
WEST VALLEY DEMONSTRATION PROJECT ANNUAL SITE ENVIRONMENTAL REPORT CALENDAR YEAR 2013



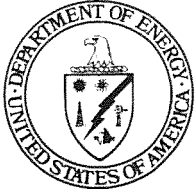
CH2M HILL • B&W WEST VALLEY, LLC

Prepared by: CH2M HILL • B&W West Valley, LLC

Prepared for: U.S. Department of Energy
DOE-WVDP

Under: Contract DE-EM0001529

September 2014
10282 Rock Springs Road
West Valley, New York 14171-9799



Department of Energy
West Valley Demonstration Project
10282 Rock Springs Road
West Valley, NY 14171-9799

To the Reader:

This report, prepared by the United States (U.S.) Department of Energy (DOE) West Valley Demonstration Project (WVDP), summarizes the environmental protection program at the WVDP for calendar year 2013.

Monitoring and surveillance of the WVDP facilities are conducted to verify that public health and safety and the environment are protected. The quality assurance requirements applied to the environmental monitoring program by the DOE ensure the validity and accuracy of the monitoring data.

At the WVDP, radiological air emissions are controlled and permitted by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) under National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, Subpart H, regulations. Nonradiological liquid effluent discharges are controlled and permitted through the New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. Generation, storage, and treatment of hazardous and mixed wastes are conducted in accordance with Resource Conservation and Recovery Act interim status regulations and New York State Environmental Conservation Law.

Air, surface water, groundwater, storm water, soil, sediment, and biological samples are collected and analyzed for radiological and nonradiological constituents. The resulting data are evaluated to assess effects of activities at the WVDP on the nearby public and the environment.

The calculated dose to the hypothetical maximally exposed off-site individual from airborne radiological emissions in 2013 was estimated to be 0.032% of the 10-millirem (mrem) EPA limit. The dose from combined airborne and waterborne radiological releases in 2013 to the same individual was estimated to be 0.028% of the 100-mrem DOE limit, verifying that dose received by off-site residents continues to be minimal.

The WVDP was operated in a safe manner during 2013. In 2013, the employees achieved a cumulative total of 694,956 safe work hours without a lost-time work accident or illness, while accomplishing complex decontamination, demolition, and waste management activities.

CH2M HILL • B&W West Valley, LLC (CHBWV) continued to perform Phase I Decommissioning and Facility Disposition activities for DOE during 2013. The term of the Phase I Decommissioning and Facility Disposition contract is from August 2011 to April 2019.

If you have any questions or comments about the information in this report, please contact WVDP Communications at (716) 942-4601 or by email at Lynette.Bennett@chbvw.com. You may also complete and return the enclosed survey.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "B C B", with a long horizontal line extending to the right.

Bryan C. Bower, Director
West Valley Demonstration Project



WVDP Annual Site Environmental Report

Can We Make This Report More Useful to You?

We want to make the *WVDP Annual Site Environmental Report* useful to its readers. Please take a few minutes to let us know if the report meets your needs. You can e-mail, fax, or mail this survey to Lynette Bennett at:

email: Lynette.Bennett@chbwv.com
fax: (716) 942-4367
mailing address: WEST VALLEY DEMONSTRATION PROJECT
10282 ROCK SPRINGS ROAD
WEST VALLEY, NY 14171

1. **How do you use the *WVDP Annual Site Environmental Report*?**

- To learn general information about the WVDP
- To learn about doses received for the current year
- To learn about site compliance information
- To gather effluent or environmental surveillance data
- Other: _____

2. **Does the *WVDP Annual Site Environmental Report* contain enough:**

- a. Useful illustrations and graphs? Yes No
- b. Project background information? Yes No
- c. Scientific background information? Yes No

Comments: _____

3. **Is this report: (please check one)**

- At appropriate technical level?
- Too technical? For example: _____
- Not technical enough? For example: _____

4. **If you could change this report to make it more readable and useful to you, what would you change?**

5. **What is your affiliation?**

- U.S. DOE Elected official
- NYSERDA Media
- Other government office/agency Group: _____
- Public interest group Individual: _____

6. **To help us identify our audience, please indicate your educational background.**

- Graduate degree: Scientific Nonscientific
- Undergraduate degree: Scientific Nonscientific
- Experience with science outside college setting
- Little or no scientific background

If you have questions or comments about the information in this report, please contact WVDP Communications at (716) 942-4601.

West Valley Demonstration Project
Annual Site Environmental Report
for
Calendar Year 2013

Prepared for the U.S. Department of Energy

West Valley Demonstration Project Office

Under: Contract DE-EM0001529

September 2014

CH2M HILL • B&W West Valley, LLC

10282 Rock Springs Road

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Disclaimer

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Preface

Environmental monitoring at the West Valley Demonstration Project (WVDP) was conducted by CH2M HILL • B&W West Valley, LLC (CHBWV), under contract to the United States Department of Energy. The data collected provide a historical record of radionuclide and radiation levels, and chemical data from natural and man-made sources in the survey area. The data also document the chemical and radiological quality of the groundwater on and around the WVDP and of the air and water released by the WVDP. Meteorological data are also presented.

It is the policy of CHBWV to conduct the WVDP in a safe, compliant, and cost-effective manner that protects human health and the environment. We achieve this by integrating environmental requirements and pollution prevention into our work planning and execution, and taking actions to minimize the environmental impacts of our operations. We establish and communicate environmental responsibilities, provide environmental training to our workforce, and implement controls to mitigate environmental hazards. These activities are conducted in accordance with our Environmental Management System.

This report represents a single, comprehensive source of on-site and off-site environmental data collected during 2013. The environmental monitoring program and results are discussed in the body of this report. Additional monitoring information is presented in the appendices. Appendix A contains maps of on-site and off-site sampling locations and a summary of the site environmental monitoring schedule. Appendices B through G contain summaries of data obtained during 2013 and are intended for those readers interested in more detail than is provided in the main body of the report. Appendix H contains a copy of the WVDP Act. The entire ASER is available on compact disk (CD) and on the DOE website (<http://www.wv.doe.gov>). Hardcopy versions of the ASER do not include printed data tables (Appendices B through G) and the WVDP Act (Appendix H) but do include the complete report on CD inside the back cover.

A reader opinion survey has been inserted in this report. Requests for digital copies of the 2013 Annual Site Environmental Report (ASER) and questions regarding the report should be referred to WVDP Communications, 10282 Rock Springs Road, West Valley, New York 14171 (telephone: 716-942-4601). Additional Project information, including links to the current and previous WVDP ASERs, is available on the internet at <http://www.wv.doe.gov>.

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Purpose of This Report

The Annual Site Environmental Report (ASER) for the West Valley Demonstration Project (WVDP or Project) is published to provide information about environmental conditions at the WVDP to members of the public, to the United States (U.S.) Department of Energy (DOE) Headquarters, and to other interested stakeholders. In accordance with DOE Order 231.1B, "Environment, Safety, and Health Reporting," this document summarizes calendar year (CY) 2013 environmental monitoring data, describes the performance of the WVDP's environmental management system (EMS), confirms compliance with environmental standards and regulations, and highlights important environmental monitoring programs. WVDP activities are conducted in cooperation with the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA).

Major Site Programs

The WVDP is located on the site of a former commercial nuclear fuel reprocessing plant, which shut down in 1976. In 1980, Public Law 96-368 (the WVDP Act) was passed, which authorized DOE to demonstrate a method for solidifying approximately 660,000 gallons (gal) (2.5 million liters [L]) of liquid high-level radioactive waste (HLW) that remained at the site. Solidification by vitrification (VIT) of the HLW began in 1996 and was completed in September 2002. Activities for decontaminating and dismantling the facilities and for managing and disposing of wastes were then initiated and continued through CY 2013.

Record of Decision. In April 2010, DOE released a Record of Decision (ROD) for the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) for the WVDP and the Western New York Nuclear Service Center (WNYNSC) ("Final Environmental Impact Statement for Decommissioning and/or Long-Term Stewardship at the West Valley Demonstration Project and Western New York Nuclear Service Center," DOE/EIS-0226, issued on January 29, 2010), allowing for the continued decommissioning and cleanup efforts at the site using a two-part phased decisionmaking process. NYSERDA published its corresponding decision under the State Environmental Quality Review Act in a statement of findings in May 2010. In the FEIS, DOE and NYSERDA evaluated four alternatives: Site-wide Removal, Site-wide

Close-In-Place, Phased Decisionmaking (the Preferred Alternative), and No Action.

Under the Phased Decisionmaking Alternative, the work will be conducted in two phases. Facilities disposition actions identified under Phase 1 Site Decommissioning are being carried out under a facilities disposition contract awarded in 2011 and discussed below. Soil remediation actions will be performed under a separate Phase 1 contract following the facilities disposition contract. During Phase 1, originally estimated to take about 10 years, a number of highly contaminated facilities would be removed at an originally estimated cost of approximately 1 billion dollars. Phase 1 also includes characterization work and focused studies that could facilitate future decisionmaking for the remaining facilities or areas on the property. DOE intends to complete any remaining WVDP decisionmaking with its Phase 2 decision (to be made within 10 years of the ROD) and expects to select either removal or in-place closure, or a combination of those two for the portions of the site for which it has decommissioning responsibility. The complete FEIS and the ROD can be viewed online at the DOE-WVDP website at www.wv.doe.gov.

To support the Phase 2 decision, DOE and NYSERDA will conduct scientific studies to facilitate interagency consensus on decommissioning decisions for the remaining facilities (See Phase 1 Studies below). In 2014, DOE and NYSERDA announced that a Supplemental Environmental Impact Statement would be prepared to support the Phase 2 decision.

On February 25, 2010, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) transmitted to DOE-WVDP the "Technical Evaluation Report (TER) for the Phase 1 Decommissioning Plan (DP)," concluding that the Phase 1 DP was consistent with the preferred alternative in the FEIS. NRC also determined that there is reasonable assurance that the proposed actions will meet the decommissioning criteria.

DOE/NYSERDA Consent Decree. DOE and NYSERDA reached an agreement on the cost sharing for cleanup of the WVDP and the WNYNSC by signing a Consent Decree on August 17, 2010 in the U.S. District Court, Western District of New York. While the Consent Decree defines

the cost-sharing agreement, it does not affect in any way what the cleanup will be or the end state of the WVDP and the WYNSC.

Facilities Disposition Contract. On June 30, 2011, DOE awarded the Phase 1 Decommissioning and Facility Disposition Contract to CH2M HILL • Babcock & Wilcox, LLC (CHBWV). CHBWV is made up of CH2M HILL, Babcock & Wilcox Technical Services Group, Inc., and Environmental Chemical Corporation. CHBWV's small business protégé is American Demolition and Nuclear Decommissioning, Inc. The term of the contract is approximately eight years. The scope of the contract is divided into four primary milestones described below.

The contract status at the end of CY 2013 for the Facilities Disposition Contract scope of work includes:

Milestone 1 - Complete relocation of the canisters of vitrified HLW at the WVDP: The 2013 activities included testing of canister decontamination methods, construction of the concrete pad for the HLW Canister Interim Storage System, and fabrication of Vertical Storage Casks. These activities will be followed by upgrades to the roads and to the Main Plant Process Building (MPPB) to facilitate relocating the casks to the HLW canister storage pad. Relocation of the first cask containing five canisters of vitrified HLW is planned to occur in the spring of 2015.

Milestone 2 - Processing, shipment and off-site disposal of all legacy waste (waste existing at the WVDP when the Phase 1 Decommissioning and Facility Disposition Contract was issued to CHBWV): Legacy low-level waste (LLW) and mixed low-level waste shipment is 50% complete and industrial and hazardous waste shipment is 100% complete. Plans are being made for shipment of the VIT melter, the Concentrator Feed Makeup Tank (CFMT) and the Melter Feed Hold Tank (MFHT) based on final determinations in 2012 and 2013 that these components may be disposed of as LLW.

Milestone 3 - Demolition and removal of the MPPB and the VIT facility: Preparations continue for demolition, including characterization of high-hazard areas, and removal of asbestos, piping, ceiling grids, and lighting. Additional preparations for demolition involve isolation of utility lines, and decontamination of the VIT Cell including removal of equipment and debris. Installation of Replacement Ventilation Units in the MPPB is also planned to support further decontamination activities within the MPPB cells.

Milestone 4 - Completion of all work described in the Performance Work Statement including disposition of the Balance of Site Facilities: Demolition of six non-radiological facilities was completed in 2013, including the Environmental Laboratory, break room trailers, and cooling tower. Demolition of the 01-14 building began in 2012 and was completed in 2013. Future activities include demolition of the Con-Ed building, repairs to the spillway, minor repairs to the dams, and installation of a groundwater water supply system for the WVDP. The groundwater water supply system will facilitate deactivation of systems and components needed before demolition of some nonradiological facilities, such as the utility room can occur.

The CHBWV contract scope also includes continuing safe operation of the site which involves:

- managing and maintaining site infrastructure;
- maintaining the lagoon system;
- conducting environmental monitoring; and
- maintaining the Waste Tank Farm (WTF), the NRC-licensed disposal area (NDA), and the north plateau permeable treatment wall (PTW).

Phase 1 Studies. In September 2011, DOE and NYSERDA jointly awarded the Phase 1 Studies contract to Enviro Compliance Solutions, Inc., an independent, agency-neutral contractor that is jointly funded by the agencies to administer contracts for all Phase 1 Study activities, including contracting with subject matter experts (SMEs), the independent scientific panel (ISP), and contractors performing the study activities.

The Phase 1 Studies contract manages the ISP and teams of SMEs to evaluate the currently identified Potential Areas of Study. During 2013, the erosion working group evaluated the issue of uncertainty in erosion predictions and made recommendations on how to reduce uncertainties and prioritize studies. The exhumation working group developed recommendations for studies that cover waste inventory analysis, methods to reduce uncertainty, and review of precedent projects. The engineered barriers working group was on hold during 2013 pending progress in other study areas.

The public was updated on the status of the Phase 1 Studies during the quarterly public meetings in February, May, August, and November 2013.

Environmental Characterization. A separate contract was awarded by DOE to Safety and Ecology Corporation (SEC) to implement work associated with the Phase 1 environmental characterization support services to support the Phase 1 decommissioning activities, including data collection described in the Phase 1 Characterization Sampling and Analysis Plan (CSAP) for the WVDP and the Phase 1 Final Status Survey Plan (FSSP) for the WVDP. Activities performed at the WVDP in 2013 included collection and analyses of soil samples for radiological parameters and performance of gamma walkover surveys in the area of the HLW canister storage pad and within the footprint of several removed facilities (including the cooling tower and vitrification facility diesel fuel storage vault). SEC also performed gamma walkover surveys of other portions of the WVDP.

Permeable Treatment Wall Performance. The full-scale PTW, installed in November 2010, has now been monitored for three years. Performance monitoring data collected to date indicate:

- groundwater flow patterns in the PTW area are similar to those observed prior to PTW construction indicating that the PTW installation did not significantly alter groundwater flow conditions on the north plateau;
- strontium-90 activity in groundwater wells inside the PTW is substantially lower overall than strontium-90 activity levels upgradient of the PTW;
- geochemical differences observed in groundwater that has migrated into and through the zeolite indicate that cation exchange (i.e., treatment) is occurring;
- strontium-90 activity in groundwater immediately downgradient of the PTW has decreased; and
- strontium-90 activity that had already migrated past the PTW prior to its installation is continuing to migrate downgradient. However, downgradient strontium-90 concentrations are expected to decrease over time as groundwater treated by the PTW flows towards these areas.

Based on the January 2013 and January 2014 annual sampling results, there are no longer strontium-90 concentrations greater than $1.0\text{E-}05$ $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$ (10,000 pico-Curies per liter [pCi/L]) in the downgradient western or central lobes and no detected strontium-90 activities above $1.0\text{E-}06$ $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$ (1,000 pCi/L) in the downgradient eastern lobe of the strontium-90 plume.

These observations indicate the ongoing processes within the PTW continue to achieve the remedial action objectives and the functional requirements of the PTW defined in the PTW Performance Monitoring Plan.

NRC-Licensed Disposal Area. Water level data indicate the cap and slurry wall installed in 2008 are causing the weathered Lavery till to become dry in some areas as designed. Reduced water volume extracted from the interceptor trench since the cap and slurry wall were installed also indicates groundwater flow through the NDA is effectively being reduced.

Waste Tank Farm (WTF) Tank and Vault Drying System (T&VDS). With an ultimate goal of preventing the underground steel tanks from corroding under ambient tank and vault conditions, the WVDP installed a T&VDS in the WTF in 2010. The T&VDS was designed to reduce the liquid volumes in the tanks, thereby reducing the harmful effects of corrosion on the underground waste tanks situated within concrete vaults originally installed in the 1960s. The system has operated effectively since start up with only a temporary two month shut down during 2013 for repairs. The system has achieved the following results as of the end of 2013:

- maintained dry conditions in tanks 8D-1 and 8D-2;
- reduced liquid levels below level indicators in the 8D-1 and 8D-2 vaults and pans;
- reduced liquid levels in tank 8D-3 below the level indicator and reduced liquid levels in tank 8D-4 by 250 gal (946 L) resulting in a residual of approximately 4,795 gal (18,151 L);
- evaporated all liquid from the 8D-3/8D-4 vault; and
- achieved lower relative humidity in the tanks and vaults further reducing the corrosion rate.

System operations continue to be monitored to reduce air infiltration, and individual air flows are adjusted to maintain low humidity in the tanks and vaults.

Waste-Incidental-to-Reprocessing (WIR) Evaluations for High-Level Waste Processing Vessels. In February 2013, DOE issued the final WIR evaluation for the CFMT and the MFHT, determining that these vessels along with the VIT melter are LLW incidental to reprocessing. These vessels therefore may be managed under DOE's authority in accordance with the LLW requirements.

This categorization as LLW enables the DOE to determine a disposal location for the vessels, and allows preparation for disposal to begin. Prior to shipment off site, it

will be necessary to obtain Department of Transportation approval, define the route and coordinate a schedule for transportation. The vessels can then be shipped to the selected facility for disposal. The WIR evaluation report indicates either the Nevada National Security Site (formerly the Nevada Test Site) or the Waste Control Specialists facility in Texas are the most suitable off-site LLW facilities under consideration for this waste disposal.

Safety Success. The radiological and hazardous work environment at the WVDP warrants strict adherence to safety procedures. In 2013, the WVDP workforce achieved a cumulative total of 694,956 safe work hours without a lost-time work injury.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

The WVDP EMS satisfies the requirements of DOE Order 436.1, "Departmental Sustainability," and is a key part of the WVDP Integrated Safety Management System. In 2013, WVDP employees continued to demonstrate their commitment to an all-inclusive approach to safety, coordinating the EMS with other safety management and work planning processes through the integrated environmental, health, and safety management program. CHBWV received a certificate of registration for its EMS under International Organization for Standardization 14001:2004 on July 31, 2012. (Refer to Chapter 1, "Environmental Management System.")

Compliance. WVDP management continued to provide strong support for environmental compliance in 2013. Requirements and guidance from applicable state and federal statutes, executive orders, DOE orders, and standards are integrated into the Project's compliance program.

- There was one New York State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit limit noncompliance event in CY 2013. The noncompliance was for iron, for which the January 2013 monthly average concentration exceeded the daily maximum effluent limit specified in the WVDP SPDES permit
- In June 2013, the WVDP submitted a Mercury Minimization Program Report in accordance with the SPDES permit. The report identified actions implemented to reduce mercury discharges from WVDP wastewater. The WVDP continues to perform enhanced sampling to monitor mercury in its wastewater.
- Inspections by New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and the Cattaraugus County Department of Health verified Project compliance with the applicable environmental and health regulations in 2013.
- WVDP waste management areas were inspected in CY 2013 by NYSDEC to ensure compliance with the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Interim Status Facility regulations. No findings were noted.
- Requirements of the Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act were met in 2013 by collecting information about hazardous materials used at the Project and making this information available to the appropriate emergency response organizations.
- No exceedances to the Environmental Protection Agency's National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) dose standard occurred in 2013.

Environmental Monitoring – Performance Indicators. As part of the WVDP EMS, environmental monitoring continued on and near the site to detect and evaluate changes in the environment resulting from Project (or pre-Project) activities and to assess the effect of any such changes on the environment or human population. Within the environmental monitoring program, airborne and waterborne effluents were sampled and environmental surveillances of the site and nearby areas were conducted.

• Waterborne Radiological Releases

Waterborne radiological releases from the site were from two primary sources, lagoon 3 and a drainage channel on the WVDP's north plateau that is contaminated with strontium-90 from pre-WVDP operations. During 2013, treated process water was released in five batches from lagoon 3, totaling approximately 8.6 million gallons (32.5 million L), and approximately 14.9 million gallons (56.3 million L) flowed from the site through the north plateau drainage channel.

There were no unplanned releases of waterborne radioactivity in 2013.

• Airborne Radiological Releases

In 2013, the WVDP maintained seven NESHAP permits for point source release of radiological airborne emissions. The Remote Handled Waste Facility stack was

permitted in 2012. The primary controlled air emission point at the WVDP is the MPPB ventilation stack. The first full year of monitoring using the 16 new ambient monitoring network stations was completed in CY 2013. Uncontrolled releases from diffuse sources such as evaporation from the lagoons currently contribute more to the site airborne radioactivity releases than controlled sources.

There were no unplanned radiological airborne releases at the WVDP during 2013.

- Estimated Dose

In 2013, the estimated dose to a Maximally Exposed Off-Site Individual (MEOSI) from airborne emissions at the WVDP was 0.0032 millirem (mrem) (0.000032 millisievert [mSv]), about 0.032% of the 10-mrem NESHAP standard. Estimated dose from waterborne sources in 2013 was about 0.025 mrem (0.00025 mSv), with 0.0091 mrem (0.000091 mSv) attributable to liquid effluent releases and 0.015 mrem (0.00015 mSv) attributable to the north plateau drainage.

Total estimated dose to the MEOSI from both airborne and waterborne sources in 2013 was 0.028 mrem (0.00028 mSv), about 0.028% of the annual 100-mrem DOE standard. In comparison, the average dose to a member of the public from natural background sources is 310 mrem per year.

- Dose to Biota

A dose to biota evaluation for CY 2013 concluded that aquatic and terrestrial biota populations (both plants and animals) were not exposed to doses in excess of the existing DOE dose standard for native aquatic animal organisms (1 rad/day) nor the recommended thresholds for terrestrial animals (0.1 rad/day) and plants (1 rad/day).

- Nonradiological Releases

Nonradiological releases from Project wastewater and storm water monitoring points were measured and documented under the site's SPDES permit. As noted previously, there was one SPDES permit noncompliance event that occurred in 2013.

Quality Assurance (QA). In 2013, the QA program continued for activities supporting the environmental and groundwater monitoring programs at the WVDP. As part

of this ongoing effort, on-site and subcontract laboratories that analyze WVDP environmental samples participated in independent radiological and nonradiological constituent performance evaluation studies. In these studies, environmental test samples with concentrations only known by the testing agency were analyzed by the laboratories. Of 314 performance evaluation analyses conducted for the WVDP, 98.4% fell within acceptance limits.

Numerous inspections, audits, assessments, and surveillances of components of the environmental monitoring program were conducted in 2013. Although actions were recommended to improve the program, nothing was found that would compromise the quality of data in this report or the environmental monitoring program in general. Refer to "Audits, Assessments, and Surveillances" in Chapter 1.

Conclusion

In addition to demonstrating compliance with environmental regulations and directives, evaluation of data collected in 2013 continued to indicate that WVDP activities pose no threat to public health or safety, or to the environment.

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INTRODUCTION

Site Location

The West Valley Demonstration Project (WVDP or Project) is located in western New York State (NYS), about 30 miles (mi) (50 kilometers [km]) south of Buffalo, New York (Fig. INT-1). The WVDP facilities currently occupy a security-fenced area of about 152 acres (61 hectares [ha]) within the 3,338-acre (1,351 ha) Western New York Nuclear Service Center (WNYNSC or Center) located primarily in the town of Ashford in northern Cattaraugus County. In 2009, the United States (U.S.) Department of Energy (DOE) released approximately 15.5 acres (6.3 ha) of the WVDP (on the north side of the New York State-licensed disposal area [SDA]) back to the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) as an SDA buffer area for conducting ongoing erosion monitoring, control, and maintenance activities associated with the SDA.

General Environmental Setting

Climate. Although extremes of 98.6°F (37°C) and -43.6°F (-42°C) have been recorded in western New York, the climate is moderate, with an average annual temperature of 48.5°F (9.2°C) (1981-2010, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, May 2013). Precipitation is markedly influenced by Lake Erie to the west and, to a lesser extent, by Lake Ontario to the north. Regional winds are generally from the west and south at about 9 miles per hour (4 meters/second).

Ecology. The WNYNSC lies within the northern deciduous forest biome, and the diversity of its vegetation is typical of the region. Equally divided between forest and open land, the site provides a habitat especially attractive to white-tailed deer and various indigenous migratory birds, reptiles, and small mammals. No species on the federal endangered species list are known to reside on the WNYNSC.

Geology and Hydrology. The Project lies on NYS's Allegheny Plateau at an average elevation of about 1,300 feet (ft) (400 meters [m]) above mean sea level. The underlying geology includes a sequence of glacial sediments above shale bedrock. The Project is drained by three small streams (Franks Creek, Quarry Creek, and Erdman Brook) and is divided by a stream valley (Erdman Brook) into two general areas: the north plateau and the south plateau.

Franks Creek, which receives drainage from Erdman Brook and Quarry Creek, flows into Buttermilk Creek, which enters Cattaraugus Creek and flows westward away from the WNYNSC. (See Figures A-1 and A-5.) Cattaraugus Creek ultimately drains into Lake Erie, to the northwest.

Relevant Demographics

Although several roads and a railway approach or pass through the WNYNSC, the public is prohibited from accessing the WNYNSC. A limited public deer hunting program managed by NYSERDA is conducted on a year-to-year basis in designated areas on the WNYNSC. No unescorted public access is allowed on the WVDP premises.

Land near the WNYNSC is used primarily for agriculture and arboriculture. Downgradient of the WNYNSC, Cattaraugus Creek is used locally for swimming, canoeing, and fishing. Although some water is taken from the creek to irrigate nearby golf course greens and tree farms, no public drinking water is drawn from the creek before it flows into Lake Erie. Water from Lake Erie is used as a public drinking water supply.

The communities of West Valley, Riceville, Ashford Hollow, and the village of Springville are located within approximately 5 mi (8 km) of the Project. The nearby population, approximately 9,100 residents within 6.2 mi (10 km) of the Project, relies largely on an agricultural economy. No major industries are located within this area.

Historic Timeline of the WNYNSC and the WVDP

The following summary, presented in Table INT-1, depicts a historic timeline for the WNYNSC and the WVDP beginning with the establishment of the WNYNSC as a commercial nuclear fuel reprocessing facility, to the creation of the WVDP, to the current Project mission. The summary includes significant legal directives, major activities, and accomplishments.

FIGURE INT-1
Location of the Western New York Nuclear Service Center

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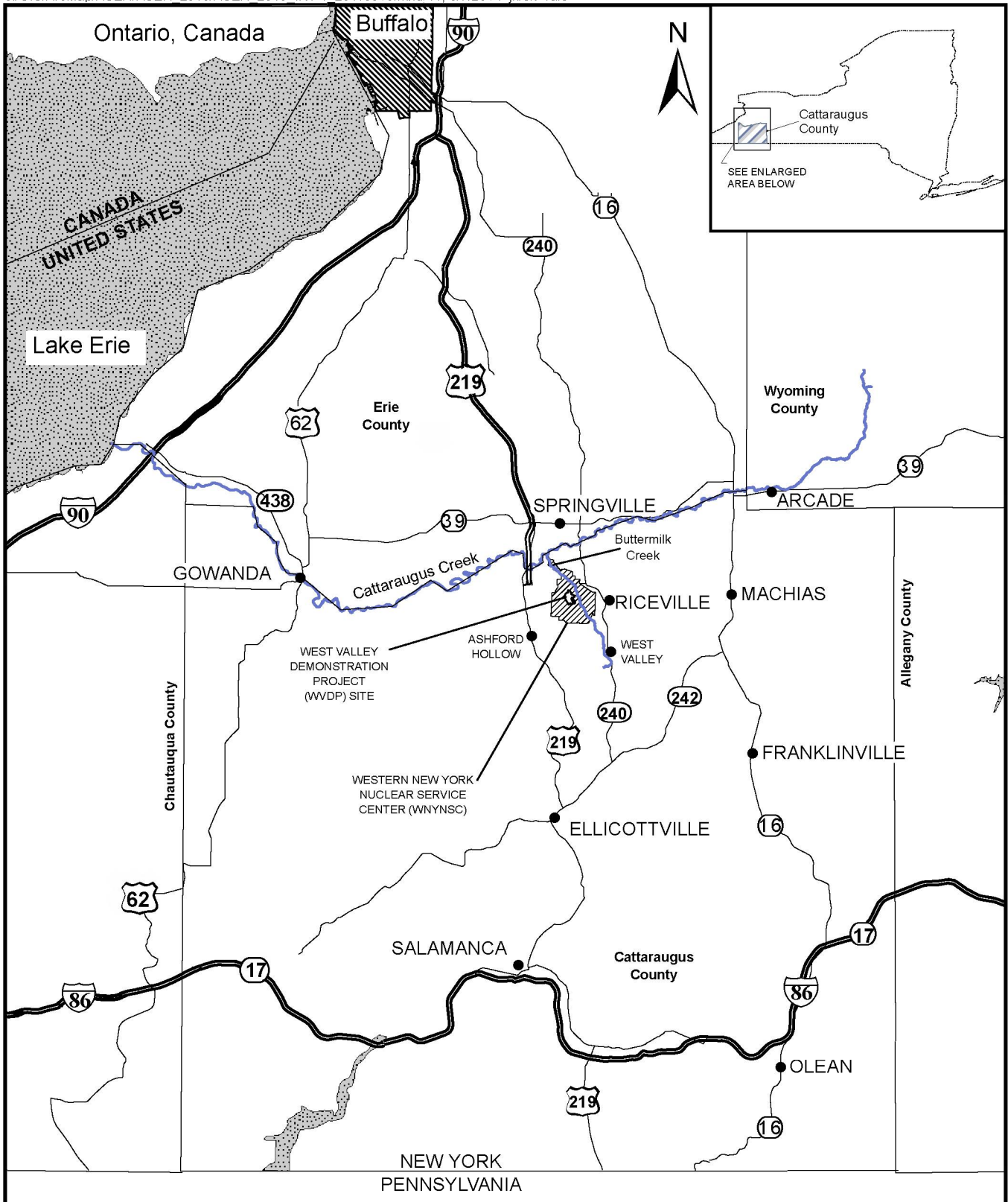


TABLE INT-1
Historic Timeline of the WNYNSC and the WVDP

<i>Year</i>	<i>Activity</i>
1954	The Federal Atomic Energy Act (AEA) promoted commercialization of reprocessing spent nuclear fuel.
1959	NYS established the Office of Atomic Development (OAD) to coordinate the atomic industry.
1961	The NYS OAD acquired 3,345 acres (1,354 ha) of land in Cattaraugus County, Town of Ashford (near West Valley), in western New York and established the WNYNSC.
1962	Davison Chemical Company established Nuclear Fuel Services, Inc. (NFS) as a nuclear fuel reprocessing company, and reached an agreement with NYS to lease the WNYNSC (also referred to as "the Center").
1966	NFS constructed and operated the commercial nuclear fuel reprocessing facility at the WNYNSC from 1966 to 1972. NFS processed 640 metric tons (mt) of spent reactor fuel at the facility, generating 660,000 gallons (gal) (2.5 million liters [L]) of highly radioactive liquid waste. A 5-acre landfill, the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)-licensed disposal area (NDA) was operated for disposal of waste generated from the reprocessing operations from 1966 until 1986. Also, a 15-acre commercial disposal area, the SDA regulated by NYS agencies, under delegation of authority from the NRC, accepted low-level radioactive waste (LLW) from operations at the WNYNSC and from off-site facilities from 1963 until 1975.
1972	In 1972, while the plant was closed for modifications, more rigorous regulatory requirements were imposed upon fuel reprocessing facilities. NFS determined the costs to meet regulatory requirements of spent nuclear fuel reprocessing were not economically feasible. NFS then notified the NYSEDA, the successor to NYS OAD, in 1976 that they would discontinue reprocessing and would not renew the lease that would expire at the end of 1980.
1975	Water infiltrated into the SDA trenches and waste burial operations ceased. Between 1975 and 1981, NFS pumped, treated, and released liquids to the adjacent stream. Redesigning the covers reduced, but did not eliminate, water accumulation in the trenches.
1980	The U.S. Congress passed Public Law 96-368, the West Valley Demonstration Project Act (WVDP Act), requiring the DOE to be responsible for solidifying the liquid high-level radioactive waste (HLW) stored in underground tanks, disposing of the waste that would be generated by solidification, and decontaminating and decommissioning the facilities used during the process. Per the WVDP Act, the DOE entered into a Cooperative Agreement with NYSEDA that established the framework for cooperative implementation of the WVDP Act. Under the agreement, DOE has exclusive use and possession of a portion of the Center (i.e., WNYNSC) known as the Project Premises (approximately 167 acres). A supplement to the Cooperative Agreement (1981 amendment) between the two agencies set forth special provisions for the preparation of a joint Environmental Impact Statement (EIS).
1981	DOE and NRC entered into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) that established specific agency responsibilities and arrangements for informal review and consultation by NRC. Because NYSEDA holds the license and title to the WNYNSC, NRC put the technical specifications of the license (CSF-1) in abeyance to allow DOE to carry out the responsibilities of the WVDP Act.
1982	West Valley Nuclear Services (WVNS), a Westinghouse subsidiary, was chosen by DOE to be the management and operating contractor. WVNS commenced operations at the WVDP on February 28, 1982.
1983	Before discontinuing fuel reprocessing operations, NFS had accepted 750 spent fuel assemblies which remained in storage in the on-site fuel receiving and storage (FRS) area. Between 1983 and 1986, 625 of those assemblies were returned to the utilities that owned them. In 1983, NYSEDA assumed management responsibility for the SDA and focused efforts to minimize infiltration of water into the trenches. In the 1990s, installation of a geomembrane cover over the entire SDA and an underground barrier wall were successful in eliminating increases in trench water levels. The DOE selected the vitrification (VIT) process as the preferred method for solidifying the HLW into glass.
1984	Non-radioactive testing of a full-scale VIT system was conducted from 1984–1989. NFS entered into an agreement with DOE in which DOE assumed ownership of the remaining 125 fuel assemblies in the FRS pool and the responsibility for their removal.

TABLE INT-1 (continued)
Historic Timeline of the WNYNSC and the WVDP

Year	Activity
1986	A large volume of radioactive, non-HLW would result from WVDP activities. On-site disposal of most of this waste was evaluated in an Environmental Assessment (EA [DOE/EA-0295, April 1986]), and a finding of no significant impact was issued. The Coalition on West Valley Nuclear Waste (The Coalition) and the Radioactive Waste Campaign filed suit contending an EIS should have been prepared. The NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) was authorized by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to administer the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) hazardous waste program.
1987	A decision to potentially dispose of LLW at the Project led to a legal disagreement between DOE, The Coalition, and the Radioactive Waste Campaign. The lawsuit was resolved by a Stipulation of Compromise which states that LLW disposal at the site and the potential effects of erosion at the site must be included in a comprehensive EIS.
1988	In December 1988, the DOE and NYSERDA issued a Notice of Intent (NOI) in the Federal Register (FR) to prepare an EIS in accordance with Section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) and Section 8-0109 of the New York State Environmental Quality Review (SEQR) Act. To prepare for VIT, the integrated radiological waste treatment system was constructed to process liquid supernatant from the underground waste tanks by removing most of the radioactivity in the supernatant, concentrating the liquid, and blending it with cement. The HLW sludge layer was then washed to remove soluble salts. The water containing the salts was also stabilized into cement. About 20,000 drums of cement-stabilized LLW were stored in the aboveground drum cell. The process was completed in 1995.
1990	Organic solvent was observed in a groundwater monitoring well immediately downgradient of the NDA in 1983. Following characterization of the area, an interceptor trench bordering the northeast and northwest boundaries of the NDA and a liquid pretreatment system (LPS) were built in 1990–1991. The trench was designed to collect liquid that might migrate from the NDA and the LPS was designed to recover free organic product (if present) from the recovered liquid. To date, no organic product has been detected in the interceptor trench water; therefore, the water has been pumped and treated through the LLW treatment system. In 1990, NYS was granted the authority to regulate the hazardous waste constituents of radioactive mixed waste. Subsequently, a Title 6 New York State Official Compilation of Codes, Rules, and Regulations (NYCRR) RCRA Part 373-3 (Part A) Permit Application for the WVDP was filed with NYSDEC for storage and treatment of hazardous and mixed wastes.
1992	In 1992, DOE and NYSERDA entered into a RCRA §3008(h) Administrative Order on Consent (Consent Order) with NYSDEC and the EPA. The Consent Order pertained to management of hazardous waste and/or hazardous constituents from solid waste management units (SWMUs) at the WVDP. It also required DOE and NYSERDA to perform a RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) at the WNYNSC to determine if there had been or if there was potential for a release of RCRA hazardous constituents. Final RFI reports were submitted in 1997, completing the Consent Order investigative activities.
1993	In 1993, gross beta activity in excess of 1.0E-06 microcuries per milliliter ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{mL}$) (the applicable DOE Derived Concentration Guide [DCG] for strontium-90) was detected in surface water on the north plateau, in the vicinity of sampling location WNSWAMP. The gross beta radioactivity was determined to be strontium-90.
1994	Extensive subsurface investigations delineated the extent of the strontium-90 plume and determined that the plume originated beneath the southwest corner of the main plant process building (MPPB) during NFS operations and migrated toward the northeast quadrant of the north plateau. A second lobe of contamination was attributed to the area of former lagoon 1, which was backfilled in 1984.
1995	In 1995, a groundwater recovery system consisting of three wells was installed on the north plateau to extract and treat the strontium-90-contaminated groundwater. In 1999, a pilot-scale permeable treatment wall (PTW) was constructed to test this passive in-situ remediation technology. The VIT building shielding was installed in 1991, the slurry-fed ceramic melter was assembled in 1993, and the remaining major components were installed and tested by the end of 1994. In 1995, the VIT facility was completed, fully tested, and "cold operations" began.

TABLE INT-1 (continued)
Historic Timeline of the WNYNSC and the WVDP

Year	Activity
1996	The DOE and NYSERDA issued a draft EIS (DEIS) for completion of the WVDP and closure or long-term management of the WNYNSC. Following evaluation of the public comments on the DEIS, the Citizen Task Force was convened to enhance stakeholder understanding and input regarding the WVDP/WNYNSC closure process. VIT operations began in 1996 and continued into 2002, producing 275 ten-foot-tall stainless-steel canisters of hardened radioactive glass containing up to 12 million curies of radioactive material (primarily cesium/strontium, without radioactivity from daughter products included). The VIT melter was shut down in September 2002. NYSDEC and DOE entered into an Order on Consent negotiated under the Federal Facilities Compliance Act (FFCA) for handling, storage, and treatment of mixed wastes at the WVDP. The Seneca Nation of Indians Cooperative Agreement was signed in 1996 to foster government-to-government relationships between the Seneca Nation and the U.S. government, as represented by DOE.
1999	VIT expended materials processing was initiated to begin processing unserviceable equipment from the VIT facility. This success helped in developing a remote-handled waste facility (RHWF) to process large-scale, highly contaminated equipment excessed during decontamination and decommissioning activities.
2000	Restructuring of the work force and construction of the RHWF began.
2001	The 125 spent fuel assemblies that remained in storage at the WVDP since 1975 were prepared for transport to the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (INEEL). Initial decontamination efforts began in two significantly contaminated areas in the MPPB, the process mechanical cell and the general purpose cell, to place the cells in a safer configuration for future facility decommissioning. DOE published formal notice in 66 FR 16447 to split the EIS process into (1) the WVDP Waste Management EIS, and (2) the Decommissioning and/or Long-Term Stewardship EIS at the WVDP and the WNYNSC.
2002	NRC issued "Decommissioning Criteria for the West Valley Demonstration Project (M-32) at the West Valley Site; Final Policy Statement" (67 FR 5003).
2003	The remaining 125 spent fuel assemblies were shipped to INEEL, allowing for decontamination of the FRS to begin.
2004	The RHWF became operational. Major decontamination efforts continued and site footprint reduction began as 20 office trailers were removed. In December, the 6 NYCRR Part 373-2 Permit Application (i.e., Part B) was submitted to NYSDEC.
2005	In June, the DOE published its final decision on the "WVDP Waste Management Environmental Impact Statement (68 FR 26587)." The DOE implemented the preferred alternative for the management of LLW and mixed LLW. The decision on transuranic (TRU) waste was deferred, and the canisters of vitrified HLW will remain in on-site storage until they can be shipped to a repository. In November, the WVDP was downgraded to a Category 3 nuclear facility, marking the first time in the site's history that it has been designated the least of the three DOE nuclear facility designations. The categorization is based on amounts, types, and configuration of the nuclear materials stored and their potential risks.
2006	An EA (DOE/EA-1552) evaluating the proposed decontamination, demolition, and removal of 36 facilities was issued. By the end of 2006, 11 of the 36 structures were removed. The DOE-WVDP office initiated a collaborative, consensus-based team process, referred to as the "Core Team," that involved NYSERDA, EPA, the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH), NRC, and NYSDEC. This team brought individuals with decisionmaking authority together to resolve challenging issues surrounding the WVDP EIS process and to make recommendations to move the Project toward an "Interim End-State" prior to issuance of the "Final EIS for the Decommissioning and/or Long-Term Stewardship at the WVDP and the WNYNSC." Shipment of the cement-filled LLW drums was initiated.
2007	Demolition and removal of four more structures identified under DOE/EA-1552 was completed. On June 29, 2007, DOE awarded West Valley Environmental Services, LLC (WVES) a four-year contract (Contract DE-AC30-07CC30000) to conduct the next phase of cleanup operations at the WVDP. The remaining drums of cemented LLW in the drum cell were packaged and shipped to the Nevada Test Site for disposal. In the fall of 2007, an interim measure to minimize water infiltration into the NDA was initiated with site surveys and soil borings.

