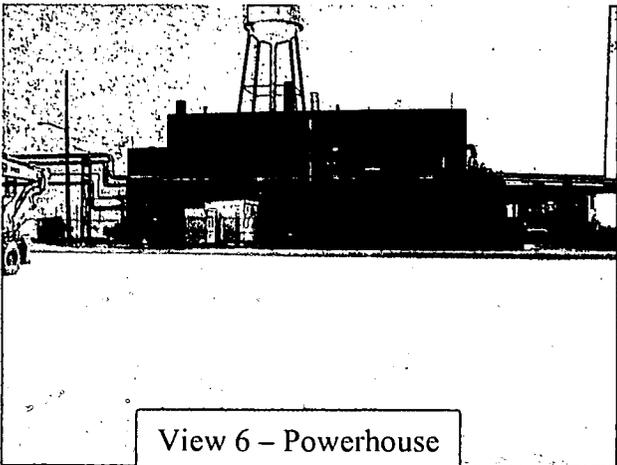
View 2 - M Bldg Parking Lot Looking Towards the Powerhouse



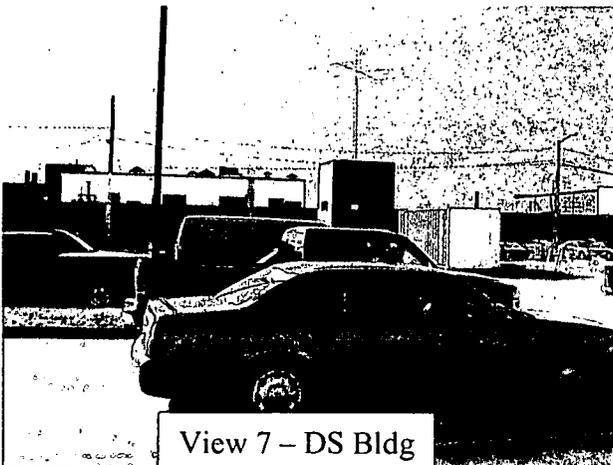
View 4 - Bldg OSW Looking From B Bldg



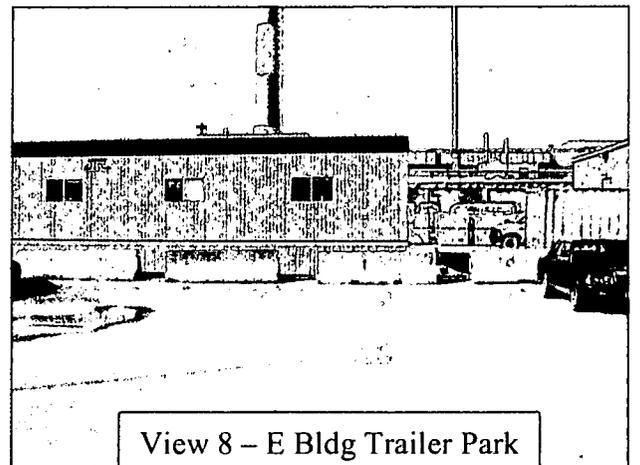
View 5 - Road to Test Fire Valley



View 6 - Powerhouse



View 7 - DS Bldg

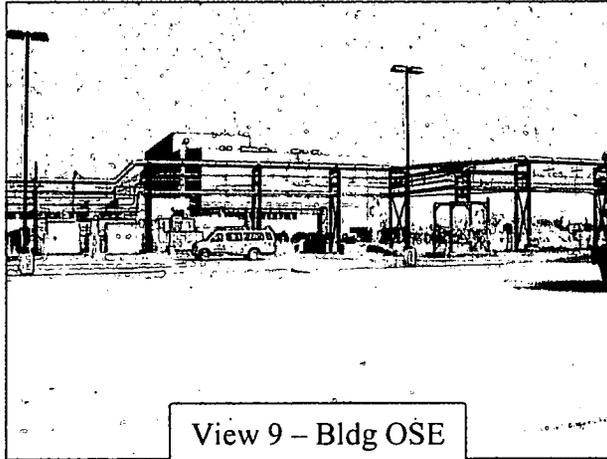


View 8 - E Bldg Trailer Park

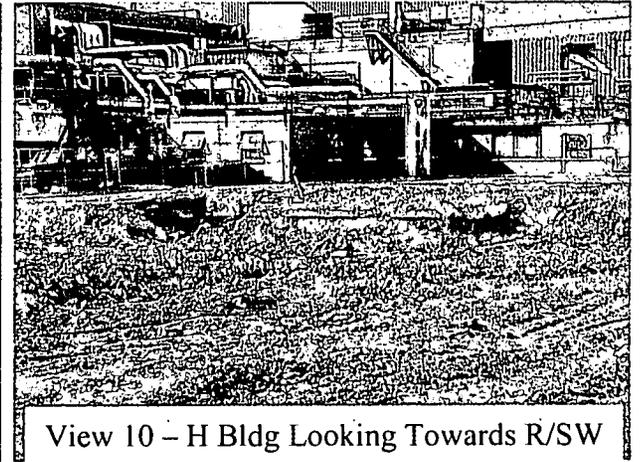
1413/20

Parcel 8

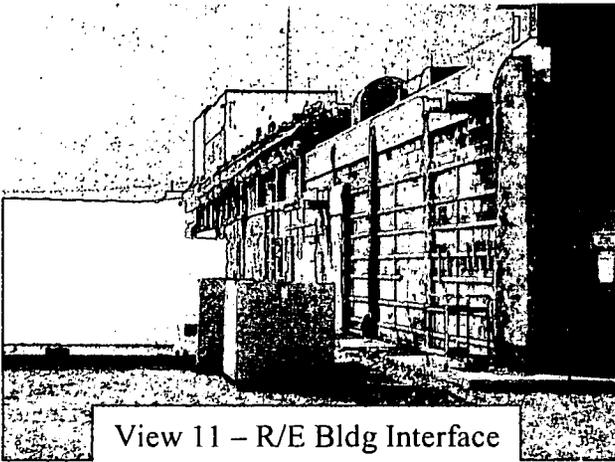
Main Hill and Test Fire Valley Continued