TABLE INT-1 (continued)
Historic Timeline of the WNYNSC and the WVDP

Year	Activity
2008	During 2008, a trench was excavated along two sides of the NDA, on the south plateau. The trench was backfilled with bentonite and soil to form a slurry wall, a low-permeability subsurface barrier to infiltration. A geomembrane cover was placed over the entire landfill. On the north plateau, additional subsurface soil and groundwater samples were collected in the summer and fall of 2008 to further characterize chemical and radiological constituents within the contaminated groundwater plume beneath and downgradient of the MPPB. The revised DEIS for Decommissioning and/or Long-Term Stewardship at the WVDP and WNYNSC was issued in December for public review, which continued through September 8, 2009. Concurrently, the Proposed Phase 1 Decommissioning Plan (DP) for the WVDP was prepared and submitted to NRC.
2009	Extensive characterization was completed on the north plateau in 2009 to delineate the leading edge of the subsurface strontium-90 groundwater plume and to find a suitable material to capture and retain the contamination.
2010	In January, DOE and NYSERDA issued the final EIS (FEIS) for the WVDP and the WNYNSC (DOE/EIS-0226). The phased decisionmaking alternative was selected as the preferred alternative. The phase 2 decision was deferred for no more than 10 years. In February, NRC issued a Technical Evaluation Report (TER) for the DP, concluding that the DP was consistent with the preferred alternative in the EIS. A SEQR notice of completion for the EIS and its acceptance by NYSERDA was issued on January 27, 2010. On April 14th, 2010, DOE issued the Record of Decision (ROD) for the EIS, and on May 12, NYSERDA issued a SEQR Findings Statement, selecting the phased decisionmaking alternative. On August 17th, 2010, DOE and NYSERDA reached an agreement and signed a Consent Decree that formally defined the cost sharing for cleanup of the WVDP and the WNYNSC. In September 2010, a revised RCRA Part 373-2 Permit Application was submitted to NYSDEC. An 860-foot-long full-scale PTW near the leading edge of the strontium-90 plume was installed and completed. The Tank and Vault Drying System (T&VDS) was installed to reduce the harmful effects of corrosion on the underground waste tanks. MPPB cell decontamination and deactivation activities continued.
2011	DOE awarded the Phase 1 Decommissioning and Facility Disposition contract to CH2M HILL • B&W West Valley, LLC (CHBWV) on June 29, 2011. The "continuity of contract" period extended to August 29, 2011 during which time work activities were transitioned, environmental monitoring continued, and licenses and permits were transferred to CHBWV. A separate contract was awarded to Safety and Ecology Corporation to implement work associated with the Phase 1 characterization support services, which are requirements of the Phase 1 DP. In September 2011, DOE and NYSERDA jointly awarded a Phase 1 Studies contract to Enviro Compliance Solutions to identify and implement the Phase 1 Studies. The objective of the studies is to use technical experts to conduct scientific studies that will facilitate interagency consensus for decisionmaking in the Phase 2 decommissioning process.
2012	CHBWV continued work on the Phase 1 Decommissioning Facilities Disposition Contract, including design of the HLW Canister Interim Storage System, continued legacy waste shipment, preparation for demolition of the MPPB and VIT facility, and nonradiological demolition of Balance of Site Facilities (BOSF). Nonradiological demolition of the 01-14 building began in 2012. DOE issued a final Waste Incidental to Reprocessing (WIR) evaluation for the VIT melter in February 2012, determining that this vessel is LLW incidental to reprocessing and therefore may be managed under DOE's authority in accordance with the requirements of LLW. Phase 1 Studies teams of Subject Matter Experts (SMEs) continued development of recommendations for the identified areas of study. Environmental characterization of surface soils and soil excavations performed in 2012 included characterization of two reference areas, the HLW Canister Interim Storage System area, and two building footprints following demolition.

TABLE INT-1 (concluded)
Historic Timeline of the WNYNSC and the WVDP

<i>Year</i>	<i>Activity</i>
2013	CHBWV completed demolition of seven buildings in 2013, including the 01-14 building. The HLW canister interim storage pad was constructed and eight Vertical Storage Casks (VSC) were fabricated. The site's existing inventory of legacy low-level waste (LLW) and mixed low-level waste (MLLW) was reduced by 50% from the start of the CHBWV contract as a result of off-site shipments. Preparations continued for canister relocation and demolition of the MPPB and VIT facility. A request for EPA approval was prepared (and conditionally approved in April 2014) for a new MPPB ventilation system. The off-site ambient air monitoring network was in service for a full year in 2013. DOE issued a WIR for the Concentrator Feed Makeup Tank (CFMT) and Melter Feed Hold Tank (MFHT) in February 2013 and began planning for off-site shipment of these vessels and the VIT melter in 2014. Phase 1 Studies to support the Phase 2 decision continued in 2013. Environmental characterization activities continued in 2013 and included collection of soil samples and radiological ground surface surveys.

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ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE SUMMARY

Compliance Program

DOE is currently focusing on accomplishing the Phase 1 decommissioning activities specified in the ROD for the EIS for Decommissioning and/or Long-Term Stewardship of the WVDP and the WNYNSC.

Activities at the WVDP are regulated by various federal and state, public, worker, and environmental protection laws. These laws are administered primarily by the EPA, DOE, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE), NYSDEC, and NYSDOH through programs and regulatory requirements for permitting, reporting, inspecting, self-monitoring, and auditing.

Table ECS-1 describes the WVDP's compliance status with applicable environmental statutes, DOE directives, executive orders (EOs), and state laws and regulations applicable to the Project activities.

Table ECS-2 presents a summary of the significant NEPA document history. An update of NEPA activities is provided later in this chapter.

EPA, NYSDEC, and DOE have established standards for effluents that are intended to protect human health, safety, and the environment. DOE applies to EPA for permits to release limited amounts of radiological constituents to the air and applies to NYSDEC for permits to release limited amounts of nonradiological constituents to the air and water, in concentrations determined to be safe for humans and the environment. In general, the permits describe release points, specify management and reporting requirements, list discharge limits on those pollutants likely to be present, and define the sampling and analysis regimen. Releases of radiological constituents in water are subject to the requirements in DOE Orders 458.1 (Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment, Change 3) and DOE-STD-1196-2011 (Derived Concentration Standards [DCSs]). A summary of the WVDP environmental permits is found in Table ECS-3. (See the compliance tables at the end of this chapter.)

2013 Accomplishments and Highlights at the WVDP

CHBWV began performing the Phase I Decommissioning and Facility Disposition activities for DOE in August 2011. The term of the Phase 1 Decommissioning and Facility Disposition contract is from August 2011 to April 2019 and includes the following scope:

- packaging and relocating canisters of vitrified HLW to a new interim dry storage area;
- processing and shipping legacy waste;
- dismantling and removing the VIT facility and the MPPB;
- removing ancillary facilities; and
- continuing safe operations of the site, including:
 - managing and maintaining site infrastructure;
 - conducting environmental monitoring;
 - maintaining the WTF, the NDA, and the north plateau PTW; and
 - maintaining the lagoon system.

2013 Major Accomplishments. Major accomplishments towards achieving Phase 1 Decommissioning and Facility Disposition included:

- completing installation of the concrete storage pad and approach apron where the canisters of vitrified HLW will be stored and fabricating eight concrete Vertical Storage Casks (VSCs);
- removing waste materials from the MPPB as necessary for canister movement;
- shipping existing waste inventory off site for disposal, achieving a 50% reduction in the site legacy LLW and MLLW inventory in existence at the beginning of the CHBWV contract;
- preparing the MPPB and VIT facility for demolition including
 - piping, miscellaneous equipment, and debris removal;
 - preparing remaining vessels for removal, and
 - asbestos abatement;
- completing demolition of the 01-14 building;

- completing demolition of six additional buildings including the VIT Hill break-room trailers, the cooling tower, and the Environmental Laboratory (ELAB);
- operating the off-site ambient air monitoring network for its first full year; and
- preparing a request for EPA approval for a new ventilation system for the MPPB (conditionally approved in April 2014).

State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Permit Noncompliance Events. During calendar year (CY) 2013, there was one SPDES permit noncompliance event associated with exceeding the maximum daily limit for iron as identified on discharge monitoring reports (DMR).

- In January 2013, the daily maximum limit for net total iron on the sum of outfalls 001 and 007 was exceeded by the monthly average concentration. The cause of this noncompliance event was higher than typical iron results at outfall 001 and lower than typical iron results in the site's incoming raw water supply. No other exceedances for iron were observed during the remainder of 2013.

Mercury Minimization Program. On June 3, 2013, the WVDP submitted a Mercury Minimization Program Report per the SPDES permit. The report identified actions implemented to reduce mercury discharges at effluent discharge points, and stated that the WVDP continues to perform enhanced sampling to monitor mercury concentrations in its wastewaters. The report concluded that, based on obtained results, actions taken by the WVDP have had a significant impact on reducing overall discharges of mercury from WVDP effluents.

Permeable Treatment Wall (PTW) Performance. The full-scale PTW, installed in November 2010, has now been monitored for three years. Performance monitoring data to date indicate:

- groundwater flow patterns in the PTW area are similar to those observed prior to PTW construction, indicating that the PTW installation did not significantly alter general groundwater flow conditions on the north plateau;
- strontium-90 activity in groundwater wells inside the PTW is substantially lower overall than strontium-90 activity levels upgradient of the PTW;
- geochemical differences observed in groundwater that has migrated into and through the PTW zeolite indicate that cation exchange (i.e., treatment) is occurring;

- strontium-90 activity in groundwater immediately downgradient of the PTW has decreased; and
- strontium-90 activity that had already migrated past the PTW prior to its installation is continuing to migrate downgradient. However, downgradient strontium-90 concentrations are expected to decrease over time as groundwater treated by the PTW flows towards these areas.

Based on the January 2013 and January 2014 annual sampling results, there are no longer strontium-90 concentrations greater than $1.0\text{E-}5$ $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$ (10,000 pCi/L) in the downgradient western or central lobes and no detected strontium-90 activities above $1.0\text{E-}6$ $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$ (1,000 pCi/L) in the downgradient eastern lobe of the strontium-90 plume.

These observations indicate the ongoing processes within the PTW continue to achieve the remedial action objectives and the functional requirements of the PTW defined in the PTW Performance Monitoring Plan.

Waste Tank Farm (WTF) and the Tank and Vault Drying System (T&VDS). With an ultimate goal of preventing the underground steel tanks from corroding under ambient tank and vault conditions, the WVDP installed a T&VDS in the WTF in 2010. The T&VDS was designed to reduce the liquid volumes in the tanks, and thereby the harmful effects of corrosion on the underground waste tanks situated within concrete vaults originally installed in the 1960s. The system has operated effectively since start up with only a temporary two month shutdown during 2013 for repairs. The system has achieved the following results as of the end of 2013:

- maintained dry conditions in tanks 8D-1 and 8D-2;
- reduced liquid levels below level indicators in tanks 8D-1 and 8D-2 vaults and pans;
- reduced the liquid level in tank 8D-3 below the level indicator and reduced the liquid level in tank 8D-4 by 250 gal (946 L) during 2013 resulting in a residual 4,795 gal (18,151 L) in tank 8D-4;
- evaporated all liquid from the 8D-3/8D-4 vault; and
- achieved lower relative humidity in the tanks and vaults, further reducing the corrosion rate.

System operations continue to be monitored to reduce air infiltration, and individual air flows are adjusted to maintain low humidity in the tanks and vaults.

Waste Incidental to Reprocessing (WIR) Evaluation for the VIT Melter, Concentrator Feed Makeup Tank (CFMT), and Melter Feed Hold Tank (MFHT). The VIT melter, CFMT, and MFHT, which were used during the HLW vitrification process, were flushed during shutdown and characterized for radioactivity. The DOE-WVDP performed evaluations to determine if the components met the WIR criteria of DOE Manual 435.1-1, "Radioactive Waste Management Manual." Based on the final WIR evaluations for the VIT melter (February 2012) and CFMT and MFHT (February 2013), and based on consultation with the NRC, DOE made final determinations that the VIT melter, CFMT, and MFHT may be disposed of as LLW at an appropriate LLW disposal facility, pursuant to DOE's authority under the AEA of 1954, as amended, and in accordance with the provisions of Chapter IV of DOE Manual 435.1-1, "Radioactive Waste Management Manual." The WIR evaluation report indicates either the Nevada National Security Site (formerly the Nevada Test Site) or the Waste Control Specialists facility in Texas are the most suitable off-site LLW facilities under consideration for this waste disposal.

National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

NEPA requires DOE to consider the overall environmental effects of its proposed actions. Draft documents are prepared that describe potential environmental effects associated with proposed Project activities. The level of evaluation and documentation depends upon whether the action constitutes a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment within the meaning of NEPA. The categories of documentation include categorical exclusion (CX), EA, and EIS.

CXs document actions that, by their nature, will not have a significant effect on the environment. EAs are used to evaluate the extent to which a proposed action, not categorically excluded, will affect the environment.

Based on the analyses presented in an EA and considering regulatory agency, stakeholder, and public comments, DOE may determine that the proposed action is not a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment within the meaning of NEPA. Therefore, DOE may issue a notice indicating the finding of no significant impact (FONSI) and therefore would not be required to prepare an EIS.

If a proposed action has potential for significant environmental effects, an EIS would be prepared that describes proposed alternatives to an action and explains the

effects of each. Based on the analyses presented, and considering regulatory agency and public input, DOE will determine the preferred alternative and issue a ROD regarding the action.

Since the Project began, a number of proposed site activities have warranted environmental impact evaluations. A summary of the significant NEPA document history is presented in Table ECS-2.

Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) Issued. On April 14, 2010, DOE issued the ROD for the EIS, "Decommissioning and/or Long-Term Stewardship at the WVDP and the WNYNSC" (DOE/EIS-0226), selecting the phased decisionmaking alternative. In Phase 1, DOE will decommission the MPPB, the VIT facility, RHWF, the wastewater treatment lagoons, and a number of other facilities (see Figure ECS-1). No decommissioning actions will be taken on the WTF or the NDA, and the canisters of vitrified HLW will be safely stored on site. NYSERDA will manage the SDA. Phase 1 was estimated to take up to 10 years, during which time DOE will manage the site's remaining facilities in a safe manner. The Phase 2 decision, which involves determining the decommissioning approach for the remaining facilities (e.g., the two inactive radioactive waste disposal facilities on the south plateau and the underground waste storage tanks), will be made within 10 years of the EIS ROD. DOE and NYSERDA are currently conducting additional scientific studies (i.e., Phase 1 Studies) to facilitate interagency consensus on decommissioning decisions for the remaining facilities. In February 2014, DOE and NYSERDA indicated that a Supplemental EIS will be prepared to support the Phase 2 decision.

Phase 1 Studies. In September 2011, DOE and NYSERDA jointly awarded the Phase 1 Studies contract to Enviro Compliance Solutions, Inc., an independent, agency-neutral contractor that is jointly funded by the agencies to administer contracts for all Phase 1 Study activities, including contracting with the facilitator, subject matter experts (SMEs), the Independent Scientific Panel (ISP), and contractors performing the study activities. During 2013, the erosion working group of SMEs evaluated the issue of uncertainty in erosion predictions and made recommendations on how to reduce uncertainties and to prioritize recommended studies.

In November 2013, the exhumation working group of SMEs developed recommendations for Phase 1 exhumation studies which would cover waste inventory analysis, methods to reduce uncertainty, and review of precedent

projects. The engineered barriers working group was on hold during 2013 while more progress was made on the other study areas. The public was updated on the status of Phase 1 Studies during public meetings in February, May, August, and November 2013.

Phase 1 Decommissioning Plan (DP) for the WVDP. On December 5, 2008, the DOE issued the “Phase 1 Decommissioning Plan for the West Valley Demonstration Project, West Valley, NY” (73 Federal Register 74162) and transmitted it for NRC review. The DP addressed Phase 1 of the proposed two-phased approach for WVDP decommissioning, consistent with the preferred alternative selected in the ROD and the Findings Statement for the WVDP and the WNYNSC. On December 18, 2009, DOE submitted revision 2 of the Phase 1 DP after incorporating responses to NRC’s comments.

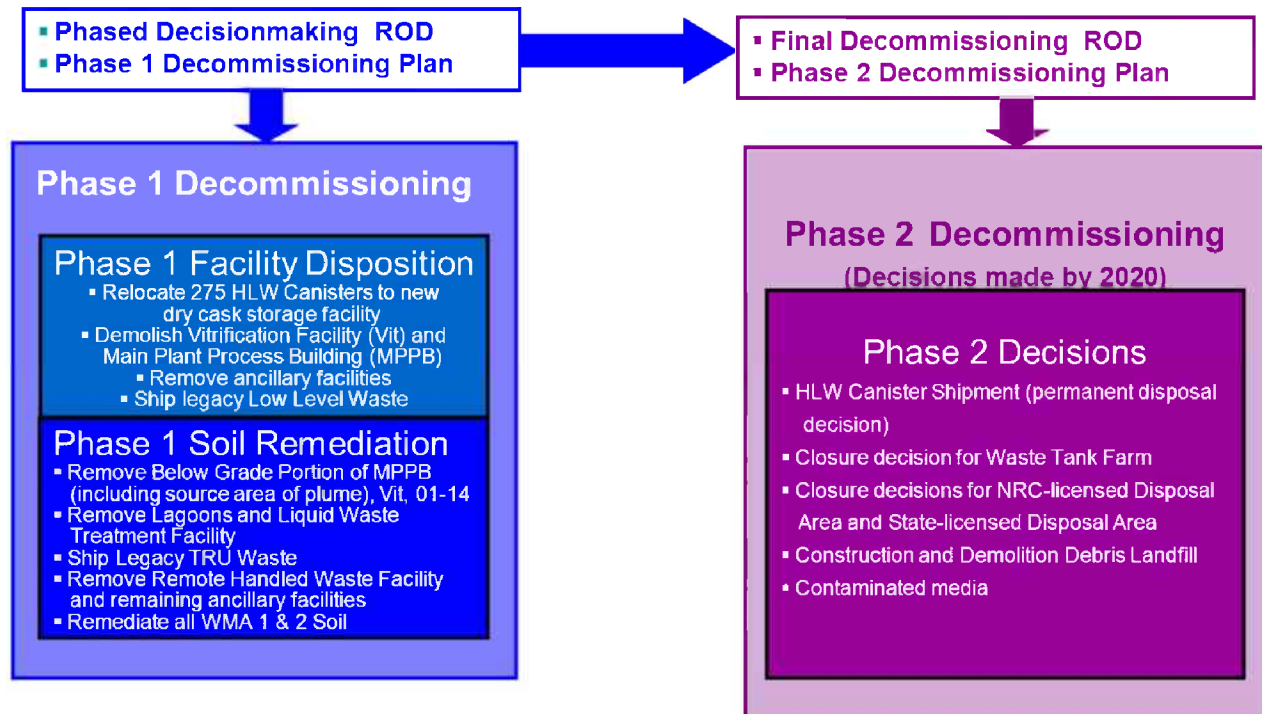
On February 25, 2010, NRC transmitted to DOE-WVDP the Technical Evaluation Report for the Phase 1 DP, concluding that the Phase 1 DP was consistent with the preferred alternative in the EIS. NRC also determined that there is reasonable assurance that the proposed actions will meet the decommissioning criteria.

Phase 1 Characterization Sampling and Analysis Plan (CSAP) and the Phase 1 Final Status Survey Plan (FSSP) for the WVDP. The Phase 1 DP required the preparation of two supplemental documents, the CSAP and the FSSP. These two documents provide the specific details of sampling activities to support Phase 1 decommissioning of the WVDP. The CSAP describes the radiological environmental data collection activities (surface and subsurface soils, sediments, and groundwater) that will specifically support the implementation of the Phase 1 decommissioning actions within the WVDP premises as described in the Phase 1 DP.

The FSSP provides the technical basis and sampling protocols to demonstrate that specific portions of the WVDP premises meet the Phase 1 radiological cleanup goals for surface and subsurface soils identified in the Phase 1 DP. The FSSP is consistent with the Multi-Agency Radiation Survey and Site Investigation Manual.

Environmental Characterization Services Contract. In December 2010, DOE awarded the Environmental Characterization Services contract to Safety and Ecology Corporation (SEC) to provide environmental

FIGURE ECS-1
Summary of Activities Under Phase 1 and Phase 2



characterization services to support Phase 1 decommissioning activities at the WVDP. SEC is responsible for implementing the data collection activities described in the CSAP and the FSSP. Environmental characterization activities performed at the WVDP during 2013 included collecting and analyzing soil samples for radiological parameters and performing radiological gamma walkover surveys in the area surrounding and within the footprint of the excavation for the HLW canister storage pad and within the footprints of several removed WVDP facilities including the cooling tower and the VIT facility diesel fuel oil storage vault, as well as gamma walkover surveys within other portions of the WVDP.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

RCRA and its implementing regulations govern the life cycle of hazardous waste from “cradle-to-grave” and mandate that generators take responsibility for ensuring the proper treatment, storage, and ultimate disposal of their wastes. A hazardous waste permit is required for facilities that store large quantities of hazardous waste for more than 90 days or treat or dispose of hazardous waste at the facility.

EPA is responsible for issuing guidelines and regulations for the proper management of solid and hazardous waste (including mixed [radioactive and hazardous] waste). In New York, EPA has delegated the authority to issue permits and enforce these regulations to NYSDEC. In addition, the U.S. Department of Transportation is responsible for issuing guidelines and regulations for labeling, packaging, and spill reporting for hazardous and mixed wastes while in transit.

Hazardous Waste Permitting - RCRA Interim Status Permit Application. In 1984, DOE notified EPA of hazardous waste activities at the WVDP and identified DOE as a hazardous waste generator. In 1990, to comply with 6 NYCRR Part 373-3, a RCRA Part A (i.e., Interim Status or Part A) Permit Application for the WVDP was filed with NYSDEC for storage and treatment of hazardous waste. The WVDP has operated under interim status ever since. RCRA facility operations are limited to those described in the RCRA Part A Permit Application and must comply with the interim status regulations; therefore, the RCRA Part A Permit Application must be revised prior to changes to the Project’s RCRA waste management operations. The latest revisions to the RCRA Part A Permit Application were submitted to NYSDEC on April 27, 2011 and were conditionally approved by NYSDEC on June 9, 2011.

In accordance with the Part A requirements, DOE prepared closure plans for the hazardous waste management units at the WVDP. The closure plans were transmitted to NYSDEC in anticipation of closure activities, and are revised as appropriate to address NYSDEC comments or changes in activities. To complete closure of a RCRA unit, waste is removed, and impacted areas and facilities are decontaminated and/or removed. When specified in the closure plan, confirmatory sampling and analysis are performed, and data are evaluated and presented to NYSDEC in a closure certification report to document completion of closure activities.

The RCRA closure plan for the Cement Solidification System (CSS) was submitted in May 2013 to NYSDEC for review and approval. Comments on the closure plan were provided by NYSDEC in January 2014. The CSS piping and vessels were removed during demolition of the 01-14 building in 2013. Building demolition did not include removal of the concrete floor which will be performed during Phase 1 soil remediation decommissioning along with the below grade portions of the MPPB and VIT. A proposed path forward for RCRA closure of the CSS was submitted to NYSDEC on February 6, 2014. The proposed path forward would provide for completion of closure of the CSS unit after the concrete floor is removed during the Phase 1 soil remediation phase. In the interim, the concrete floor is maintained in an environmentally safe and stable condition.

Closure plans for the remaining units were submitted with the RCRA 6 NYCRR Part 373-2 Permit Application, as described below.

RCRA Final Status Permit Application. In 2003, NYSDEC officially requested the submittal of a 6 NYCRR Part 373-2 Permit Application (i.e., Part B) for the WVDP. The completed permit application was transmitted to NYSDEC in December 2004.

On April 16, 2009, NYSDEC officially requested the submittal of a revised Part B Permit Application for the WVDP. The revised permit application was submitted to NYSDEC on September 30, 2010. Due to the scope and breadth of the permit application, DOE and NYSERDA agreed to NYSDEC’s request for an indefinite suspension of NYSDEC’s completeness review in January 2011.

On March 22, 2012, NYSDEC notified NYSERDA and DOE that they would suspend further action relative to a Part B Permit. As part of this approach, processing of the September 2010 Part B Permit Application, including revisions, will be deferred to authority provided by the RCRA

§3008(h) Administrative Order on Consent (or Consent Order) for corrective actions or operation under existing (Part A) Interim Status. The site will continue to operate according to the 6 NYCRR Part 373-3, Part A (Interim Status) Permit Application. Upon completion of interim status closure activities, it is anticipated that the 6 NYCRR Part 373-2, Part B (Final Status) Permit Application will be revised to include corrective actions, and the closure and post closure requirements for any remaining facilities/units.

RCRA §3008(h) Administrative Order on Consent. Section §3008(h) of RCRA authorizes EPA to issue an order requiring corrective action to protect human health and the environment if there has been or there is potential for a release of hazardous waste or hazardous constituents to the environment from a Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU). DOE and NYSERDA entered into the Consent Order with NYSDEC and EPA in March 1992. Consent Order activities performed to date are summarized below.

- RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI)

The Consent Order required NYSERDA and DOE's WVDP office to conduct RFIs (unit-specific environmental investigations) at SWMUs to determine if a release occurred or if there was a potential for release of RCRA-regulated hazardous constituents from a SWMU. As many SWMUs are contiguous or close together, most were grouped into larger units, called super SWMUs (SSWMUs); terminology unique to the WVDP. SSWMU descriptions and the individual constituent SWMUs are presented in Table ECS-4. Figures A-8 and A-9 in Appendix A show the WVDP SSWMU locations. Final RFI reports were submitted in 1997, completing the Consent Order investigative activities. No corrective actions were required at that time.

Groundwater monitoring, as recommended in the RFI reports and approved by EPA and NYSDEC, continued during 2013 per the Consent Order requirements. The groundwater program and monitoring results at the WVDP are discussed in Chapter 4 "Groundwater Protection Program."

- Current Conditions Report

Per a NYSDEC request, a report entitled "WVDP Solid Waste Management Unit Assessment and Current Conditions Report" was submitted in November 2004, which summarized the historic activities at each SWMU through the RFI activities and provided environmental

monitoring data and information on SWMU activities performed since the RFI reports were submitted.

This document was revised and submitted on September 29, 2010, incorporating operational status changes of each SWMU and providing updated environmental monitoring data.

- Corrective Measures Study (CMS)

In 2004, NYSDEC requested CMSs to be performed on six specific SWMUs at the WVDP. The six SWMUs were:

- NDA Burial Area (SWMU #2);
- NDA Interceptor Trench (SWMU #23);
- Demineralizer Sludge Ponds (SWMU #5);
- Lagoon 1 (SWMU #3);
- Construction Demolition and Debris Landfill (CDDL) (SWMU #1); and
- The Low-Level Waste Treatment Facility (LLWTF) (SWMUs #17, #17a, and #17b).

The CMS Work Plan was conditionally approved by NYSDEC in October 2006. Draft CMS reports were revised in 2010 to be consistent with the EIS and ROD and provide corrective measures evaluations. The revised documents were submitted to NYSDEC and EPA on September 29, 2010.

- Interim Measure (IM)

The NDA (SSWMU #9) is regulated under the Consent Order. In 1990, an IM was implemented that involved construction of a trench system through the weathered Lavery till along the northeast and northwest sides of the NDA to intercept and collect groundwater potentially contaminated with a mixture of n-dodecane and tributyl phosphate (TBP). Monitoring results in 2013 detected no TBP or organic constituents in groundwater from the NDA interceptor trench.

Per the approved CMS Work Plan, in 2008 DOE implemented a second IM for the NDA designed to minimize the potential release of impacted groundwater from the NDA, and minimize water infiltration into the NDA until the final disposition of the NDA is determined and can be implemented. An approximate 850-ft-long low permeability slurry wall was constructed along the south and western sides of the NDA to limit lateral groundwater migration. In order to meet the IM requirements to ensure a minimum 4 ft thick earthen

cap, the project also involved resurfacing the entire five-acre (2 ha) landfill with additional soils, and re-grading, compacting, and applying an impermeable geomembrane cover. As a result of this IM, the volume of water pumped from the NDA interceptor trench has decreased significantly, to 73,417 gal (277,914 L) in CY 2013, compared with pre-IM volumes. Refer to Chapter 4, "Groundwater Protection Program."

In August 2013, the entire NDA cap was inspected, including storm water basins, walkways, ballast tubes, field seams, pipe penetrations, and the anchor trench. The need for several minor repairs, such as sealing minor holes, was observed; however, the overall cap condition was good, with no general deterioration of the geomembrane noted. The minor repairs identified have been performed.

- Quarterly Reporting to EPA and NYSDEC

Per the Consent Order, DOE transmits a quarterly progress report to EPA and NYSDEC, summarizing all Consent Order activities at the WVDP for the previous quarter. The report includes progress and accomplishments, contacts with local community interest groups and regulatory agencies pertaining to Consent Order activities at the WVDP, changes to personnel, projected future work activities, and an inventory of mixed waste generated from decontamination activities during the reporting period. The other report submitted quarterly to EPA and NYSDEC under the Consent Order is the groundwater exception report. This report includes NDA water level data that demonstrate the performance of the interceptor trench, cap, and slurry wall.

Hazardous Waste Management. Under RCRA, hazardous wastes at the WVDP are managed in accordance with 6 NYCRR Parts 370–374 and 376. Hazardous and mixed waste activities are reported to NYSDEC in the WVDP's Annual Hazardous Waste Report, which specifies the quantities of waste generated, treated, and/or disposed of, and identifies the treatment, storage, and disposal facilities used. The Annual Hazardous Waste Report for 2013 was submitted to NYSDEC in February 2014.

Additional reports are submitted each year to document hazardous waste reduction efforts. Pursuant to Article 27, Section 0908 of New York State Environmental Conservation Law, an annual update of the WVDP's Hazardous Waste Reduction Plan must be submitted to NYSDEC biennially and a status report must be submitted in the interim years. The plan is updated to reflect changes in the types and amounts of hazardous wastes

generated at the WVDP. The most recent biennial update to the Hazardous Waste Reduction Plan for CY 2012 was submitted to NYSDEC on June 24, 2013. The next biennial update for CY 2014 will be submitted in 2015. During the interim years, an Annual Status Report, essentially an abbreviated version of the biennial update, is submitted. The Annual Status Report for the Hazardous Waste Reduction Plan for CY 2013 was submitted to NYSDEC on June 10, 2014.

Mixed Waste Management. Mixed wastes that cannot be treated or disposed of within one year are managed according to the "Site Treatment Plan (STP)," prepared by the DOE under requirements of the Federal Facilities Compliance Act (FFCA) (an amendment to RCRA), in accordance with a Consent Order agreement. The annually updated plan describes the development of treatment capabilities and technologies for treating mixed waste. The fiscal year (FY) 2013 update brought the mixed waste inventory and treatment information current to the end of FY 2013. The FY 2013 plan identified three proposed milestones for waste streams managed under the WVDP STP, all with completion dates in FY 2014. During 2013, 30,591 pounds (15.3 tons) of hazardous and mixed waste were shipped off site for disposal. (See Table ECS-5.)

Nonhazardous, Regulated Waste Management. Nonradioactive, nonhazardous material was shipped off site to solid waste management facilities in 2013. Certain components of this waste (lead-acid batteries and spent lamps [i.e., universal wastes]) were reclaimed or recycled at off-site, authorized reclamation and recycling facilities. (See Tables ECS-5 and ECS-6.) Treated industrial wastewater was routinely sampled and discharged to Erdman Brook in compliance with the WVDP's SPDES permit. (See Table ECS-5.) Sanitary waste was shipped to the Buffalo Sewer Authority or Gowanda sewage treatment plant for treatment and disposal.

Waste Minimization and Pollution Prevention. The annual pollution prevention progress report was submitted to DOE summarizing information for the pollution prevention tracking and reporting system. This system is used to collect information on priority products purchasing for the "GreenBuy" program. See Table ECS-6, "Recycled Materials for FY 2013" and Chapter 1 for additional information. Reports are submitted to DOE and NYSDEC to document hazardous waste reduction efforts.

Construction and Demolition Debris Landfill (CDDL) Activities. The CDDL was closed in 1986 under a NYSDEC-approved closure plan for a nonradioactive solid waste disposal facility. General inspections of the CDDL, to note

the overall conditions of the grounds, were performed in the spring and fall of 2013. No concerns noted. Over time, the north plateau strontium-90 plume has migrated from the MPPB into the CDDL area and beyond. In 2010, a full-scale PTW was installed, south of the CDDL. Construction of the PTW did not impact the CDDL. See “Strontium-90 Plume Remediation Activities” in Chapter 4.

Environmental Issues

Unplanned Waterborne Release. There were no unplanned nonradiological waterborne releases during 2013. (There was only one SPDES noncompliance event. Refer to “SPDES Permit Noncompliance Events” earlier in this chapter.) There were also no unplanned waterborne releases of radiological constituents from the WVDP in 2013.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Interim Approval to Use Environmental Measurements for National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Compliance. Radiological NESHAP compliance at the WVDP is currently demonstrated by (1) measuring (and/or estimating) radiological emissions in air released from the site during the CY of interest and (2) using EPA-approved computer models to estimate dose to the maximally exposed off-site individual (MEOSI). This method is referred to as the “measure and model” approach, and is most suitable for point sources of air emissions such as stacks or ducts. Resulting dose estimates for the WVDP have always been far below the 10-millirem (mrem)/year compliance standard. (See Chapter 3 for a discussion of dose assessment methodology.)

NESHAP regulations in Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 61, Subpart H allow (with prior EPA approval) for use of an alternate method of demonstrating compliance by measuring environmental concentrations (ambient monitoring) of airborne radionuclides at critical receptor locations. As WVDP facilities continue to be decommissioned or demolished, the alternative approach of environmental air sampling will become the more appropriate method.

DOE submitted an updated request to EPA in February 2009 for approval to use environmental air measurements to demonstrate NESHAP compliance at the WVDP. The plan includes a one-year period of using both the “measure and model” and the “environmental measurement” approach to confirm compliance. EPA granted interim approval in July 2009, and extensions have been granted through July 2015.

The ambient air monitoring network was installed with the system undergoing operational baselining and equipment testing in 2012. The first full year of routine monitoring with the new ambient air network was completed in 2013. The 2013 data from this new monitoring network are included in Appendix C and discussed in Chapter 2. The network consists of 16 ambient air low-volume sampling stations (one for each of the 16 compass sectors), strategically located and operated in areas that provide coverage for airborne radiological environmental measurements to support NESHAP compliance during demolition activities.

In addition, one high-volume sampler is co-located in the sector most often identified as the critical receptor. This sampler serves as an independent source of data for comparison with the compliance network data at that location. Ambient air continues to be monitored at the background location, although data from this sampler is not used to demonstrate NESHAP compliance under normal operating conditions.

Franks Creek Erosion Mitigation. During the first half of 2013, design work for erosion mitigation measures on Frank’s Creek near the SDA and an area of the east slope of the SDA was completed. Prior to initiation of field activities, the appropriate wetland disturbance and water quality certifications for the construction work were obtained from the USACE and NYSDEC. Construction of the erosion mitigation measures was performed between July and September 2013. The work was performed by NYSERDA, but jointly funded by DOE and NYSERDA.

Safety Inspections of the WNYNSC Dams. The two dams located on the WNYNSC property are maintained because they were used to provide water for drinking and operational purposes for the WVDP, and because the WVDP rail spur and an access roadway are located parallel to and run along the crest of both dams. A severe rain event in August 2009 caused flood damage to areas of the reservoirs, dams, and spillway. Since this event, the standard operating procedure for maintenance, inspection, and operation of the lake dams and spillway has been enhanced. Assessment and inspection of the dams continued during 2013 including a December 2013 inspection by a professional engineer after flow over the spillway occurred earlier in the month. Based on inspection results, it was determined that repairs to the spillway were needed, and a joint application for spillway repairs was submitted to USACE and NYSDEC on March 4, 2014. Spillway repairs are scheduled to be performed during 2014 along with minor repairs to Dam #2.

Project Assessment Activities in 2013

Throughout CY 2013, assessments were conducted through the Integrated Assessment Program (IAP) at the WVDP. This program effectively complies with applicable DOE directives, regulations, standards, Integrated Safety Management System (ISMS) and Environmental Management System (EMS) requirements. The IAP applies to all disciplines including, but not limited to, safety and health, operations, maintenance, environmental protection, quality, decontamination and decommissioning (D&D), HLW activities, emergency management, business processes, and management. Inspections, reviews, and oversight activities are routinely conducted to evaluate performance, reduce risk, and identify improvement opportunities.

DOE-WVDP and other agencies with responsibilities for the WVDP also independently reviewed various aspects of the environmental and waste management programs. At the conclusion of the reporting period, there were no outstanding issues. Overall results reflected continuing, well-managed environmental programs at the WVDP. Refer to Chapter 1, "Environmental Management System" for additional information.

TABLE ECS-1
Compliance Status Summary for the WVDP in CY 2013

<i>Citation</i>	<i>Environmental Statute, DOE Directive, EO, Agreement</i>	<i>WVDP Compliance Status</i>
42 United States Code (USC) §2011 et seq.	The AEA of 1954 was enacted to assure the proper management of source, special nuclear, and by-product materials. The AEA and the statutes that amended it delegate the control of nuclear energy primarily to DOE, NRC, and EPA.	See discussions of the WVDP Act, DOE Orders 435.1, and 458.1
Public Law 96-368	The WVDP Act of 1980 authorized DOE to carry out a HLW demonstration project at the WNYNSC (the Center) in West Valley, New York.	DOE is focusing on goals that will lead to completion of responsibilities listed in the WVDP Act.
Cooperative Agreement between DOE and NYSEDA	The Cooperative Agreement between DOE and NYSEDA established a cooperative framework for implementing the WVDP Act, effective October 1980, as amended in September 1981. In 1990, the first supplemental agreement was signed by DOE and NYSEDA which set forth specific provisions for preparing a joint EIS. A second supplemental agreement to the Cooperative Agreement was drafted in January 2010 and issued by DOE and NYSEDA in March 2011.	Except as delineated in specific sections of the agreement, DOE was given sole responsibility to carry out the requirements of the WVDP Act. The DOE ROD was issued in April 2010 for the WVDP and the WNYNSC. There are no current activities being conducted under the 1990 Supplemental Agreement. The second supplemental agreement set forth special provisions for implementing and managing the Phase 1 studies as referenced in the EIS, which were initiated during 2012.
WVDP MOU between DOE and NRC	The 1981 MOU , mandated by the WVDP Act, established procedures for review and consultation by NRC with respect to activities conducted at the WNYNSC by DOE. The agreement encompassed development, design, construction, operation, and D&D activities associated with the Project as described in the WVDP Act. Under the WVDP Act, and to satisfy commitments made to NRC, DOE was required to prepare a DP for the Project and submit it to NRC for review.	In 2002, NRC issued "Decommissioning Criteria for the WVDP (M-32) at the West Valley Site; Final Policy Statement" (67 FR 5003). The "Phase 1 DP for the West Valley Demonstration Project" was prepared by DOE and submitted to NRC in December 2008, and March and December, 2009. In February 2010, NRC issued a TER on DOE's Phase 1 DP. NRC conducted monitoring visits at the WVDP on February 20, March 18, May 7-8, and September 16-17, 2013 to review ongoing decommissioning activities.
DOE Order 231.1B	DOE Order 231.1B, Environment, Safety, and Health Reporting (updated and approved on June 27, 2011 with Change 1 issued on November 28, 2012) , was issued to ensure that DOE and National Nuclear Security Administration receives timely and accurate information about events that could adversely affect the health, safety, and security of the public or workers, the environment, the operations of DOE facilities, or the credibility of the Department. <i>(continued on next page)</i>	This WVDP ASER is prepared and submitted annually to DOE Headquarters (HQ), regulatory agencies, and interested stakeholders in compliance with DOE Order 231.1B.

TABLE ECS-1 (continued)
Compliance Status Summary for the WVDP in CY 2013

Citation	Environmental Statute, DOE Directive, EO, Agreement	WVDP Compliance Status
DOE Order 231.1B (continued)	This is accomplished through timely collection, reporting, analysis, and dissemination of data pertaining to environment, safety, and health issues as required by law or regulations, or in support of U.S. political commitments to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).	
DOE Order 458.1	DOE Order 458.1, Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment (including Change 3, January 15, 2013), replaced DOE Order 5400.5 and established requirements to protect the public and environment against undue risk from radiation associated with radiological activities conducted under control of DOE pursuant to the AEA, by ensuring that (1) operations are conducted to limit radiation exposure to members of the public pursuant to limits established in the Order, (2) radiological clearance of DOE real and personal property is controlled, (3) potential radiation exposures to members of the public are as low as reasonably achievable (ALARA), (4) routine and nonroutine releases are monitored and dose to the public is assessed, and (5) the environment is protected from the effects of radiation and radioactive material.	This ASER summarizes radiological estimates of dose to the public and the environment, and compares these values with release and dose standards established by this Order. In 2013, estimated doses from airborne and waterborne releases to the MEOSI were 0.028% of the 100-millirem (mrem) standard, and about 0.009% of natural background radiation. Refer to Chapter 3, "Dose Assessment," for further discussion.
DOE Order 435.1	DOE Order 435.1, Radioactive Waste Management , originally issued in 1999, with Change 1 issued in 2001, ensures that all DOE radioactive waste is managed in a manner that is protective of worker and public health and safety and the environment, and complies with applicable state, federal, and local laws and regulations. Under the Order, sites that manage radioactive waste are required to develop, document, implement, and maintain a site-wide radioactive waste management program which includes actions to minimize radioactive waste generation.	The WVDP maintains program documentation separately for each waste type. Management of HLW was conducted in accordance with the "WVDP Waste Acceptance Manual;" TRU waste was managed in accordance with the "TRU Waste Management Program Plan;" LLW was managed as summarized in the "LLW Management Program Plan;" and the radioactive component of mixed LLW was managed as summarized in the "Site Treatment Plan (STP) FY 2013 Update." In February 2012, DOE issued the "Waste Incidental to Reprocessing Evaluation for the West Valley Demonstration Project Vitrification Melter," pursuant to DOE's radioactive waste management manual, DOE M 435.1-1. In February 2013, DOE issued the "Waste Incidental to Reprocessing Evaluation for the Concentrator Feed Makeup Tank and Melter Feed Hold Tank". Refer earlier in this chapter for further discussion.

TABLE ECS-1 (continued)
Compliance Status Summary for the WVDP in CY 2013

<i>Citation</i>	<i>Environmental Statute, DOE Directive, EO, Agreement</i>	<i>WVDP Compliance Status</i>
DOE Order 436.1, and EOs 13423 and 13514	DOE Order 436.1, Departmental Sustainability , May 2, 2011 replaced DOE Orders 450.1A and 430.2B. The Order also incorporates the initiatives of EOs 13423 and 13514, which provide requirements and responsibilities for managing sustainability within DOE to (1) ensure the DOE carries out its missions in a sustainable manner that addresses national energy security and global environmental challenges, and advances sustainable, efficient and reliable energy for the future, (2) institute cultural change to factor sustainability and greenhouse gas (GHG) reductions into all DOE decisions, (3) ensure DOE achieves the sustainability goals established in its Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP) pursuant to applicable laws, regulations, and EOs.	The WVDP supports the objectives of DOE Order 436.1, and has an established culture of environmental stewardship through it's environmental management system (EMS). Pollution prevention, waste minimization, and energy efficiency have been incorporated into the culture through standard practices, procedures, training, and encouraging new ideas. On December 5, 2013, DOE-WVDP submitted the "WVDP FY 2014 Site Sustainability Plan" to DOE-HQ, which outlined performance status and planned goals to support DOE's sustainability mission. Refer to Chapter 1, "Environmental Management System." CHBWV, the WVDP Phase 1 decommissioning and facilities disposition contractor, received a Certificate of Registration for the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14001:2004 certification of its EMS on July 31, 2012. The EMS was audited in 2013. The 2013 audit determined that the core elements of the EMS were documented and implemented.
Title 10 Code of Federal Regulations (10 CFR) Part 830, Subpart A	10 CFR Part 830, Nuclear Safety Management , Subpart A, Quality Assurance Requirements , and DOE Order 414.1D, Quality Assurance , provide the quality assurance (QA) program policies and requirements applicable to WVDP activities.	A QA program that provides a consistent system for collecting, assessing, and documenting data pertaining to radionuclides in the environment is implemented at the WVDP.
42 USC §4321 et seq., and 10 CFR Part 1021	The NEPA of 1969 and as amended in 1970, established a national policy to ensure that protection of the environment is included in federal planning and decisionmaking. The President's Council on Environmental Quality established a screening system of analyses and documentation that requires each proposed action to be categorized according to the extent of its potential environmental impact.	NEPA documents are prepared at the WVDP to describe potential environmental effects associated with proposed activities. The level of documentation depends upon whether the action constitutes a major federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment within the meaning of NEPA. Draft documents are prepared and issued for public comment for major federal actions requiring an EIS. Based on the analyses presented, considering regulatory agency and public input, DOE determines the preferred alternative and issues a ROD. Refer to previous sections of this chapter for discussion of NEPA activities.

TABLE ECS-1 (continued)
Compliance Status Summary for the WVDP in CY 2013

Citation	Environmental Statute, DOE Directive, EO, Agreement	WVDP Compliance Status
Environmental Conservation Law (ECL), 6 NYCRR Part 617 NYS	The NY SEQR Act of January 1, 1996, enacted in September 1976 and as amended on June 26, 2000, requires adequate environmental review and assessment of whether a proposed action has the potential to have a significant environmental impact, prior to a decision regarding the action. Where a project involves both NYS and federal approvals, it is preferred to coordinate the SEQR and NEPA processes.	The SEQR process is an action-forcing statute that requires state agencies to incorporate environmental considerations directly into their decisionmaking, and where necessary, to modify that action to mitigate adverse environmental effects. Coordinated efforts were made at the WVDP to effectively utilize information from the federal EIS process to make the required SEQR Findings Statement for the WVDP and WNYNSC, which was issued in May 2010.
42 USC §6901 et seq., and NYS ECL, 6 NYCRR Chapter 4, subchapter B	The RCRA of 1976 and the NYS Solid Waste Disposal Act (NYS ECL Article 27 [Title 9]) govern the generation, storage, handling, and disposal of hazardous wastes and closure of systems that handle these wastes. RCRA was enacted to ensure that hazardous wastes are managed in a way that protects human health, safety, and the environment.	Generation, storage, handling, treatment, and disposal of hazardous waste, and closure of systems that handle hazardous waste at the WVDP, are conducted in accordance with the RCRA interim status regulations. NYSDEC performed a RCRA hazardous waste compliance inspection of the WVDP facilities on March 26, 2013 and reported no violations. DOE performed a surveillance of RCRA hazardous waste management procedures at the WVDP during March 2013, with two findings and one notable practice identified. Corrective actions for these two findings were completed. Further discussion of RCRA activities is presented earlier in this chapter.
Amendment to 42 USC §6961, NYS ECL, and NYSDEC Administrative Order on Consent with DOE	The FFCA of 1992 (an amendment to RCRA) requires DOE facilities to prepare an STP for treating mixed waste inventories to meet land disposal restrictions and to annually update the plan to account for changes in mixed waste inventories, capacities, and treatment technologies. DOE entered into a Consent Order with NYSDEC for the WVDP in 1996.	The FFCA and the FFCA Consent Order requires completing milestones identified in the STP plan volume. The WVDP STP for FY 2013 update was submitted to NYSDEC on February 13, 2014. Refer to "Mixed Waste Management," earlier in this chapter.
Docket No. II RCRA 3008(h) 92-0202, and NYS ECL	DOE and NYSERDA entered into the RCRA §3008(h) Administrative Order on Consent with EPA (lead agency) and NYSDEC in March 1992. The state and federal RCRA regulations authorize the agencies to issue orders requiring RCRA corrective actions associated with the potential releases of hazardous waste and/or hazardous constituents from SWMUs at the WNYNSC.	Written procedures and site activities are compliant with the Consent Order. In accordance with the Consent Order, DOE submits quarterly reports to EPA and NYSDEC that summarize all RCRA §3008(h) activities and progress conducted at the WVDP for the representative quarter. A discussion of CY 2013 activities is presented earlier in this chapter.

TABLE ECS-1 (continued)
Compliance Status Summary for the WVDP in CY 2013

<i>Citation</i>	<i>Environmental Statute, DOE Directive, EO, Agreement</i>	<i>WVDP Compliance Status</i>
RCRA 3016 Statute	The RCRA 3016 Statute applies to all federal hazardous waste facilities currently owned or operated by the government. It requires that facility hazardous waste information be submitted to EPA and authorized states every two years.	WVDP facility hazardous waste activities are reported biennially to EPA and NYSDEC. The RCRA 3016 Biennial Report for 2013 was submitted on January 27, 2014.
42 USC §7401 et seq.; 40 CFR 61, Subpart H; and 6 NYCRR Chapter 3, Air Resources	The Clean Air Act of 1970 and the NYS ECL regulate the release of air pollutants through permits and air quality limits. Emissions of radionuclides are regulated by EPA via the NESHAP regulations. On April 5, 1995, DOE and EPA entered into an MOU concerning the Clean Air Act Emission Standards for Radionuclides 40 CFR Part 61 including Subparts H, I, Q, and T. Nonradiological emissions are permitted under 6 NYCRR Part 201-4 (Minor Facility Registrations).	DOE maintained seven NESHAP permits for radiological emissions and one Air Facility Registration Certificate for nonradiological emissions at the WVDP. The RHWF stack was permitted in 2012. The 01-14 building ventilation system was shut down in 2012 and the building was demolished in 2013. The annual NESHAP Report summarizing radiological emissions and estimated dose was submitted to the EPA. Estimated dose to the MEOSI from radiological air emissions during 2013 was 0.032% of the 10-mrem Subpart H standard. Refer to Chapter 3, "Dose Assessment," for discussion. In CY 2013, two utility steam boilers were responsible for nonradiological emissions of nitrogen and sulfur oxides (NOx and SOx) at 0.25% of the 49.5-ton capping limit for maintaining the minor facility registration certificate. In April 2013, use of the boilers was discontinued and they were isolated from fuel supplies.
33 USC §1251 et seq. and NYS ECL and 6 NYCRR Chapter 10	The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1977 (Clean Water Act [CWA]) and NYS ECL (Article 17 [Title 8]) seek to improve surface water quality by establishing standards and a system of permits. Wastewater and storm water discharges are regulated by NYSDEC through the SPDES permit. Discharges of fill material are regulated through permits issued by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (USACE) and water quality certifications issued by NYSDEC.	Monthly SPDES DMRs are submitted to NYSDEC. A modified SPDES permit became effective on July 1, 2011. Industrial wastewater was monitored for chemical constituents during lagoon discharges (outfall 001), and other treated industrial wastewaters were monitored at outfall 007. SPDES-permitted storm water monitoring was completed during 2013 by sampling the eight drainage basins during storm events. During 2013, all results were within the effluent discharge limits specified in the SPDES permit, with the following exception. In January 2013, there was a SPDES "noncompliance" for iron when the monthly average concentration exceeded the daily maximum effluent limit. Refer to "SPDES Permit Noncompliance Events" earlier in this chapter, and to "SPDES Permit Required Monitoring" in Chapter 2 for further discussion.

Table ECS-1 (continued)
Compliance Status Summary for the WVDP in CY 2013

<i>Citation</i>	<i>Environmental Statute, DOE Directive, EO, Agreement</i>	<i>WVDP Compliance Status</i>
NYS ECL Article 17, Titles 7 and 8, and ECL Article 70	NYS ECL Article 17 (Titles 7 and 8), and ECL Article 70 regulate storm water discharges related to construction activity.	DOE submitted to NYSDEC a Notice of Intent and a Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan (SWPPP) for storm water discharges associated with construction activities for the construction of a high level waste canister storage pad at the WVDP. Requirements of the SWPPP were met during 2013 construction activities.
NYS Navigation Law and NYS ECL	NYS ECL Article 17 (Titles 10 and 17), 6 NYCRR 612–614 and Parts 595–599, and 6 NYCRR Subpart 360-14 regulate design, operation, inspection, maintenance, and closure of aboveground and underground petroleum bulk storage (PBS) and chemical bulk storage (CBS) tanks. These laws also regulate spill reporting and cleanup. Under terms of a 1996 agreement, amended in 2005, DOE is not required to report a spill of petroleum product onto an impervious surface if the spill is less than five gal and is cleaned up within two hours of discovery.	The last CBS tank at the WVDP was closed under these regulations in 2006. There remain nine registered PBS tanks (eight aboveground storage tanks [ASTs] and one underground storage tank [UST]) that are periodically inspected and maintained. Spills are reported and cleaned up in accordance with WVDP policies and procedures. There were no immediately reportable spills during 2013. There were 12 small spills (less than five gal [18.9 L] each) during CY 2013, which did not require immediate notification to NYSDEC, but were reported in quarterly reports.
EO 11990	EO 11990, Protection of Wetlands , directed federal agencies to avoid, where possible, impacts (e.g., destruction, modification, or new construction) that would adversely effect wetlands wherever there is a practical alternative. Activities in wetlands are regulated by the USACE and NYSDEC permits. The wetlands on the WVDP are subject to regulation under Section 404 of the CWA and NYS ECL Articles 24 and 36.	Wetlands are periodically identified and delineated on the WVDP. In 2006, the USACE confirmed that 34.09 acres (13.8 ha) of wetlands, subject to federal jurisdiction, exist within and adjacent to the WVDP. A wetland complex of 17.4 acres (7.0 ha) is subject to NYSDEC jurisdiction. In April 2011, updated wetland delineation was completed for areas impacted by the Erdman Brook erosion mitigation project. In May 2013, updated wetland delineation was completed for areas impacted by the HLW canister storage area project and an area north of the NDA.
42 USC §9601 et seq.	The Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980 (CERCLA , including the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 [SARA]) provided the regulatory framework for remediation of releases of hazardous substances and remediation of inactive hazardous waste disposal sites.	Based on the results of a Preliminary Assessment Report prepared for DOE, it was determined that the WVDP did not qualify for listing on the national priorities list. Therefore, no further investigation pursuant to CERCLA was warranted. However, if a hazardous substance spill exceeds a reportable quantity, CERCLA reporting requirements would be triggered.

TABLE ECS-1 (continued)
Compliance Status Summary for the WVDP in CY 2013

<i>Citation</i>	<i>Environmental Statute, DOE Directive, EO, Agreement</i>	<i>WVDP Compliance Status</i>
42 USC §11001 et seq.	The Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act (EPCRA) of 1986 (also known as SARA Title III) was designed to create a working partnership between industry, business, state, and local government, and emergency response representatives to help local communities protect public health, safety, and the environment from chemical hazards.	Chemical inventories for the WVDP are reported quarterly under EPCRA, as appropriate. A 13,000-gal (49.210 L) liquid nitrogen tank was installed in 2009 to support the nitroclision effort. This tank was removed in January 2013. Refer to Tables ECS-8 and ECS-9.
42 USC §300f et seq.	The Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 requires that each federal agency operating or maintaining a public water system must comply with all federal, state, and local requirements regarding safe drinking water. Compliance in NYS is verified by oversight of the NYSDOH, through NYS Public Health Law, and the Cattaraugus County Health Department (CCHD).	The WVDP operates a nontransient, noncommunity public drinking water system serving a population of less than 500. All CY 2013 results from analyses of drinking water were reported within limits to the CCHD. The CCHD routinely performs inspections of the treatment and distribution system.
10 CFR Part 851	10 CFR 851 Worker Safety and Health Program of 2006 requires DOE contractors to provide workers with a safe and healthful workplace. To accomplish this objective, the rule established program requirements specific to management responsibilities, worker rights, hazard identification and prevention, safety health standards, required training, recordkeeping, and reporting.	Procedures and programs are revised to maintain requirements that comply with 10 CFR 851. Any proposed modification that may invalidate a portion of the worker health and safety program at the WVDP must be approved by DOE-WVDP. The plan was reviewed in July 2013, and it was determined that no changes to the current plan were necessary.
10 CFR Part 835	10 CFR Part 835, Occupational Radiation Protection , amended May 2011, established radiation protection standards, limits, and program requirements for protecting individuals from ionizing radiation resulting from the conduct of DOE activities.	The document "CH2MHILL-B&W West Valley, LLC Documented Radiation Protection Program and Implementation for 10 CFR Part 835, as amended May 2011" was last revised in February 2012.
15 USC §2601 et seq., and 12 NYCRR Part 56	The Toxic Substances Control Act of 1976 regulates the manufacture, processing, and distribution of chemicals, including asbestos-containing material (ACM) and polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). Effective September 2006, the NYS Department of Labor (NYSDOL) significantly revised the asbestos regulations, cited in 12 NYCRR Part 56. As a result, operating procedures were revised, special training for asbestos workers was conducted, and the WVDP applied for and was granted site-specific variances.	ACM activities were managed in accordance with the site "Asbestos Management Plan" and activities were completed by personnel certified by NYSDOL. Refer to Table ECS-5 for a summary of asbestos waste management activities. PCBs are managed in accordance with the WVDP document "PCB and PCB-Contaminated Material Management Plan." The WVDP operators maintain an annual document log that details PCB use and changes in storage or disposal status.

TABLE ECS-1 (continued)
Compliance Status Summary for the WVDP in CY 2013

<i>Citation</i>	<i>Environmental Statute, DOE Directive, EO, Agreement</i>	<i>WVDP Compliance Status</i>
7 USC §136 et seq.	The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act of 1996 and NYS ECL provide for EPA and NYSDEC control of pesticide distribution, sale, and use.	Chemical pesticides are applied at the WVDP only after alternative methods are evaluated by trained and NYSDEC-certified professionals and determined to be unfeasible. Herbicides were used at the WVDP during September 2013. No paraquat dichloride, the active ingredient in the herbicide used at the WVDP, was detected in the storm water outfall samples collected in October 2013.
NYS ECL, Article 15, Title 5, et seq.	NYS ECL , Article 15, Title 5, Protection of Water regulates the safety of dams and other surface water impounding structures, including construction, inspection, operation, maintenance, and modification of these structures. Revised dam safety regulations became effective on August 19, 2009. The dams maintained by the WVDP, on the WNYNSC property, are classified as Class A - low-hazard dams.	Two surface water impounding dam structures are located on the WNYNSC: NYS Atomic Development Dam #1 (DEC Dam ID #019-3149) and NYS Atomic Development Dam #2 (DEC Dam ID #019-3150). Inspections and maintenance were routinely performed and documented in CY 2013. A safety evaluation and assessment of the lake system spillway located adjacent to Dam #1 was performed in December 2013. The evaluation resulted in several recommendations to enhance spillway assessment and management.
NYS ECL Article 15, Title 33, Part 675	NYS ECL , Article 15, Title 33 Water Withdrawal Reporting requires that any person who withdraws or is operating any system or method of withdrawal that has a capacity to withdraw more than 100,000 gal (378,541 L) of groundwater or surface water per day shall file an annual report with NYSDEC. The legislation was enacted to gain more complete information for managing the state's water resources.	A nontransient, noncommunity public water supply system for drinking water and operational purposes is maintained and operated at the WVDP. In compliance with the legislation, the water withdrawal reporting forms for 2013 were submitted to NYSDEC in March 2014. The WVDP withdrew an average of 60,877 gal/day (230,444 L/day).
NYS Public Health Law	Public Health Law , Article 5 (Laboratories), Section 502 (Environmental Laboratories, Examinations, and Certificates of Approval)	As of June 30, 2012, the WVDP ELAB's NYSDOH certification under the Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP) ended. All analyses requiring ELAP certification are performed by off-site ELAP certified labs.
49 CFR Part 172, and 6 NYCRR Part 364.9	6 NYCRR Part 364.9 regulates handling and storage of potentially infectious regulated medical waste . 49 CFR Part 172, Subpart H regulates transportation safety and disposal of regulated medical waste at a licensed facility.	The on-site health services office is registered with NYS as a "Small Quantity Generator" of regulated medical waste. Medical services generate potentially infectious medical wastes that are securely stored in approved biohazard containers and are handled and controlled by authorized personnel.

TABLE ECS-1 (concluded)
Compliance Status Summary for the WVDP in CY 2013

<i>Citation</i>	<i>Environmental Statute, DOE Directive, EO, Agreement</i>	<i>WVDP Compliance Status</i>
16 USC §703 et seq., 6 NYCRR Part 175, and EO 13186	The Migratory Bird Treaty Act of 1918 implemented various treaties and conventions between the U.S. and foreign countries for the protection of migratory birds. Under the Act, taking, killing, or possessing migratory birds is unlawful. (See also 6 NYCRR Part 175, Special Licenses and Permits - Definitions and Uniform Procedures.)	DOE maintains a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Bird Depredation Permit for the WVDP. Effective April 1, 2012, NYS implemented changes to NYS ECL 11-0521, no longer requiring a NYSDEC depredation license. (See Tables ECS-3 and ECS-11.)
16 USC §1531 et seq., and 6 NYCRR Part 182	The Endangered Species Act of 1973 provided for the conservation of endangered and threatened species of fish, wildlife, and plants. (See also 6 NYCRR Part 182, Endangered and Threatened Species of Fish and Wildlife; Species of Special Concern.)	Several ecological surveys of the WNYNSC premises have been conducted. Except for "occasional transient individuals," no plant or animal species protected under the Endangered Species Act are known to reside at the Center.
16 USC §470	The National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 established a program for the preservation of historic properties throughout the nation.	Surveys of the WNYNSC have been conducted for historic and archaeological sites. Surveys revealed American Indian and historic homestead artifacts, consistent with the area.
EO 11988	EO 11988, Floodplain Management , was issued to avoid adverse impacts associated with the occupancy and modification of floodplains and to avoid direct or indirect support of floodplain development wherever there is a practicable alternative.	No activities were performed during 2013 at the WVDP that would develop or be adversely impacted by the 100-year floodplain within the premises.
Stipulation Pursuant to NYS ECL Section 17-0303, and Section 176 of the Navigation Law	In accordance with Stipulation No. R9-4756-99-03 , dated March 1999, DOE agreed to install a soil bioventing system to remediate petroleum contaminated soils in the warehouse UST site (NYSDEC Spill number 9708617). The remediation plan was to construct a bioventing system, operate it for two years, assess performance, and report to NYSDEC.	The system stimulated in-situ biodegradation of petroleum hydrocarbons in the soil by providing abundant oxygen to existing microorganisms. After reviewing soil and water sampling data and evaluations, NYSDEC determined that no further remediation was required. The system was removed in 2014. A determination regarding the potential need for additional future actions will be made consistent with Phase 2 decisionmaking under the NEPA process.
6 NYCRR Part 360	NYS ECL Solid Waste Management Facility Regulations define requirements for closure of nonradioactive solid waste disposal facilities in a manner that protects the environment.	Per a 1986 NYSDEC approved engineering closure plan, the CDDL was closed. As required by the plan, post-closure inspections of the CDDL cover were performed on April 18 and November 21, 2013 and all areas were found to be in good condition.

TABLE ECS-2
NEPA Documents Affecting DOE Activities at the WVDP

<i>Year</i>	<i>Action</i>	<i>Outcome</i>
1982	The FEIS, "Final Environmental Impact Statement: Long-Term Management of Liquid High-Level Radioactive Wastes Stored at the WNYNSC, West Valley (DOE/EIS-0081)" and associated ROD were issued outlining the actions DOE proposed for solidification of the liquid HLW contained in the underground tanks.	The initial period of WVDP Act work activities, completed in September 2002, removed the HLW from the tanks and immobilized it into borosilicate glass through VIT. The canisters of vitrified HLW remain on site in storage.
1988	DOE and NYSERDA published a NOI to prepare the EIS for "Completion of the WVDP and Closure or Long-Term Management of the Facilities at the WNYNSC (the Center)."	The DEIS was issued in 1996.
1996	DOE and NYSERDA issued the "Draft EIS for the Completion of the WVDP and Closure or Long-Term Management of the Facilities at the WNYNSC" (DOE/EIS-0226-D).	The DEIS was issued without a preferred alternative for a six-month review and comment period. After issuing the DEIS, and despite long negotiations, DOE and NYSERDA were unable to reach an agreement on the future course of action for closure at the Center (see Government Accounting Office, 2001).
1997	Following issuance of the 1996 DEIS, NYSERDA and DOE formed a stakeholder advisory group (the West Valley Citizen Task Force) to provide additional input to the public comment process required by the NEPA.	The Citizen Task Force's mission is to provide stakeholder input to decisionmaking for development of a closure option for the WVDP and the WNYNSC.
1997	DOE-HQ issued the "Final Waste Management Programmatic EIS," (WM PEIS [DOE/EIS-0200F]) to evaluate nationwide management and siting alternatives for treatment, storage, and disposal of five types of radioactive and hazardous waste.	The WM PEIS (DOE/EIS-0200F) was issued with the intent to issue a separate ROD for each type of waste generated, stored, or buried over the next 20 years at 54 sites in the DOE complex.
1999	DOE issued a ROD for nationwide management of HLW, Vol. 64, FR, p. 46661 (64 FR 46661)	The ROD specified that WVDP-vitrified HLW will remain in storage on site until it is accepted at a geologic repository.
2000	DOE issued a ROD for nationwide management of LLW and mixed LLW (65 FR 10061).	The Hanford site in Washington State and the Nevada Test Site were designated as national DOE disposal sites for LLW and mixed LLW.
2001	DOE published an NOI (66 FR 16447) formally announcing its rescoping plan for preparing the waste management EIS for the WVDP. DOE published an Advance NOI (66 FR 56090), announcing in advance, its intention to prepare an EIS for Decommissioning and/or Long-Term Stewardship at the WVDP and the WNYNSC.	The rescoping plan split the scope of the 1996 WVDP DEIS into two phases: (1) near-term waste management decisionmaking and (2) final decommissioning and/or long-term stewardship decisionmaking. The advanced NOI informed interested parties of a pending EIS and provided opportunity for public comments early in the process.
2003	DOE issued a notice of availability of the "WVDP Draft Waste Management EIS" (68 FR 26587).	The DEIS presented alternatives for near-term management of WVDP LLW, mixed LLW, TRU waste, and HLW.

TABLE ECS-2 (concluded)
NEPA Documents Affecting DOE Activities at the WVDP

Year	Action	Outcome
2003	DOE, in cooperation with NYSERDA, issued an NOI (68 FR 12044) to issue an EIS for "Decommissioning and/or Long-Term Stewardship at the WVDP and the WNYNSC."	Based on comments during the scoping process and the complexity of issues relating to long-term agency responsibility, this EIS was delayed (DOE-EIS-0226-R).
2005	DOE issued a ROD, based on alternative A, for the "WVDP Waste Management EIS (WVDP WM EIS-0337)" (70 FR 35073).	The canisters of vitrified HLW will remain in storage on site until transfer to a geologic repository, the decision on TRU waste would be deferred until certification is obtained from the Waste Isolation Pilot Plant in Carlsbad, New Mexico, and LLW and mixed LLW would be shipped off site for disposal at commercial or DOE sites.
2005	On August 26, 2005, The Coalition filed a complaint in the U.S. District Court, Western District of New York, against DOE regarding the NEPA process at the WVDP. The Coalition contended that DOE's rescoping plan to split the 1996 WVDP DEIS violated NEPA and the Stipulation of Compromise. The Coalition also sought a declaration that DOE is not empowered to reclassify waste at the WVDP using the "waste incidental to reprocessing" determination.	On September, 28, 2007, the U.S. District Court, Western District of New York ruled to dismiss the complaint in its entirety. Refer to Case 1:05-cv-00614-JTC, Document 41, filed September 28, 2007 for the ruling.
2006	An EA (DOE/EA-1552) evaluated the proposed decontamination, demolition, and removal of select site facilities. A FONSI was issued.	The EA, with the FONSI, cleared the way for removal of 36 facilities that were (or in the next four years would be) no longer required to support WVDP activities.
2007	DOE issued an NOI to prepare an EIS for the disposal of Greater-Than-Class-C (GTCC) LLW (72 FR 40135). In March 2011, DOE issued the DEIS for the disposal of GTCC LLW and GTCC-like waste.	Nine scoping meetings were held throughout 2007; the draft was never issued. On February 25, 2011, a notice of availability for the GTCC DEIS was issued with the 120-day public comment period ending on June 27, 2011.
2008	DOE issued a notice of availability for the revised "Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Decommissioning and/or Long-Term Stewardship at the WVDP and WNYNSC (DOE/EIS-0226-D [Revised])" (73 FR 74160).	The DEIS evaluated the range of reasonable alternatives for decommissioning and/or long-term stewardship of the facilities at the Center. This DEIS is a revision of the 1996 Cleanup and Closure DEIS. This DEIS was distributed December 5, 2008, for a six-month public review period, which was extended through September 8, 2009.
2010	In January 2010, DOE issued the "Final EIS (FEIS) for Decommissioning and/or Long-Term Stewardship at the WVDP and WNYNSC (DOE/EIS-0226 [Revised])". On April 14, 2010, DOE issued the ROD for the FEIS, selecting the phased decisionmaking alternative as the preferred alternative. On May 12, 2010, NYSERDA issued a SEQR Findings Statement selecting the phased decisionmaking alternative as the preferred alternative.	In Phase 1 of the phased decisionmaking preferred alternative, DOE will decommission the MPPB, the VIT facility, RHWF, the wastewater treatment lagoons, and a number of other facilities. The Phase 2 decision will be made within 10 years of the EIS ROD.

**TABLE ECS-3
WVDP Environmental Permits**

Permit Name and Number	Agency / Permit Type	Description	Updates	Status
WVDP RCRA Part A Permit Application (EPA ID #NYD980779540)	NYSDEC Hazardous Waste	Provides interim status under RCRA for treatment and storage of hazardous waste.	DOE is currently operating under the April 2011 RCRA Part A Permit Application. Revisions were submitted to NYSDEC in April 2011, and conditionally approved on June 9, 2011.	On August 29, 2011, the permit was transferred to CHBWV.
6 NYCRR Part 373-2 (i.e., Part B) Permit Application (Rev. 1)	NYSDEC Hazardous Waste	Provides final status under RCRA for treatment and storage of hazardous waste.	Submitted a revised application to NYSDEC on September 30, 2010. In January 2011, NYSDEC review was suspended indefinitely.	On March 22, 2012, NYSDEC suspended action relative to the Part B until completion of Phase 1 work. Thereafter, remaining hazardous waste management units will be subject to RCRA permitting.
Air Facility Registration Certificate (9-0422-00005/00099)	NYSDEC / Air Emissions	Certificate caps NO _x and SO _x emissions from two boilers.	None	No expiration date.
MPPB Ventilation (WVDP-687-01)	EPA / NESHAP	MPPB ventilation radionuclide emissions (originally the Liquid Waste Treatment System [LWTS])	Conditional approval was received on July 9, 2009 to establish an ambient monitoring network meeting EPA criteria, with a 24-month extension granted by the EPA on July 14, 2011. On June 27, 2013, EPA granted an extension to the earlier of July 9, 2014 or the date EPA grants final approval. On June 13, 2013, a request for approval to construct a Replacement Ventilation System was submitted to EPA.	Original approval on December 22, 1987. Modified on May 25, 1989 for laboratories. Modified February 18, 1997 to include the slurry-fed ceramic melter. No expiration date. Conditional approval for the Replacement Ventilation System was received in 2014.
VIT Facility Heating, Ventilation, and Air-Conditioning (HVAC) System (no permit number)	EPA / NESHAP	VIT Facility HVAC system for radionuclide emissions	Facility being used for remote processing of waste .	Approved on February 18, 1997. No expiration date.

Note: Permit and license expiration dates are current as of September 2014.

TABLE ECS-3 (continued)
WVDP Environmental Permits

Permit Name and Number	Agency / Permit Type	Description	Updates	Status
01-14 Building Ventilation System (WVDP-187-01)	EPA / NESHAP	Ventilation of radionuclide emissions in the 01-14 building.	The ventilation system and sampling and monitoring was discontinued in October 2012. Demolition of the 01-14 building was initiated in December 2012 and completed in 2013.	Original approval on October 5, 1987, modified May 25, 1989 for LWTS. On April 28, 2012, prior to demolition of the 01-14 Building, EPA was notified that the stack would be shut down. This emission source no longer exists.
Contact Size-Reduction Facility (CSRF) (WVDP-287-01)	EPA / NESHAP	Contact size-reduction and decontamination facility radionuclide emissions	Ventilation not in service; ventilated with portable ventilation units (PVUs).	Approved on October 5, 1987. No expiration date.
Supernatant Treatment System (STS) /PVU (WVDP-387-01)	EPA / NESHAP	STS ventilation for radionuclide emissions	System receives air ventilated from T&VDS.	Original approval on October 5, 1987. Modified on May 4, 1998 for full-time ventilation of WTF. No expiration date.
RHWF (WVDP-RHWF Mod-001)	EPA / NESHAP	RHWF ventilation for radionuclide emissions	Permit issued to allow use of plasma arc cutting techniques in the RHWF.	Approved on April 18, 2012. No expiration date.
Outdoor Ventilated Enclosures/ PVUs (WVDP-587-01)	EPA / NESHAP	Fifteen PVUs for removal of radionuclides.	Since 2007, EPA approval to expand usage of PVUs from 10 to 15. DOE tracks usage on the basis of annual cumulative estimated dose.	Original approved on December 22, 1987. Modified on December 10, 2007 for 15 units. No expiration date.
SPDES (NY0000973)	NYSDEC / Effluent water	Monitors discharges to surface waters from various on-site sources.	An amended SPDES permit was issued by NYSDEC, effective July 1, 2011.	The permit expires on June 30, 2016.
SPDES (GP-0-10-001)	NYSDEC / General permit for storm water discharges from construction activity.	Construction of HLW canister storage pad.	A Notice of Intent to construct the HLW canister storage pad was filed on August 8, 2013.	Final stabilization of disturbed areas was achieved. A Notice of Termination for the permit was filed with NYSDEC in 2014.

Note: Permit and license expiration dates are current as of September 2014.

TABLE ECS-3 (continued)
WVDP Environmental Permits

Permit Name and Number	Agency / Permit Type	Description	Updates	Status
Frank's Vacuum Truck Service (Permit #12-05-TR285)	Sanitary sewage sludge hauler permit	Permit issued to waste hauler for the WVDP wastewater treatment facility (WWTF).	Permit effective July 1, 2012.	Permit expired July 31, 2013. Replaced by permit with Zuech's Environmental Services, Inc.
Zuech's Environmental Services, Inc. (Permit #9A-707)	Sanitary sewage sludge hauler permit	Permit issued to hauler of waste from the WWTF.	Permit effective July 1, 2013.	Permit renewed July 1, 2014.
CBS (#9-000158)	NYSDEC / regulated CBS tanks	Registration of bulk storage tanks used for listed hazardous chemicals.	Currently no tanks at the WVDP are regulated under 6 NYCRR Parts 595–599.	If regulated CBS tanks will be needed, a permit application will be submitted under the existing CBS registration.
Public Water System ID #NY0417557	CCHD	The WVDP is a nontransient noncommunity public drinking water system.	None	No expiration date.
PBS (#9-008885)	NYSDEC / PBS tank registration	Registration of bulk storage tanks used for petroleum.	Diesel fuel tank FO-D-11 was permanently closed and removed from the license.	License expires September 2, 2016.
Asbestos-Handling License CHBWV #61646	NYSDEC / asbestos-handling and sampling activities	Asbestos contractors license with specific variances for handling and monitoring.	CHBWV was granted asbestos-handling license in October 2011.	The license was renewed in 2013 and expires on September 30, 2014; each variance has a unique expiration date.
NYS Atomic Development Dam #1 (ID #019-3149) NYS Atomic Development Dam #2 (ID #019-3150)	NYSDEC Division of Water, Bureau of Flood Protection and Dam Safety	Two Class A Low-Hazard dams on the WNYNSC property, that supply water for drinking and operational purposes, are maintained at the WVDP.	NYSDEC inspected the dams in 2009 following a major storm rain-event. Repair or construction activities related to the dams may require permits from NYSDEC. Inspections and maintenance were routinely performed and documented in CY 2013.	No expiration date. A joint application for the spillway repairs was approved by USACE on May 29, 2014 and by NYSDEC on June 5, 2014.

Note: Permit and license expiration dates are current as of September 2014.

TABLE ECS-3 (concluded)
WVDP Environmental Permits

Permit Name and Number	Agency / Permit Type	Description	Updates	Status
Great Lakes Water Withdrawal Registration Certificate (NYGL08701)	NYSDEC	The legislation was enacted to gain more complete information for managing the NYS's water resources.	Certificate issued August 24, 2011.	Certificate expired on August 24, 2013. Due to changes in the legislation, the WVDP no longer requires a registration certificate.
Underground Injection Control Program Regulation (UICID: 11NY00906001)	EPA Groundwater Compliance Section	EPA regulates injection of tracer solutions into groundwater wells.	Several wells in the north plateau PTW were used to inject sodium bromide tracer solution to estimate groundwater flow velocities.	On November 18, 2010, EPA authorized operation of injection wells.
Bird Depredation License (32)	NYSDEC / Division of Fish and Wildlife	State license for the removal of nests of migratory birds.	NYS no longer requires this license.	Effective April 1, 2012, NYS implemented changes to NYS ECL 11-0521, no longer requiring a depredation license. Federal permitting is required.
Bird Depredation Permit (MB747595-0)	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Federal permit for the limited taking of migratory birds and active bird nests.	Permit was renewed on October 1, 2013.	Permit expires September 30, 2014.
Nationwide Permit Number 27 (NWP-27) Stream and Wetland Restoration Activities	Joint Application; NYSDEC and USACE	Stream and wetland restoration activities at Erdman Brook.	Permit effective on September 14, 2011	NYSDERDA restoration activities have been completed. Permit expired in November 2013.
Nationwide Permit Number 33 Installation of a temporary dam	Joint Application; NYSDEC and USACE	Installation of a temporary dam and a temporary water diversion structure in an unnamed tributary to Buttermilk Creek.	Permit effective on June 29, 2012.	Temporary dam and water diversion structure have been removed. Permit expired June 29, 2014.

Note: Permit and license expiration dates are current as of September 2014.

TABLE ECS-4
WVDP RCRA SSWMUs and Constituent SWMUs
Identified in the RFI under the RCRA 3008(h) Order on Consent

SSWMU	SWMU #	Constituent SWMUs
SSWMU #1 – LLWTF	3, 4, 17, 17a, and 17b	Former lagoon 1; LLWTF; lagoons 2, 3, 4, and 5; neutralization pit; and interceptors
SSWMU #2 – Miscellaneous Small Units	5, 6, 7, and 10	Demineralizer sludge ponds and solvent dike; effluent mixing basin; and waste paper incinerator
SSWMU #3 – LWTS	18, 18a, 22, and Sealed Rooms	LWTS; cement solidification system; and specific sealed rooms in the MPPB (per the RFI Workplan and Current Conditions Report)
SSWMU #4 – HLW Storage and Processing Area	12/12a, 13, 19, and 20	WTF; VIT test facility waste storage tanks; STS; and VIT facility
SSWMU #5 – Maintenance Shop Leach Field	8	Maintenance shop leach field
SSWMU #6 – Low-Level Waste Storage Area	9/9a, 15, 16/16a, and 38	Lag storage additions (LSAs) #1 and #2 hardstands; old and new hardstand storage areas; Lag storage building; Lag storage extension; LSAs #3 and #4; and the drum supercompactor
SSWMU #7 – Chemical Process Cell-Waste Storage Area	14	Chemical Process Cell-Waste Storage Area
SSWMU #8 – CDDL	1	CDDL
SSWMU #9 – NDA	2, 11/11a, 23, 31, and 39	NDA and NDA trench soil container area; kerosene tanks; NDA container storage area; and interceptor trench project and staging area for NDA
SSWMU #10 – Integrated Radwaste Treatment System	21	Integrated radwaste treatment system drum cell
SSWMU #11 – SDA	NA	The SDA is a closed radioactive waste landfill that is contiguous with the Project premises and is owned and managed by NYSERDA. For more information, see their website at www.nyserda.ny.gov .
SSWMU #12 – Hazardous Waste Storage Lockers (HWSLs)	24	HWSLs 1 to 4

Note: The WVDP RCRA SWMUs and SSWMUs are discussed under the section titled "RCRA§3008(h) Administrative Order on Consent".

TABLE ECS-4 (concluded)
WVDP RCRA SSWMUs and Constituent SWMUs
Identified in the RFI under the RCRA 3008(h) Order on Consent

WVDP RCRA SWMUs Not Associated with a SSWMU		
Individual SWMUs	25	Inactive scrap metal landfill adjacent to bulk storage warehouse (NYSERDA SWMU)
	26	Subcontractor maintenance area
	27	Fire brigade training area
	28	VIT hardstand
	29	Industrial waste storage area
	30	Cold hardstand area near the CDDL
	32	Old sewage treatment facility
	33	Existing sewage treatment facility
	34	Temporary storage locations for well purge water
	35	Construction and demolition area
	36	Old school house septic system
	37	CSRF
	40	Satellite accumulation areas and 90-day storage areas
	41	Designated roadways
	42	Product storage area
	43	Warehouse extension staging area
	44	Fuel receiving and storage area; high-integrity container and SUREPAK™ staging area
45	Breach in laundry wastewater line	
46	VIT vault and empty container hardstand	
47	RHWF	

Note: The WVDP RCRA SWMUs and SSWMUs are discussed under the section titled "RCRA §3008(h) Administrative Order on Consent".