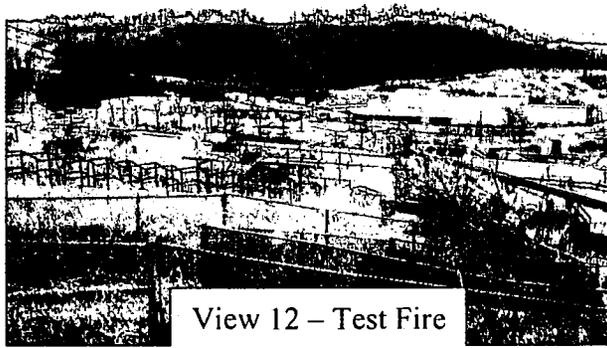
View 9 - Bldg OSE



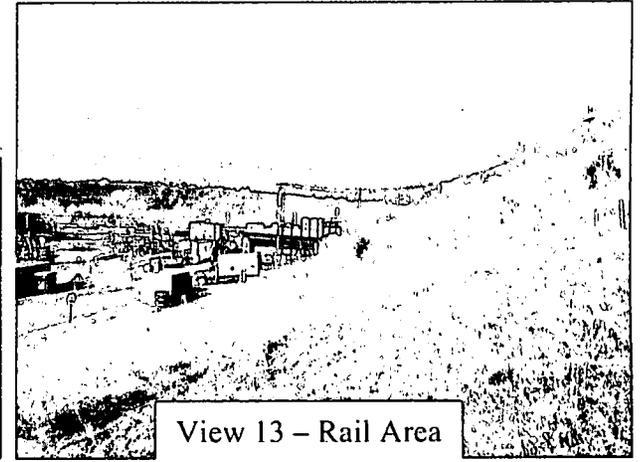
View 10 - H Bldg Looking Towards R/SW



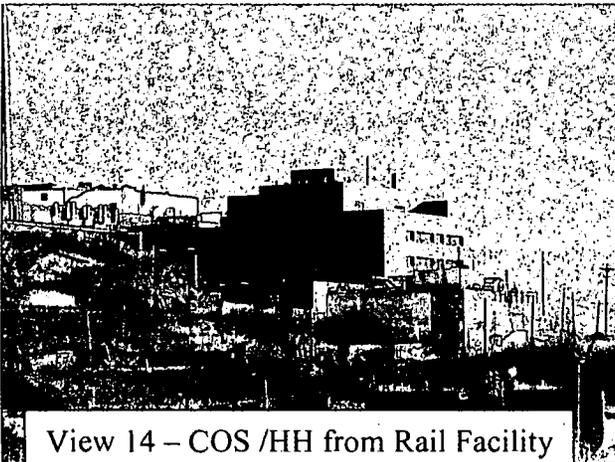
View 11 - R/E Bldg Interface



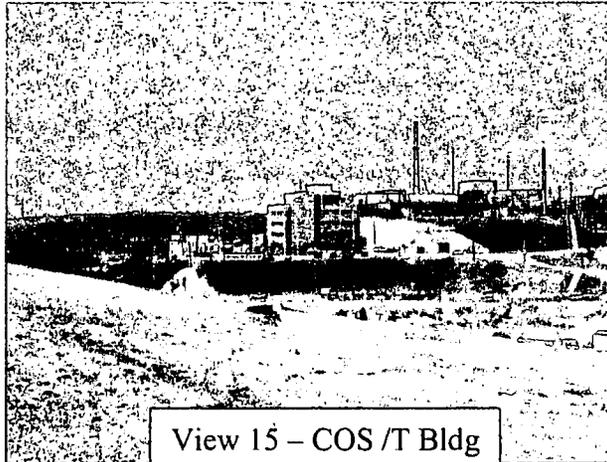
View 12 - Test Fire



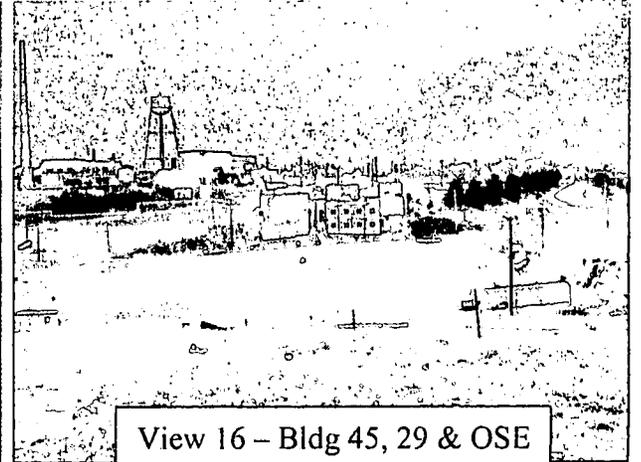
View 13 - Rail Area



View 14 - COS /HH from Rail Facility



View 15 - COS /T Bldg

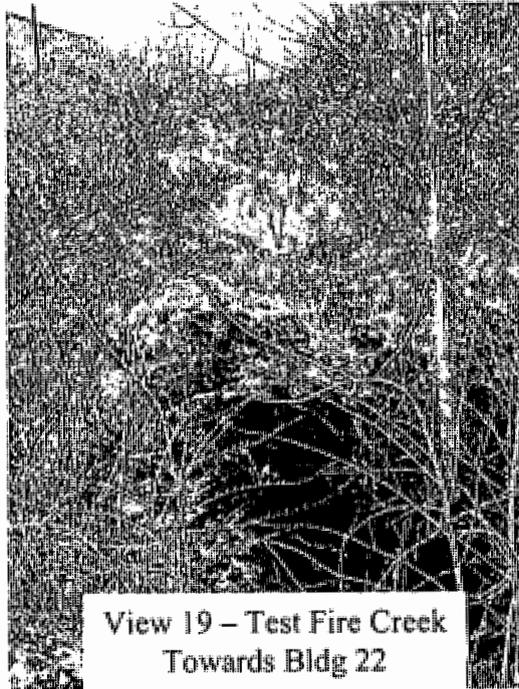


View 16 - Bldg 45, 29 & OSE

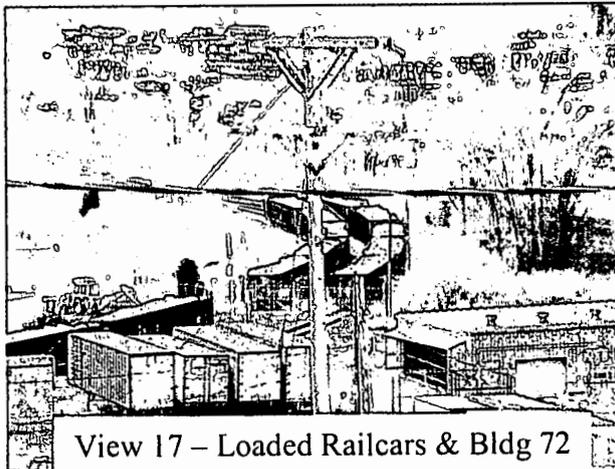
2/14/14

Parcel 8

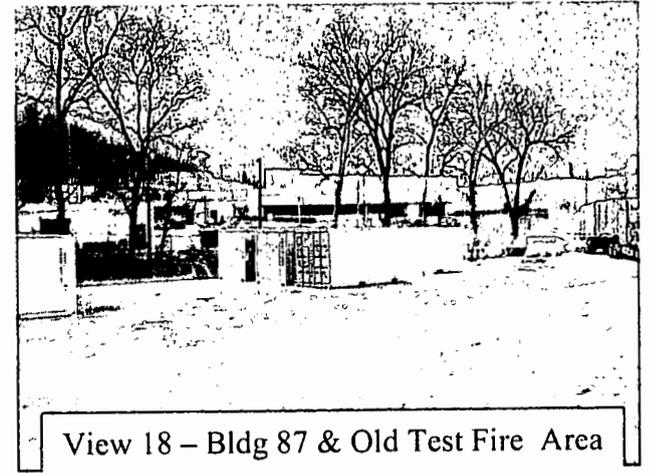
Main Hill and Test Fire Valley Continued



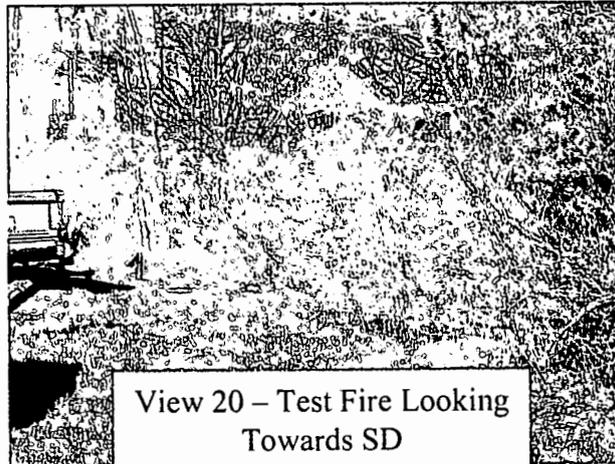
View 19 – Test Fire Creek
Towards Bldg 22



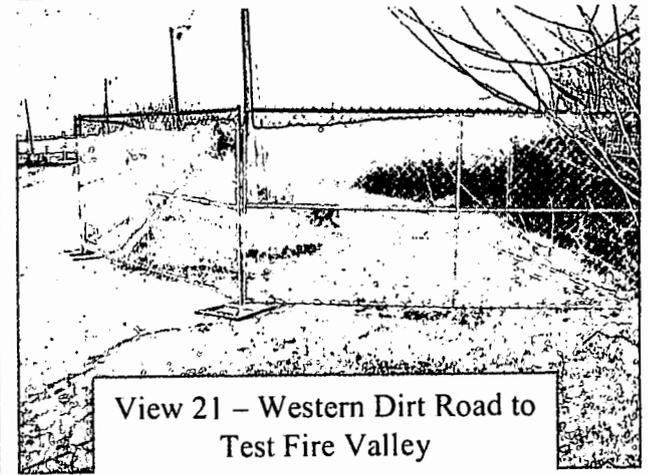
View 17 – Loaded Railcars & Bldg 72



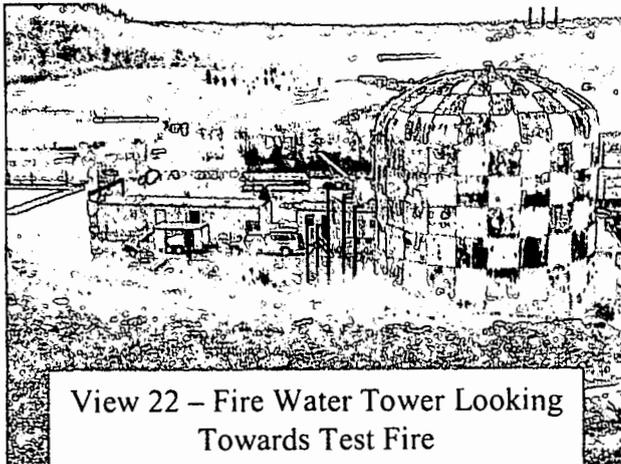
View 18 – Bldg 87 & Old Test Fire Area



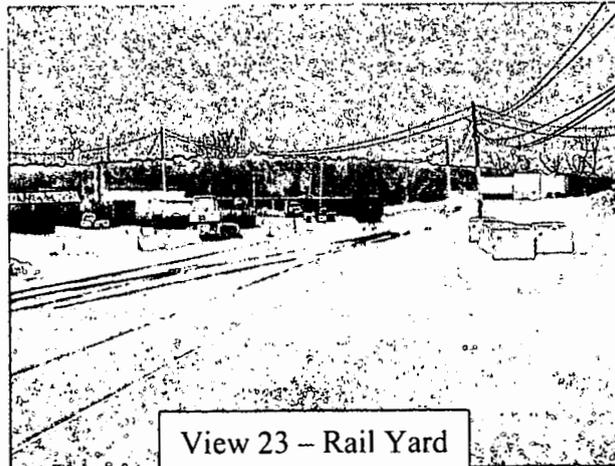
View 20 – Test Fire Looking
Towards SD



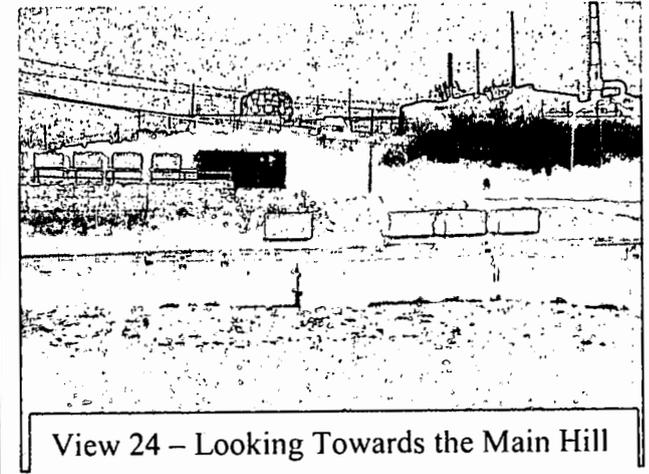
View 21 – Western Dirt Road to