TABLE ECS-5
Summary of Waste Management Activities at the WVDP During 2013

Waste Description/ Facility	Type of Project Generating Waste	Quantity in 2013	Discussion
LLW	Includes all sources of generation	135,639 cubic feet (ft ³) (3,841 cubic meters [m ³])	Waste packaged and shipped.
TRU waste	TRU waste processing	135 ft ³ (3.82 m ³)	Legacy TRU waste processed in preparation for shipment.
Hazardous and Mixed LLW	Waste management according to the STP	30,591 lbs (15.3 tons)	Waste packaged and shipped during CY 2013.
Radiological wastewater from the LLWTF (LLW2 [WNSP001])	NYSDEC regulates point-source liquid effluent discharges of treated process wastewater through the SPDES permit for the WVDP.	Approximately 8,600,000 gal (32,500,000 L)	During CY 2013, five batches of wastewater were processed through the LLW2. This included groundwater recovered from the north plateau groundwater recovery system (NPGRS) and groundwater pumped from the NDA interceptor trench.
Industrial wastewaters (WNSP007)	Wastewater processing, discharge	Approximately 1,820,000 gal (6,890,000 L)	The WWTF treated industrial wastewater that was discharged through outfall WNSP007 in CY 2013.
Sanitary waste	Waste shipping and disposal	Approximately 1,560,000 gal (5,900,000 L)	Sanitary waste was shipped to the Buffalo Sewer Authority or Gowanda sewage treatment plant for treatment and disposal during CY 2013.
NPGRS	Pump and treat strontium-90 contaminated groundwater	Approximately 344,000 gal (1,300,000 L)	The NPGRS operated until early April 2013 to recover groundwater from an area near the leading edge of the strontium-90 plume on the north plateau. Water was treated by ion exchange in the LLW2 to remove strontium-90, then transferred to the lagoons.
NDA interceptor trench	Interceptor trench (WNNDATR) and groundwater pre-treatment	Approximately 73,417 gal (277,914 L)	Groundwater was pumped and transferred to the LLW2. No organics or TBP were encountered in CY 2013. No pre-treatment was necessary.
Asbestos	Asbestos management and abatement	773 linear feet (236 meters) pipe insulation; 4,052 square feet (ft ²) (376 square meters [m ²]) asbestos-containing roofs, components, and caulks.	Insulation was removed from piping, and roofing components, and caulks were removed in the MPPB during CY 2013.
Universal waste	Spent bulbs/spent batteries	Bulbs - 1,020 lbs (0.51 ton) Batteries - 4,609 lbs (2.30 ton)	Waste disposed of as universal waste.

TABLE ECS-6
Recycled Materials for FY 2013

<i>Recycled Materials</i>	<i>2013 Quantity</i>
Mixed paper and corrugated cardboard	18,680 lbs (9.34 tons)
Used oil	1,283 lbs (0.64 tons)
Styrofoam	50 lbs (0.03 tons)
Toner cartridges	1,590 lbs (0.80 tons)
Wood	5,440 lbs (2.72 tons)
Fluorescent bulbs	1,020 lbs (0.51 tons)
Electronics reuse and recycling	13,839 lbs (6.92 tons)
Batteries	4,609 lbs (2.30 tons)
Drums	1,230 lbs (0.62 tons)

TABLE ECS-7
WVDP 2013 Air Quality Noncompliance Episodes

<i>Permit Type</i>	<i>Facility</i>	<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Date(s) Exceeded</i>	<i>Description/ Solutions</i>
EPA, NESHAP	All	All	None	None
NYSDEC Air Permit	All	All	None	None

TABLE ECS-8
Status of EPCRA (SARA Title III) Reporting at the WVDP For CY 2013

<i>EPCRA Section</i>	<i>Description of Reporting</i>	<i>Submission Required</i>
EPCRA 302-303	Planning Notification	No
EPCRA 304	Extremely Hazardous Substance Release Notification	No
EPCRA 311	Material Safety Data Sheet	No
EPCRA 312	Hazardous Chemical Inventory	Yes
EPCRA 313	Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Reporting	No

TABLE ECS-9
Reportable Chemicals Above EPCRA 312 (SARA Title III) Threshold Planning Quantities Stored at the WVDP in 2013

<i>Chemicals Stored at the WVDP Above the Threshold Planning Quantities</i>		
Diesel fuel/No. 2 Fuel Oil	Ion-exchange media	Sulfuric acid
Unleaded Gasoline	Lead-acid batteries	Oils - various grades

TABLE ECS-10
WVDP SPDES^a Permit Limit Exceedances in 2013

<i>Permit Type</i>	<i>Outfall(s)</i>	<i>Parameter</i>	<i>No. of Permit Exceptions</i>	<i>No. of Samples Taken</i>	<i>No. of Compliant Samples</i>	<i>Percent Compliant Samples</i>
SPDES	All	All	1	1,306	1,305	99.9%

^a Radionuclides are not regulated under the site's SPDES permit. However, special requirements in the permit specify that the concentration of radionuclides in the discharge is subject to requirements of DOE Order 5400.5, (see letter CHBWW to NYSDEC, January 8, 2013).

Note: The WVDP notified NYSDEC that DOE Order 5400.5 was replaced by DOE Order 458.1. The WVDP is currently executing the requirements of DOE Order 458.1, including its referenced DCSs.

TABLE ECS-11
WVDP Migratory Bird Nest Depredation Activities in Fiscal Year 2013

<i>Permit/License Type</i>	<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Permit Limit</i>	<i>2013 Total</i>
U.S. Fish and Wildlife - Bird Depredation Permit	Removal of Active Barn Swallow Nests	20	0
U.S. Fish and Wildlife - Bird Depredation Permit	Removal of Active American Robin Nests	15	0
U.S. Fish and Wildlife - Bird Depredation Permit	Removal of Active Eastern Phoebe Nests	5	0
U.S. Fish and Wildlife - Bird Depredation Permit	Removal of Active Common Grackle Nests	15	0
U.S. Fish and Wildlife - Bird Depredation Permit	Removal of Inactive Migratory Bird Nests	Not limited	0
U.S. Fish and Wildlife - Registration	Oiling of Canada Goose Eggs	NA	1

NA - Not applicable

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ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

Integrated Safety Management System (ISMS) Implementation

A plan to integrate environmental, safety, health, and quality (ESH&Q) management programs at the WVDP was developed and verified in 1998. Environmental subject matter experts (SMEs) routinely participate in a site-wide process to review work plans, identify ESH&Q concerns, and specify practices that ensure work is performed safely. For purposes of this policy, the term “safety” includes environmental, radiological, industrial/chemical, and nuclear safety and health and encompasses the public, workers, and the environment.

Safety is the highest priority at the WVDP. Focus on safety promotes protection of the environment by reducing the occurrence of accidents. Safe behaviors at the WVDP are continuously reinforced through safety initiatives such as the Safety Conscious Work Environment and Below Target Zero programs. In 1999, the WVDP was recognized as a DOE Voluntary Protection Program (VPP) Star site, the highest level awarded by DOE for outstanding safety and health programs. The WVDP was recertified as a VPP Star site in January 2014.

Environmental Management System (EMS)

During the ISMS development, the EMS was identified as an integral part of the ISMS. The WVDP EMS, as established, implements sound stewardship practices that are protective of the air, water, land, and other natural and cultural resources potentially impacted by DOE operations and by which DOE meets or exceeds compliance with applicable environmental, public health, and resource protection requirements. The EMS objectives implement sustainable practices for enhancing environmental, energy, and transportation management performance.

The first objective emphasizes compliance with the sustainability requirements of the following EOs and legislation:

- EO 13423, “Strengthening Federal Environmental, Energy, and Transportation Management;”

- EO 13514, “Federal Leadership in Environmental, Energy, and Economic Performance;”
- DOE Order 436.1, “Departmental Sustainability;”
- National Energy Conservation Policy Act;
- Energy Policy Acts of 1992 and 2005;
- Energy Independence and Security Act of 2007;
- Inventory and reporting requirements of the EPCRA, Sections 301 through 313; and
- Pollution prevention reporting requirements of the Pollution Prevention Act of 1990.

To support the federal government’s sustainability goals, primary contractors must develop site sustainability plans (SSPs) to identify their respective contributions toward meeting the goals. Primary contractors must integrate their SSPs with operational plans.

The second objective requires that primary contractors develop and implement an environmental management system that is certified by, or conforms with, International Organization for Standardization (ISO) 14001:2004. Site sustainability goals must be integrated into the EMS.

The environmental monitoring program is an important component of the EMS, ensuring accomplishment of its mission. The elements of the WVDP EMS are summarized in Table 1-1.

Environmental Policy

The official site environmental policy is provided on the following page. Activities at the WVDP during 2013 were conducted in full compliance with applicable environmental statutes, DOE directives, EOs, and state laws and regulations. Refer to Table ECS-1, “Compliance Status Summary for the WVDP in CY 2013,” for details.

Environmental Aspects

Per the ISO:14001 standard, an environmental aspect is an element of an organization's activities, products, or services that can interact with the environment. Activities that have regulatory implications or those that could have significant environmental impacts are identified as significant aspects. The potential significant environmental aspects of site activities identified within the elements of the WVDP EMS are summarized on Table 1-2 together with the method by which aspects are graded.

Operational control of these environmental aspects are managed by site operating procedures which provide conditions and criteria that must be satisfied to ensure compliance with the EMS.

Site activities related to hazardous and radiological waste management, pollution prevention, air and water emissions, energy and materials use, and recycling are presented in the Environmental Compliance Summary (ECS).

The WVDP is currently in the D&D phase of operations; therefore, current work scope encompasses waste management and disposition, decontamination, deactivation, facility decommissioning, facility disposition, and infrastructure reduction. For each facility or structure that is considered for demolition, the base environmental aspects are identified and addressed during work planning with the assistance of hazard control specialists. Before a building may be demolished, a "Demolition Readiness Checklist" that captures the relevant environmental aspects must be completed.

Legal and Other Requirements

Requirements contained in DOE orders and directives are incorporated into WVDP contracts with subcontractors as specific terms and conditions. Environmental regulatory reviews are conducted to identify, evaluate, and document changes to applicable environmental regulations. Items that have an effect upon compliance activities at the WVDP are communicated to other appropriate Project personnel, and are incorporated into working schedules and monitored through project completion.

Objectives and Targets

The EMS objectives and targets shown in Table 1-3 are intended to prevent pollution, reduce environmental hazards, protect the public and environment, reduce waste disposal costs, and improve operational capability. The goals and objectives were evaluated using a graded

approach which took into consideration that buildings and infrastructure will be demolished in the coming years.

The WVDP's "Waste Minimization and Pollution Prevention Awareness Plan" establishes the strategic framework for integrating waste minimization and pollution prevention into waste generating and reducing activities, procuring recycled products, reusing existing products, and using methods that conserve energy. The comprehensive program drives continual effort to prevent or minimize pollution, with the overall objective of reducing health and safety risks, and protecting the environment. Refer to ECS Table ECS-6, "Recycled Materials for FY 2013."

CHBWV revised the EMS program and received a Certificate of Registration for its EMS under ISO 14000:2004 on July 31, 2012, in accordance with the requirements of DOE Order 436.1. New objectives and targets were established by CHBWV during CY 2013 to align with and assist in achieving the goals in the SSP.

Environmental Management Program

An environmental management program is a key element to successful implementation of an EMS. The program is implemented by the "WVDP EMS policy," which describes how the objectives and targets are achieved and clearly defines responsibilities and time frames. It also provides for modifications to ensure that environmental management will apply to new developments and new or modified activities. This is accomplished through routine review and update of policies and procedures, as well as through project schedules, milestone tracking, and commitment tracking.

Structure and Responsibility

All project personnel are responsible for adherence to the site's EMS policies. In addition, specific management representatives have defined responsibility and authority for ensuring that EMS requirements are implemented in accordance with the policy, and for reporting to staff management.

During 2013, audits were performed by internal and external agencies to assess compliance to the EMS principles and to identify areas for improvement. For further discussion of audits, refer to "Audits, Assessments, and Surveillances" later in this chapter.



Environmental Policy

It is the policy of CH2M HILL B&W West Valley, LLC (CHBWV) to conduct the West Valley Demonstration Project (WVDP) in a safe, compliant and cost-effective manner that protects human health and the environment. We achieve this by integrating environmental requirements and pollution prevention into our work planning and execution, and taking actions to minimize the environmental impacts of our operations. We establish and communicate environmental responsibilities, provide environmental training to our workforce, and implement controls to mitigate environmental hazards. These activities are conducted in accordance with our Environmental Management System (WV -980). Through employee involvement and management commitment to environmental excellence, we will:

- Identify and comply with all applicable environmental laws and regulations.
- Use practicable means to minimize or eliminate the generation of new wastes without a path for disposition.
- Protect the unique natural, biological and cultural resources associated with WVDP activities.
- Conserve natural resources by reusing and recycling materials, purchasing recycled materials, and using recyclable materials.
- Establish documented environmental objectives and targets and update them as necessary to reflect CHBWV's changing needs, missions, and goals.
- Consider the input of our stakeholders when weighing alternative environmental courses of action.
- Monitor our impact on the environment and measure our performance; and communicate the results to our employees, subcontractors, and stakeholders.
- Promote continual improvement to our environmental management system through self-assessment and corrective action.
- Communicate this policy to all employees and subcontractors and make it available to the public and our stakeholders.

This policy applies to all persons working on behalf of CHBWV at the WVDP. Every employee and subcontractor is expected to follow this policy and to report environmental concerns to management. Managers shall promote environmental stewardship, take prompt action to address concerns and issues and have zero tolerance for noncompliance.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Daniel W. Coyne', is positioned above a horizontal line.

Daniel W. Coyne
CHBWV President and General Manager

Training, Awareness, and Competence

Human performance/behavior-based safety (HP/BBS) training is conducted across the site. Project personnel are trained to HP/BBS concepts and practices, and HP/BBS observer technique training is provided to the safety department and safety observers. Self-assessment activities are also stressed as a mechanism for evaluating, improving, and maintaining worker safety. The WVDP operated throughout 2013 in a safe manner that was protective of its workers, the public, and the environment.

The radiological and hazardous work environment at the WVDP warrants strict adherence to safety procedures. During 2013, the WVDP work force achieved a cumulative total of 694,956 safe work hours without a lost-time work accident or illness.

10 CFR 851, Worker Safety and Health Program. 10 CFR 851 became effective in February 2007, with full implementation at the WVDP by May 2007. The legislation superseded DOE Order 440.1A, "Worker Protection Management for DOE Federal and Contractor Employees," which directed compliance with specific Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requirements.

Similar to the OSHA requirements, the rule ensures the workers' rights to a hazard free workplace as well as establishes the framework for an effective worker health and safety program to provide DOE contract workers with a safe and healthy workplace in which hazards are abated, controlled, or otherwise mitigated in a manner that provides reasonable assurance that workers are adequately protected from identified hazards.

The "WVDP Worker Safety and Health Plan" describes how the WVDP complied with 10 CFR 851. The plan was reviewed in August 2013 and no modifications were necessary.

Any person working at the WVDP who has a personal photo badge allowing unescorted access to administrative areas of the site receives general employee training (GET) that covers health and safety, emergency response, and environmental compliance issues. All visitors to the WVDP receive a site-specific briefing on safety and emergency procedures.

Safety-Trained Supervisor Program. A WVDP certification program is maintained whereby employees complete extensive training to become safety-certified. Standards are established by the Council on Certification

of Health, Environmental, and Safety Technologists, and the certification is offered by the Board of Certified Safety Professionals. Certified personnel help ensure that the work force stay current with safety knowledge and practices that are applicable to managers, supervisors, and lead personnel. This is especially important in the WVDP's hazardous work environment at the WVDP, where every worker is expected to be responsible for safety. The WVDP certified personnel are recertified every five years by completing or conducting 30 hours of safety, health, or environmental training.

Communication

Communications with regulators, stakeholders, employees, and other interested parties are maintained on an ongoing basis. The WVDP keeps regulators informed through routine reports, teleconferences, and meetings. In addition, in 2013, a regulatory roundtable meeting was held with representatives from NRC, EPA, NYSDEC, and NYSDOH in July. The roundtables provide an interactive forum for project personnel and the regulators to engage with one another on current activities and upcoming regulatory issues.

Public meetings are held on a monthly basis. In 2013, there were seven West Valley Citizen Task Force meetings and four quarterly public meetings. In addition to project status reports and topical discussions, progress on the Phase 1 Study process was provided at the public meetings.

EMS Documentation, Document Control, and Records

All EMS documentation is maintained, updated, and controlled per the WVDP records retention requirements, or in accordance with specific regulatory requirements for records maintenance. On November 12, 2013, the "WVDP FY 2013 EO 13514 RCRA/EO Annual Report on Sustainable Acquisition and Pollution Prevention Progress" was submitted via the online DOE, Office of Health, Safety and Security, Pollution Prevention Tracking and Reporting System website. In addition, on December 5, 2013, the "WVDP FY 2014 Site Sustainability Plan" was submitted to DOE headquarters.

Emergency Preparedness and Response

In the event of health, safety, or environmental emergencies, the Plant Systems Operations Supervisor becomes the Incident Commander and activates the Emergency Operations Center (EOC) and the Technical Support

Center in accordance with site Emergency Response Organization (ERO) procedures.

Throughout 2013, Emergency Management, ERO, and Operations personnel participated in 14 different drills and/or exercises. To continually improve emergency preparedness and response, corrective actions identified in drills and exercises are placed into the open items tracking system (OITS) for trending and tracking purposes. Several drills were also incorporated into assigned training requirement validation checklists and were repeated throughout the year with assigned personnel.

On May 16, 2013 CHBWV conducted a triennial emergency response exercise, in coordination with local off-site responders including the West Valley fire department, the Rural Metro ambulance service, and Bertrand Chaffee Hospital. The exercise was designed to test the effectiveness of the ERO, emergency equipment, and communication networks. On-site and off-site response personnel were expected to demonstrate appropriate emergency response measures to protect workers, the public, and the environment. The exercise simulated fatalities and injured personnel, and included a crash into the northeast roof of a storage area with falling debris breaching several Transuranic (TRU) waste drums. The exercise tested and reinforced ERO procedures.

The WVDP has provisions in place for interface and coordination with federal, state, and local agencies and organizations responsible for implementation of off-site emergency response actions to protect the health and safety of the public and environment. Formal relationships with federal or state agencies are established through federal interagency agreements, internal DOE agreement or directives, state regulations, or state and local emergency plans. Other formal relationships with local agencies are documented via Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) or a Letter of Agreement (LOA). All MOUs and LOAs between off-site agencies and the WVDP were reviewed in 2013 and one MOU was revised.

The ERO refresher training was updated and completed by 55 individuals. The emergency management sections of GET and the CHBWV annual briefing were also updated to reflect program changes. New ERO members were provided training in respective positions and associated expectations.

Environmental Monitoring and Measurement

Since the WNYNSC is not an active nuclear fuel reprocessing facility, the environmental monitoring program at the WVDP focuses on measuring radiological and chemical constituents associated with the aged residual by-products of former NFS operations, the Project's former HLW treatment operations, and the current waste management operations and decommissioning activities.

Exposure to radioactivity from site activities could occur through air, water, and food pathways. Therefore, these potential pathways are monitored at the WVDP. Air and surface water pathways are the primary means by which radioactive material could move off site.

The WVDP's on- and off-site monitoring program includes measuring the concentration of alpha and beta radioactivity, conventionally referred to as "gross alpha" and "gross beta," in air and water effluents. Measuring the total alpha and beta radioactivity from key locations produces a comprehensive picture of on- and off-site radioactivity levels from all sources. Frequent updating and tracking of the gross radioactivity in effluents is required to maintain acceptable operations.

More detailed measurements are also made for specific radionuclides. Radionuclides monitored at the Project are those that might produce relatively higher doses or that are most abundant in air and water effluents. Because man-made sources of radiation at the Project have been decaying for more than 40 years, the monitoring program does not routinely include short-lived radionuclides, that is, isotopes with a half-life of less than two years, which would currently be present at less than 1/100,000 of their original radioactivity levels.

The WVDP monitoring program includes wastewater discharge monitoring and storm water monitoring for nonradiological water quality and chemical constituents. See Appendix A for the schedule of sample locations and analytical requirements, and Chapter 2 for a discussion of radiological and nonradiological monitoring program information.

Environmental Management of Wastewater. Water containing radioactive material from site process operations is collected in the site's interceptors, then transferred to the low-level (liquid) waste treatment facility (LLW2) and treated. The LLW2 includes the LLW treatment building and associated holding lagoons. Wastewater was

also transferred to the lagoon system from the NPGRS, which recovered and treated contaminated groundwater through ion exchange. The NPGRS was shut down in 2013. (For discussion of the plume and the NPGRS, see “Strontium-90 Plume Remediation Activities in 2013” in Chapter 4.)

Lagoon 3 water is contained, sampled, and analyzed before its release through a SPDES-permitted outfall. Environmental monitoring results and dose estimates from lagoon 3 discharges for CY 2013 are reported in Chapter 2, Table 2-1 and in Chapter 3, “Predicted Dose from Waterborne Releases.” Effective operation of the site WWTF is indicated by compliance with the applicable discharge limits regulated by the SPDES permit. Approximately 60 chemical and water quality constituents are monitored regularly. The analytical results are reported to the NYSDEC via monthly DMRs, required under the SPDES program. Although the goal of the LLW2 is to maintain effluent water quality consistently within the permit requirements, if SPDES permit limit exceptions occur, the exceptions are evaluated to determine their cause and to identify corrective measures. A discussion of the SPDES compliance for CY 2013 is provided in the ECS.

Environmental Management of Airborne Emissions. During operations, ventilated air from various WVDP facilities is sampled for radioactivity in gases and particulate matter. Ventilated air is monitored and an alarm is activated if particulate matter radioactivity increases above preset levels. Samples are analyzed in the laboratory for the specific radionuclides associated with the radioactive materials being handled in the facilities.

Ventilation air through facilities undergoing radioactive material cleanup passes through high-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) filters before being released to the atmosphere. The filters are generally more effective for particulate matter than for gaseous radioactivity. Therefore, facility air treatment tends to remove a lesser percentage of gaseous radioactivity (e.g., tritium and iodine-129) than radioactivity associated with particulate matter (e.g., strontium-90 and cesium-137). However, gaseous radionuclide emissions remain far below the most restrictive regulatory limits for public safety such that additional treatment technologies beyond those already provided are not necessary.

Environmental Performance Measures

Performance measures can be used to evaluate effectiveness, quality improvement, timeliness, safety, or other

areas that reflect achievements related to organization or process goals, and can be used as tools to identify the need to institute changes.

Dose Assessment. As an overall assessment of Project activities and effectiveness of the ALARA policy, the low potential radiological dose to the MEOSI is an indicator of well-managed radiological operations. These results are summarized in Table 3-2 of Chapter 3, “Dose Assessment.” The consistently low effluent concentrations indicate that radiological activities at the site are contained and well-controlled.

Environmental Management of Radiation Exposure. Ambient environmental radiation is measured with thermoluminescent dosimeters (TLDs) at on- and off-site locations. (See Figures A-11 through A-13.) Results from perimeter TLDs, representative of exposure to the public, are reported in Chapter 2, in the section titled “Environmental Radiation.”

Ambient Air Monitoring. Sixteen ambient air monitoring stations were installed in 2012 near the closest off-site receptor in each compass sector, encircling the WVDP (see Figure A-7). Operation of the ambient air samplers began in the fall of 2012 for baselining and equipment testing providing continuous environmental air sampling at these off-site locations. Air filter samples are collected biweekly (every two weeks) for gross alpha and gross beta screening and charcoal cartridges are collected monthly for Iodine-129 analysis. Samples collected on a biweekly basis are composited quarterly and analyzed for radioisotopes known to have been managed on the site. Samples of ambient air will include naturally occurring radioisotopes such as radon decay products which will be detected in the gross radioactivity analyses. Information about the ambient air monitoring program results for 2013 are provided in Chapter 2, in the section titled “Ambient Air Monitoring Program.”

Groundwater Monitoring. The WVDP’s groundwater program is implemented according to DOE Order 458.1 and RCRA §3008(h) Consent Order requirements, as approved by NYSDEC and EPA. A description of the 2013 groundwater monitoring program results are provided in Chapter 4, “Groundwater Protection Program.”

Nonconformance and Corrective and Preventive Action

Throughout CY 2013, comprehensive evaluations, reviews, audits, and assessments were performed

evaluating the implementation of EMS elements at the WVDP. During CY 2013, there were no regulatory inspection findings. Results from various assessments indicate that an effective EMS has been implemented at the WVDP.

When a deficiency or issue is noted during an audit or assessment, corrective actions are developed and initiated as soon as practicable. In addition, there is a robust and well-managed operating experience program (lessons learned) at the WVDP. In CY 2013, two (2) external DOE lessons learned and 17 internal CHBWW lessons learned were written and formally issued. Additionally in CY 2013, over 65 other lessons learned from other facilities, DOE occurrence reports, local incidents and events received by other means were shared with workers via daily safety assessment center reports. Refer later in this chapter to “Audits, Assessments, and Surveillances” for further discussion.

Quality Assurance (QA) Program

The WVDP’s QA program provides for and documents consistency, precision, and accuracy in collecting and analyzing environmental samples and in interpreting and reporting environmental monitoring data. Subcontractor laboratories providing analytical services for the environmental monitoring program are contractually required to maintain a QA program consistent with WVDP requirements.

10 CFR Part 830, Subpart A, “Quality Assurance Requirements,” Section 830.122, “Quality Assurance Criteria,” and DOE Order 414.1D, “Quality Assurance” (DOE, April 2011), document the QA program policies and requirements applicable to WVDP activities. The WVDP QA program implements the requirement to provide “assurance that analytical work for environmental and effluent monitoring supports data quality objectives, using a documented approach for collecting, assessing, and reporting environmental data.” The integrated QA program also incorporates the requirements from the consensus standard “Quality Assurance Program Requirements for Nuclear Facility Applications” (American Society of Mechanical Engineers [ASME] Nuclear Quality Assurance Level 1 [NQA-1-2008/2009a]). Controlled documents specific to the WVDP are used to implement the integrated QA program.

General areas addressed by the QA program are presented below.

Responsibility. Responsibilities for overseeing, managing, and conducting an activity must be clearly defined.

Personnel who verify that an activity has been completed correctly must be independent of those who performed it. WVDP program, project, and task managers are responsible for ensuring that QA requirements applicable to activities under their cognizance are implemented.

Planning. Work activities must be pre-planned, the plan followed, and activities documented. Purchases of quality-affecting equipment or items must be planned, precisely specified, and verified for correctness upon receipt.

Training. Anyone performing an activity supporting the WVDP environmental monitoring program must be trained in the appropriate procedures and qualified accordingly before carrying out the activity.

Control of Design, Procedures, Items, and Documents. Any activity, equipment, or construction must be clearly described or defined and tested. Design changes must be tested and documented. Procedures must clearly state how activities will be conducted. Procedures are reviewed periodically, updated when necessary, and controlled so that only approved and current procedures are used.

Equipment or particular items affecting environmental data quality must be identified, inspected, calibrated, and tested before use. Calibration status must be clearly indicated. Items that do not conform to requirements must be identified as nonconforming and segregated to prevent inadvertent use.

Corrective Action. Conditions adverse to quality must be promptly identified, a corrective action planned, responsibility assigned, and the problem remedied.

Documentation. All activity records must be kept to verify work done and by whom. Records must be clearly traceable to an item or activity. Records such as field data sheets, chain-of-custody (C-O-C) forms, requests for analysis, sample shipping documents, sample logs, data packages, training records, and weather measurements, in addition to other records in both paper and electronic form, are maintained as documentation for the environmental monitoring program.

Quality Control (QC)

QC practices, an integral part of the WVDP QA program, are used to ensure that samples are collected and analyzed in a consistent and repeatable manner. QC methods are applied both in the field and in the laboratory.

Field QC. Procedures are defined for collecting each sample type, such as surface water, groundwater, soil, and air. Trained field personnel collect the samples. Field sampling locations are clearly marked to ensure that routine samples are continually collected in the same location. Collection equipment that remains in the field is routinely inspected, calibrated, and maintained, and automated sampling stations are kept locked to prevent tampering. Collection information is documented and kept as part of the sample record.

C-O-C documentation is maintained to trace sample possession from time of collection through analysis. Samples are stored in a locked, secure location before analysis or shipping. Samples sent off site for analysis are accompanied by an additional C-O-C form. Subcontract laboratories are required by contract to maintain internal C-O-C records and to store the samples under secure conditions. Environmental background samples (samples of air, water, vegetation, venison, fish, and milk taken from locations remote from the WVDP) are collected and analyzed to provide baseline information for comparison with on-site or near-site samples so that site influences can be evaluated.

Laboratory QC. In 2013, samples were collected by the sampling and analysis personnel now identified as “Environmental Services” (ES) within the CHBWW Regulatory Strategy Group. For the majority of 2013 on-site analyses were performed at the ELAB as well as the WWTF laboratory. The ELAB facility was demolished in November 2013. A new fume hood was installed in LLW2, enabling ES to maintain its capabilities for select quick turnaround-time sample analysis for sample screening of water in support of site operations, and for sample analysis for tritium, gross alpha, gross beta, select gamma emitters, and iodine-129 in air.

Off-site analyses continued to be performed by General Engineering Laboratory, LLC (GEL) (Charleston, South Carolina), TestAmerica Laboratories, Inc. (Buffalo, New York), and Environmental Dosimetry Company (Sterling, Massachusetts). To analyze regulatory reported environmental samples originating from NYS, analytical laboratories are required to maintain the relevant NYSDOH Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ELAP) certification. The site environmental laboratory ended its participation in the NYSDOH ELAP certification program in 2012.

All laboratories are required to maintain relevant certifications, to participate in applicable crosscheck programs, and to maintain a level of QC as defined in their contracts.

Crosschecks. Crosscheck samples (performance evaluation samples) contain a constituent of interest at a concentration known to the agency conducting the crosscheck, but unknown to the participating laboratory. Crosscheck programs provide an additional means of testing accuracy of environmental measurements. Subcontract laboratories are required to have at least 80% of reported results falling within control limits. Crosscheck results that fall outside of control limits are addressed by formal corrective actions to determine any conditions that could adversely affect sample data and to ensure that actual sample results are reliable.

The WVDP participates in formal crosscheck programs for both radiological and nonradiological analyses.

- Radiological Crosschecks

Organizations performing radiological analyses as part of effluent or environmental monitoring are encouraged by DOE to participate in formal crosscheck programs to test the quality of environmental measurements being reported to DOE by its contractors. In 2013, the WVDP participated in the DOE Radiological Environmental Sciences Laboratory Mixed Analyte Performance Evaluation Program (MAPEP), which provides performance evaluation samples for both radiological and nonradiological constituents. Crosscheck samples for radiological constituents were analyzed on site by ES and off site by GEL. Results for Series 28 and 29 are listed in Appendix G.

- Nonradiological Crosschecks

As a SPDES permittee, the WVDP is required to participate in the EPA DMR QA performance evaluation studies (2013 DMR QA Study #33) for the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System. Samples from this program are analyzed both on site and by subcontract laboratories. In addition, subcontract laboratories performing nonradiological sample analyses that contain radiological contamination participate in the DOE MAPEP program.

In 2013, nonradiological crosschecks were analyzed by the WVDP WWTF Laboratory, GEL, and TestAmerica. Results are summarized in Appendix G.

Results for 2013 from all laboratories that analyzed samples from the WVDP monitoring program are summarized in Table 1-4 at the end of this chapter. As presented, 98.7% of the crosschecks performed in 2013 were acceptable.

Data Management

The Environmental Laboratory Information Management System (ELIMS) is a database system used at the WVDP to establish environmental sample identification numbers, maintain the sample data log, track samples, manage field and analytical data, record data validation status and results, and generate reports and statistical evaluations.

All software packages used to generate data are verified and validated before use. All analytical data produced by ES at the bench level are reviewed and signed off by a qualified person other than the one who performed the analysis. A similar in-house review is contractually required from subcontractor laboratories.

Data Verification and Validation

Data validation is the process by which analytical data from both on-site and off-site laboratories are reviewed to verify proper documentation of sample processing and data reporting, and to determine the data quality and usability. In the WVDP environmental program, data are validated per approved standard procedures before being assigned approved status and made ready for data assessment.

Data Assessment and Reporting

Approved analytical data, field information, and historical project data are integrated and evaluated to determine whether the constituents of interest are actually present and, if so, at what concentrations. Data problems identified at this level are investigated and appropriately resolved.

Environmental monitoring program data are then evaluated to assess the effect, if any, of the site operations and activities on the environment and the public. Data from each sampling location are compared with historical results from that location, with comparable background measurements, and (if applicable) with regulatory limits or guidance standards. Standard statistical methods are used to evaluate the data.

Audits, Assessments, and Surveillances

Audits, assessments, and surveillances are an important part of improving the WVDP's safety program. An

integrated assessment council, made up of representatives from different departments, has been established to develop an annual integrated assessment schedule-based on past performance and the risk and hazards of upcoming work. Internal assessments, audits, and self-assessments are performed throughout the year to continuously improve safety programs. Issues discovered through the integrated assessment program are tracked in a centralized database, statused weekly with senior management, and trended via a quarterly performance analysis program.

Audits and assessments are conducted to verify compliance with, and effectiveness of, all aspects of the QA program, and to verify programmatic and functional compliance with site procedures, applicable local, state, and federal environmental regulations, and applicable DOE Directives. The WVDP environmental monitoring program is audited by external agencies and evaluated using internal self-assessments and audits.

An audit or assessment provides for objective and independent review of site functions to determine if they are operating within regulatory, programmatic, and procedural parameters. The focus and/or topics of an audit or assessment are selected from specific criteria taken from the protocol, procedure, or regulation against which the function is to be evaluated. Audit personnel (whether external or internal) are empowered and encouraged to bring safety-related issues to the immediate attention of management and, if serious enough, to stop work.

EMS Validation

The third-party audit of the EMS conducted in 2012 validated the WVDP EMS, concluding that the EMS was fully implemented. ISO:14001:2004 registration was granted on July 31, 2012. A third-party audit is required every three years and will therefore be performed again in 2015.

EMS Audits

Results of EMS Audits are described with respect to "non-conformance" defined as a deficiency in characteristic, documentation, or procedure which renders the quality of an item or activity unacceptable or indeterminate. "Major nonconformity" is an absence or complete breakdown of a system or element, or many minor nonconformities in one element. "Minor nonconformity" is a single observed nonconformity.

An “issue” is a condition that, if left uncorrected, could potentially lead to the need for environmental, safety, operational, or reporting improvement, or to nonconforming conditions. Such conditions also require corrective action. If an issue cannot be corrected before the assessment report is completed, an Issue Report (IR) is initiated to document the condition that needs to be addressed, the required corrective action, and the timeline for completing the corrective action. IRs are tracked to closure in the WVDP open items tracking system (OITS). An “improvement action” or “opportunity for improvement” may be identified to enhance, improve, or add value to a process. Good practices (noteworthy practices) are identified when actions are above and beyond those required by procedural compliance.

External ISO 14001:2004 EMS Surveillance Audit. During May 20-23, 2013, an external audit was conducted to determine if the CHBWV EMS continued to be fully functional and continued to meet the requirements of ISO 14001. Overall, the EMS was found to be fully implemented, meeting the ISO 14001 requirements. One minor nonconformity was identified and a corrective action plan was developed and approved by the EMS auditor. This nonconformity was related to the discovery of two unlabeled secondary containers. The corrective actions were entered into the OITS for tracking. The approved corrective actions have been completed and the open items in OITS have been closed out. To improve on-site chemical management, a new Chemical Management Team was established with membership from the Safety, Regulatory Strategy, Fire Safety, and Training groups, and representatives from the project that use and store chemicals. The purpose of the team is to assist in achieving the site objective to “Do Work Safely” through enhancements to the management, inventory control, and labeling of chemicals. The scope is to effectively promote, communicate, and integrate requirements and best management practices in the storage and labeling of chemicals.

Numerous strengths were observed during the EMS audit including:

- all core EMS elements were observed to be well-managed, documented, and monitored;
- positive improvements were made since the last audit; and
- the site has a strong spill reporting/documenting program.

Internal EMS Assessment. During April 15 to June 30, 2013, an internal EMS assessment was conducted by the QA department to determine if the CHBWV EMS was fully functional, meeting the requirements of DOE Order 436.1, “Departmental Sustainability”, and ISO 14001. There were no findings identified during the course of the assessment. The interviews conducted, documents reviewed and observation of work in progress provided the objective evidence to conclude that CHBWV continues to effectively implement and meet the requirements of ISO 14001:2004. Four opportunities for improvement were noted. These included improving consistency in maintaining the inventory of site spill kits, providing EMS training to the site work force, updating QA’s EMS assessment checklists to include DOE Order 436.1 requirements, and revising WV-980, “CHBWV Environmental Management System.” A corrective action plan was developed. Actions were also identified and entered into the OITS for tracking. The approved corrective actions have been completed and the open items in OITS have been closed out.

DOE and NYSDEC Audits, Assessments, Inspections, and Surveillances

For DOE audits and assessments, a “finding” is defined as a determination of an individual item which is a direct deviation to, is an omission of, or is in noncompliance with an established requirement and which requires correction. A response is required. A “concern” identified during a DOE audit or assessment is defined as a determination of a program breakdown or widespread problem supported by one or more findings. An immediate response is required.

DOE-WVDP Oversight Assessment of Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Hazardous Waste Procedures. From March 13, 2013 through March 25, 2013, DOE-WVDP performed a surveillance of the RCRA Hazardous Waste Management Procedures. There were no concerns identified during the course of the surveillance. Two findings were identified and a corrective action plan was developed and implemented.

DOE-WVDP Oversight Assessment of Process for Spill Prevention Measures for Fueling Activities. From April 17, 2013 through May 8, 2013, DOE-WVDP performed a surveillance of the spill prevention measures for fueling activities. There were two findings identified and a corrective action plan was developed and implemented. The findings related to revisions needed in training materials.

DOE-WVDP Oversight Audit of CHBWV Environmental Programs, Air Emissions and Air Quality Protection. From November 13, 2013 through December 3, 2013, DOE-WVDP performed an audit of the CHBWV Air Emissions and Air Quality Protection programs. Four findings related to procedure revisions, training documentation and planned upgrades of the MPPB ventilation system were identified. A corrective action plan was developed to address these findings.

DOE-WVDP Oversight Surveillance of the State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Program. From March 11, 2013 through May 13, 2013, DOE-WVDP performed a surveillance of the SPDES Program. The purpose of this surveillance was to examine overall programmatic compliance of the CHBWV SPDES program with the WVDP SPDES Permit NY0000973 DEC ID 9-0422-00005/00006. In addition to the general permit requirements, the permit identifies other special requirements and a schedule of compliance for seven specific compliance actions. These permit requirements, NYS regulations, or best practices were examined. As a result of this surveillance it was determined that the CHBWV SPDES program is in compliance with NYS regulation 6 NYCRR Part 750 and the requirements of the SPDES permit. There were no concerns, no findings, and four comments.

DOE-WVDP Oversight Surveillance of Petroleum Bulk Storage Compliance. From September 12, 2013 through September 16, 2013, DOE-WVDP performed a surveillance of petroleum bulk storage compliance. The purpose of this surveillance was to conduct an inspection of the WVDP petroleum bulk storage tanks in preparation for a NYSDEC inspection. As a result of this surveillance it was determined the WVDP petroleum bulk storage tanks are in compliance with NYSDEC requirements. There were no concerns, and only one finding identified. The finding noted during this surveillance was a missing yellow hexagon label for the fire pump house tank 33D-1. The label was immediately replaced during the surveillance.

NYSDEC Inspection of Hazardous/Mixed Waste Container Storage Management. On March 26, 2013, NYSDEC conducted an audit of RCRA hazardous/mixed waste containers stored in the High-Level Waste Interim Storage Facility (HLWISF), VIT facility, RHWF, Lag storage areas, and the Satellite Accumulation Area (SAA) in the STP. Additionally, discussions were held relative to the HLW T&VDS, the CSRF, and the FRS HIC hardstand. RCRA records were also reviewed including inspection and training records, the Annual Hazardous Waste Report, the list of 90-day storage areas and SAAs, the contingency plan, and the current mixed waste inventory. There were

no issues, concerns or violations identified by the NYSDEC inspection.

CHBWV Internal Assessments and Surveillances

During 2013, self-assessments were conducted to verify programmatic effectiveness and functional compliance with site procedures and applicable regulations.

CHBWV Regulatory Strategy Assessment of RCRA Hazardous/Mixed Waste Container Storage Management. During March 25 to 26, 2013, Regulatory Strategy conducted assessments of RCRA hazardous/mixed waste containers stored in the interim status facilities, 90-day storage areas and SAAs, and observed activities related to universal waste management. There were no concerns or findings identified.

CHBWV Regulatory Strategy Assessment of SPDES Permit Compliance. An assessment was performed for the first half of 2013 SPDES sampling to evaluate and determine whether the compliance and reporting requirements for the WVDP SPDES permit have been met. There were no concerns or findings identified during the assessment.