Test Fire Valley



View 22 – Fire Water Tower Looking
Towards Test Fire

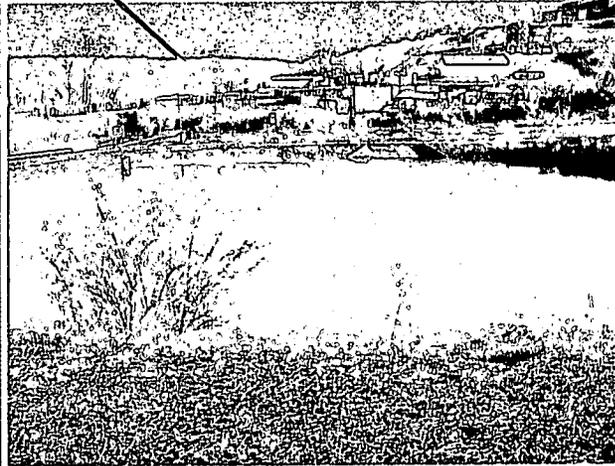
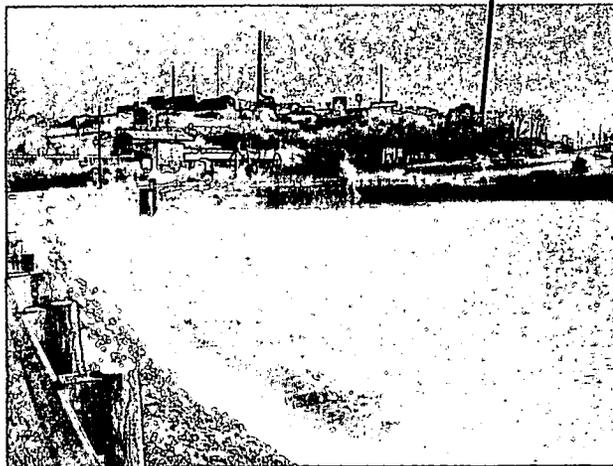
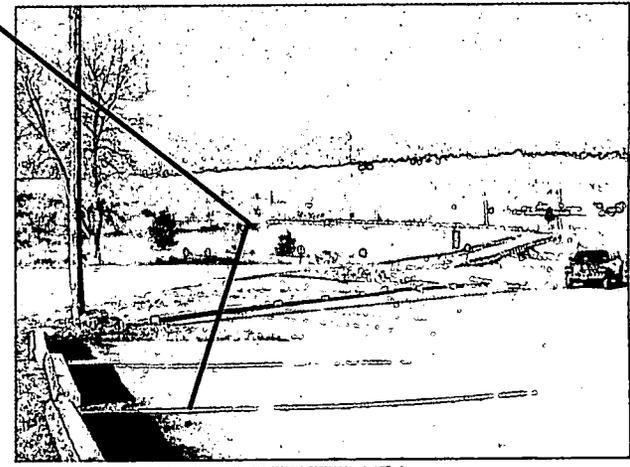
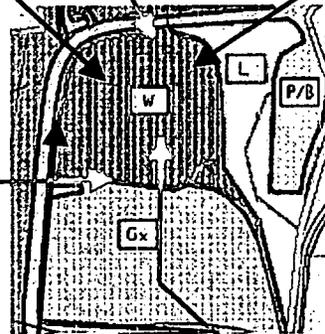
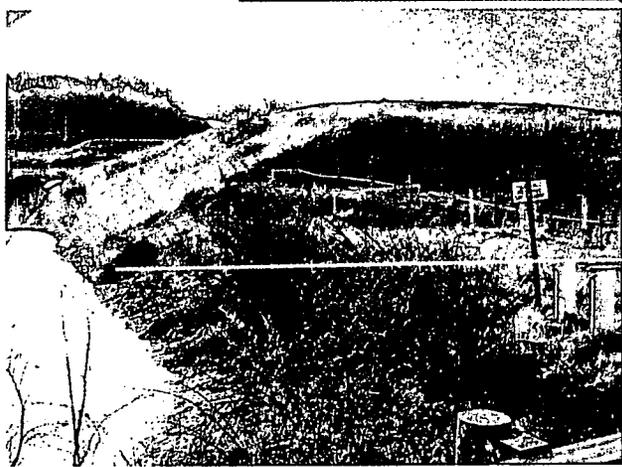
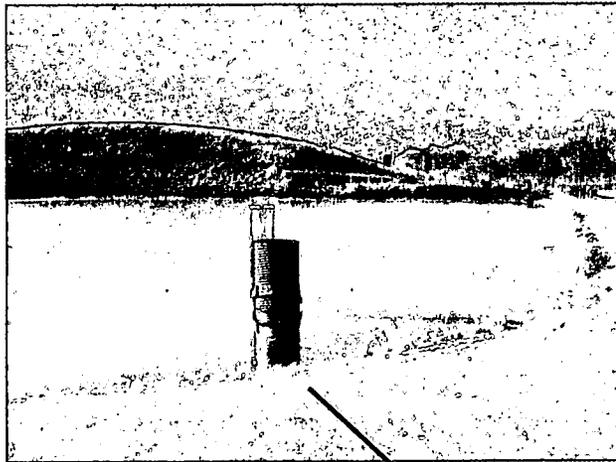


View 23 – Rail Yard



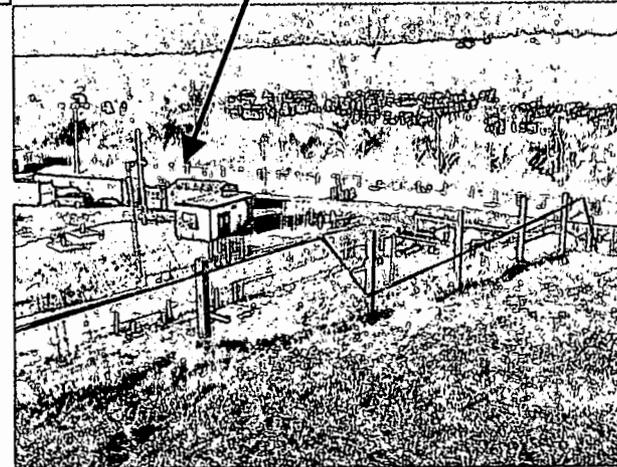
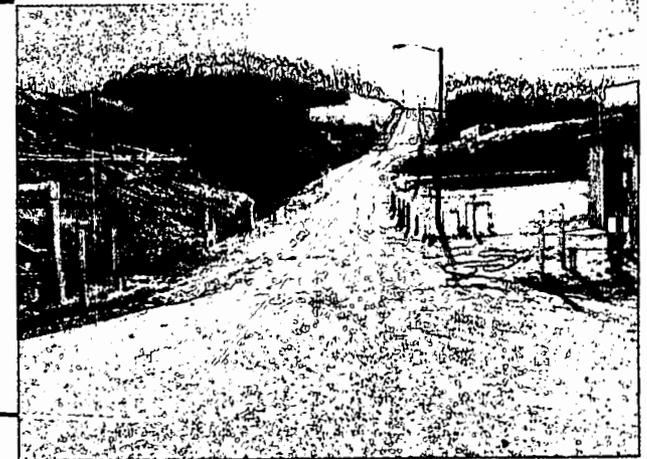
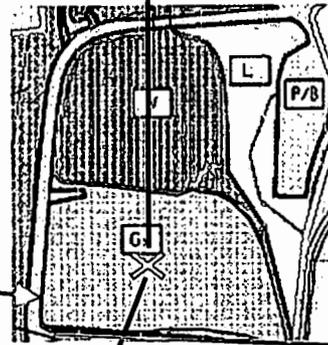
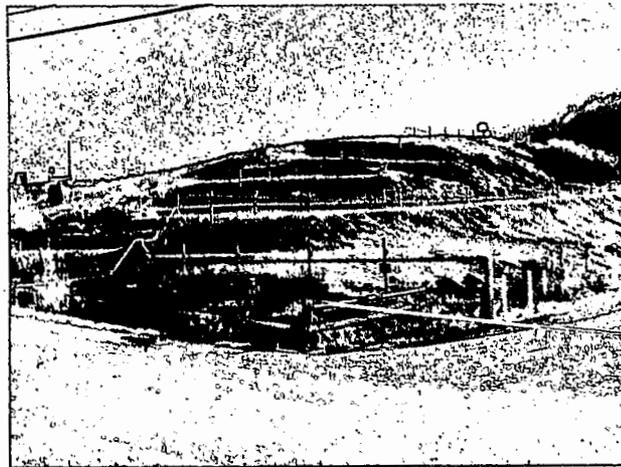
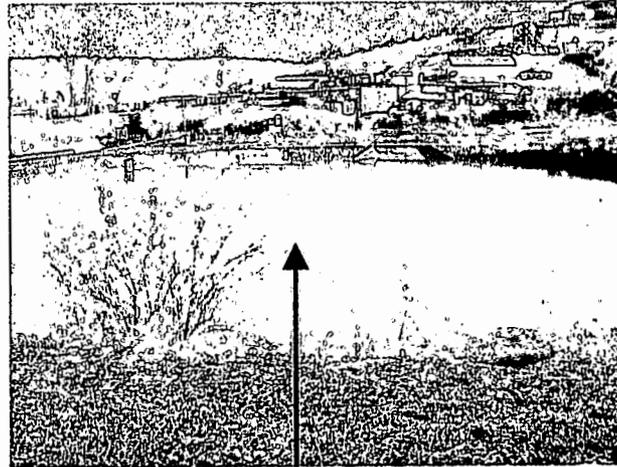
View 24 – Looking Towards the Main Hill