CHBWV Internal Surveillance of Storm Water Sampling for SPDES Permit Compliance. A surveillance was performed of the May 28, 2013 storm water sampling event to evaluate compliance with the storm water reporting requirements in the WVDP SPDES permit. There were no concerns or findings identified during this surveillance.

CHBWV Regulatory Strategy Assessment of RCRA Closure Sampling for the Cement Solidification System (CSS). During July 16 to 18, 2013 CHBWV performed a surveillance of the RCRA closure sampling for the CSS (in the 01-14 building) to ensure that the RCRA sampling was performed in accordance with the requirements of RCRA Hazardous Waste Management Unit Closure Plan for the CSS. There were no deficiencies or issues identified associated with the RCRA sampling.

EMS Management Review

A senior management review was conducted at an Executive Safety Review Board meeting on August 14, 2013 to review the site's environmental performance to ensure the continuing suitability, adequacy and effectiveness of the EMS. The following topics were presented:

- results of internal audits and evaluations of compliance with legal and other requirements to which the organization subscribes;

- communication(s) from external interested parties, including complaints;
- environmental performance of the organization;
- extent to which objectives and targets have been met;
- status of corrective and preventive actions;
- follow-up actions from previous management reviews;
- changing circumstances, including developments in legal and other requirements related to its environmental aspects; and
- recommendations for improvement.

Two EMS management reviews were completed in 2013. Two minor enhancements to the spills tracking system were recommended as a result of these reviews. Both enhancements were implemented.

EMS Experiences

EMS Challenges. Since the major work of the current contract consists of demolishing radiologically contaminated facilities, a major challenge for the WVDP is disposal of construction and demolition (C&D) waste generated. Waste from radiologically contaminated areas cannot be recycled. Radiological clearance is required to send out materials from clean areas for recycling.

EMS Best Practices/Lessons Learned. The site's EMS program is aligned with EO 13514, DOE Order 436.1, and the DOE's Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan (SSPP) with objectives and targets established to assist in achieving the SSPP and Site Sustainability Plan (SSP) goals. A training program was developed to communicate the changes in the site's EMS program to both management and the workforce.

Some of the best practices of the site's EMS include:

- certified internal auditor training has been completed for the organization;
- internal protocols for how log books are managed have been improved;
- live exercises for emergency preparedness and response have been performed to help the organization identify areas for improvements;

- posting the site's Environmental Policy at the key locations for contractors and others increases EMS awareness; and
- housekeeping within the facility has improved through waste removal, placing items on the General Service Administration (GSA) website for resale, or donations to the community.

EMS Benefits to the DOE/WVDP Mission. The benefits of the WVDP EMS program to DOE's mission at the WVDP include:

- enabling reuse of excess materials by transferring them to other DOE facilities, federal and state agencies, various DOE sponsored programs, donation programs, auctions, and negotiated sales;
- minimizing the environmental impacts of D&D activities; and
- safely removing asbestos from highly radiologically contaminated areas.

Successful Implementation of the EMS during 01-14 Building Removal. Removal of the 01-14 Building demonstrated CHBWV's implementation of the EMS. CHBWV's comprehensive and replicable process to remove and dispose of the 01-14 Building began with planning the work activities. The EMS objectives for the project were to:

- prevent pollution;
- reduce environmental hazards;
- protect public health and the environment; and
- reduce waste disposal costs.

Each of the significant environmental aspects for facility disposition (Table 1-2) were addressed in detailed work instructions for the various stages of the deactivation, demolition, and waste removal processes.

Deactivation included turning off the utilities, draining the necessary systems, and capping off the systems so they could no longer be used. Additional steps to isolate potential environmental contaminants were removal of asbestos and removal of radiologically contaminated process equipment, and materials or equipment that contained PCBs, mercury, or other hazardous materials. Residual contamination was sprayed with fixative so that it would

not become airborne during demolition. The demolition of the building occurred in three stages. During the first stage, non-radiologically contaminated portions of the building were torn down so the waste could be disposed as demolition debris, which has lower transportation and disposal costs than radiologically contaminated debris. The second stage of the demolition included dismantlement of the rooms and structures immediately adjacent to the cells, including removal of the 01-14 Building roof, masonry block, and structural steel. The third stage involved dismantlement of the primary cell structure, including removal of reinforced concrete portions of the building, and other radiologically contaminated portions of the building.

Air was monitored in the vicinity of the work area during all work activities, with emphasis on maintaining ALARA radiological exposure for the workers and on-site employees. The off-site ambient air monitors also operated throughout the demolition, collecting data continuously should there be an unplanned radiological release, ensuring compliance with NESHAP requirements. Potential airborne pollution from dust generated by demolition was carefully controlled using spray water. Wind speed and dust monitoring as well as pre-demolition planning minimized water usage. Excess water was collected and processed through LLW2.

The amount of LLW was minimized by performing the non-radiological demolition and associated waste removal before beginning the radiological work. The demolition process itself was performed in a very precise manner by experienced demolition experts who were able to minimize the amount of non-building debris that came into contact with the radiologically contaminated waste.

Pre-job planning, document control, communications and training dictated by the EMS were also demonstrated during the removal of the 01-14 Building. Some of the EMS elements employed are described below.

- Regular interactions with oversight agencies including NYSDEC, EPA and NRC ensured that legal and regulatory requirements were in place on a timely basis. Agency involvement included routine teleconferences and field visits, which continued throughout the project.
- Prior to the start of demolition, internal and corporate management self-assessments were conducted to verify readiness for the start of demolition. An emergency response exercise was also held prior to the

start of demolition to ensure the response organization was adequately prepared in the event of an actual emergency.

- Specific tasks were mocked up during the deactivation and demolition process to ensure radiological activities could be conducted safely and to demonstrate the effectiveness of proposed techniques. These evolutions helped identify potential improvements while work was still in the planning stages and verified the intended results would be achieved.

Through careful planning and execution the EMS objectives and targets were achieved. There were no recordable or lost time injuries, no unplanned radiological exposures, no unintended airborne releases, no environmental releases, and no impact to neighboring facilities.

The proof of this concept and the lessons learned from the 01-14 Building will serve as a starting point for future demolition at the WVDP as the project moves forward with an aggressive plan to take down several contaminated and non-contaminated structures in the next few years.

DOE-WVDP Site Sustainability Plan (SSP) Goals and Performance

The DOE-WVDP is committed to supporting the goals of DOE Order 436.1, "Departmental Sustainability," to:

- ensure that DOE carries out its missions in a sustainable manner to address national energy security and global environmental challenges, and advances sustainable, efficient, and reliable energy for the future;
- institute wholesale cultural changes to factor sustainability and GHG reductions into all management decisions; and
- ensure DOE achieves the sustainability goals established in the SSPP pursuant to applicable laws, regulations and EOs, related performance scorecards, and sustainability initiatives.

The WVDP has a well-established culture of environmental stewardship. The WVDP's EMS promotes pollution prevention, waste minimization, and energy and water conservation. These are incorporated into the site's culture through standard practices, procedures, training, and encouragement of new ideas. The SSP for the WVDP

was prepared and applicable goals were established to support the sustainability goals of the Order. Even though many of the DOE's sustainability goals do not apply to the WVDP, energy, water consumption, and GHG emissions will decrease as decommissioning activities progress and parts of the site footprint are reduced.

Table 1-5 presents a summary of the WVDP's FY 2013 performance status and planned actions from the SSP for FY 2014 to attain DOE sustainability goals that are applicable at the WVDP.

Green and Sustainable Remediation (GSR). GSR practices are implemented as part of the site decommissioning scope such as:

- reducing the environmental footprint of project activities through decontamination and demolition of site facilities results in decreasing energy and water consumption and GHG emissions;
- recycling, reusing or donating nonhazardous and non-radiological material;
- reducing the site vehicle fleet; and
- participating in DOE "Green Buy" program that rewards sites for purchasing products that save energy, conserve water, and reduce health and environmental impacts.

Climate Change. In June 2012, DOE developed a "Climate Change Adaptation Plan." Priority for climate changes was subsequently reaffirmed by EO 13653, "Preparing the United States for the Impacts of Climate Change" (November 2013). DOE and NYSERDA with a team of climate scientists held a climate change workshop in 2012. As a result of this workshop, a climate change guidance document was prepared and published in November 2012 providing recommendations concerning:

- which climate change issues should be considered in WVDP Phase 1 Studies; and
- how climate change issues should be evaluated during Phase 2 decisionmaking for the decommissioning or long-term stewardship of the WVDP.

Summary

The annual EMS report to DOE Headquarters was completed in November 2013 and entered into the Federal Facilities Environmental Stewardship and Compliance Assistance Center web-based tracking system (www.fedcenter.gov).

Based on the current status of the CHBWV EMS, the WVDP scored "green" on the scorecard indicating the site has a compliant and robust EMS.

Although areas for improvement were identified in the course of audits and assessments, nothing was identified that would compromise the data quality in this report or the environmental monitoring program in general. The CHBWV EMS is fully implemented and compliant with ISO 14001 requirements.

TABLE 1-1
Elements of the CY 2013 WVDP EMS Implementation

Planning	
Environmental Aspects	<p>CHBWV shall identify those environmental aspects of site activities, including energy and transportation functions, which have, or can have significant impact on the environment, including, but not limited to air emissions, water releases, waste management, contamination of land, use of raw materials and natural resources, and other local environmental and community issues. Since the WVDP is currently in the deactivation, and D&D phase, the significant aspects are related to these activities as shown in Table 1-2, "WVDP Significant Environmental Aspects." These aspects are addressed in the work instruction packages with the assistance of the hazard control specialists. In addition, building demolitions require the completion of a demolition readiness checklist which captures many of these environmental aspects. These aspects will be reviewed and updated if needed when new or modified work scope is added to the contract.</p> <p>Aspects related to these significant impacts must be considered in setting environmental objectives at the site, project, activity, and task level. Consideration should be given to promoting long-term stewardship of the WVDP's natural and cultural resources throughout its operational, closure, and post closure life cycle.</p> <p>Efforts should be taken to reduce or eliminate waste generation, the release of pollutants to the environment, and the use of Class I ozone-depleting substances through source reduction including segregation and substitution, re-use, recycling, and sustainable development, and by procuring environmentally preferable products and services, pursuant to DOE Sustainable Environmental Stewardship Goals.</p>
Legal and Other Requirements	<p>CHBWV shall identify and disseminate to employees, and the public upon request, those legal and other requirements to which the company subscribes and which are applicable to the environmental aspects of site activities.</p>
Objectives and Targets	<p>CHBWV shall establish documented environmental objectives and targets for relevant functions and at multiple levels (i.e., site, project, activity, and task). The policy shall take into account and be kept consistent with the following: environmental, legal, business, financial, and other requirements; significant environmental aspects; SSP; technological options; and the views of interested parties. Objectives and targets correlate with ISMS Core Function 1, Define the Scope of Work, which requires that expectations be set, tasks identified and prioritized, and resources allocated. Objectives and targets are set primarily through annual ISMS Performance Objectives, Measures, and Commitments, SSP, management objectives, individual employee performance objectives, and to mitigate potential environmental impacts associated with significant aspects at the WVDP. In addition, specific environmental targets are established through regulatory permits for discharges to air and water and through waste minimization and pollution prevention planning.</p> <p>DOE Order 436.1 requires that the WVDP commit to implementing an annual SSP that identifies its respective contribution toward meeting DOE's sustainability goals. These goals are also intended to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Prevent pollution; 2. Reduce environmental hazards; 3. Protect public health and the environment; 4. Avoid pollution control and waste disposal costs; and 5. Improve operational capability and overall mission sustainability.

TABLE 1-1 (continued)
Elements of the CY 2013 WVDP EMS Implementation

Planning (continued)	
Objectives and Targets (continued)	Objectives and measurable targets are developed to meet the above goals. Sustainable practices listed in DOE Order 436.1 and the SSP, as well as other methods are utilized to meet these targets. This list is treated as a "living document" and is updated regularly to track the status of existing targets and to add additional objectives and targets. Consideration should be given to ensure the early identification of, and appropriate response to, potential adverse environmental impacts associated with DOE operations, including as appropriate, pre-operational characterization and assessment; and effluent and surveillance monitoring. To meet the above DOE Order 436.1, a chemical management team was established in 2013 to effectively promote, communicate, and integrate requirements and best management practices in the storage and labeling of chemicals.
Implementation and Operation	
Structure and Responsibility	Each procedure referenced in the EMS must define roles, responsibilities, and authorities to facilitate effective environmental management. At the WVDP, all site procedures define roles and responsibilities and CHBWV management provides resources essential to implement and control the EMS. Resources include human resources and specialized skills, technology, and financial. The environmental manager is the specific CHBWV management representative who, irrespective of other responsibilities, has the defined role, responsibility, and authority for ensuring that EMS requirements are established, implemented, and maintained in accordance with this policy, and for reporting the EMS performance to the CHBWV General Manager. This reporting and associated review provides the basis for EMS improvement.
Training, Awareness, and Competence	CHBWV must ensure that employees are aware of the importance of conformance with the environmental policy and with implementing EMS procedures; the significant environmental impacts, actual or potential, of their work activities; the environmental benefits of improved personal performance; their roles and responsibilities in achieving conformance with the environmental policy and EMS procedures (including emergency preparedness and response requirements); and, the potential consequences of departure from specified operating procedures.
Communication	CHBWV shall provide for internal communication between the various levels and functions of the company and for receiving, documenting, and responding to relevant communication from external interested parties. Communication includes both formal review of EMS related documents and informal meetings on a day to day basis to exchange critical environmental and operational information. WVDP internal communications include articles in "The West Valley Chronicles" and "Take 5 for Safety," posters, training briefings, and presentations at all-employee meetings. Key external parties include EPA, NRC, NYSDEC, NYSDOH, NYSDOL, and local emergency responders. External communication, including information regarding significant environmental aspects when approved by DOE, includes quarterly public meetings, the DOE reading room, regulatory roundtables, monthly citizen task force meetings (for stakeholder communications), and the ASER which is available on the internet at http://www.wv.doe.gov .
EMS Documentation	CHBWV shall establish and maintain information, in paper or electronic form, to describe EMS core elements, their interaction, and to reference related implementing documentation.

TABLE 1-1 (continued)
Elements of the CY 2013 WVDP EMS Implementation

Implementation and Operation (continued)	
Document Control	<p>CHBWV shall maintain controls for EMS related documentation. These controls require that documents be available at locations where operations essential to the effective functioning of the EMS are performed; provide for periodic review and revision; require that obsolete documents be promptly removed from all points of issue and points of use (or otherwise assured against unintended use); and, require that any obsolete documents retained for legal and/or record preservation purposes be suitably identified.</p> <p>EMS related records must be legible, dated (with dates of revision), readily identifiable (uniquely numbered or otherwise distinguishable), orderly maintained, and retained for a specified period. EMS records are classified, inventoried, indexed, retained, and disposed in accordance with the CHBWV Master File Plan. Documents and records are maintained electronically via easy-docs and the Electronic Document Management System. The SSP, ASER, DOE reports and other records are maintained as controlled documents.</p>
Operational Control	<p>CHBWV shall identify those operations and activities that are associated with the identified significant environmental aspects in line with this policy, as well as resultant objectives and targets. Procedures for these operations and activities must provide specific conditions and criteria that must be satisfied to ensure compliance with this policy, including objectives and targets.</p>
Emergency Preparedness and Response	<p>CHBWV shall address response to accidents and emergency situations, and the prevention and mitigation of the environmental impacts that may be associated with them. CHBWV shall review and revise, where necessary, its emergency preparedness and response procedures, routinely and after the occurrence of accidents or emergency situations (where appropriate). CHBWV must also periodically conduct drills and exercises to assess the effectiveness of the emergency management program.</p>
Checking and Corrective Action	
Monitoring and Measurement	<p>CHBWV shall provide for monitoring and measurement of the EMS on a regular basis, as well as key characteristics of site operations and activities that can have a significant impact on the environment. Monitoring equipment shall be calibrated and maintained and records of these activities retained. CHBWV shall also provide for periodic evaluation of compliance with relevant environmental legislation and regulations.</p>
Evaluation of Compliance	<p>CHBWV shall establish, implement, and maintain a procedure for periodically evaluating compliance with applicable legal and other requirements.</p>
Nonconformance and Corrective and Preventive Action	<p>CHBWV shall define responsibilities and authorities for handling and investigating nonconformances, taking action to mitigate any associated impacts, and for initiating and completing corrective and preventive actions. EMS related nonconformities or deficiencies are also evaluated utilizing the Issues Reporting Program (IRP). The IRP describes the site-wide program established to document, communicate, and resolve issues identified during daily work activities, by any site personnel at the WVDP. The IRP establishes significance, assigns responsibilities and authorities, defines requirements, and provides for proper identification, documentation, control, evaluation, and resolution of identified issues through the development and tracking of deficiencies or improvements. Corrective or preventive actions shall be taken to eliminate the causes of actual and potential nonconformances tailored to the magnitude of problems commensurate with the environmental impacts encountered. Where appropriate, changes shall be made to procedures to formally address corrective and preventive actions. Audit findings and root causes of nonconformance are tracked in OITS and promptly addressed.</p>

TABLE 1-1 (concluded)
Elements of the CY 2013 WVDP EMS Implementation

Checking and Corrective Action (continued)	
Records	CHBWV shall provide for the identification, maintenance, and disposition of environmental records. These records include training records and the results of audits and other reviews. Environmental records shall be legible, identifiable and traceable to the activity, or service involved. These records shall be stored and maintained in such a way that they are readily retrievable and protected against damage, deterioration, or loss, with retention times clearly established and recorded. Any form of documentation pertaining to the EMS such as forms, data sheets, logs, reports, etc. shall be maintained, and transferred to the records department.
EMS Audit (Assessments)	CHBWV shall conduct periodic EMS assessments to determine whether or not the EMS conforms to the policy requirements; that the EMS has been properly implemented and maintained; and, to provide information on assessment results to CHBWV management and the Executive Safety Review Board (ESRB), an experience-based safety improvement process chaired by the CHBWV President and General Manager. Assessments shall be based on the environmental importance of site activities and consider the results of previous reviews. Assessment procedures must cover scope, frequency, methodologies, and the responsibilities and requirements for conducting assessments and reporting results. These assessments will be performed on specific tasks or activities and will include applicable ISO 14001:2004 elements and individual core elements will be assessed across multiple activities or projects. Review of environmental topics from ESRB meetings and applicable corrective actions will be included in these assessments. Frequency of assessments will be at a minimum of one per calendar year. These assessments will include participation by personnel that have ISO 14001 training and are outside the control or scope of the EMS. These assessments will be included on the Integrated Assessment Schedule.
Management Review	
<p>The CHBWV general manager shall review site environmental performance to ensure the continuing suitability, adequacy, and effectiveness of the EMS. The review must address opportunities for improvement, the need for changes to the EMS, including environmental policy, objectives, and targets, and the following specific set of inputs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results of internal compliance audits and evaluations with legal requirements and with other requirements to which the organization subscribes; • Communication(s) from external interested parties, including complaints; • Environmental performance of the organization; • Extent to which objectives and targets have been met; • Status of corrective and preventive actions; • Follow-up actions from previous management reviews; • Changing circumstances, including developments in legal and other requirements related to its environmental aspects; and • Recommendations for improvement. <p>Management reviews are documented.</p>	
EMS Validation	
<p>For this EMS to be considered fully implemented, it must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Have been the subject of a formal audit by a qualified party outside the control or scope of the EMS; 2. Have the regulatory strategy manager and the DOE-WVDP director recognize and address the findings of the above audit. 3. Have the regulatory strategy manager and the DOE-WVDP director declare conformance of the EMS to the requirements of DOE Order 436.1 or the EMS is certified to ISO 14001:2004 in accordance with the accredited registrar provisions of the international standard. <p>CHBWV has completed the above steps and they must be completed again at least every three years for the EMS to remain fully implemented.</p>	

TABLE 1-2
WVDP Significant Environmental Aspects

Environmental Aspects that could have Potential Significant Environmental Impacts (graded with overall significance = or > 14 as defined below)		
Facility Disposition	Air Emissions	Rad Air Emissions Asbestos
	Discharge to Water	Toxics (Metals, Organics) and Rad
	Waste Generation	LLW
	Energy Use	Total Energy Saved
Nuclear Operations and Storage	Discharge to Water	Toxics (Metals, Organics) and Rad
	Accidental Release	Vulnerability and Potential for Release (rad emissions from accident scenario HEPA filter failure)
HLW Project	Air Emissions	Canister - Rad Emissions from Decon/Transport/Storage

Note: Overall significance is computed by the product of the "Likelihood" and the "Environmental Impact", added to the sum of the "Regulatory Impact" and "Community Concerns". Scores for each environmental aspect are defined as follows:

Likelihood Scoring Scale (1-5): 1 = Unlikely, 2 = Seldom, 3 = Infrequent, 4 = Frequent, 5 = Continuous.

Environmental Impact Scale (1-5): 1 = Insignificant, 2 = Mild, 3 = Moderate, 4 = Frequent, 5 = Severe/Catastrophic

Regulatory Impact Scale (0-5):

- | | |
|----------------------------------|--|
| 0 = No applicable requirements | 4 = DOE-HQ policy |
| 1 = Best Management Practice | 5 = Regulated (mandated by a federal, state, or local government agency or contract requirement) |
| 2 = Regulated in the future | |
| 3 = DOE Operations Office policy | |

Scoring Community Concerns Scale (0-4):

- 0 = Community not likely to become concerned
- 1 = Community is unconcerned but could easily become concerned
- 2 = Some community concerns
- 3 = Serious community concerns including stakeholders, watchdog or advocacy groups
- 4 = Public anger/lawsuits including stakeholders concerns

**TABLE 1-3
WVDP EMS Objectives and Targets
Completed in CY 2013**

Objective	Target	Responsibility	Target Date	Status
Electronic Stewardship	95% of the purchase of PCs, laptops, monitors will be Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool (EPEAT) certified.	Environmental Management	Ongoing	Goal Exceeded. 100% of purchases of eligible equipment met EPEAT Gold standards.
Minimize radiological air emissions to the environment in the completion of the 01-14 building demolition project	Radiological air emissions maintained below 40 Derived Air Concentration (DAC)-hours per calendar year at demolition boundary.	Facility Disposition	5/31/2013	Goal Met. No radiological air emissions detected above 40-DAC hours per calendar year at demolition boundary. Preparations for demolition included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Removal of highly contaminated piping and pumps, • Foaming/grouting of highly contaminated components for removal during demolition, • Fixative application to cells, sumps, and highly contaminated piping internals, • Thermaflex application to filter housing and selected areas in cells, and • Use of dust suppression during demolition.
Permanently discontinue use of the two site natural gas fired boilers.	Reduce consumption of natural gas by approximately 1,753,000 ft ³ per year.	Nuclear Operations and Storage	4/30/2013	Goal met. The site boilers were permanently shut down on 4/3/2013.
Place ELAB in a cold and dark condition	Reduce electric and natural gas use.	Nuclear Operations and Storage	10/30/2013	Goal met. The ELAB was placed in a cold and dark condition on 10/3/2013 and was subsequently demolished in November of 2013.
Establish new "Chemical Management Team"	Initiate Chemical Management Team including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Team identification - Charter established - Hold Kick-Off meeting 	Environmental Management	12/31/2013	Goal met. Team members have been identified, the team charter was developed and approved, and a kick-off meeting was held on 12/18/2013.

TABLE 1-4
Summary of Crosschecks Completed in 2013

Type	Number Reported	Number Within Acceptance Limits	Percent Within Quality Control Limits
Radiological	92	89	96.7%
Non-radiological	222	221	99.5%
All types	314	310	98.7%

TABLE 1-5
DOE - SSP Goal Summary and Performance Status

SSP Goal #	DOE Goal	FY 2013 WVDP Performance Status	WVDP Planned Actions and Contributions
GOAL 1: GHG Reduction and Comprehensive GHG Inventory			
1.1	28% Scope 1 & 2 GHG reduction by FY 2020 from a FY 2008 baseline (2013 target: 17%)	FY 2008 baseline established Scope 1 & 2 GHG reduced by 55.3%. Note: Applies to fleet vehicles and energy consumption only.	Cessation of operations and demolition of buildings and structures is underway and will continue during the next 5 years Reduce fleet as appropriate
1.2	13% Scope 3 GHG reduction by FY 2020 from a FY 2008 baseline (2013 target: 4%)	FY 2008 baseline established Scope 3 GHG reduced by 50.9%.	Continue to reduce as systems are shutdown and site population decreases.
GOAL 2: Buildings, Energy Savings Performance Contract Initiative Schedule, and Regional and Local Planning			
2.1 to 2.6	Not Applicable (NA) as DOE does not own the facilities and no new construction or major renovations of buildings are planned.		
GOAL 3: Fleet Management			
3.1	10% annual increase in fleet alternative fuel (AF) consumption by FY 2015 relative to a FY 2005 baseline (2013 target: 114% cumulative since 2005)	AF not available; Waiver approved for FY 2013.	Waiver approved for FY 2014. Waivers will be requested as long as AF is unavailable. For FY 2014, the WVDP will evaluate the cost benefit and feasibility of the installation of an on-site E-85 fueling station.
3.2	2% annual reduction in fleet petroleum consumption by FY 2020 relative to a FY 2005 baseline (2013 target: 16% cumulative since 2005)	40.2 % Reduction from FY 2005.	AF not available; use of electric carts will be encouraged; fuel consumed primarily for short-distance, site activities.
3.3	100% of light duty vehicle purchases must consist of alternative fuel vehicles (AFV) by FY 2015 and thereafter (75% FY 2000 – 2015)	41% of fleet are AFV. Three vehicles were replaced in FY2012. All vehicles were leased through GSA, however AFVs were not available.	AFVs will be leased through GSA if available as old stock is replaced.
3.4	Reduce fleet inventory of non-mission critical vehicles by 35% by FY 2013 relative to a FY 2005 baseline.	Non-mission critical fleet size in FY 2005 = 18 vehicles. Non-mission critical fleet size in FY 2013 = 9 vehicles. 50% decrease.	Opportunities for fleet reduction will continue to be evaluated.

TABLE 1-5 (concluded)
DOE - SSP Goal Summary and Performance Status

SSP Goal #	DOE Goal	FY 2013 WVDP Performance Status	WVDP Planned Actions and Contributions
GOAL 4: Water Use Efficiency and Management (Potable Water)			
4.1 and 4.2	NA as the WVDP does not purchase water.		
GOAL 5: Pollution Prevention and Waste Reduction			
5.1	Divert at least 50% of non-hazardous solid waste, excluding construction and demolition debris, by FY 2015.	45.3% diverted in FY 2013.	Continue to explore avenues to increase recycling and diversion of non-hazardous solid waste including plastics and glass.
5.2	Divert at least 50% of construction and demolition materials and debris by FY 2015.	No construction and demolition materials generated were diverted in FY 2013 due to potential radiological contamination.	Plans for FY 2014 include the modifying of procedures and re-establishment of the metal recycling program.
GOAL 6: Sustainable Acquisition			
6.1	Procurements meet sustainability requirements by including necessary provisions and clauses (Sustainable Procurements/Biobased Procurements).	100% met in FY 2013.	Continue to meet goal.
GOAL 7: Electronic Stewardship and Data Centers			
7.1 and 7.2	Data centers - Power Utilization Effectiveness (PUE) : NA as the WVDP does not have data centers.		
7.3	Electronic Stewardship – 100% of eligible PCs, laptops, and monitors with power management actively implemented and in use by FY 2012 and continually thereafter	98.5% enabled.	Continue to provide guidance to site personnel on importance of using power saving options.
GOAL 8: Renewable Energy			
8.1	20% of annual electricity consumption from renewable sources by FY 2020 (2013 target: 7.5%)	10% renewable energy credits (RECs) (5% old, 5% new).	Additional RECs will be purchased as available
GOAL 9: Climate Change Adaptation			
9.1	Climate Change Adaptation – Address DOE Climate Adaptation Plan goals	Further DOE's and NYSERDA's understanding of climate change on the WVDP/WNYNSC through the decommissioning Phase 1 Study process.	

ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

Monitoring Program

The WVDP environmental monitoring program goal is to ensure that the public's health and safety and the environment continue to be protected with respect to releases from site activities. To achieve this goal, possible exposure pathways are monitored.

The monitoring program primarily focuses on surface water, air, and groundwater pathways, as these are the principal means by which potential contaminants are transported off site. Water, air, groundwater, and other environmental media samples are collected and measured for radiological and chemical constituents. A description of and schedule for the sampling program at each location and discussion of the environmental monitoring program drivers and rationale, as well maps showing the 2013 sampling locations, are presented in Appendix A. Groundwater monitoring data are discussed in Chapter 4. Monitoring data for all other media are discussed in this chapter. In accordance with DOE Order 458.1 (Change 3), the monitoring program includes both effluent monitoring and environmental surveillance.

Effluent Monitoring. Liquid effluents and air emissions are monitored by collecting samples at locations on site where radioactivity or chemical constituents are (or might be) released. Release points include discharge outfalls, storm water outfalls, site drainage points, and plant ventilation stacks. At some points, direct measurements (e.g., direct radiation or flow rates) are also collected. The WVDP maintains required permits and/or certificates from regulatory agencies applicable to releases to air and water, as listed in the Environmental Compliance Summary, Table ECS-3.

Environmental Surveillance. Surface water, drinking water, air, sediment, soil, venison, fish, milk, and food crops are collected at locations where the highest concentrations of transported contaminants might be expected. Samples are also collected at remote locations to provide background data for comparison with data from on-site and near-site samples. This includes samples collected from the ambient air monitors surrounding the WNYNSC that were fully operational in CY 2013. Direct radiation is

monitored on site, at the site perimeter, and at a remote background location.

Data Evaluation. Data are assessed to determine whether the constituents of interest are present and, if so, their concentrations. Data from each sampling location are compared with applicable regulatory or guidance limits. The current guidance levels for evaluating radiological constituents in air and water are defined as Derived Concentration Standards (DCSs) and are dictated in DOE-STD-1196-2011. DCSs replace the DOE derived concentration guides (DCGs) found in superseded DOE Order 5400.5. These DCSs are presented in Table UI-4 in the "Useful Information" section of this report, and are used throughout this ASER as comparative standards. Refer to the ECS in this report for further discussion of these guidance levels. Regulatory limits for chemical constituents in discharges to surface water under the SPDES program, and additional water quality and potable water standards are listed in Appendix B-1. Groundwater standards are discussed in Chapter 4.

Data from near-site locations are compared with background concentrations using standard statistical methods to assess possible site impacts to the environment. Results from each location are also compared to historical data from that location to determine if any trends, such as increasing constituent concentrations, are occurring. If indicated, follow-up actions are evaluated and implemented as warranted.

Waterborne Effluent Monitoring

The Project is drained by several small streams. Franks Creek enters from the south and receives drainage from the south plateau. As it flows northward, Franks Creek is joined by Erdman Brook, which receives effluent from the LLW2 (through the lagoon system) and the WWTF. After leaving the Project at the site security fence, Franks Creek receives drainage from the northeast swamp areas on the north plateau and from Quarry Creek, which receives drainage from the north swamp location WNSW74A. Franks Creek then flows into Buttermilk Creek, which, after flowing northward through the WNYNSC, enters Cattaraugus Creek and flows westward away from the

WNYNSC. Cattaraugus Creek ultimately drains into Lake Erie, to the northwest. (See Figures A-2 and A-5.)

Waterborne Radiological Releases. The primary sources of radionuclide releases to surface waters occur at two locations, the lagoon 3 weir at outfall 001 (WNSP001 shown on Figure A-2) and a natural drainage from the northeast swamp (monitoring point WNSWAMP shown on Figure A-2). Liquid releases from two other locations, the sewage treatment outfall (monitoring point WNSP007) and the north swamp (monitoring point WNSW74A) on the north plateau, are also evaluated each year. However, radiological releases to downstream surface water from

these points are minor and are not included in this discussion. (Contributions to dose from these minor sources are addressed in Chapter 3, Dose Assessment.)

Discharge through the lagoon 3 weir at SPDES outfall WNSP001 into Erdman Brook is the primary controlled point source of liquid release from the Project. Five batch releases totaling about 8.6 million gal (32.5 million L) were discharged from WNSP001 in 2013. Natural drainage from the WNSWAMP location in CY 2013 was estimated to be approximately 14.9 million gal (56.3 million L). Flow weighted estimates of curies released from these two

TABLE 2-1
Total Radioactivity Discharged at Lagoon 3 (WNSP001) in 2013
and Comparison of Discharge Concentrations with DOE DCSs

Isotope ^a	Discharge Activity ^b		Average Concentration (μCi/mL)	DCS ^d (μCi/mL)	Ratio of Concentration to DCS
	(Ci)	(Becquerels) ^c			
Gross Alpha	7.25±0.54E-04	2.68±0.20E+07	2.23±0.17E-08	NA ^e	NA
Gross Beta	1.47±0.01E-02	5.45±0.04E+08	4.53±0.03E-07	NA ^e	NA
H-3	2.47±0.19E-02	9.15±0.72E+08	7.60±0.59E-07	1.9E-03	0.0004
C-14	0.23±4.40E-04	0.09±1.63E+07	0.07±1.35E-08	6.2E-05	<0.0002
K-40	3.22±6.03E-04	1.19±2.23E+07	0.99±1.85E-08	NA ^f	NA
Co-60	4.39±3.72E-05	1.62±1.38E+06	1.35±1.14E-09	7.2E-06	0.0002
Sr-90	6.41±0.11E-03	2.37±0.04E+08	1.97±0.03E-07	1.1E-06	0.1792
Tc-99	5.39±0.42E-04	2.00±0.15E+07	1.66±0.13E-08	4.4E-05	0.0004
I-129	7.28±2.32E-05	2.69±0.86E+06	2.24±0.71E-09	3.3E-07	0.0068
Cs-137	1.61±0.11E-03	5.95±0.40E+07	4.94±0.33E-08	3.0E-06	0.0165
U-232 ^g	1.96±0.08E-04	7.24±0.29E+06	6.02±0.24E-09	9.8E-08	0.0614
U-233/234 ^g	1.44±0.07E-04	5.32±0.25E+06	4.42±0.21E-09	6.6E-07 ^h	0.0067
U-235/236 ^g	6.53±1.62E-06	2.42±0.60E+05	2.01±0.50E-10	7.2E-07	0.0003
U-238 ^g	1.18±0.06E-04	4.35±0.23E+06	3.62±0.19E-09	7.5E-07	0.0048
Pu-238	1.60±0.24E-05	5.91±0.89E+05	4.91±0.74E-10	1.5E-07	0.0033
Pu-239/240	1.35±0.22E-05	5.00±0.83E+05	4.15±0.69E-10	1.4E-07	0.0030
Am-241	2.87±0.31E-05	1.06±0.11E+06	8.83±0.95E-10	1.7E-07	0.0052
Sum of Ratios					0.29

NA - Not applicable.

^a Half-lives are listed in Table UI-4.

^b Total volume released: 3.25E+10 milliliters (mL) (8.59E+06 gal).

^c 1 curie (Ci) = 3.7E+10 becquerels (Bq); 1Bq = 2.7E-11 Ci; 1 microcurie (μCi) =1E-06 Ci.

^d DCSs are used as reference values for the application of best available technology per DOE Order 458.1.

^e DCSs do not exist for indicator parameters gross alpha and gross beta.

^f The DCS is not applied to potassium-40 (K-40) activity because of its natural origin.

^g Total uranium (g) = 3.55±0.09E+02; Average uranium [μg/mL] = 1.09±0.03E-02.

^h The DCS for U-233 is used for this comparison.

TABLE 2-2
Total Radioactivity Released at Northeast Swamp (WNSWAMP) in 2013
and Comparison of Discharge Concentrations with DOE DCSs

Isotope ^a	N	Discharge Activity ^b		Average Concentration (μ Ci/mL)	DCS ^d (μ Ci/mL)	Ratio of Concentration to DCS
		(Ci)	(Becquerels) ^c			
Gross Alpha	26	-0.71 \pm 3.37E-05	-0.26 \pm 1.25E+06	-1.27 \pm 5.98E-10	NA ^e	NA
Gross Beta	26	1.97 \pm 0.01E-01	7.27 \pm 0.01E+09	3.49 \pm 0.01E-06	NA ^e	NA
Tritium	26	3.37 \pm 1.93E-03	1.25 \pm 0.71E+08	5.99 \pm 3.42E-08	1.9E-03	0.00003
C-14	2	1.52 \pm 1.30E-03	5.63 \pm 4.81E+07	2.70 \pm 2.31E-08	6.2E-05	0.0004
Sr-90	12	9.73 \pm 0.06E-02	3.60 \pm 0.02E+09	1.73 \pm 0.01E-06	1.1E-06	1.57
I-129	2	4.48 \pm 4.57E-05	1.66 \pm 1.69E+06	7.96 \pm 8.11E-10	3.3E-07	< 0.0025
Cs-137	12	-0.28 \pm 6.12E-05	-0.10 \pm 2.26E+06	-0.05 \pm 1.09E-09	3.0E-06	< 0.0004
U-232 ^f	2	0.58 \pm 1.22E-06	2.16 \pm 4.51E+04	1.04 \pm 2.16E-11	9.8E-08	< 0.0002
U-233/234 ^f	2	8.30 \pm 2.50E-06	3.07 \pm 0.93E+05	1.47 \pm 0.44E-10	6.6E-07 ^g	0.0002
U-235/236 ^f	2	-3.25 \pm 9.73E-07	-1.20 \pm 3.60E+04	-0.58 \pm 1.73E-11	7.2E-07	< 0.00002
U-238 ^f	2	7.70 \pm 2.37E-06	2.85 \pm 0.88E+05	1.37 \pm 0.42E-10	7.5E-07	0.0002
Pu-238	2	0.17 \pm 1.01E-06	0.62 \pm 3.75E+04	0.30 \pm 1.80E-11	1.5E-07	< 0.0001
Pu-239/240	2	0.24 \pm 1.06E-06	0.88 \pm 3.91E+04	0.42 \pm 1.88E-11	1.4E-07	< 0.0001
Am-241	2	-0.59 \pm 1.07E-06	-2.18 \pm 3.94E+04	-1.05 \pm 1.89E-11	1.7E-07	< 0.0001
Sum of Ratios						1.57

Note: the average pH at this location was 7.2 Standard Units (SU).

N - Number of samples.

NA - Not applicable.

^a Half-lives are listed in Table UI-4.

^b Total estimated volume released: 5.63E+10 mL (1.49+07 gal).

^c 1 Ci = 3.7E+10 Bq; 1Bq = 2.7E-11 Ci.

^d DCSs are used as reference values for the application of best available technology per DOE Order 458.1.

^e DCSs do not exist for indicator parameters gross alpha and gross beta.

^f Total Uranium (g) = 1.93 \pm 0.13E+01 ; Average Total Uranium (μ g/mL) = 3.43 \pm 0.22E-04.

^g The DCS for Uranium-233 is used for this comparison.

sources in 2013 and average radionuclide concentrations are summarized in Tables 2-1 and 2-2.

Concentrations from the WNSP001 outfall and WNSWAMP effluents are reported together with DCSs for comparison purposes rather than regulatory compliance. DOE-STD-1196-2011 defines DCSs as radionuclide concentrations that, under conditions of continuous exposure for one year by one exposure mode, would result in an effective dose equivalent of 100 mrem (1 millisievert [mSv]). Members of the public do not have access to the WVDP and therefore do not have any potential of direct exposure at outfall WNSP001 and WNSWAMP. (Note that DCSs are not used for dose assessment. Methods for estimating dose from the liquid pathway are discussed in Chapter 3.)

To evaluate each radionuclide released with respect to the DCSs, each annual average radionuclide concentration was divided by its respective DCS and the ratios from all nuclides were summed. As a DOE policy, the sum of the ratios (also called the "sum of fractions") should not exceed 1.0, or otherwise expressed as the sum of percentages, should not exceed 100%. Tables 2-1 and 2-2 list the sum of ratios for each release point.

The sum of ratios for the release from WNSP001 in 2013 was approximately 0.29, well below the 1.0 criterion. The sum of ratios from WNSWAMP was 1.57, slightly above the DOE-STD-1196-2011 criterion. The maximum sum of ratios calculated at WNSWAMP to date was 2.67 in 2009, prior to installation of the PTW.

As in past years, the relatively high sum of ratios at WNSWAMP was almost entirely attributable to strontium-90. Drainage through the WNSWAMP sampling location largely consists of emergent groundwater supplemented by surface water run-off. Elevated gross beta concentrations were first measured at this location in 1993. Subsequent investigations delineated a plume of strontium-90-contaminated groundwater on the north plateau that discharges to the surface water flowing through the WNSWAMP location. In November of 2010, a PTW designed to remove strontium-90 from the groundwater was installed upgradient of the WNSWAMP drainage ditch. A description of the PTW and other remedial measures designed to limit migration of the strontium-90 groundwater plume are discussed in Chapter 4, "Groundwater Protection Program."

The flow weighted annual average strontium-90 concentrations at WNSWAMP, which first exceeded the strontium-90 DCS (1.1E-06 microcurie per milliliter [$\mu\text{Ci}/\text{mL}$]) in 1995, was above the DCS in 2013. The 2013 annual average concentration at WNSWAMP is higher than the 2012 average concentration but lower than the CY 2007 to 2010 averages (see Chapter 4, Figure 4-8).

Waters with elevated strontium-90 concentrations drain from WNSWAMP into Franks Creek, then into Buttermilk Creek, and ultimately into Cattaraugus Creek. No strontium-90 was detected in water collected in 2013 from Cattaraugus Creek downstream of the WVDP at the first point of public access (at WFFELBR). (See Table B-5A in Appendix B-5.)

State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Permit-Required Monitoring. Liquid discharges from the WVDP are regulated for chemical constituents under a SPDES permit, as identified in Table ECS-3. The permit identifies compliance points from which liquid effluents are released to Erdman Brook (Figure A-2), and specifies the sampling and analytical requirements for each. In July 2011, NYSDEC issued a modified SPDES permit for the WVDP. There were no modifications to the SPDES permit in 2013.

The conditions and requirements of the current SPDES permit are summarized in Appendix B-1. The permit identifies 23 outfalls and compliance points with monitoring requirements and discharge limits. The monitored outfalls include:

- outfall 001 (monitoring point WNSP001), discharge from the LLW2 through the lagoon system;

- outfall 007 (monitoring point WNSP007), discharge from the WWTF;
- outfall 116 (pseudo-monitoring point WNSP116, as noted on the permit), a location in Franks Creek that represents the confluence of outfalls WNSP001, WNSP007, and WNSP008 (which was capped in 2001, and was removed from the SPDES permit in 2011), as well as storm water runoff, groundwater seepage, and augmentation water. Samples from upstream sources are used to calculate total dissolved solids (TDS) at this location and to demonstrate compliance with the SPDES permit limit for this parameter;
- outfall 01B (monitoring point WNSP01B), an internal monitoring point for the liquid waste treatment system evaporator effluent, was historically monitored for flow and total mercury. No effluent has been released from this outfall since 2006; and
- nineteen storm water discharge outfalls that receive flows from other minor sources, such as fire hydrant testing and groundwater seepage, monitored on a rotational basis. Objectives of the SPDES permit requirements for monitoring storm water runoff are to determine the: (1) levels of water quality and specific chemicals in storm water discharges from specified WVDP locations, (2) amount of rainfall, (3) storm event duration, and (4) resulting flow at the outfalls. The 19 WVDP storm water outfalls are grouped into eight representative drainage basins that could potentially be influenced by industrial or construction activity runoff. One representative outfall from each of the eight outfall groups listed in Appendix A must be sampled on a semiannual basis.

The SPDES permit specifies the following conditions for a qualifying storm water event eligible for storm water discharge monitoring: (1) a period of 72 hours between the monitored event and the previous measurable event of 0.1 inches of precipitation; (2) a total rainfall of more than 0.1 inch; and (3) resultant storm discharge at the outfall.

During CY 2013, storm water samples were collected from all eight outfall groups during both semiannual periods.

Appendix B-2 presents 2013 process effluent data with SPDES permit limits provided for comparison.

Appendix B-3 presents 2013 storm water runoff monitoring data for outfalls designated in the WVDP SPDES permit.

There were no SPDES effluent limit exceedances and one noncompliance event during 2013. For additional information refer to “SPDES Permit Noncompliance Events” in the ECS.

Airborne Effluent Monitoring

Radiological Air Emissions. Federal law allows air containing small amounts of radioactivity to be released from plant ventilation stacks during normal operations. The releases must meet dose criteria specified in the NESHAP regulations to ensure that public health and safety and the environment are protected. At the WVDP in 2013, radiological releases have been measured and/or estimated from six permitted emission points (see Table ECS-3), three non-permitted points, and two diffuse sources. As in previous years, the wastewater storage lagoons were one of the primary sources of the diffuse radiological releases to air at the WVDP in 2013. In CY 2013, potential releases from the HICs was removed from the diffuse source calculation. (Including any potential contribution from the HICs was determined to be excessively conservative since the internal waste is stored in sealed containers within the HIC overpack.) Sampling locations for point source air emissions are shown on Figure A-6 in Appendix A.

Air releases are evaluated and reported to EPA in the annual NESHAP report. Measured radionuclide concentrations in air are also compared with DCSs (see Appendix C). Unlike NESHAP dose criteria, the DCSs are expressed in $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{mL}$ and can be directly compared with measurements from the monitoring program. The DCSs are used at the WVDP to evaluate airborne emissions at the release point. DCSs for radionuclides of interest at the WVDP are found in Table UI-4 in the “Useful Information” section of this report. When only gross alpha and beta measurements are available in WVDP air sample results, activity is assumed to come from plutonium-239/240 and strontium-90, respectively, because the DCSs for these radionuclides are the most limiting for major WVDP particulate emissions.

Ventilation and Emission Systems. Exhaust from each EPA-permitted ventilation system on the WVDP is continuously filtered and the permanent systems are monitored as air is released to the atmosphere. Because radionuclide concentrations in air emissions from the

site are quite low, a large volume of facility air must be sampled to measure the radionuclide quantity released. Emissions are sampled for radioactivity in both particulate (e.g., strontium-90 and plutonium-239/240) and gaseous forms (e.g., tritium and iodine-129). The total release of each radionuclide varies from year to year in response to changing site activities. For instance, releases of iodine-129 dropped sharply after vitrification was completed in 2002. Over the years, the annual calculated dose from WVDP air emissions has remained a small fraction (less than 0.5%) of the NESHAP standard. (See “Predicted Dose From Airborne Emissions” in Chapter 3.)

The Main Plant Process Building (MPPB) Ventilation Stack. The primary controlled air emission point at the WVDP is the MPPB ventilation stack, ANSTACK, which vents to the atmosphere at a height of 208 ft (63.4 m). This stack has historically released ventilation exhaust from several MPPB facilities, including the liquid waste treatment system, the analytical laboratories, and off-gas from the former VIT system. In 2013, the MPPB stack continued to release ventilation exhaust from spaces within the MPPB. Emissions from the MPPB stack are an order of magnitude lower than they were during VIT operations in 2002. Engineering designs are in progress to replace the main stack ventilation system with four new Replacement Ventilation Units (RVUs) to facilitate exhaust control during future demolition of the MPPB.

Total curies released from the MPPB stack in 2013 are listed in Table 2-3, together with annual averages, maxima, and a comparison of average isotopic concentrations with the applicable DCSs. The sum of ratios for radiological concentrations from ANSTACK was 0.0052, well below the DOE guideline of 1.0. Airborne concentrations from the stack to the WVDP site boundary are further reduced by dispersion.

Historical results from air samples taken near the site boundary have confirmed that WVDP operations have had no discernible effect on off-site air quality.

Other On-Site Air Sampling Systems. Sampling systems similar to those of the MPPB are used to monitor airborne effluents from the former VIT heating ventilation and air conditioning system (ANVITSK), the supernatant treatment system/permanent ventilation system stack (ANSTSTK), the container sorting and packaging facility ventilation stack (ANCSPFK), and the RHWf stack (ANRHWFK) (Figure A-6). Ventilation from the CSRF ventilation stack (ANCSRFK) was discontinued in 2011, and replaced by ventilation of this facility by a portable unit.

TABLE 2-3
Total Radioactivity Released at Main Plant Stack (ANSTACK) in 2013
and Comparison of Discharge Concentrations with DOE DCSs

<i>Isotope</i> ^a	<i>N</i>	<i>Total Activity Released</i> ^b (Ci)	<i>Average Concentration</i> (μ Ci/mL)	<i>Maximum Concentration</i> (μ Ci/mL)	<i>DCS</i> ^c (μ Ci/mL)	<i>Ratio of Average Concentration</i>
Gross Alpha	26	3.51±0.53E-07	4.74±0.71E-16	1.14E-15	NA ^d	NA
Gross Beta	26	6.37±0.18E-06	8.60±0.24E-15	2.05E-14	NA ^d	NA
H-3	26	2.18±0.06E-03	2.94±0.08E-12	6.49E-12	2.1E-07	<0.0001
Co-60	2	-0.91±5.75E-08	-1.23±7.77E-17	< 1.43E-16	3.6E-10	<0.0001
Sr-90	2	1.39±0.13E-06	1.88±0.18E-15	2.12E-15	1.0E-10	<0.0001
I-129	2	1.84±0.04E-05	2.49±0.06E-14	3.18E-14	1.0E-10	0.0002
Cs-137	2	2.24±0.10E-06	3.03±0.13E-15	3.46E-15	8.8E-10	<0.0001
Eu-154	2	1.95±1.36E-07	2.64±1.83E-16	2.36E-16	7.5E-11	<0.0001
U-232 ^e	2	3.36±4.00E-09	4.54±5.40E-18	< 8.63E-18	4.7E-13	<0.0001
U-233/234 ^e	2	1.91±0.56E-08	2.59±0.76E-17	2.93E-17	1.0E-12 ^f	<0.0001
U-235/236 ^e	2	0.37±2.41E-09	0.51±3.26E-18	< 4.78E-18	1.2E-12	<0.0001
U-238 ^e	2	1.74±0.53E-08	2.35±0.72E-17	2.88E-17	1.3E-12	<0.0001
Pu-238	2	4.81±0.94E-08	6.50±1.27E-17	8.74E-17	8.8E-14	0.0007
Pu-239/240	2	7.70±1.20E-08	1.04±0.16E-16	1.31E-16	8.1E-14	0.0013
Am-241	2	2.07±0.26E-07	2.79±0.35E-16	3.57E-16	9.7E-14	0.0029
Sum of Ratios						0.0052

N - Number of samples.

NA - Not applicable.

^a Half-lives are listed in Table UI-4.

^b Total volume released at 50,000 cubic feet per minute = 7.40E+14 mL/year.

^c DCSs are used as reference values for the application of best available technology per DOE Order 458.1.

^d DCSs do not exist for indicator parameters gross alpha and gross beta. includes uranium contribution from

^e Total Uranium = 5.84±0.27E-02 g; average = 7.89±0.36E-11 μ g/mL, includes uranium contribution from glass fiber filter matrix.

^f DCS for Uranium-233 used for this comparison.

Ventilation of the 01-14 building (ANCSSTK) was discontinued in October 2012 and the stack and 01-14 building were demolished in 2013.

Permitted outdoor ventilation enclosures (OVEs) with portable ventilation units are used to provide the ventilation necessary for personnel safety while working with radioactive materials in areas outside permanently ventilated facilities or in areas where permanent ventilation must be augmented. Air samples from OVEs are collected continuously while emission points are discharging, and the data collected are included in annual evaluations of airborne emissions.

Appendix C presents total radioactivity released for specific radionuclides at each on-site air sampling location. No DCSs were exceeded by airborne emissions on an annualized basis during CY 2013. Locations with

radiological results statistically greater than background values are summarized in Table 2-4.

Unplanned Radiological Airborne Release. No unplanned radiological airborne releases occurred in 2013.

Nonradiological Air Emissions. Nonradiological air emissions at the WVDP are regulated under an air facility registration certificate that caps (limits) nitrogen and sulfur oxide emissions (NO_x and SO_x, respectively) from the facility at 49.5 tons per year each. (See Table ECS-1.) The certificate applies to two site utility steam boilers, which are the primary sources of NO_x and SO_x at the site. Based on natural gas usage, the boilers are estimated to have released about 0.12 tons of NO_x and no SO_x in 2013, only 0.25% of the capping limit. In April 2013 the boilers were taken out of service, and their fuel supply lines were disconnected and capped in the fall of 2013.

Other units with the potential to emit nonradiological pollutants, such as generators listed in the certificate, are exempted with the understanding that each unit operates less than 500 hours per year.

Ambient Air Monitoring Program

In 2012, sixteen ambient air monitoring stations encircling the WVDP were installed on NYSERDA and private properties, located near the closest off-site receptor in each compass sector (see Figure A-7). Monitoring from these stations was initiated in October 2012 for operational baselining and equipment testing. CY 2013 represents the first full year of routine ambient air monitoring. The ambient air sampling program provides continuous environmental air sampling during all site activities for surveillance and regulatory compliance.

Continuous on-site air sampling is also performed close to the work area during demolition of all radiologically contaminated facilities for health and safety purposes by radiological engineering technicians. Samples collected from these local samplers are analyzed for gross radioactivity on a daily basis during demolition activities.

Samples from the ambient air monitoring locations are composited over a period of time. Filter samples are collected biweekly for gross alpha and gross beta screening and charcoal cartridges are collected monthly for iodine-129 screening analysis. Samples collected on a biweekly or monthly basis are also composited quarterly and analyzed for radioisotopes known to have been managed on the site. Samples of ambient air will include naturally occurring radioisotopes such as radon decay products which will be detected in the gross radioactivity analyses.

A high-volume sampler is included in the ambient air network located downwind in the prevailing wind direction, which is the direction of the hypothetical critical receptor (the historical MEOSI). This sampler operates at a flow rate more than five times the low-volume samplers and was installed to confirm the results of the lower volume sampling. Both high-volume and low-volume sampling systems are able to detect site-managed radioisotopes to less than 5% of each radioisotope's environmental regulatory compliance level.

The current method of estimating dose using the "measure and model" approach will be compared to the "environmental measurement" approach using the new ambient air data for the CY 2013 NESHAP report. NESHAP

regulations allow for either method to be used to demonstrate regulatory compliance. (For additional details on these alternate methods, refer to "EPA Interim Approval to Use Environmental Measurements for NESHAP Compliance" in the ECS.)

Results of the 2013 ambient air sampling are discussed on page 2-12 later in this chapter.

Environmental Surveillance

Surface Water. On-site surface water drainage is routinely sampled at several points on the north and south plateaus, as shown in Appendix A, Figure A-2. Monitoring points are sited at locations where releases from possible source areas on the north and south plateaus could be detected. Appendices B-4 through B-6 present data for site surface drainage, subsurface drainage, contained water, ambient surface water, and potable (drinking) water monitoring locations. Off-site sampling locations are shown on Figure A-5. Results are presented in Appendix B-5. Also provided for side-by-side comparison with these data are reference values, where available, including background ambient water monitoring data and/or pertinent ambient water quality standards and guidelines.

Radiological and nonradiological results from surface water samples were compared with applicable water quality standards and guidelines. Radiological results from on-site and downstream locations on Franks Creek and Buttermilk Creek in 2013 were also compared with 2013 results from the background location on Buttermilk Creek (WFBCBKG), upstream of the WVDP. (Chemical results were compared with historical background values from WFBCBKG, because sampling for chemical constituents was discontinued at this location in 2008.) Results from Cattaraugus Creek near Felton Bridge (sampling point WFFELBR), were compared with historical results from the upstream Cattaraugus Creek background at Bigelow Bridge (former sampling point WFBIGBR). Locations with results exceeding applicable limits and those with results statistically greater than background values are summarized in Table 2-4.

South Plateau Surface Water. Surface water surrounding the two inactive underground radioactive waste disposal areas (the NDA, under DOE's control, and the SDA, under NYSERDA's control) is monitored on the south plateau. These disposal sites are possible contaminant sources to surface water. Southwest of the NDA, immediately west of the railroad tracks the HLW canister storage pad was constructed in late 2013 and early 2014 for future storage

**TABLE 2-4
2013 Comparison of Environmental Monitoring Results
with Applicable Limits and Backgrounds**

Sample Type	Number of and Names of Sampling Locations	Locations with Results Greater than Applicable Limits or Screening Levels^a (Constituent)	Number of Locations with Results Greater Than Background	Locations with Radiological Results^b Statistically Greater than Background (Constituent)
Air (1 background location=AFGRVAL)				
On-site air emission points	6 ANSTACK ANSTSTK ANCSPFK ANVITSK ANRHWFK OVE/PVUs	0	5	ANSTACK (H-3, Sr-90, I-129, Cs-137, Pu-238, Pu-239/240, Am-241); ANSTSTK (I-129); ANCSPFK (I-129); ANVITSK (I-129); ANRHWFK (I-129)
Surface water (2 background locations, one on Buttermilk Creek=WFBCBKG and one [historical] on Cattaraugus Creek=WFBIGBR)				
On-site controlled effluents	2 WNSP001 WNSP007	0	2	WNSP001 ^b (Gross alpha, Gross beta, H-3, Sr-90, Tc-99, I-129, Cs-137, U-232, U-233/234, U-235/236, U-238, Pu-238, Pu-239/240, Am-241) WNSP007 (Gross beta)
On-site surface water	7 WNSP006 WNSP005 WNSWAMP WNSW74A WNNDADR WNERB53 WNFRC67	WNSWAMP (Sr-90, Gross beta) WNSP006 (TDS)	6	WNSP006 ^b (Gross beta, Sr-90, U-232, U-233/234, U-238); WNSP005 (Gross beta, Sr-90); WNSWAMP (Gross beta, Sr-90, U-238); WNSW74A (Gross beta, Sr-90); WNNDADR (Gross beta, H-3, Sr-90); WNERB53 (Gross beta, Sr-90)
Off-site surface water	2 WFBCTCB WFFELBR	WFBCTCB ^c (total Fe ^d)	2	WFBCTCB (Gross beta, Sr-90); WFFELBR (Gross beta)
Drinking Water (1 background location=WNDNKUR)				
On-site drinking water	2 WNDNKMP WNDNKEL	0	0	None
Soil (1 background location=SFGRVAL)				
Off-site soil	3 SFFXVRD SFRT240 SFRSPRD	NS	NS	NS
Sediment (2 background locations, one on Buttermilk Creek=SFBCSED and one [historical] on Cattaraugus Creek=SFBIGSED)				
On-site sediment/soil	3 SNSW74A SNSWAMP SNSP006	NS	NS	NS
Off-site sediment	3 SFTCSED SFSDSED SFCCSED	NS	NS	NS

NA = Not applicable; no regulatory, guidance, or screening limits are available.

NS = Not sampled in 2013. (Will be sampled again in 2017).

^a Applicable regulatory, guidance, or screening limits are listed in Table UI-4 (radionuclides in air and water), and Appendix B-1 (water).

^b TDS was detected above background at WNSP001 and in one pre-discharge sample at WNSP006. TDS was reduced at WNSP007 because the STP was not in service. Statistical comparison to background were not made for chemical parameters in 2013.

^c NYS Class C water quality standards were applied at WFBCTCB.

^d Historical measurements at background location WFBCBKG routinely exceeded the water quality standards for iron. (WFBCBKG is no longer sampled for nonradiological parameters.)

TABLE 2-4 (concluded)
2013 Comparison of Environmental Monitoring Results
with Applicable Limits and Backgrounds

<i>Sample Type</i>	<i>Number of and Names of Sampling Locations</i>	<i>Locations with Results Greater than Applicable Limits or Screening Levels^a (Constituent)</i>	<i>Number of Locations with Results Greater Than Background</i>	<i>Locations with Radiological Results Statistically Greater than Background (Constituent)</i>
Biologicals (3 background venison=BFDCTRL; 1 background milk=BFMCTLS)				
Milk	1 BFMFLDMN	0	0	None
Venison	3 BFDNEAR BFDNEAR BFDNEAR	0	0	None
Fish	2 BFFCATC BFFCATD	NS	NS	NS
Vegetables	3 BFVNEAA BFVNEAB BFVNEAC	NS	NS	NS
Environmental dosimetry (1 background=DNTLD23)				
On-site/near-site, near facilities	10 DNTLD24,28 32,33,34,35 36,38,40,43	0	3	DNTLDs #24, 38, 40
Off-site, perimeter	17 DFTLD01 to 16 and DFTLD20	0	0	None

NA = Not applicable; no regulatory, guidance, or screening limits are available.

NS = Not sampled in 2013. (Will be sampled again in 2017).

^a Applicable regulatory, guidance, or screening limits are listed in Table UI-4 (radionuclides in air and water), and Appendix B-1 (water).

of the canisters of vitrified HLW currently stored in the MPPB. These canisters will be encased in heavily shielded casks before being transferred to the HLW canister storage pad. Nearby areas of the south plateau are being used to temporarily store the three radioactive vessels removed from the VIT facility and to temporarily store and stage containers of radioactive waste. Also located on the south plateau is the drum cell, a building formerly used to store drums of processed LLW. The drum cell has been empty since 2007, when the waste drums were shipped off site.

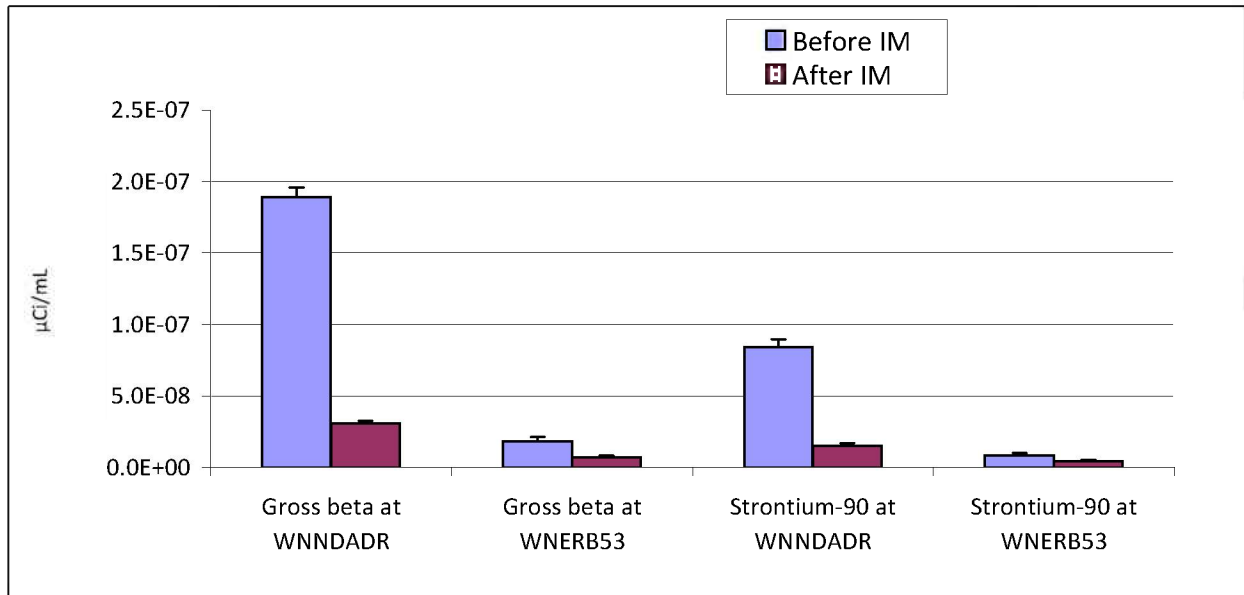
Surface water drainage downstream of the NDA is monitored at location WNNADR, immediately north of the NDA, and further downstream at location WNERB53 on Erdman Brook. Some drainage from the western and northwestern portions of the SDA is also captured at WNNADR and WNERB53. Although no radionuclide concentrations from these two locations are greater than (or even approach) DCSs, gross beta and strontium-90 concentrations exceeded background concentrations at both

WNNADR and WNERB53, and tritium exceeded background at WNNADR. These exceedances were again observed in 2013. Residual soil contamination from past waste burial activities is thought to be the source of this radioactivity.

As part of an IM to limit groundwater, surface water, and precipitation infiltration into the NDA, a geomembrane cap and slurry wall were constructed at the NDA. The IM was completed in December 2008. (See Chapter 4, Interim Measure (IM) under the discussion of "Groundwater Sampling Observations on the South Plateau: Weathered Lavery Till (WLT) and the NRC-Licensed Disposal Area" for more detail.)

Figure 2-1 is a plot of average gross beta and strontium-90 concentrations in surface water at sample points WNNADR and WNERB53 before and after completion of the IM. In CY 2013, average concentrations after the IM were over 80% lower at WNNADR and over 40% lower at WNERB53 than historical concentrations, indicating

FIGURE 2-1
Average Gross Beta and Strontium-90 Concentrations in Surface Water
on the South Plateau at WNNADR^a and WNERB53^b
Before and After the NDA Interim Measure (IM) was Installed

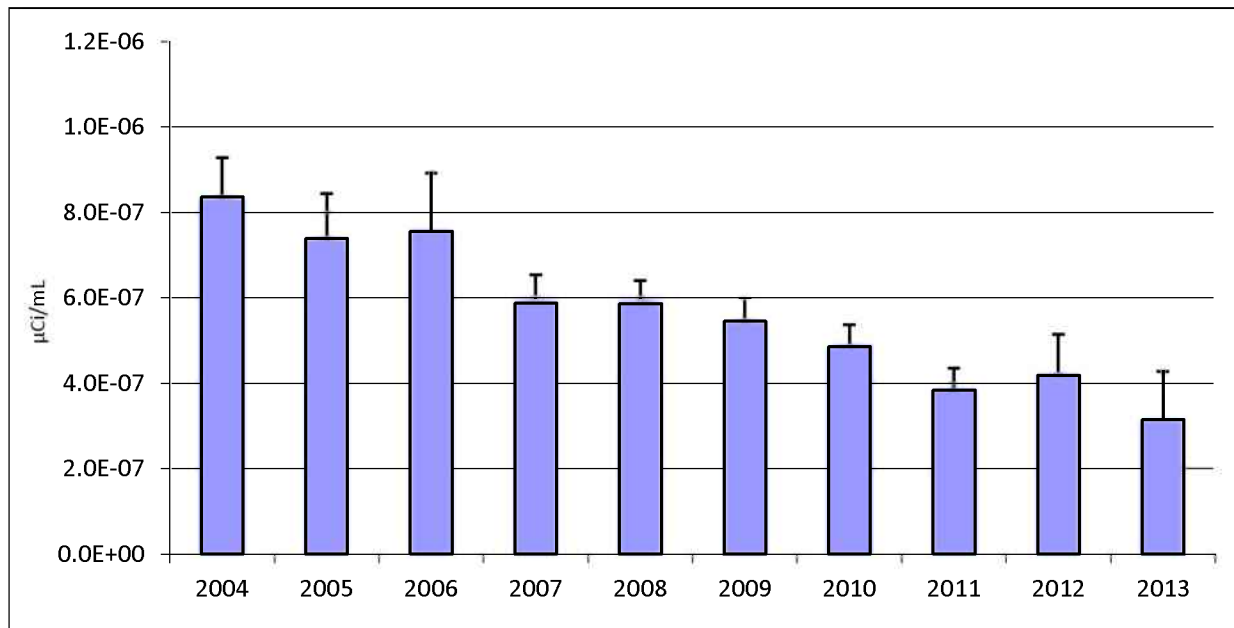


Note: The upper limit of the uncertainty term is indicated with each point. Average gross beta and strontium-90 background concentrations in Buttermilk Creek (WFBCBKG) in CY 2013 were $2.45 \pm 0.92 \text{E-}09$ and $-3.66 \pm 8.32 \text{E-}10$ $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$, respectively.

^a Sample point WNNADR is located downstream, immediately north of the NDA.

^b Sample point WNERB53 is located farther downstream, on Erdmann brook.

FIGURE 2-2
Average Concentration of Tritium in Surface Water at WNNADR: 2004-2013



Note: The upper limit of the uncertainty term is indicated with each point. Average background tritium concentration in Buttermilk Creek (WFBCBKG) in CY 2013 was $<8.79 \text{E-}08$ $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$.

the IM's effectiveness in reducing groundwater migration through the NDA, which affects surface water drainage at these points.

Tritium concentrations at WNNDADR in CY 2013, shown on Figure 2-2, remained above background concentrations with the annual average decreasing as compared to 2012. Tritium concentrations at WNNDADR have been decreasing overall since routine monitoring began at this location. Since tritium's half-life is slightly longer than 12 years, decreasing tritium concentrations may be partly attributable to radioactive decay. Concentrations have decreased from a high of 1.79E-05 $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$ in 1992 to 3.15E-07 $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$ in 2013.

Northeast of the SDA, Franks Creek is sampled to monitor drainage downstream of the drum cell and the eastern and southern borders of the SDA (point WNFRC67, on Figure A-2). In 2013, the gross beta concentrations at this sampling point were statistically indistinguishable from background, and well below the DCSs.

North Plateau Surface Water. On the north plateau, possible contaminant sources that could affect surface water include the WTF, MPPB, the lagoon system associated with the LLW2, waste handling and storage facilities, and seepage from the strontium-90 groundwater plume.

Besides the effluent and drainage locations discussed earlier in the liquid effluents section, a location on the east side of the MPPB (point WNSP005) monitors surface drainage on the north plateau. Annual average gross beta and strontium-90 concentrations statistically exceeded background concentrations at this sampling location during CY 2013 but were well below DCSs. One other sample point, WNSP006, is sampled at Franks Creek at the security fence. WNSP006 is downgradient of the lagoon 3 outfall (point WNSP001). In 2013, as in previous years concentrations at WNSP006 exceeded background for gross beta, strontium-90, uranium-232, uranium-233/234, uranium-238, and TDS. The observed radioisotope concentrations were all well below DCSs.

Off-Site Surface Water. Surface water samples were collected at three off-site locations in 2013: one upstream background location on Buttermilk Creek (WFBCBKG), one downstream location on Buttermilk Creek (WFBCTCB), and one downstream location on Cattaraugus Creek (WFFELBR) (see Figure A-5). These three locations are described below:

- Buttermilk Creek receives surface drainage from the WNYNSC. The background monitoring point

is located upstream of the WVDP at Fox Valley Road (WFBCBKG) and the downstream location on Buttermilk Creek is located at Thomas Corners Bridge (WFBCTCB), just before Buttermilk Creek flows into Cattaraugus Creek.

- Further downstream of Thomas Corners Bridge, samples are collected from Cattaraugus Creek at Felton Bridge (WFFELBR), the first point of public access to surface water downstream of the WVDP.

Until discontinuing sampling in 2008, background samples were also collected from Cattaraugus Creek at Bigelow Bridge, at Route 240, upstream of the confluence of Buttermilk Creek and Cattaraugus Creek (WFBIGBR). Historical data from this location from 1991 through 2007 have been used to establish upstream background concentrations for Cattaraugus Creek for comparison to samples collected at WFFELBR (see Table B5-A).

Samples from all three off-site surface water locations are analyzed for radioactivity. As noted earlier, strontium-90 was not detected in the surface water at WFFELBR, the first point of public access downstream of the site on Cattaraugus Creek. Upstream of WFFELBR, at WFBCTCB located downstream of the site on Buttermilk Creek, the average measured strontium-90 concentration in 2013 (1.74E-09 $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$) is slightly higher than the ten-year average background concentration upstream of the site on Buttermilk Creek (<1.04E-09 $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$). The WFBCTCB average is less than 0.2% of the strontium-90 DCS and is an estimated result below the contract required detection limit for strontium-90 in water of 2.0E-09 $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$.

Consistent with historical data, gross beta was detected in both downstream locations as well as upstream (see Tables B-5A and B-5B) in 2013. Gross beta is naturally occurring and is frequently detected in surface water samples due to minor amounts of sediment in the samples. All of these concentrations are well below the DCS. The highest average gross beta result at WFFELBR over the last 10 years (5.99E-09 $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$ in 2006) was about 0.6% of the DCS for strontium-90 (1.1E-06 $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$). The average result in 2013 (3.82E-09 $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$) was about 0.35% of the DCS.

Samples from WFBCTCB, down stream of the site on Buttermilk Creek are also analyzed for water quality parameters. Applicable guidance levels were exceeded at WFBCTCB for only one water quality parameter. The New York State Class C and D water quality limit for total iron, 0.3 milligram per liter (mg/L), was exceeded

with concentrations of 0.39 to 0.46 mg/L. However, the limit for iron was also exceeded at background location WFBCBKG in eight of the 10 years of measurement before sampling for metals was discontinued in 2008. Historical iron results at WFBCBKG ranged from 0.16 mg/L to 7.4 mg/L. These fluctuating, elevated levels of iron are thought to reflect natural variability of stream conditions, and are not related to WVDP activities.

Drinking Water. Project drinking (potable) water and utility water was drawn from two on-site surface water reservoirs throughout 2013. This water is sampled at select locations for both radiological and chemical constituents. It is monitored at the distribution entry point (WNDNKUR) and at other site tap water locations to verify compliance with EPA, NYSDOH, and Cattaraugus County Health Department regulations. Results from 2013 indicated that only background levels of gross beta radioactivity were found in on-site drinking water, and that the Project's drinking water continued to remain below the local, state, and federal maximum contaminant levels and drinking water standards. The results are presented in Appendix B-6. Replacement of the surface water supply system with a groundwater supply system is in progress (see "Special Projects" at the end of this chapter).

Ambient Air. Throughout 2013, samples for radionuclides in air continued to be collected at the background location at Great Valley (AFGRVAL), 18 mi (29 km) south of the WVDP. (See Figure A-13.) This location is considered representative of regional air with no potential to be affected by radiological releases from the WVDP.

As previously noted, during mid-CY 2012, an ambient air monitoring network was installed near the closest off-site receptor in each of 16 compass sectors around the site, and baseline data were collected in the fall of 2012. Data collected from January to December 2013, the first full year of ambient air monitoring, are summarized in Tables C-9 and C-10 of Appendix C. Gross alpha and gross beta data, collected biweekly, as well as the quarterly composited isotopic results have displayed average activities from the new ambient air network that are very similar in all sixteen sectors to the concentrations observed at AFGRVAL, the background ambient air sampler located 18 miles (29 km) south of the site in Great Valley, New York that has been monitored for many years.

None of the 2013 annual average radioisotopic results at the ambient air locations were positive (with a result greater than the uncertainty), and none exceeded 5% (<0.05) of the NESHAP Concentration Levels for Regulatory

Compliance (see Table C-10). The computed ratios of the observed concentrations to the compliance levels are primarily a consequence of the minimum detection limits that can be obtained for the ambient air samples. This is demonstrated by the fact that the sum of ratios for the high volume sampler AF16HNNW, is less than half the ratio of the low volume sampler at the same location due to the high volume sampler's ability to detect lower concentrations.

The CY 2013 NESHAP report provides a comparison of the dose assessment for the WVDP based on modeling emissions from the on-site stack to off-site receptors, "the measure and model" approach, with the dose assessment using the "environmental measurement" approach using 2013 data from the newly installed ambient air monitors. As the predominant potential source of air emissions on the site transitions from point sources (i.e., the MPPB stack) to diffuse sources (i.e., releases from building demolition), the use of ambient air monitoring samplers becomes a more appropriate method of demonstrating compliance with the NESHAP standards.

Sediment and Soil. Airborne particulates may be deposited onto soil by wind or precipitation. Particulate matter in streams can adsorb radiological constituents in liquid effluents and settle on the stream bottom as sediment. Soils and sediment may subsequently be eroded or resuspended, especially during periods of high winds or high stream flow. The resuspended particles may provide a pathway for radiological constituents to reach humans either directly via exposure or indirectly through the food pathway.

As part of the monitoring program, on-site sediment/soil samples are collected every five years at three locations on the north plateau where drainage has the potential to be contaminated. On-site soils are collected at SNSPO06, SNSWAMP, and SNSW74A (see Figure A-2). Soil samples are also collected at one background location (SFGRVAL, shown on Figure A-13) and three former near-site air sampling locations (SFRSPRD, SFFXVRD, and SFRT240, shown on Figure A-5). Additional off-site sediment samples are collected at one background location on Buttermilk Creek (SFBCSED) and at three downstream locations, one on Buttermilk Creek (SFTCED) and two on Cattaraugus Creek (SFCCSED and SFSDSED) (see Figure A-5). Soil and sediment samples were last collected in 2012 and will next be collected in 2017.

Food. Food samples are collected from locations near the site (Figure A-10) and from remote locations

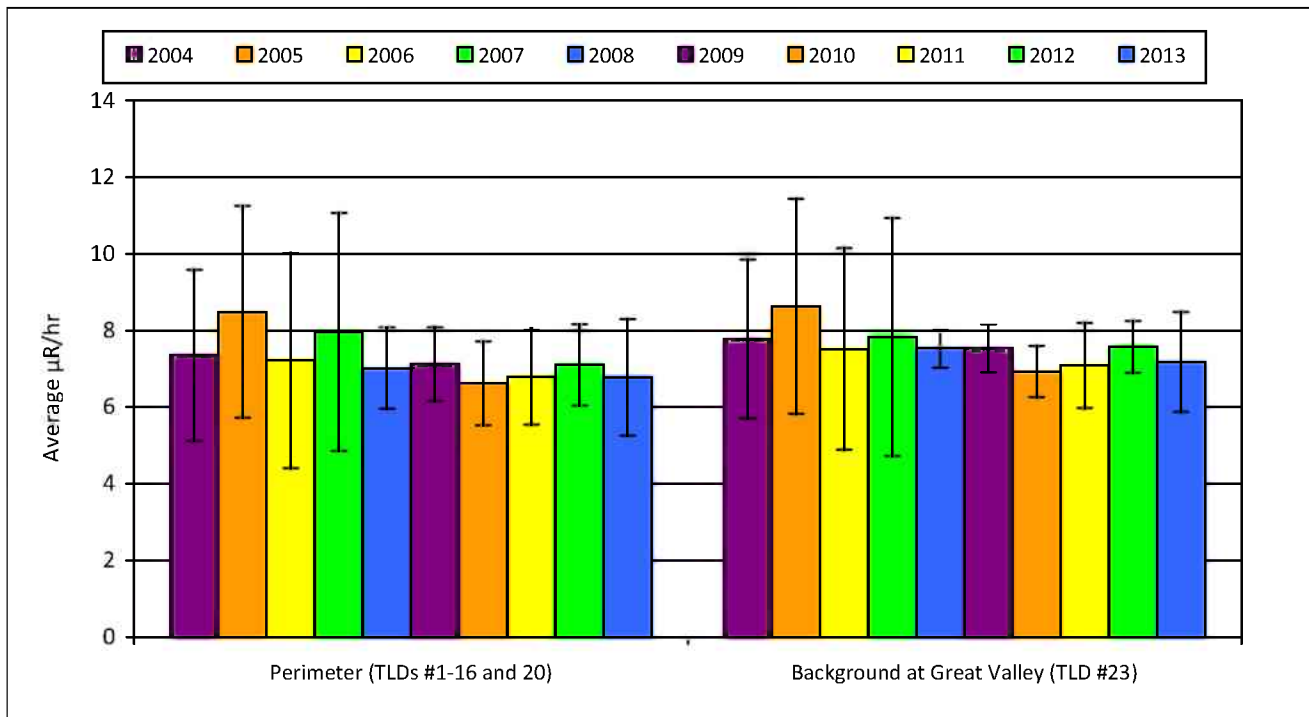
(Figure A-13). Milk and venison samples are collected every year. Fish, apples, beans, and corn are collected every five years, with 2012 being a collection year. Fish and deer are collected during seasons when they would normally be taken by sportsmen. Corn, apples, and beans are collected at harvest time. Edible portions are analyzed for radionuclides. Data from 2013 for milk and venison samples are presented in Appendix E. Fish and food crops will be sampled next in 2017.

In 2013, milk and venison data continue to demonstrate that the Project has a minimal effect on local food sources. However, concentrations of cesium-137 have been observed in both background and near-site deer since venison sampling was initiated at the WVDP. Cesium-137 was detected in all three 2013 background venison samples as well as one of the three near-site venison samples. No radionuclides were detected in milk or venison samples statistically above background in 2013. Dose calculations based on results from food sources have consistently confirmed low dose estimates modeled on the basis of results from air and water monitoring. (See Chapter 3, "Dose Assessment.")

Environmental Radiation. TLDs are placed on site at waste management units, at the WVDP security fence, around the WNYNSC perimeter and the access road, and at a background location remote from the WVDP. The TLDs directly measure radiation in the environment. Generally, TLDs remain in the same location year-to-year. However in 2012 four off-site TLDs (DFTLD05, 08, 10, and 13) were moved from their historical locations to nearby new ambient air monitoring locations and two existing TLDs (DFTLD32 and DFTLD34) near the drum cell were put back in service in 2012. These two TLD sampling locations had not been monitored since 2005. The location of TLDs remained the same from 2012 to 2013. A new TLD was deployed in early 2014 along Rock Springs Road on the property fence nearest the southwest corner of the HLW storage pad.

Results at perimeter locations were statistically the same as results from the background TLD (DNTLD23), indicating no measurable dose from Project activities at these locations. Figure 2-3 presents a graph of average annual exposure rates (in microrentgen per hour) over the last 10 years at background and perimeter locations. As shown, results at perimeter locations are comparable to

FIGURE 2-3
10-Year Trends of Environmental Radiation Levels at Perimeter and Background Thermoluminescent Dosimeters (TLDs)



Note: The upper and lower limits of the uncertainty term are plotted with each result.

background. In addition, no discernible trends over time are evident. Historical measurements at community locations (discontinued in 2008) have also shown no difference from background. Perimeter TLD locations (off-site) are shown on Figure A-12 in Appendix A, and the data are presented in Table F-1 in Appendix F.

Consistent with historical data, results from three on-site/near-site TLDs (DNTLD24, DNTLD38, and DNTLD40) located near north plateau on-site waste storage facilities in 2013 were generally higher than background results as consistently observed in recent years. These locations are within the WNYNSC boundary and are not accessible by the public. On the south plateau, on-site/near-site TLD results remained at background levels. On-site/near-site TLD locations are shown on Figure A-11 in Appendix A, and the data are presented in Table F-2 in Appendix F.