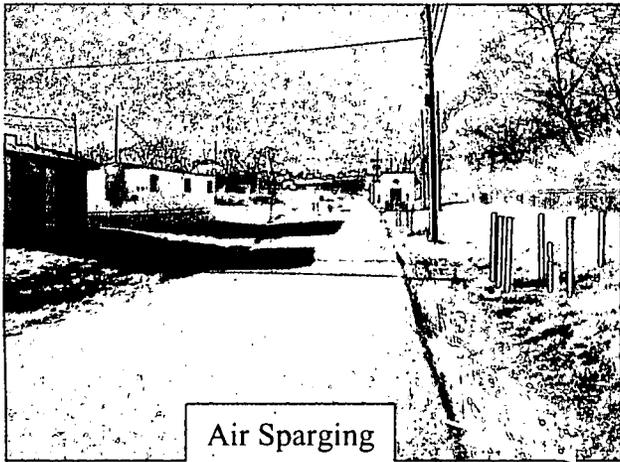
Parcel 8
Overflow
Pond



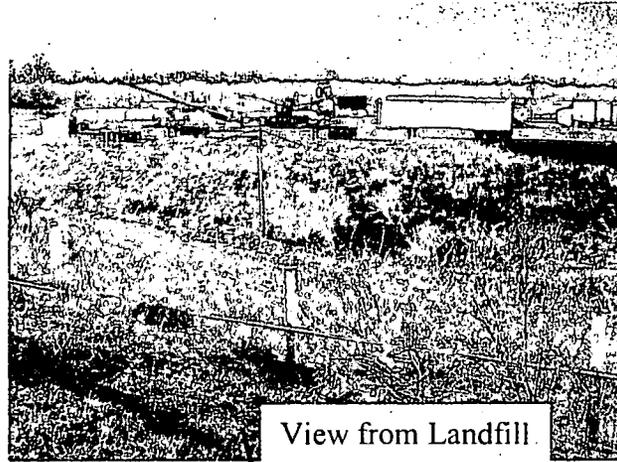
1/16/20

Parcel 8 Landfill

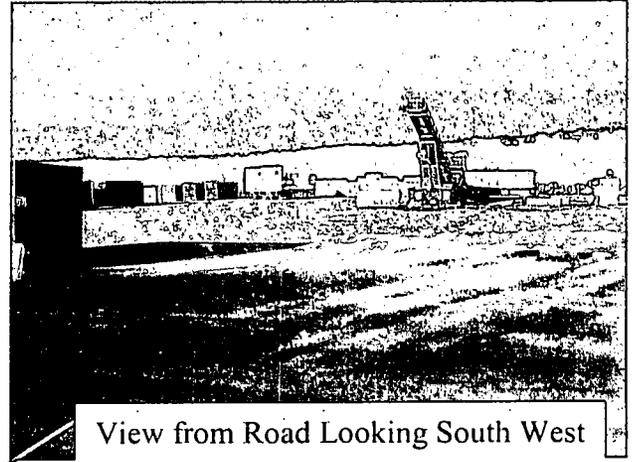




Air Sparging

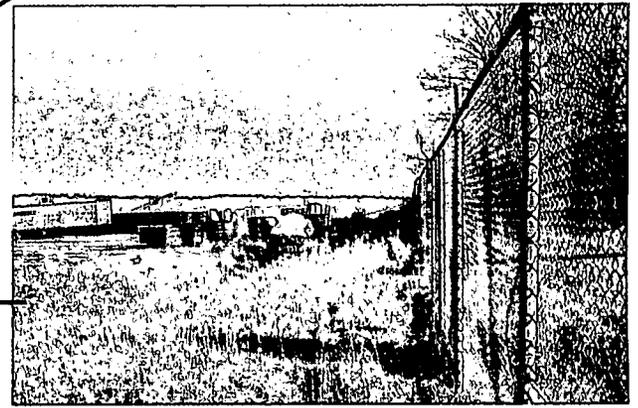
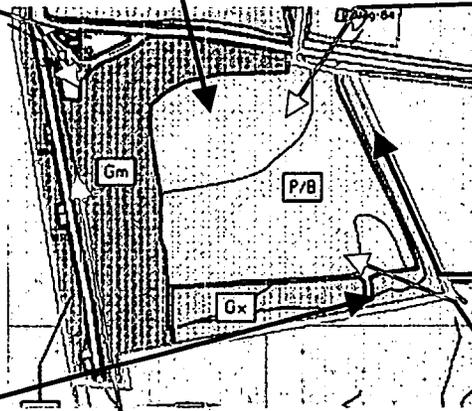


View from Landfill

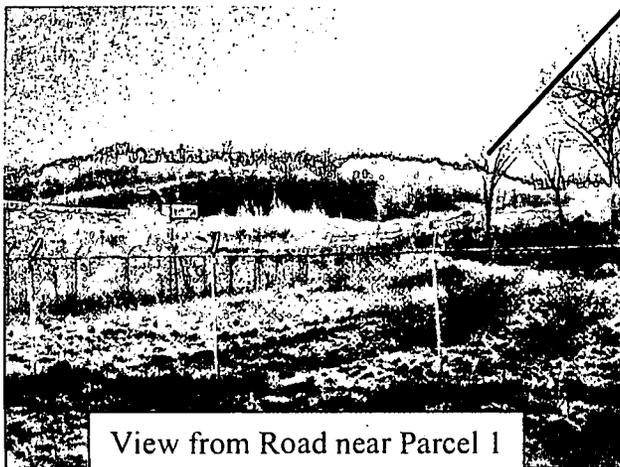


View from Road Looking South West

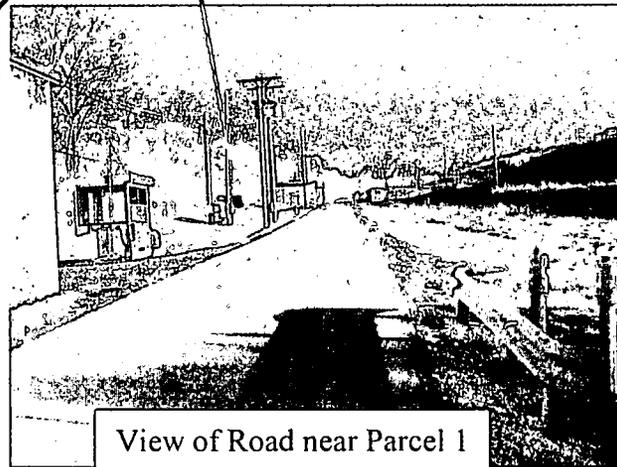
Parcel 8 Spoils Area



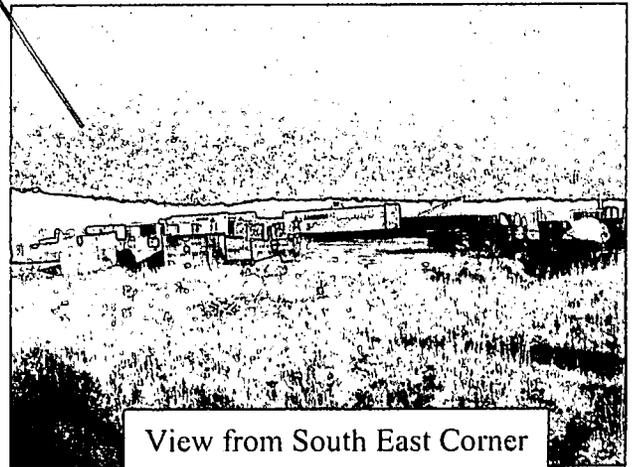
View from South East Corner Looking North



View from Road near Parcel 1



View of Road near Parcel 1



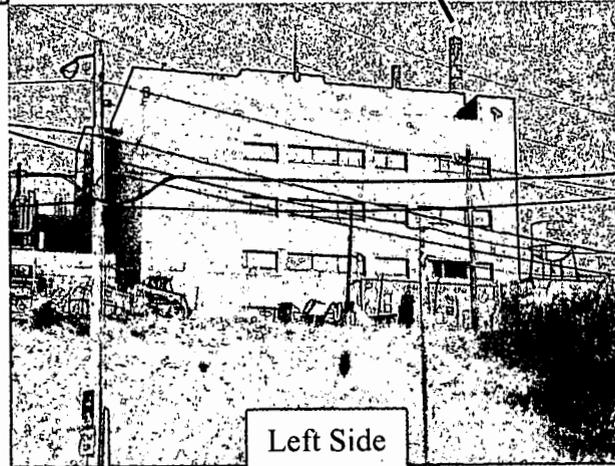
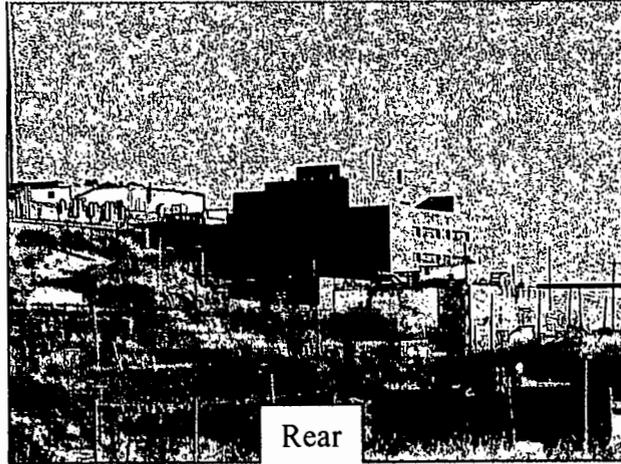
View from South East Corner