Meteorological Monitoring. Meteorological monitoring at the WVDP provides representative and verifiable data that characterize the local climatology. These data are used to assess potential effects of routine and non-routine releases of airborne radioactivity and to provide input to dispersion models used to calculate dose to off-site residents.

The on-site 197-ft (60-m) meteorological tower (Figure A-1) continuously monitors wind speed, wind direction, and temperature at both the 197-ft (60-m) and 33-ft (10-m) elevations. Site barometric pressure is also measured at ground level. Precipitation was monitored east of the south parking lot during most of CY 2013. The precipitation monitoring location was moved to a location east of the main parking lot in early 2014. Monthly CY 2013 precipitation totals compared with 10-year monthly averages are presented in Table 2-5.

The meteorological tower supplies data to the primary digital and analog data acquisition systems on site. The systems are provided with either uninterruptible or standby power backup in the event of site power failures. In 2013, the data recovery rate (the time valid data were logged versus the total elapsed time) was 93.0%.

Documentation, such as meteorological system calibration records, site log books, and analog strip charts, is stored in protected archives. "Wind roses" showing the predominant wind direction as measured at the meteorological tower (60-m and 10-m elevations) are shown on Figure 2-4. The wind measurements at the 60-m elevation are predominantly from the west-northwest or

TABLE 2-5
WVDP 2013 Monthly Precipitation Totals Compared
with 10-Year Monthly Averages

<i>Month</i>	<i>2013 Monthly Total (inches)</i>	<i>10-Year Monthly Average (2003 through 2012)</i>
January	3.25	2.68
February	3.34	2.37
March	1.87	2.78
April	4.00	3.73
May	3.16	2.46
June	4.63	3.17
July	3.75	4.77
August	5.13	4.12
September	2.58	4.51
October	4.38	3.50
November	2.53	3.13
December	4.72	4.97
Total (inches)	43.3	42.2
Total (centimeters)	110.1	107.2

south-southeast and at the 10-m elevation are predominantly from the northwest or the south-southeast, apparently influenced by the orientation of the topography around the site. As expected, wind speeds measured at the 10-m elevation were lower than those from the 60-m elevation.

Because dispersive capabilities of the atmosphere are dependent upon wind speed, wind direction, and atmospheric stability (which includes a function of the difference in temperature between two elevations), these parameters are closely monitored and are available to the ERO at the WVDP. If an air release occurred, meteorological data would be used to predict the direction of plume migration.

Special Projects

Public Water Supply Improvement - Groundwater Well Source for Future WVDP Water Needs. In September 2013, the WVDP submitted an application to the Cattaraugus County Department of Health for approval to install two groundwater wells to supply future potable and industrial water to the site. The application was approved in CY 2014 and groundwater well installation began in February 2014. Upon completion of the installation and final approvals from the county health department, the two-well groundwater supply system is

anticipated to be the primary water supply source replacing the current surface water primary supply source from the WVDP reservoirs. The use of groundwater as the primary water supply source will allow for future closure and demolition of the site utility room attached to the MPPB.

Monitoring Program Changes

There were no major changes to the environmental sampling program during 2013.

Calendar year 2013 was the first full year of sampling the new ambient air network. Sixteen off-site ambient air monitoring locations were first activated during the fourth quarter of 2012, implementing a program to use ambient air measurements in accordance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 61, Subpart H, Section 61.93 (b)(5) to determine compliance with the NESHAP Concentration Levels for Environmental Compliance.

Operation of the 01-14 building ventilation exhaust was discontinued in October 2012, and the 01-14 building, including stack sampling location ANCSSTK, was demolished in 2013.

Environmental Monitoring Summary

As in the past, although concentrations of certain radiological and nonradiological constituents from samples collected within the security fence exceeded comparison levels or background concentrations, few results from near-site or downstream locations accessible to the public did. (See Table 2-4.)

Monitoring results from CY 2013 continued to demonstrate minimal or no adverse effects of the WVDP on the surrounding environment and confirmed the effectiveness of radiological control measures practiced at the WVDP.

FIGURE 2-4

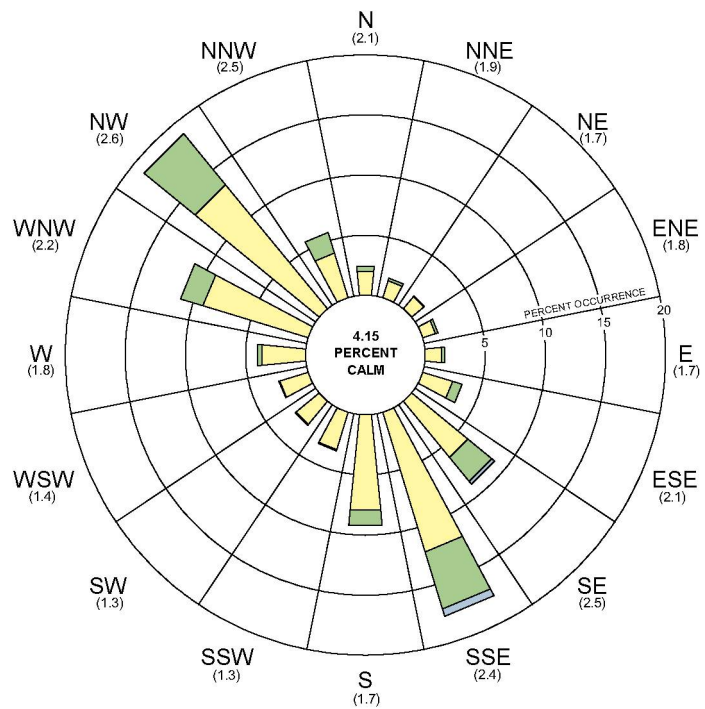
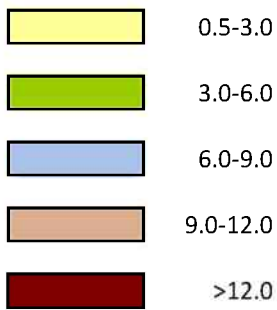
**Wind Frequency and Speed From the Meteorological Tower (10-m and 60-m Elevations)
January 1-December 31, 2013**

Key:

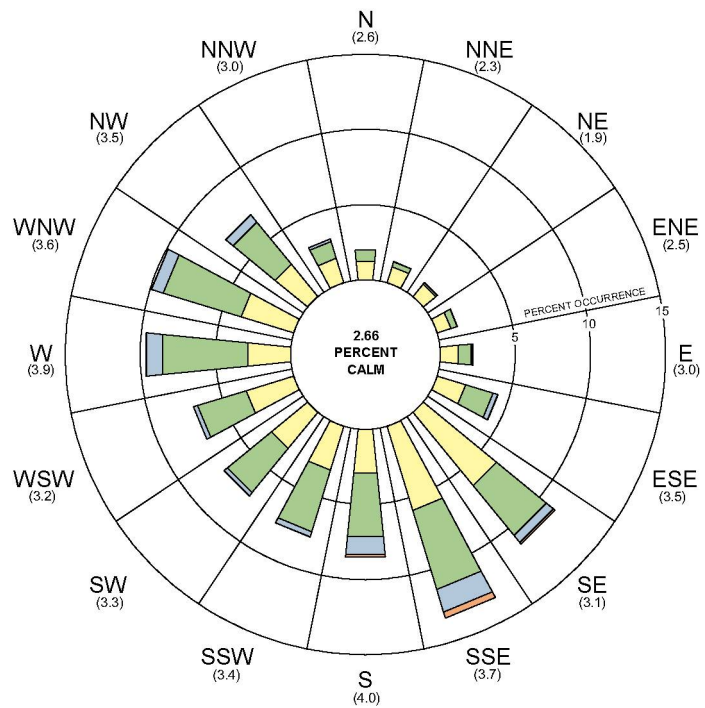
Numbers indicate sector mean wind speed.

Sectors are directions from which the wind is blowing.

Wind Speed Range (m/sec)



Meteorological Tower (10-m)



Meteorological Tower (60-m)

DOSE ASSESSMENT

Radiation Sources at the WVDP

Members of the public are routinely exposed to natural and man-made sources of ionizing radiation. An individual living in the U.S. is estimated to receive an average annual effective dose equivalent (EDE) of about 620 mrem (6.2 mSv) (National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements [NCRP] Report 160, 2009). NCRP Report No. 160, an update of NCRP Report No. 93 (1987), noted that the average member of the U.S. population was exposed to significantly more radiation from medical procedures than from any other source. (See the "Useful Information" section of this report for discussions of ionizing radiation. See the inset on page 3-3 for discussions of "Radiation Dose" and "Units of Dose Measurement.")

Half of the radiation dose to a member of the public, about 310 mrem/year, is from natural background sources of cosmic and terrestrial origin (Figure 3-1). The other half is from man-made sources, including: diagnostic and therapeutic x-rays, tomography, and fluoroscopy; nuclear medicine; consumer products such as cigarettes

and smoke detectors; fallout from nuclear weapons tests; industrial, research, and educational applications; and effluents from nuclear facilities.

Radioactive materials at the WVDP are residues from the commercial reprocessing of nuclear fuel by NFS in the 1960s and early 1970s. Each year, very small quantities of the radioactive materials remaining at the WVDP are released to the environment. Emissions and effluents are strictly controlled so that release quantities are kept ALARA.

Exposure Pathways

An exposure pathway consists of a route for contamination to be transported by an environmental medium from a source to a receptor. Table 3-1 summarizes the potential exposure pathways to the local off-site population and describes the rationale for including or excluding each pathway when calculating dose from the WVDP.

FIGURE 3-1
Comparison of Doses From Natural and Man-Made Sources to the Dose From 2013 WVDP Effluents

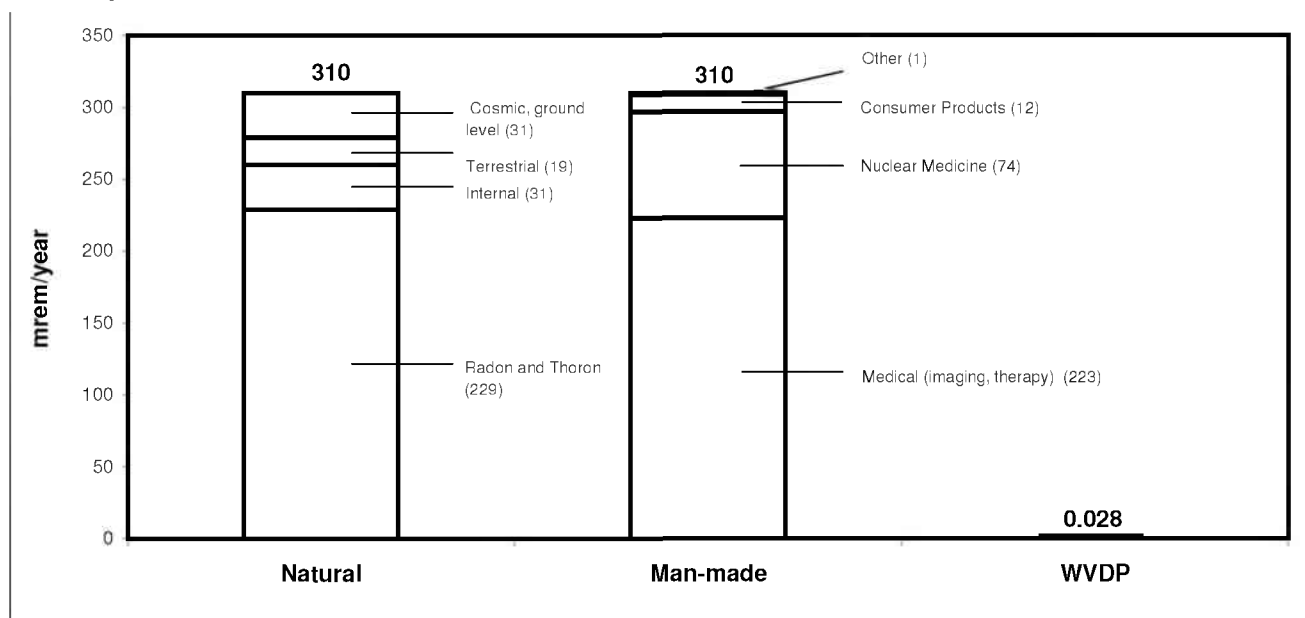


TABLE 3-1
Potential Exposure Pathways from the WVDP to the Local Off-Site Population

<i>Exposure Pathway and Transporting Medium</i>	<i>Reason for Including/Excluding</i>
Inhalation of gases and particulates in air (included)	Off-site transport of contaminants from stacks, vents, diffuse sources, or resuspended particulates from soil or water.
Ingestion of vegetables, cultivated crops, venison, milk, and fish (included)	Local agricultural products irrigated with potentially contaminated surface or groundwater; airborne deposition on leaves and uptake of deposited contaminants; venison and milk from animals that have inhaled or ingested contaminants; fish that have been exposed to or ingested contaminants in surface water and sediment.
Ingestion of surface and groundwater (excluded)	No documented use of local surface water or downgradient groundwater wells as drinking water by local residents.
External exposure to radiation from particulates and gases directly from air or surface water or indirectly from surface deposition (included)	Transport of air particulates and gases to off-site receptors; transport of contaminants in surface water and direct exposure when swimming, wading, boating, or fishing.

Potential exposure pathways that are considered include: inhalation of gases and particulates, ingestion of locally grown food products and game, and exposure to external penetrating radiation emitted from contaminated materials. Drinking water is not considered a pathway from the WVDP because surveys have determined that no public water supplies are drawn from downstream Cattaraugus Creek before Lake Erie or from groundwater in aquifers potentially affected by the WVDP.

Land Use Survey and Population Data

Population information is required when using computer models for annual dose assessments. Periodic surveys of local residents provide information about family size, and sources of food. Population around the WVDP by sector and distance from the CY 2010 census is presented on Figure A-14. These data indicate an estimated 1.62 million people live within 50 mi (80 km) of the site. This total includes approximately 128,000 Canadians (Statistics Canada, 2011). The spatial distribution of population within the 50-mi (80 km) radius of the site is utilized in both the air and waterborne dose calculations.

Information from the most recent land use survey, conducted in early 2002, was used to update the residential locations within 5 km of the site. In 2008, a field verification of the residents closest to the site was conducted to confirm the location of the nearest receptor in each sector. The CY 2010 U.S. population census data were used together with the 2008 field verified local residences within 5 km of the site as input to the air dose modeling.

Dose Assessment Methodology

Dose to the public is evaluated using a two-part method consistent with the requirements of DOE Order 458.1. First, measurements (and/or estimates) of radionuclide concentrations in liquid and air released from the Project are assembled from the CY of interest. The EPA- and DOE-approved models, or factors derived from those models, are then used to estimate the EDE to the MEOSI and the collective EDE to the population within a 50-mi (80-km) radius. (See the inset on "Radiation Dose" and "Units of Dose Measurement.")

Second, radioactivity measurements in food from locations near the WVDP boundaries are taken to corroborate results from the modeled dose calculations. Vegetables, fruit, milk, venison, and fish samples from the WVDP vicinity are collected and analyzed for radiological constituents. (Biological sampling locations are shown on Figures A-10 and A-13.) Results are compared with similar measurements from samples collected at background locations to the WVDP. If any near-site results are higher than background results, dose calculations are performed. These results are used as an independent confirmation of (not added to) the computer-modeled dose estimates because the models already take into account contributions from all environmental pathways.

Determination of Radionuclide Concentrations in the Environment From Liquid and Airborne Releases. Because it is difficult to distinguish by direct measurement the small amount of radioactivity originating from

Radiation Dose

The energy released from a radionuclide is eventually deposited in matter encountered along the path of the radiation. The radiation energy absorbed by a unit mass of material is referred to as the absorbed dose. The absorbing material can be either inanimate matter or living tissue.

Alpha particles leave a dense track of ionization as they travel through tissue and thus deliver the most dose per unit path-length. However, alpha particles are not penetrating and must be taken into the body by inhalation or ingestion to cause harm. Beta and gamma radiation can penetrate the protective dead skin layer of the body from the outside, resulting in exposure of the internal organs to radiation.

Because beta and gamma radiations deposit much less energy in tissue per unit path-length relative to alpha radiation, they produce fewer biological effects for the same absorbed dose. To allow for the different biological effects of different kinds of radiation, the absorbed dose is multiplied by a quality factor to yield a unit called the dose equivalent. A radiation dose expressed as a dose equivalent, rather than as an absorbed dose, permits the risks from different types of radiation exposure to be compared with each other (e.g., exposure to alpha radiation compared with exposure to gamma radiation). For this reason, regulatory agencies limit the dose to individuals in terms of total dose equivalent. Refer to the "Useful Information" section for discussion of ionizing radiation.

Units of Dose Measurement

The unit for dose equivalent in common use in the U.S. is the rem. The international unit of dose equivalent is the sievert (Sv), which is equal to 100 rem. The millirem and millisievert, used more frequently to report the low dose equivalents encountered in environmental exposures, are equal to one-thousandth of a rem or sievert, respectively. Other radioactivity unit conversions are found in the "Useful Information" section at the back of this report.

The effective dose equivalent (EDE), also expressed in units of rem or Sv, provides a means of combining unequal organ and tissue doses into a single "effective" whole body dose that represents a comparable risk probability. The probability that a given dose will result in the induction of a fatal cancer is referred to as the risk associated with that dose. For waterborne releases, the EDE is calculated by multiplying the organ dose equivalent by the organ-weighting factors developed by the International Commission on Radiological Protection in Publications 26 (1977) and 30 (1979). For airborne emissions, the EDE calculation is based upon factors in Federal Guidance Report 13, and National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements (NCRP) report Number 123. The weighting factor is a ratio of the risk from a specific organ or tissue dose to the total risk resulting from an equal whole body dose. All organ-weighted dose equivalents are then summed to obtain the EDE.

The dose from internally deposited radionuclides calculated for a 50-year period following intake is called the 50-year committed effective dose equivalent (CEDE). The CEDE sums the dose to an individual over 50 years to account for the biological retention of radionuclides in the body. The total EDE for one year of exposure to radioactivity is calculated by adding the CEDE to the dose equivalent from external, penetrating radiation received during the year. Unless otherwise specified, all doses discussed here are total EDE values, which include the CEDE for internal emitters.

A collective population dose is expressed in units of person-rem or person-sievert because the individual doses are summed over the entire potentially exposed population. The average individual dose can therefore be estimated by dividing the collective dose by the population.

the Project or from naturally occurring radiation in the environment, computer codes are used to model the environmental dispersion of radionuclides that originate from on-site monitored ventilation stacks and liquid discharge points.

Actual data from air and water release monitoring samples are collected, together with annual weather measurements and the most recent demographic information for use in dose calculations. (See Appendices A, B, and C for details of the sampling program and for summaries of results in 2013.)

Dose to the Public

Each year an estimate is made of the potential radiological dose to the public that is attributable to WVDP operations and effluents during that calendar year. Estimates are calculated to confirm that no individual could have received a dose that exceeded the limits for protection of the public, as established by DOE or EPA.

Figure 3-1 shows the estimated (all pathway) maximum individual dose from the WVDP in CY 2013 as compared with the average annual dose a U.S. resident receives from man-made and natural background sources. As presented, the estimated dose from the WVDP would have contributed a very small amount (0.028 mrem [0.00028 mSv]) of the total annual man-made radiation dose to the MEOSI. This is much less than the average dose received from consumer products and is insignificant compared with average dose from natural sources.

Estimated dose from the Project to an off-site resident is far below the federal standard of 100 mrem allowed from any DOE site operation in a calendar year, confirming that efforts at the WVDP to minimize radiological releases are consistent with the ALARA philosophy of radiation protection.

Predicted Dose From Airborne Emissions

Airborne radionuclide emissions are regulated by EPA under the Clean Air Act and its implementing regulations. DOE facilities are subject to 40 CFR 61, Subpart H, NESHAP, which contains the national emission standards for radionuclides other than radon from DOE facilities. The applicable standard is a maximum of 10 mrem (0.1 mSv) EDE to any member of the public in any year.

Airborne radioactive materials released in 2013 from stacks and diffuse sources on the WVDP were modeled using the EPA-approved CAP88-PC computer code (Trinity

Engineering, February 2013). This air dispersion code estimates EDEs for the ingestion, inhalation, air immersion, and ground surface pathways. (See "CAP88-PC Computer Code" in the "Useful Information" section.)

Site-specific data for CY 2013 (radionuclide releases in curies per year) were input into the CAP88-PC code, as were wind data collected from the on-site meteorological tower and information from the most recent local population survey. The output from the CAP88-PC code was then used to determine the total EDE from air emissions to the MEOSI and the collective EDE to the population within a 50-mi (80-km) radius of the WVDP. Results are presented in Table 3-2. Although radon is specifically excluded from the NESHAP regulation, an estimate of dose from radon at the WVDP is also included in Table 3-2 for comparison purposes. (For a detailed discussion of radon in air emissions from the WVDP, see the inset on "Radon-220.")

Maximum Dose (Airborne) to an Off-Site Individual. Based on the nonradon airborne radioactivity released from all site sources during 2013 (i.e., permitted stacks, non-permitted stacks, and nonpoint sources), it was estimated that a person living in the WVDP vicinity could have received a total EDE of 0.0032 mrem (0.000032 mSv) from airborne releases. (See Table 3-2.) The computer model estimated that this MEOSI, who was assumed to eat only locally produced foods throughout the year, was located 1.2 mi (1.9 km) north-northwest of the site.

The dose from airborne sources is equal to about 5 minutes of natural background radiation received by an average member of the U.S. population, and is well below the 10-mrem (0.1 mSv) NESHAP limit established by EPA and mandated by DOE Order 458.1.

Iodine-129, a long-lived radionuclide, has routinely been found in main stack emissions. During HLW VIT, iodine-129 releases increased because gaseous iodine was not as efficiently removed by the VIT process off-gas treatment system as were most other radionuclides. As more HLW was removed from the tanks and converted into glass, less waste was available to emit iodine-129 and the total emitted decreased. In 2013, iodine-129 concentrations remained at (or below) pre-VIT levels and accounted for about 46% of the dose to an off-site individual from airborne emissions. A comparison of dose proportions from various nuclides in air emissions is presented on the upper pie chart in Figure 3-2. Note that for this 2013 report, this figure presents the primary nuclides or nuclide groups for all airborne emissions, including diffuse sources. As work activities at the WVDP

progress toward decommissioning and/or facility demolition, the importance of diffuse sources to dose estimates is expected to increase, and the number of point sources amendable to normal effluent monitoring will decrease. In 2013, diffuse sources contributed 56% of the total dose from air emissions. Evaporation from the LLW2 lagoons contributes the majority of the diffuse source dose. In 2013, some additional dose was estimated and modeled from demolition of the 01-14 building.

Collective Population Dose (Airborne). About 1.62 million people were estimated to reside in the U.S. and Canada within 50 mi (80 km) of the WVDP. (See Figure A-14.) This population received an estimated 0.011 person-rem (0.00011 person-Sv) total EDE from radioactive nonradon airborne emissions released from WVDP point and diffuse sources during 2013. The resulting average EDE per individual was 0.0000069 mrem (0.000000069 mSv).

Predicted Dose From Waterborne Releases

Currently there are no EPA standards establishing limits on the radiation dose to members of the public from liquid effluents, except as applied in 40 CFR Parts 141 and 143, Drinking Water Guidelines. Corollary limits for community water supplies are set by the NYSDOH in the New York State Sanitary Code (10 NYCRR 5-1.52). Radionuclides are not regulated under the site's SPDES permit. However, special requirements in the permit specify that radionuclide concentrations in the discharge are subject to requirements of DOE Order 5400.5 (replaced by DOE Order 458.1, "Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment.")

As shown in Table 3-1, the public water source and residential wells are located upgradient of the WVDP and

Radon-220

Radon-220, also known as thoron, is a naturally occurring gaseous decay product of thorium-232 present in the airborne emissions from the WVDP MPPB. Radon-220 is also associated with the thorium reduction extraction (THOREX) process-related thorium-232 and uranium-232 in the HLW.

As reported in Chapter 2 of the 1996 WVDP ASER (West Valley Nuclear Services Company [WVNSCO] and Dames & Moore, June 1997), thoron levels were observed to increase during startup of the 1996 HLW VIT process. An estimate of thoron released during each waste concentration cycle was developed and used to determine a theoretical annual release. During the VIT phase, an average of about 12 curies per day were assumed to have been released. In 2013, with the VIT process long since completed, the average thoron release is conservatively estimated to be about three curies per day.

Although large numbers of curies were released relative to other radionuclides, the calculated dose from thoron is quite small because of its short decay half-life and other characteristics. The NESHAP rule specifically excludes thoron from air emission dose calculations, so a dose estimate using CAP88-PC was calculated separately. The theoretical dose to the MEOSI, located 1.2 mile (mi) (1.9 kilometer [km]) north-northwest of the site in 2013, would have been 0.094 mrem (0.00094 mSv), and the collective dose to the population within a 50-mi (80-km) radius would have been 4.5 person-rem (0.045 person-Sv). (See Table 3-2.) These theoretical doses are within the same range as historical doses from the man-made radionuclides found in WVDP effluents.

With VIT completed, thoron releases have decreased to pre-VIT levels. The figure presented here provides a relative indication of recent trends in the estimated annual thoron releases.

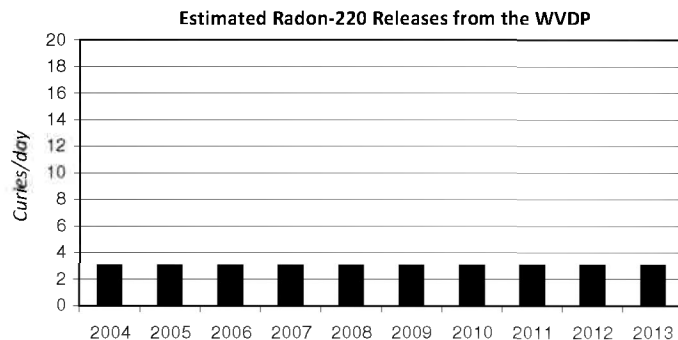
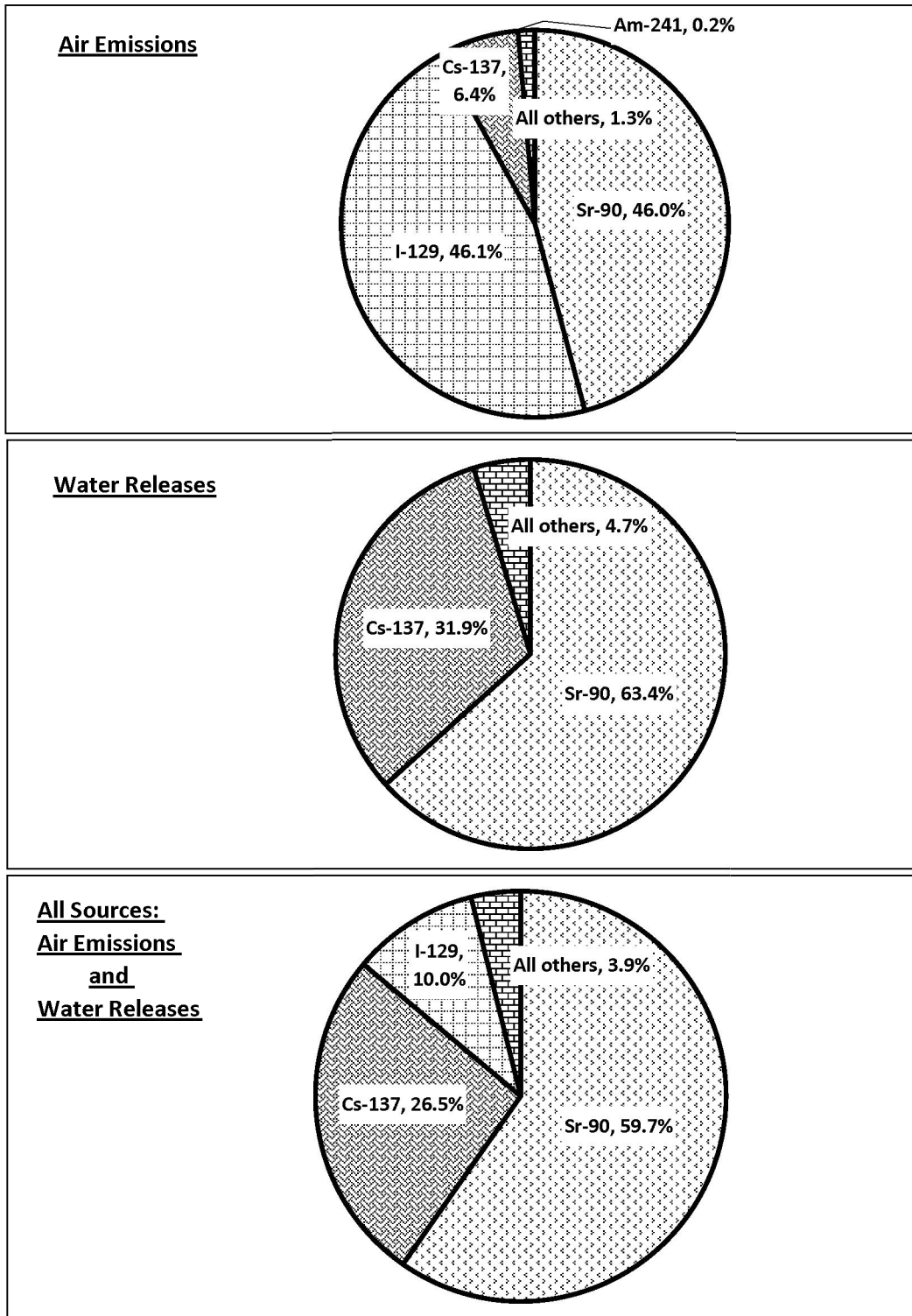


FIGURE 3-2
Dose Percent by Radionuclide in 2013



therefore do not represent a potential source of exposure to radioactivity from Project activities. Cattaraugus Creek is not used as a drinking water supply; therefore, a comparison of estimated doses from this source with the 4-mrem/year (0.04-mSv/year) EPA and NYSDOH drinking water limits is not appropriate (although values are well below the drinking water limits). Population dose estimates are based on the presumption that radionuclides are even further diluted in Lake Erie before reaching any municipal water supplies.

Because the Project's liquid effluents eventually reach Cattaraugus Creek, the most important waterborne exposure pathway is the consumption of fish from the creek by local sportsmen and residents. Exposure to external radiation from shoreline contamination or in the water is also considered in the model for estimating radiation dose.

The computer codes GENII version 1.485 (Pacific Northwest Laboratory, 1988), which implements the models in the NRC Regulatory Guide 1.109 (NRC, 1977), and LADTAP II (Simpson and McGill, 1980) were used to calculate site-specific unit dose factors (UDFs) for routine waterborne releases and dispersion of these effluents. The UDFs derived from those codes are tabulated in the "Manual for Radiological Assessment of Environmental Releases at the WVDP," WVDP-065 (CHBWV, 2012).

Five batches of liquid effluents, totaling about 8.6 million gal (32.5 million L), were released from the lagoon 3 weir WNSP001 (SPDES point 001) during 2013. Measurements of the radioactivity discharged in these effluents were combined with the UDFs to calculate the EDE to the MEOSI and the collective EDE to the population living within a 50-mi (80-km) radius of the WVDP. (See Table 3-2.)

In addition to measurements from WNSP001, radioactivity measurements from WWTF effluents (WNSP007) were included in the EDE calculations.

Besides the two controlled release points at WNSP001 and WNSP007, water from two natural drainage channels on the north plateau originating on the Project premises contain measurable concentrations of radioactivity: the northeast swamp (WNSWAMP) and north swamp (WNSW74A). Although releases from WNSWAMP and WNSW74A are not considered "controlled" releases, they are well characterized and are routinely sampled and monitored. Results from these monitoring points are included in the EDE calculations for the MEOSI and the collective population. A comparison of dose proportions attributable to specific waterborne radionuclides

is shown on the middle pie chart on Figure 3-2. As presented, strontium-90 and cesium-137 account for almost all of the estimated waterborne dose, at 63.4% and 31.9%, respectively.

There were no unplanned releases of waterborne radioactivity in 2013.

Maximum Dose (Waterborne) to an Off-Site Individual. Based on the radioactivity in liquid effluents discharged from the WVDP (lagoon 3 and the WWTF) during 2013, an off-site individual could have received a maximum EDE of 0.0091 mrem (0.000091 mSv). (See Table 3-2.) About 79% of this dose was from cesium-137. The MEOSI EDE due to drainage from the north plateau was 0.015 mrem (0.00015 mSv). About 95% of the north plateau dose was attributable to strontium-90, largely from the WNSWAMP drainage point.

The combined EDE to the MEOSI from liquid effluents and drainage was 0.025 mrem (0.00025 mSv). This annual dose is very small in comparison to the 310-mrem (3.10 mSv) dose that is received by an average member of the U.S. population from natural background radiation.

Collective Population Dose (Waterborne). As a result of radioactivity released in liquid effluents from the WVDP during 2013, the population living within 50 mi (80 km) of the site received an estimated collective EDE of 0.012 person-rem (0.00012 person-Sv). The collective dose to the population from the effluents plus the north plateau drainage was 0.10 person-rem (0.0010 person-Sv). The resulting average EDE per individual is 0.000075 mrem (0.00000075 mSv), which is a very small percentage of the dose received by the average person from natural background radiation (310 mrem or 3.1 mSv).

Predicted Dose From All Pathways

The potential dose to the public from both airborne and liquid effluents released from the Project in 2013 is the sum of the individual dose contributions. (See Table 3-2 and Figure 3-3.) The calculated maximum EDE from all pathways to a nearby resident was 0.028 mrem (0.00028 mSv). This dose is 0.028% of the 100-mrem (1-mSv) annual limit in DOE Order 458.1. As in past years, CY 2013 results continued to demonstrate WVDP compliance with applicable radiation standards for protection of the public and the environment.

Table 3-3 presents the total curies released to air and water from all sources at the WVDP. As presented on the

TABLE 3-2
Summary of Annual Effective Dose Equivalents (EDEs) to an Individual and Population From WVDP Releases in 2013

Exposure Pathways	Annual EDE		
	MEOSI ^a mrem (mSv)	Comparison to EPA and DOE Standards (mrem)	Collective EDE ^b person-rem (person-Sv)
Airborne Releases^c			
Point sources (stacks)	1.4E-03 (1.4E-05)		3.3E-03 (3.3E-05)
Diffuse sources (lagoons and demolition)	1.8E-03 (1.8E-05)		7.9E-03 (7.9E-05)
Total Airborne Dose	3.2E-03 (3.2E-05)	0.032% of EPA standard for air (10 mrem)	1.1E-02 (1.1E-04)
Waterborne Releases^d			
Effluents only (001 + 007)	9.1E-03 (9.1E-05)		1.2E-02 (1.2E-04)
North plateau drainage (SWAMP+74A)	1.5E-02 (1.5E-04)		8.9E-02 (8.9E-04)
Total Waterborne Dose	2.5E-02 (2.5E-04)		1.0E-01 (1.0E-03)
Total From All Pathways	2.8E-02 (2.8E-04)	0.028% of DOE standard for air and water combined (100 mrem)	1.1E-01 (1.1E-03)
Estimated Airborne Radon-220 ^e	9.4E-02 (9.4E-04) ^f		4.5E+00 (4.5E-02) ^f
Dose from Natural Background Radiation	310 mrem	Total: mrem = 0.0090% and person-rem = 0.000022% of natural background	502,836 person-rem

Note: Summed values may not exactly match totals due to rounding.

NA - Not applicable. Numerical regulatory standards are not set for the collective EDE to the population.

^a The maximum exposure to air discharges is estimated to occur at a residence 1.2 mi (1.9 km) north-northwest of the MPPB.

^b A population of 1.62 million is estimated to reside in the U.S. and Canada within 50 mi (80 km) of the site.

^c Releases are from atmospheric nonradon point and diffuse sources.

^d Dose calculated according to "Manual for Radiological Assessment of Environmental Releases at the WVDP" (CHBWV, 2012).

^e Estimated radon activity based on indicator measurements and process knowledge; dose calculated using CAP88 for the MPPB stack.

^f The estimated dose from radon-220 is specifically excluded by rule from NESHAP totals.

FIGURE 3-3
Annual Effective Dose Equivalent to the Maximally Exposed Off-Site Individual from All Pathways

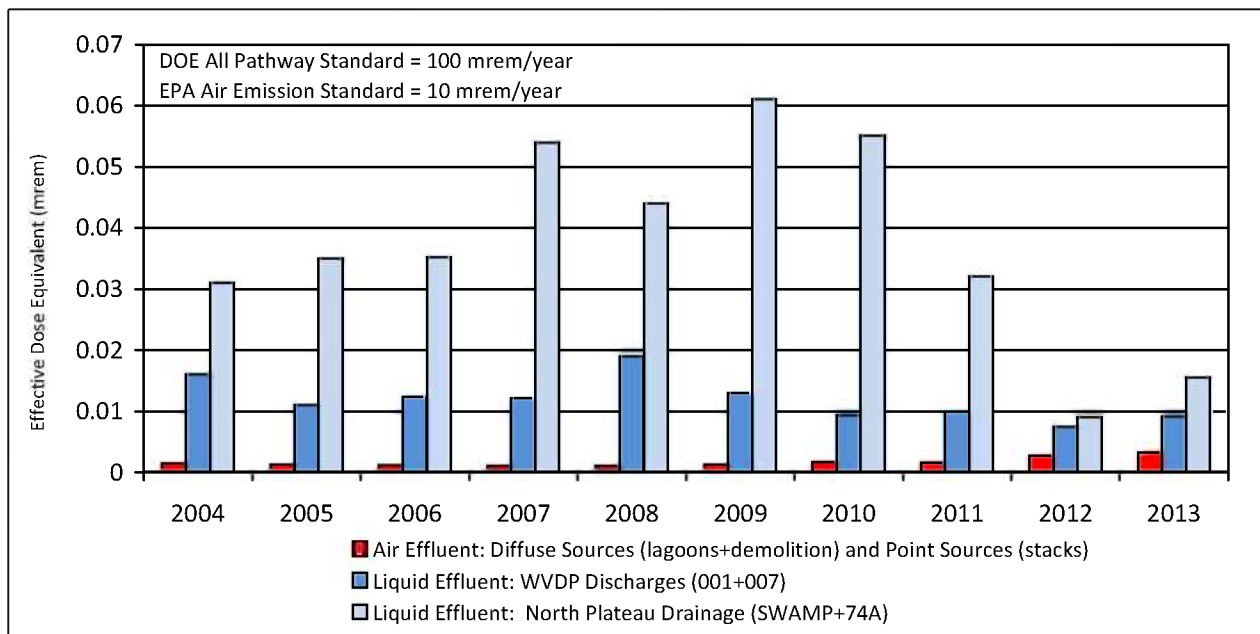


TABLE 3-3
WVDP Radiological Dose and Release Summary

Total Annual Dose for Calendar Year CY 2013								
MEOSI			Population					
Potential Dose to the Maximally Exposed Off-site Individual (from WVDP Sources)		% of DOE 100-mrem Limit	Population Within 50 Miles ^a of the WVDP (2010 census)	Potential Estimated Population Dose (from WVDP Sources)		Estimated Population Dose (from Natural Sources) (310 mrem/yr x population)		% of Natural Sources
0.028 (0.00028)	mrem (mSv)	0.028%	1,622,050	0.11 (0.0011)	person-rem (person-Sv)	502,836 (5,028.36)	person-rem (person-Sv)	0.000022%

WVDP Radiological Atmospheric Emissions ^b CY 2013 in Curies and Becquerels										
Tritium	Kr-85	Noble Gases (T _{1/2} <40 dy)	Short-Lived Fission and Activation Products (T _{1/2} <3 hr)	Fission and Activation Products (T _{1/2} >3 hr)	Total Radioiodine	Total Radiostrontium	Total Uranium ^c	Total Plutonium	Total Other Actinides	Other (Rn-220)
5.42E-03 (2.00E+08)	NA	NA	NA	1.22E-04 (4.51E+06)	4.25E-05 (1.57E+06)	1.33E-04 (4.93E+06)	1.39E-07 (5.15E+03)	7.97E-07 (2.95E+0)	2.37E-07 (8.76E+03)	1.10E+03 (4.05E+13)

WVDP Liquid Effluent Releases ^d of Radionuclide Material - CY 2013 in Curies and Becquerels						
Tritium	Fission and Activation Products (T _{1/2} >3 hr)	Total Radioiodine	Total Radiostrontium	Total Uranium ^e	Total Plutonium	Total Other Actinides
3.01E-02 (1.11E+09)	4.01E-03 (1.48E+08)	1.43E-04 (5.28E+06)	1.04E-01 (3.85E+09)	4.87E-04 (1.80E+07)	2.98E-05 (1.10E+06)	2.75E-05 (1.02E+06)

Note: There are no known significant discharges of radioactive constituents from the site other than those reported in this table.

NA - Not applicable

^a Total population includes the U.S. population from the 2010 census plus the Canadian population residing within a 50-mi (80-km) radius (Statistics Canada, 2011).

^b Air releases are from point and diffuse sources.

^c Total uranium (airborne) (g) = 5.84E-02

^d Water releases are from both controlled liquid effluent releases and from well-characterized site drainages.