H-18/5-

Parcel 8

Building COS

Central Operational Support

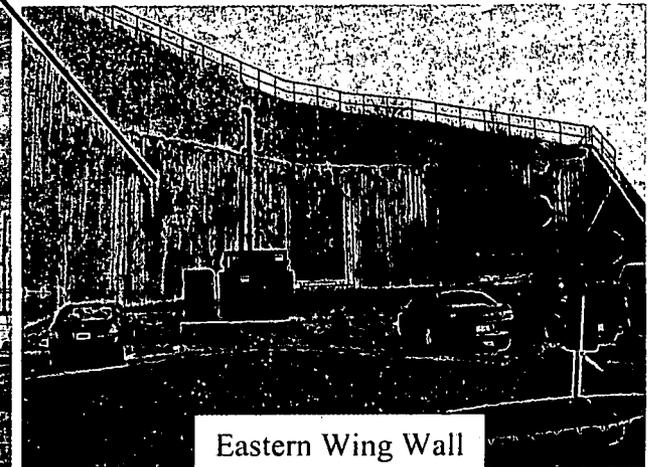
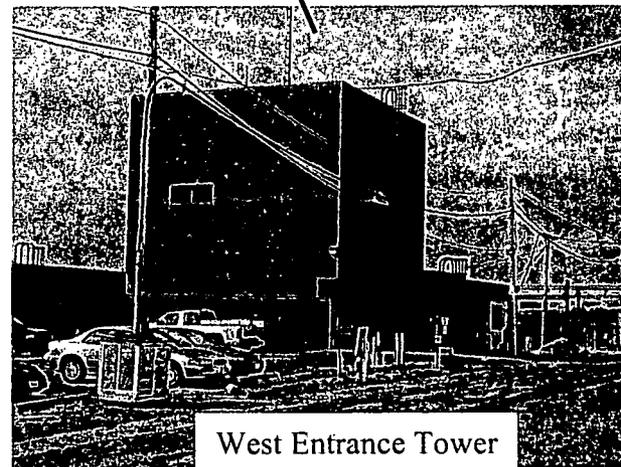
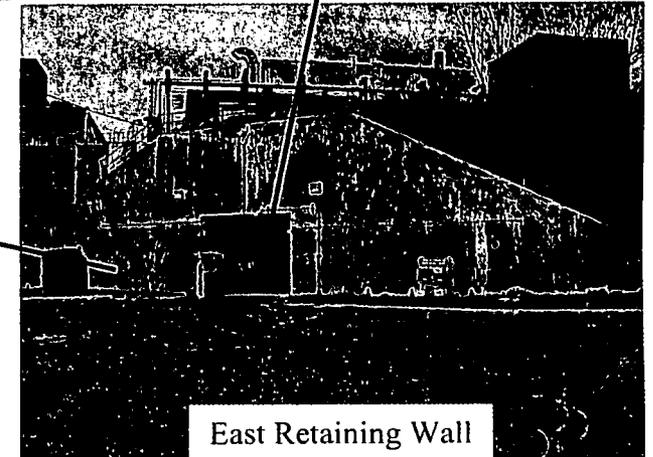
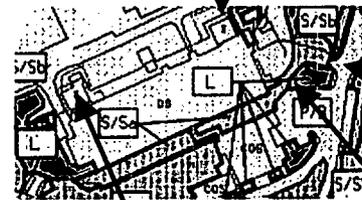
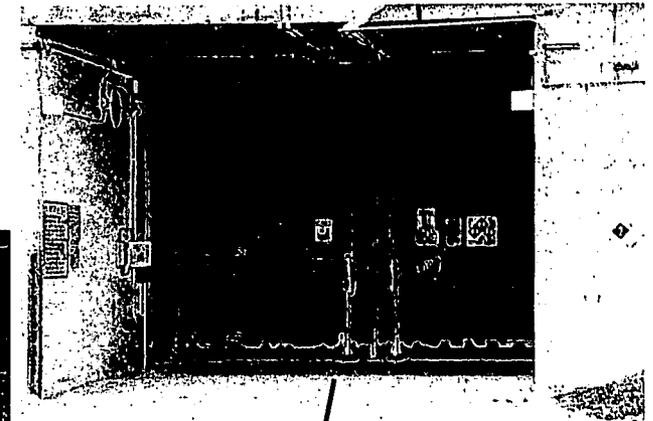
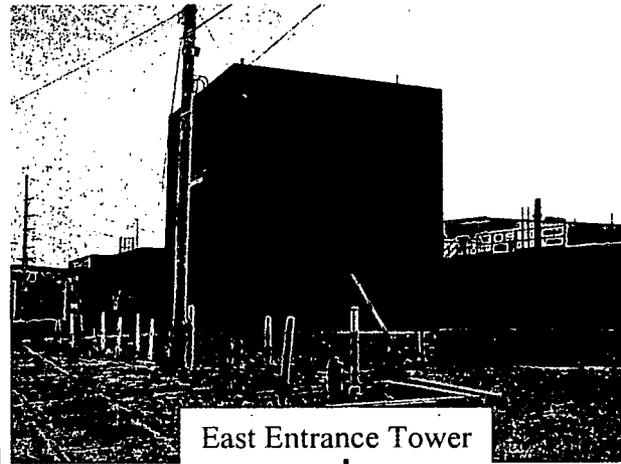
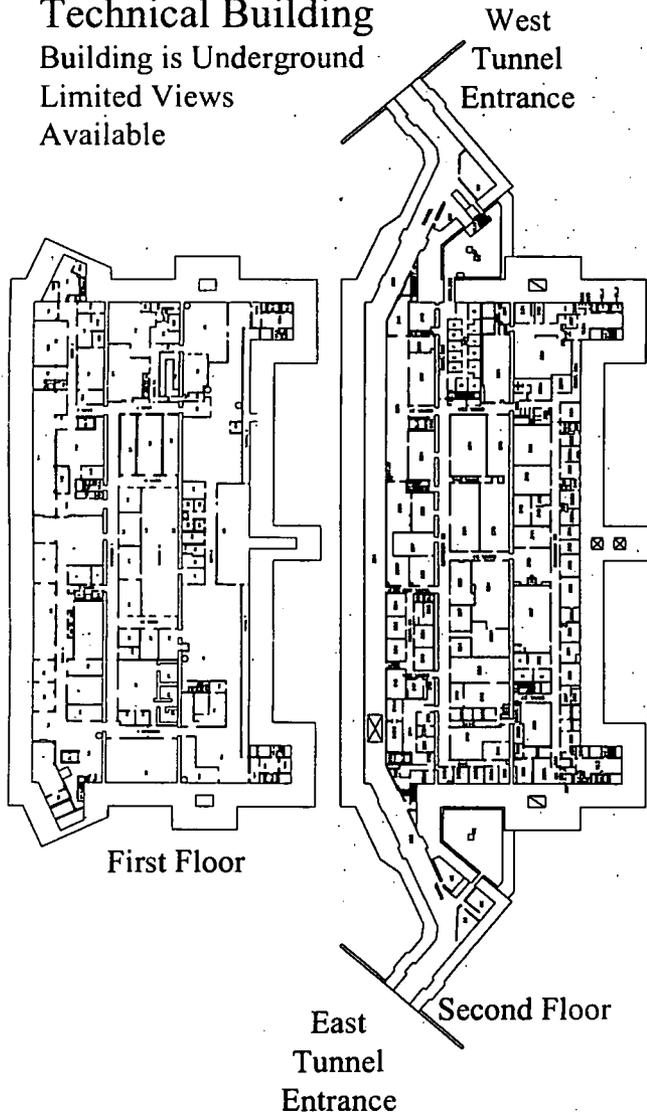


1/19/20

Parcel 8

T Building

Technical Building
Building is Underground
Limited Views
Available



H 20/20



DATE	REVISION	ISSUE	SSP
01/18/05		REVISED	
		ISSUE	
ISS	DATE	REVISION	BY
			CHKR
			ENG
			M

0 100 200 400 600 800 1000
Scale in Feet

Coordinate Datum is based on the Ohio State Plane Coordinate System, South Zone - Horizontal Ground Control is based on NAD 1983. Vertical Ground Control is based on NAVD 1988.

1. The electronic base map data file was obtained from Woolpert Consultants, Inc., Dayton, Ohio. The data were photogrammetrically compiled from aerial photography dated 04/04/94.

1981 magnetic north declination at center of plant. Magnetic north is 3 degrees west of true north. Declination between state plane (grid) north is 1.13 degrees west of true north.



SHEET	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	
ISSUE	1	2	3	4	5	6																
ISSUE																						
PART CLASSIFICATION																						
DRAWING CLASSIFICATION	UNCLASSIFIED E																					
SIZE	A																					
DRAWING NUMBER	parcel678habitat.dgn																					
JOB NUMBER																						
DWG TYPE	Site	PRG																				
STATUS	MD-REL-05/07/02																					
ORIGIN	MSTATION / J																					

Figure 3
Habitats of Mound Plant
Parcels 6, 7 & 8

D 7803-060502.0011 #1