^e Total uranium (waterborne) (g) = 3.97E+02

FIGURE 3-4
Effective Dose Equivalent from Liquid and Airborne Effluents
to a Maximally Exposed Individual Residing Near the WVDP

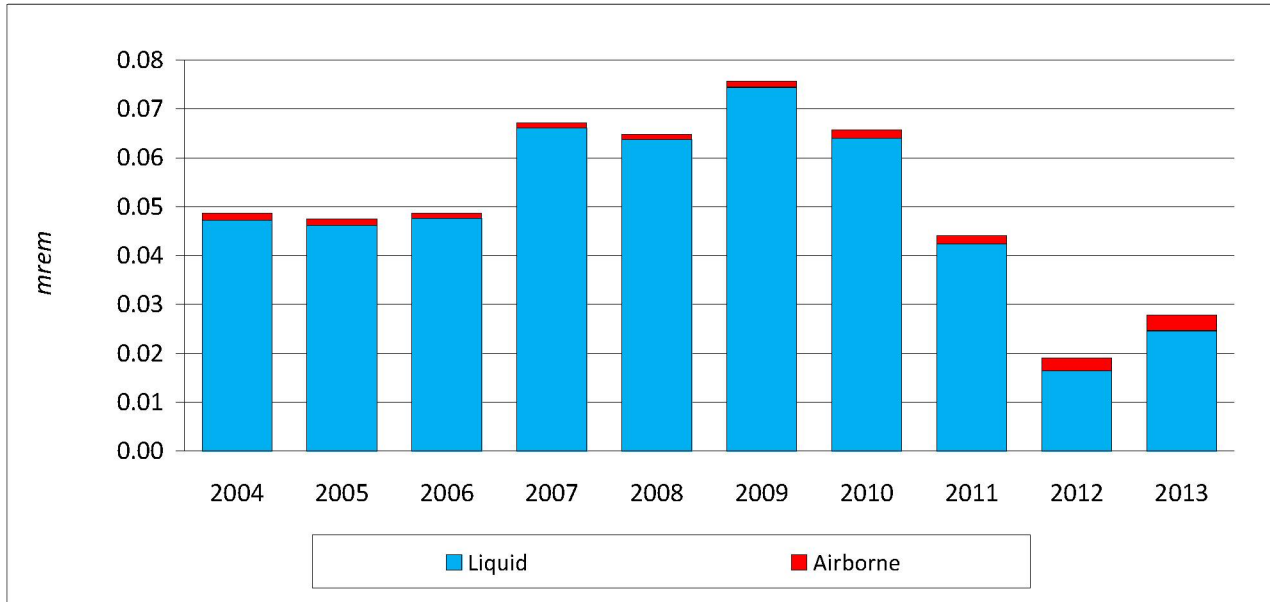
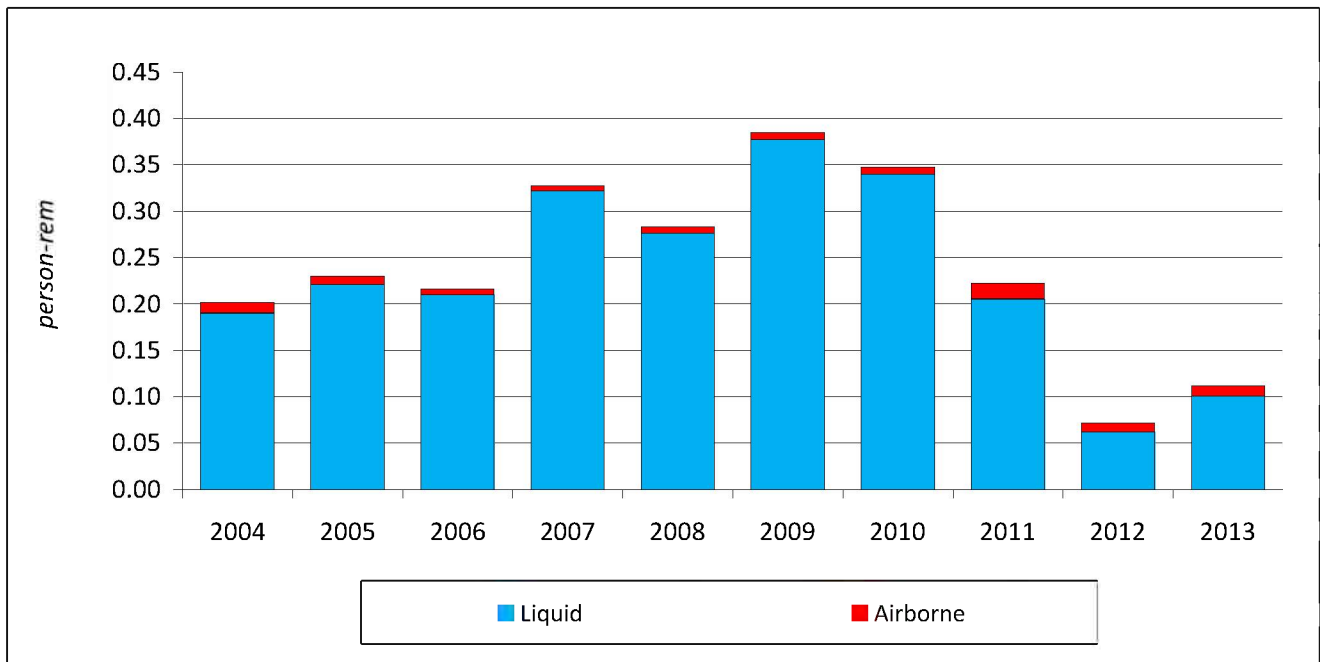


FIGURE 3-5
Collective Effective Dose Equivalent From Liquid and Air Effluents
to the Population Residing Within 50 Miles (80 km) of the WVDP



bottom pie chart on Figure 3-2, the largest proportion of estimated EDE to an off-site individual in 2013 was from strontium-90 via the waterborne pathway.

In CY 2013, the total collective EDE to the population within 50 mi (80 km) of the site was 0.11 person-rem (0.0011 person-Sv), with an average EDE of 0.000082 mrem (0.0000082 mSv) per individual.

Figure 3-4 shows the calculated annual dose to the hypothetical MEOSI over the last 10 years. As shown by this figure, the largest portion is due to waterborne contributions, which were higher in 2013 than those in 2012, but lower than in 2011.

Figure 3-5 shows the collective dose to the population over the last 10 years. Radioactivity in the human pathway represented by these data confirms the continued inconsequential addition to the natural background radiation dose that individuals and the nearby WVDP population receive from Project activities.

Calculated Dose From Food. Most radionuclide concentrations in near-site food samples were statistically indistinguishable from concentrations in background samples in 2013. Conservative dose estimates due to consuming near-site deer, fish, milk, beans, corn, and apples were estimated to be about 0.057 mrem/year (0.00057 mSv/year), which is about 0.018% of the dose received by an average individual due to natural and other man-made sources in 2013. (See Figure 3-1, "Comparison of Doses from Natural and Man-Made Sources to the Dose from 2013 WVDP Effluents.") This estimate assumes the individual consumes the maximum quantities of each food item. These independent estimates confirmed the low modeled doses based on air and water effluents, as summarized in Table 3-2.

Risk Assessment

Estimates of cancer risk from ionizing radiation have been presented by the NCRP (1987) and the National Research Council's Committee on Biological Effects of Ionizing Radiation (1990).

The NCRP estimates that the probability of fatal cancer occurring is between one and five per 10,000 people who are each exposed to one rem (i.e., a risk coefficient of between 0.0001 and 0.0005). DOE guidance has, in the past, recommended using a risk coefficient of 0.0005 (International Commission on Radiological Protection [ICRP], 1991) to estimate risk to a MEOSI.

Recent DOE guidance recommends using the even more conservative risk coefficient of 0.0006 provided by the Interagency Steering Committee on Radiation Standards (January 2003). The estimated risk to the hypothetical individual residing near the WVDP from airborne and waterborne releases in 2013 was about 2 per 100 million (a risk of 0.00000002). This risk is well below the range of 0.000001 to 0.00001 per year considered by the ICRP to be a reasonable risk for any member of the public (ICRP Report Number 26, 1977).

Release of Materials Containing Residual Radioactivity

DOE ensures protection of the public and environment through the implementation of the standards and requirements set forth in DOE Order 458.1. In addition to discharges to the environment, the release of property containing residual radioactive materials is considered a potential contributor to dose received by the public.

In 2000, the Secretary of Energy placed a moratorium on the release of volumetrically contaminated metals, and suspended the unrestricted release of metals from radiological areas of DOE facilities for recycling. However, the DOE is currently re-evaluating these policies. In December 2012, DOE announced the availability for public review and comment of the draft "Programmatic Environmental Assessment (PEA) for the Recycling of Scrap Metals Originating from Radiological Areas." No decision has been made based on this re-evaluation to date. Consequently, the moratorium and suspension currently remain in effect.

A graded approach is utilized by the WVDP for the release of equipment and materials to the public for unrestricted use. This approach considers the material use, the potential for internal contamination, the location the material was used, and process knowledge of the item(s) to be released. In accordance with WVDP radiological controls manuals and procedures, these criteria are assessed and documented, and the material(s) may be radiologically surveyed to verify the survey results comply with the contamination limits presented for "Release and Clearance of Property" in DOE Order 458.1. Records of released property are maintained.

Presently there are no approved criteria for releasing WVDP material to the public that may have been contaminated in depth or volume; therefore, no unrestricted release of scrap metal or other material of this type has occurred. Compliance with the Secretary of Energy's

suspension of unrestricted release of scrap metal for recycle continues at the WVDP.

The Secretary does encourage efforts to promote reuse and recycling of excess property for use within the DOE complex. These transfers occur only when property is transferred to individuals authorized to use such material.

Dose to Biota

Radionuclides from both natural and man-made sources may be found in environmental media such as water, sediments, and soils. In the past, it has been assumed that if radiological controls are sufficient to protect humans, other living things are also likely to be sufficiently protected. This assumption is no longer considered adequate, because plant and animal populations residing in or near these media or taking food or water from these media may be exposed to a greater extent than are humans. Therefore, DOE prepared a technical standard that provides methods and guidance to be used to evaluate doses of ionizing radiation to populations of aquatic animals, riparian animals (i.e., those that live along banks of streams or rivers), terrestrial plants, and terrestrial animals.

Methods in this technical standard, "A Graded Approach for Evaluating Radiation Doses to Aquatic and Terrestrial Biota" (DOE-STD-1153-2002, July 2002), were used in 2013 to evaluate radiation doses to aquatic and terrestrial biota within the confines of the WNYNSC, which includes the WVDP. Doses were assessed for compliance with the limit in DOE Order 458.1 for native aquatic animal organisms (1 rad/day) and for compliance with the thresholds for terrestrial plants (also 1 rad/day) and for terrestrial animals (0.1 rad/day), as proposed in DOE-STD-1153-2002. Note that the absorbed dose unit (rad) is used for biota instead of the units used for indicating human risk (rem).

RESRAD-BIOTA for Windows® (November 2009), a calculation tool provided by DOE for implementing the technical standard, was used to compare existing radionuclide concentration data from environmental sampling with biota concentration guide (BCG) screening values and to estimate upper bounding doses to biota. Data were taken from surface water samples obtained in 2013 and sediments over the most recent five years of sediment sampling (2004–2007 and 2012). Soil data from the most recent 10 years (1995–2004) for which special on-site surface soil sampling was conducted and the most recent 10 years of routine on-site surface soil sampling

(1999–2007 and 2012) were used. Differing time periods were used because radionuclide concentrations change more rapidly over time in surface waters than in sediments and soils, as reflected in their sampling frequencies (monthly or quarterly for water, every five years for sediment and surface soil). Concentration data for radionuclides in each medium were entered into the RESRAD-BIOTA Code. The value for each radionuclide was automatically divided by its corresponding BCG to calculate a partial fraction for each nuclide in each medium. Partial fractions for each medium were added to produce a sum of fractions.

Exposures from the aquatic pathway may be assumed to be less than the aquatic dose limit from DOE Order 458.1 if the sum of fractions for the water medium plus that for the sediment medium is less than 1.0. Similarly, exposures from the terrestrial pathway may be assumed to be less than the proposed dose limits for both terrestrial plants and animals if the sum of fractions for the water medium plus that for the soil medium is less than 1.0.

It was found that the isotopes with the highest sums of fractions, the radionuclides that contributed the largest component of both aquatic and terrestrial dose to biota were strontium-90 and cesium-137. Per guidance in DOE-STD-1153-2002, the populations of organisms most sensitive to strontium-90 and cesium-137 in this evaluation; i.e., those most likely to be adversely affected via the aquatic and terrestrial pathways, were determined to be populations of riparian animals (such as the raccoon [aquatic dose]) and terrestrial animals (such as the deer mouse [terrestrial dose]). Populations of both animals are found on the WNYNSC.

In accordance with the graded approach described in DOE-STD-1153-2002, a general screening was first conducted using the maximum radionuclide concentrations from surface waters, sediments, and soils. Maximum radionuclide concentrations exceeded applicable BCG limits for both aquatic and terrestrial evaluations.

As recommended in DOE-STD-1153-2002, a site-specific screening was then done using estimates of average radionuclide concentrations derived from measurements in site-wide surface waters, sediments, and soils. Results are summarized in Table 3-4.

At the site-specific screening level, the sums of fractions for the aquatic and terrestrial evaluations were 0.19 and 0.45, respectively. The sum of fractions for each

TABLE 3-4
2013 Evaluation of Dose to Aquatic and Terrestrial Biota

AQUATIC SYSTEM EVALUATION							
<i>Nuclide</i>	<i>Water BCG^a (pCi/L)</i>	<i>Mean Water Value (pCi/L)</i>	<i>Ratio</i>	<i>Sediment BCG^a (pCi/g)</i>	<i>Mean Sediment Value (pCi/g)</i>	<i>Ratio</i>	<i>Water and Sediment Sum of Fractions</i>
Cesium-137	42.7	3.01	7.05E-02	3,130	5.49	1.76E-03	0.072
Strontium-90	279	26.8	9.61E-02	583	11.7	2.01E-02	0.12
All Others	NA	NA	4.64E-04	NA	NA	4.72E-04	0.00094
Sum of Fractions			1.67E-01			2.23E-02	0.19
Estimated upper bounding dose to an aquatic animal = 0.0052 rad/day ; to a riparian animal = 0.019 rad/day .							
TERRESTRIAL SYSTEM EVALUATION							
<i>Nuclide</i>	<i>Water BCG^a (pCi/L)</i>	<i>Mean Water Value (pCi/L)</i>	<i>Ratio</i>	<i>Soil BCG^a (pCi/g)</i>	<i>Mean Soil Value (pCi/g)</i>	<i>Ratio</i>	<i>Water and Soil Sum of Fractions</i>
Cesium-137	599,000	3.01	5.02E-06	20.8	4.57	2.20E-01	0.22
Strontium-90	54,500	26.8	4.91E-04	22.5	5.16	2.30E-01	0.23
All Others	NA	NA	2.06E-06	NA	NA	8.15E-04	0.00082
Sum of Fractions			4.98E-04			4.51E-01	0.45
Estimated upper bounding dose to a terrestrial plant = 0.0036 rad/day ; to a terrestrial animal = 0.045 rad/day .							

NA - Not applicable

^aThe biota concentration guides (BCGs) are calculated values. Except for the sums of fractions and dose estimates, which are rounded to two significant digits, all values are expressed to three significant digits.

assessment was less than 1.0, indicating that applicable BCGs were met for both the aquatic and terrestrial evaluations.

Upper bounding doses associated with the aquatic system evaluation were 0.0052 rad/day to an aquatic animal and 0.019 rad/day to a riparian animal, far below the 1 rad/day standard from DOE Order 458.1 for dose to a native aquatic animal. Upper bounding doses associated with the terrestrial system evaluation were 0.0036 rad/day to a terrestrial plant and 0.045 rad/day to a terrestrial animal, again well below the guidance thresholds (0.1 and 1 rad/day, respectively).

It was therefore concluded that populations of aquatic and terrestrial biota (both plants and animals) on the WNYNSC are not being exposed to doses in excess of the existing DOE dose standard for native aquatic animals (DOE, February 1990) and the international standards for terrestrial organisms (International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA], 1992).

Summary

Tables 3-2, 3-3, and 3-4 summarize radiological dose and release information for CY 2013.

Predictive computer modeling of airborne and waterborne releases resulted in estimated hypothetical doses to the maximally exposed individual that were orders of magnitude below all applicable EPA standards and DOE Orders that place limitations on the release of radioactive materials and dose to individual members of the public. The collective population dose was also assessed and found to be orders of magnitude below the natural background radiation dose. Additionally, estimates indicated that populations of biota at the WVDP are exposed at a fraction of DOE and IAEA guidelines for dose to biota.

Based on the overall dose assessment, the WVDP was found to be in compliance with applicable effluent radiological guidelines and standards during CY 2013.

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GROUNDWATER PROTECTION PROGRAM

Groundwater Monitoring Program (GMP)

The GMP at the WVDP has been designed to comply with all applicable state and federal regulations and to meet the requirements of DOE Order 458.1, "Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment," (including Change 3, January 15, 2013) and the RCRA §3008(h) Administrative Order on Consent.

DOE Order 458.1, Section 4.i.2, states that "Groundwater must be protected from radiological contamination to ensure compliance with dose limits in the Order and consistent with ALARA process requirements. To this end, DOE must ensure that: baseline conditions of the groundwater quantity and quality are documented; possible sources of, and potential for, radiological contamination are identified and assessed; strategies to control radiological contamination are documented and implemented; monitoring methodologies are documented and implemented; and groundwater monitoring activities are integrated with other environmental monitoring activities." The "WVDP Groundwater Protection Management Program Plan" documents the Project's approach for groundwater protection from site activities.

Compliance with the Consent Order and the conclusions in the RFI reports require routine monitoring of certain analytes at specified groundwater monitoring locations. (See the "RCRA 3008(h) Administrative Order on Consent" and the "RFI" section of the ECS.)

The primary objectives of the groundwater monitoring plan are to identify, delineate, and monitor groundwater migration pathways that could transport contaminants off site and to support mitigative actions. To accomplish these goals, the GMP describes a groundwater monitoring well network designed to monitor groundwater conditions in subsurface geologic units that represent potential routes of contaminant migration. For a description of these geologic units refer to "Geology and Hydrogeology" later in this chapter.

Groundwater Use and History. Site groundwater in shallow, unconsolidated geologic units is not used for drinking

or operational purposes, nor is WVDP effluent discharged directly to groundwater. In 2014 the site installed two potable water supply wells into bedrock to depths greater than 100 feet beneath the ground surface. Chemical and radiological sampling of these wells was performed as part of the installation and development process. These wells are upgradient of site facilities and areas of contamination. Drinking water quality samples are routinely collected with results provided to the Cattaraugus County Health Department. The majority of site groundwater eventually flows to Cattaraugus Creek and then to Lake Erie. Surveys have determined that no public water supplies are drawn from groundwater downgradient of the site or from Cattaraugus Creek downstream of the WVDP. However, upgradient of the site, groundwater is used as a public and private drinking water supply by local residents.

Highlights of the site groundwater monitoring history and the evolution of the GMP are summarized in Table 4-1. Groundwater monitoring to evaluate the performance of the full-scale PTW installed in November 2010 on the north plateau is discussed in detail later in this chapter.

Geology and Hydrogeology

The WNYNSC is situated upon a layered sequence of glacial-age sediments that fill a steep-sided bedrock valley composed of interbedded shales and siltstones (Rickard, 1975). (See Figure 4-1.) Erdman Brook bisects the WVDP into the north and south plateaus. The MPPB, WTF, and lagoons are located on the north plateau. The drum cell, NDA, and SDA are located on the south plateau. (See Figure A-1.)

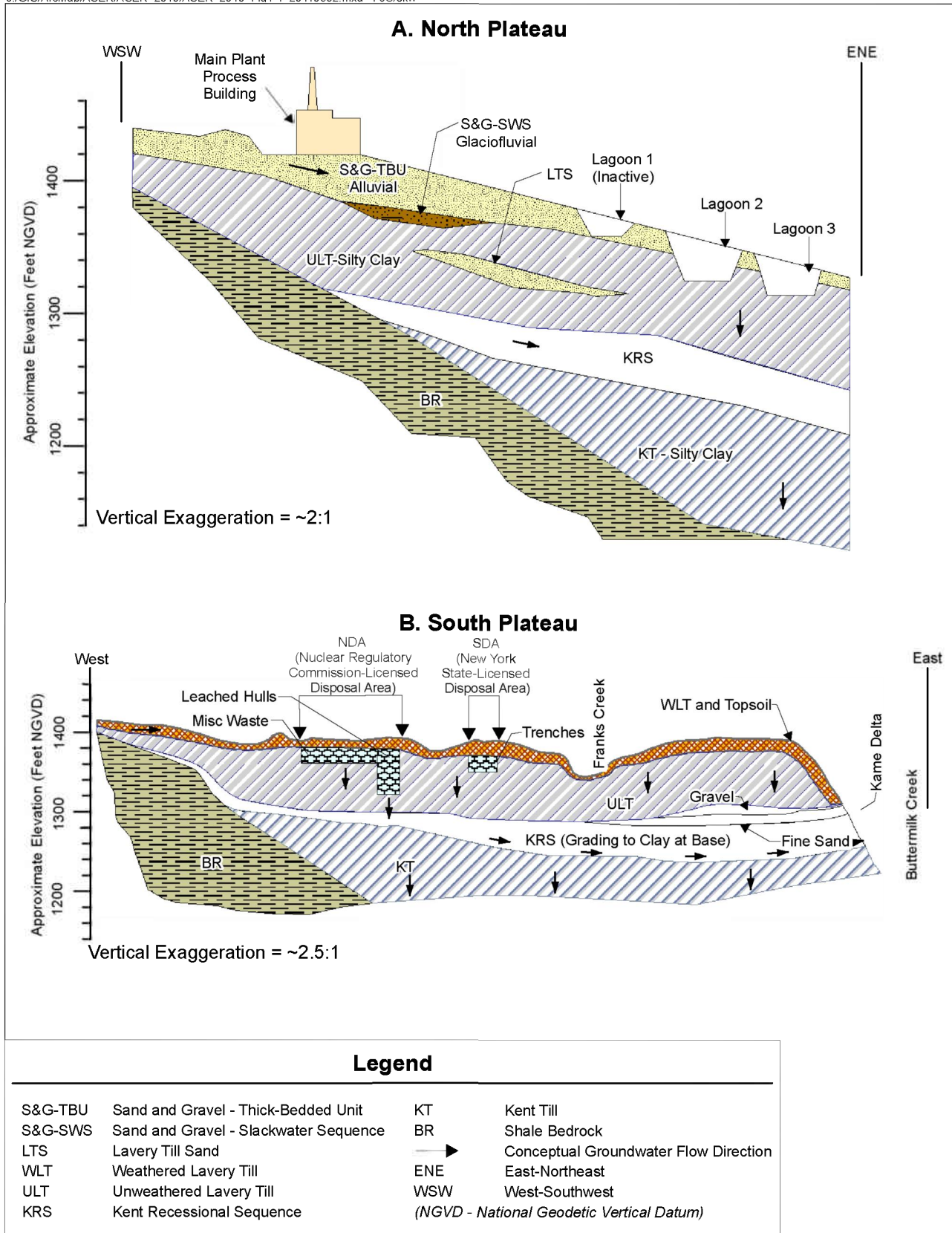
The glacial sediments overlying the bedrock consist of a sequence of three silt- and clay-rich glacial tills of Lavery, Kent, and possibly Olean age. The tills are separated by stratified fluvio-lacustrine deposits (silty or silty/sandy lakebed sediments). The glacial sediments above the Kent till, which include the Kent recessional sequence, the WLT and unweathered Lavery till, the intra-Lavery till-sand, and the alluvial sand and gravel (S&G) unit, are generally regarded as the predominant routes for contaminant

TABLE 4-1
Highlights of Groundwater Monitoring History at the WVDP and the WNYNSC

<i>Year</i>	<i>Highlight</i>
1961–1980	From the time the WNYNSC was established in 1961, to passage of the WVDP Act in 1980, groundwater at the WVDP was periodically sampled by NFS, the New York State Geological Survey, and the United States Geological Survey during construction of the MPPB, for spill investigations, and for post-NFS research studies.
1982	Groundwater monitoring at the WVDP began in 1982 under DOE and the site subcontractor, WVNS.
1984	By 1984, 40 wells provided groundwater monitoring coverage near the MPPB and the NDA.
1986	Additional wells were installed to supplement the existing groundwater monitoring network.
1990–1991	Ninety-six wells were installed upgradient and downgradient of the WVDP SWMUs for DOE and RCRA monitoring programs. (The total included wells at the SDA area).
1992	The RCRA 3008(h) Order on Consent was signed.
1993	Elevated gross beta activity was discovered in groundwater from the sand and gravel (S&G) unit on the north plateau. Subsequent investigation delineated a plume of strontium-90-contaminated groundwater originating beneath the MPPB, extending northeast.
1993–1994	An RFI expanded characterization program was conducted to assess potential releases of hazardous constituents from on-site SWMUs. Results from the RFI influenced decisionmaking for the groundwater monitoring program (GMP).
1994	A Geoprobe® investigation of groundwater and soil beneath and downgradient of the MPPB was performed to characterize the elevated gross beta activity in the S&G unit. The presumed source was found to be near the southwest corner of the MPPB. The primary isotopes responsible for the beta activity were strontium-90 and its daughter product yttrium-90.
1995	The GMP was evaluated and analytical constituents were tailored to each sampling point for a more focused and cost-effective program. The NPGRS was installed near the leading edge of the main lobe of the strontium-90 plume to minimize migration, which consisted of three extraction wells to recover groundwater for treatment by ion exchange.
1996	Several groundwater seeps on the northeast edge of the north plateau were added to the monitoring program.
1997	A Geoprobe® soil and groundwater sampling program was conducted to delineate the leading edge of the strontium-90 plume.
1998	In response to recommendations from a 1997 external review of WVDP actions regarding the north plateau, another Geoprobe® soil and groundwater sampling program was carried out to further characterize the core area of the plume. The new radiological data were compared to the 1994 data.
1999	A pilot-scale PTW was installed in the eastern lobe of the plume to test this passive in-situ remediation technology. Well points were installed near the pilot-scale PTW.
2000–2001	Additional wells and well points were installed across the leading edge of the strontium-90 plume to monitor the plume's movement and assess the effectiveness of the pilot PTW.
2003	Four new wells were installed to monitor groundwater upgradient and downgradient of the newly constructed RHWF.
2005	Number of analytes or sampling frequencies were reduced at 14 groundwater monitoring wells.
2007	The GMP was evaluated, considering current site conditions, activities, and environmental exposure pathways. The analytes and sampling frequencies at 20 monitoring points were reduced and sampling at four wells was discontinued. Off-site drinking water sampling was also discontinued after an evaluation of historical data had confirmed that site operations had no impact on off-site downgradient groundwater.
2008	Two replacement wells, and 21 piezometers, were installed near the NDA during installation of a slurry wall and geomembrane cover at the NDA. On the north plateau, three subsurface investigations were performed upgradient, within, and downgradient of the strontium-90 plume.
2010	An approximately 860-ft-long full-scale PTW was installed along the leading edges of the strontium-90 plume. Sixty-six groundwater monitoring wells were installed upgradient, downgradient, and within the PTW to monitor wall performance. Four new wells were installed downgradient of the MPPB to supplement the strontium-90 source area monitoring.
2011–2013	Groundwater monitoring continued throughout CY 2011, 2012, and 2013 per the GMP, the "North Plateau Groundwater Monitoring Plan," and the "North Plateau PTW Performance Monitoring Plan." There were no changes to the programs and no wells were installed or decommissioned in 2011, 2012 or 2013.

FIGURE 4-1
Geologic Cross Sections of the North and South Plateaus at the WVDP

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migration from the Project via groundwater. The Kent till has a relatively low permeability and does not provide a pathway for contaminant movement from the WVDP; therefore, it is not discussed here. The S&G unit consists of two subunits: the thick-bedded unit and the slackwater sequence. It only exists on the Project's north plateau. See Table 4-2 for the descriptions and the geographic distribution of these units.

Routine Groundwater Monitoring Program (GMP)

Groundwater Monitoring Network. The WVDP groundwater monitoring network is a vital component to meet requirements of DOE Order 458.1. Groundwater is routinely monitored across the north and south plateaus and in the six geologic units described in Table 4-2. In CY 2013, groundwater samples were collected from 69 on-site, routine groundwater monitoring locations, including 63 monitoring wells and well points, five groundwater seepage points, and one trench sump (see Figures A-8 and A-9). Many of the wells monitor one or more of the SWMUs or SSWMUs per the Consent Order. Table 4-3 lists the monitoring locations in the routine groundwater monitoring network, the geologic units monitored, and the analytes measured in CY 2013. Table 4-4 identifies the analytical parameters defined in each analyte group.

The monitoring frequency and the constituents analyzed under the groundwater monitoring plan are a function of regulatory requirements, historical site activities, current operating practices, and ongoing groundwater data evaluations. Tables 4-5 and 4-6 provide an overview of groundwater monitoring performed during CY 2013, organized by geographic area and monitoring purpose.

Supplemental groundwater monitoring is also performed for evaluation of the PTW and the north plateau strontium-90 groundwater plume discussed later in this chapter.

Groundwater Elevation Monitoring. Groundwater elevations are measured at the monitoring network wells in conjunction with the quarterly analytical sampling. (See Figures A-8 and A-9 in Appendix A.) These data are used to produce maps depicting groundwater flow directions and gradients. Long-term trend graphs are used to illustrate variations in groundwater elevations over time, including seasonal fluctuations or changes resulting from installing water diversions, such as geomembrane covers, trenches, or slurry walls, and groundwater treatment systems (e.g., the NPGRS and the full-scale PTW).

Groundwater elevation mapping of the WLT on the south plateau helps evaluate the effectiveness of the NDA interceptor trench, the slurry wall, and geomembrane cover. (See "Groundwater Sampling Observations on the South Plateau including the NRC-Licensed Disposal Area [NDA]").

Groundwater Trigger Level Evaluation. A computerized data-screening program uses "trigger levels," preset conservative values for chemical and radiological concentrations and groundwater elevation measurements, to promptly identify anomalies in monitoring results that may require further investigation. The trigger levels are statistically derived from historical results, are based on regulatory criteria, or are based on analytical detection limits.

Trigger level exceptions, defined as measurements above an upper trigger level or below a lower trigger level, may be the result of normal seasonal fluctuations, laboratory analytical problems, or changes in groundwater quality. Response actions are identified for each analytical result exceeding a trigger level. After each sampling event, the current trigger level exceptions are compiled, evaluated, and summarized with recommended response actions. RCRA trigger level exceptions are reported to NYSDEC.

Groundwater trigger levels for selected chemical and radiological constituents were recalculated in August 2012, incorporating data collected through December 2011. Trigger levels in areas that have seen a process change were calculated only on data that was collected after the change occurred. A process change may affect the analytical results collected from a monitoring location by altering the underlying physical conditions that are monitored at that sampling point. The upgradient NDA slurry wall and geomembrane cover installed in 2008 is an example of a process change that significantly altered the hydrogeologic conditions at monitoring points located on and downgradient of the NDA. The geomembrane cover and slurry wall have decreased water infiltration and migration into the NDA, which changes water levels in and downgradient of the NDA.

Groundwater Screening Levels (GSLs). In 2009, GSLs were developed during the CMS preparations as a tool to identify the presence of chemical and radiological constituents in groundwater above levels of concern (e.g., regulatory limits, guidance limits, or background). Methods used to develop the GSLs are discussed in detail in Appendix D. Analytical groundwater sampling results for 2013 were compared with applicable GSLs and background levels.

TABLE 4-2
Summary of Hydrogeology at the WVDP

Geologic Unit	Description	Groundwater Flow Characteristics	Hydraulic Conductivity^a	Location
S&G; Thick-Bedded Unit (TBU)	Silty sand and gravel layer composed of younger Holocene alluvial deposits	Flow is generally northeast across the plateau toward Franks Creek, with groundwater near the northwestern and southeastern margins flowing radially outward toward Quarry Creek and Erdman Brook.	9 ft/day (3.2E-03 centimeters [cm]/second [sec])	Surficial unit on the north plateau
S&G; Slackwater Sequence (SWS)	Interbedded silty sand and gravel layers composed of Pleistocene-age glaciofluvial deposits partially separated from the S&G-TBU by a discontinuous silty clay interval	Flow is to the northeast along gravel layers toward Franks Creek.	17 ft/day (5.9E-03 cm/sec)	Underlies a portion of the north plateau
Weathered Lavery Till	Upper zone of the Lavery till which has been exposed at the ground surface; weathered and fractured to a depth of 3–16 ft (0.9–4.9 m); brown in color due to oxidation; contains numerous desiccation cracks and root tubes	Flow has both horizontal and vertical components allowing groundwater to move laterally across the south plateau before moving downward into the unweathered lavery till or discharging to nearby incised stream channels.	0.07 ft/day (2.4E-05 cm/sec); the highest conductivities are associated with dense fracture zones found within the upper 7 ft (2 m) of the unit	Surficial unit on the south plateau
Unweathered Lavery Till	Olive gray silty clay with intermittent lenses of silt and sand; ranges up to 130 ft (40 m) in thickness	Flow is vertically downward at a relatively slow rate; unit is considered an aquitard.	0.002 ft/day (8.1E-07 cm/sec)	Underlies both the north and south plateaus
Lavery Till Sand	Thin, sandy unit of limited areal extent and variable thickness within the Lavery till.	Flow is to the east-southeast toward Erdman Brook.	0.2 ft/day (8.6E-05 cm/sec)	Primarily beneath the southeastern portion of the north plateau
Kent Recessional Sequence	Interbedded clay and silty clay layers locally overlain by coarser-grained sands and gravels; pinches out near the east side of Rock Springs Road	Flow is to the northeast; recharge from the overlying till and from bedrock to the southwest; discharges into Buttermilk Creek.	0.01 ft/day (4.3E-06 cm/sec)	Underlies most of the Project, except areas adjacent to Rock Springs Road

Note: Hydrologic conditions of the site are more fully described in "Environmental Information Document, Volume III: Hydrology, Part 4" (West Valley Nuclear Services Co. [WVNSCO], March 1996) and in the "RCRA Facility Investigation Report (RFI) Vol. 1: Introduction and General Site Overview" (WVNSCO and Dames & Moore, July 1997).

^a Hydraulic conductivities represent an average of testing results from 1991 through 2012. No new hydraulic conductivity data was collected in 2013.

TABLE 4-3
WVDP Groundwater Monitoring Network Sorted by Geologic Unit

Well ID	SSWMU	Gradient Position	Analyte Group (See Table 4-4)	Well ID	SSWMU	Gradient Position	Analyte Group (See Table 4-4)
Sand and Gravel Wells							
103 ^a	1, 3	D	I, RI, V	803 ^a	8	D	I, RI, SV, V
104	1	C	I, RI	804 ^a	8	D	I, RI, V
105	1	C	I, RI	1302 ^b	NA	U	I, RI, M,
106	1	D	I, RI	1304 ^b	NA	U	I, RI, M, R
111 ^a	1	D	I, RI, M, SV, V	8603	8	U	I, RI
116 ^a	1, 8	C, U	I, RI, V	8604	1	C	I, RI
205	2	D	I, RI	8605 ^a	1, 2	D	I, RI, M, SV, V
301 ^a	3	B, U	I, RI	8607 ^a	4, 6	D, U	I, RI, V
302	3	U	I, RI	8609 ^a	3, 4, 6	D, D, U	I, RI, S, V
401 ^a	3, 4	B, U	I, RI, R	8612 ^a	8	D	I, RI, SV, V
402	4	U	I, RI	MP-01 ^a	3	D	I, RI, M, R-MP, SV, V, T
403	4	U	I, RI	MP-02 ^a	3	D	I, RI, M, R-MP, SV, V, T
406 ^a	4, 6	D, U	I, RI, R, V	MP-03 ^a	3	D	I, RI, M, R-MP, SV, V, T
408 ^a	3, 4	D	I, RI, R, V	MP-04 ^a	3	D	I, RI, M, R-MP, SV, V, T
501 ^a	5	U	I, RI, S, V	WP-A ^c	NA	NA	I, RI
502 ^a	5	D	I, RI, S, SM, V	WP-C ^c	NA	NA	I, RI
602A	6	D	I, RI	WP-H ^c	NA	NA	I, RI
604	6	D	I, RI	SP04 ^d	NA	NA	RI
605	6	D	I, RI	SP06 ^d	NA	NA	RI
706 ^a	7	B, D	I, RI, M	SP11 ^d	NA	NA	RI
801 ^a	6, 8	U, D	I, RI, S, V	SP12 ^{a,d}	8	D	I, RI, V
802	8	D	I, RI, V	GSEEP ^{a,d}	8	C, D	I, RI, V
Lavery Till Sand Wells							
204 ^a	2, 3	D	I, RI	206	2	C	I, RI
Weathered Lavery Till Wells							
906 ^a	9	D	I, RI	1005 ^a	9, 10	C, U	I, RI
908R ^a	9	B, U	I, RI	1006 ^a	9, 10	C, D	I, RI
909 ^a	9	D	I, RI, M, R, SV, V	1008C ^a	9, 10	B, U	I, RI
NDATR ^a	9	D	I, RI, M, R, SV, V				
Unweathered Lavery Till Wells							
107	1	D	I, RI	704	7	D	I, RI
108	1	D	I, RI	707	7	C	I, RI
110 ^a	1	D	I, RI, V	910R ^a	9	D	I, RI
405	4	D	I, RI, M	1301 ^b	NA	D	I, RI
409	4	D	I, RI	1303 ^b	NA	U	I, RI, M
Kent Recessional Sequence Wells							
901 ^a	9	U	I, RI	1008B	10	B, U	I, RI
902 ^a	9	U	I, RI	8610 ^a	9	D	I, RI
903 ^a	9	D	I, RI	8611 ^a	9	D	I, RI

Gradient Positions: B (background); C (crossgradient); D (downgradient); U (upgradient)

^a Monitoring for certain parameters is required by the RCRA §3008(h) Consent Order.

^b Monitor upgradient and downgradient of the RHWF.

^c Monitor north and east of the MPPB.

^d Monitor groundwater emanating from seeps along the edge of the north plateau.

TABLE 4-4
WVDP Groundwater Sampling and Analysis Agenda

Analyte Group	Description of Parameters
Indicator Parameters (I)	pH, specific conductance (field measurements)
Radiological Indicator Parameters (RI)	Gross alpha, gross beta, tritium
Volatile Organic Compounds (V)	6 NYCRR Part 373-2 Appendix 33 Volatile Organic Compounds
Semivolatile Organic Compounds (SV)	6 NYCRR Part 373-2 Appendix 33 Semivolatile Organic Compounds and tributyl phosphate
Groundwater Metals (M)	6 NYCRR Part 373-2 Appendix 33 Metals (antimony, arsenic, barium, beryllium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, selenium, silver, thallium, vanadium, zinc)
Special Monitoring Parameters for early warning wells (SM)	Aluminum, arsenic, barium, cadmium, chromium, cobalt, copper, Iron, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, selenium, silver, vanadium, zinc
Radioisotopic Analyses: alpha-, beta-, and gamma-emitters (R)	Carbon-14, strontium-90, technetium-99, iodine-129, cesium-137, radium-226, radium-228, uranium-232, uranium-233/234, uranium-235/236, uranium-238, total uranium
Radioisotopic Analyses MPPB Area (R-MP)	Carbon-14, potassium-40, cobalt-60, strontium-90, technetium-99, iodine-129, cesium-137, europium-154, neptunium-237, plutonium-238, plutonium-239/240, plutonium-241, uranium-232, uranium-233/234, uranium-235/236, uranium-238, americium-241, curium-243/244
Strontium-90 (S)	Strontium-90
Turbidity (T)	Turbidity

TABLE 4-5
2013 Groundwater Monitoring Overview by Geographic Area^a

Number of...	Total WVDP	North Plateau	South Plateau
Monitoring Points Sampled - Analytical	69	55	14
Monitoring Points - Water Elevations Only	73	34	39
Monitoring Events	4	4	4
Analyses (analyses groups)	986	844	142
Results (individual)	7,098	5,935	1,163
Percent of Nondetectable Results	84%	83%	87%
Water Elevation Measurements	536	324	212

^a Does not include PTW monitoring.

TABLE 4-6
WVDP 2013 Groundwater Monitoring Overview by Monitoring Purpose

Number of...	Total	Regulatory/ Waste Management	Environmental Surveillance
Monitoring Points Sampled - Analytical	69	38	31
Monitoring Points - Water Elevations Only	73	1	72
Monitoring Events	4	4	4
Analyses (analyses groups)	986	671	315
Results (individual)	7,098	6,231	867
Percent of Nondetectable Results	84%	88%	55%
Water Elevation Measurements	536	148	388

The results are summarized in Table 4-9 at the end of this chapter.

North Plateau Strontium-90 Plume

Elevated gross beta has been observed on the north plateau since 1993, and is predominantly confined to the S&G unit, the shallowest geologic unit on the north plateau. (See the highlights for 1993 and 1994 in Table 4-1.) The routine groundwater monitoring plan network for the S&G unit on the north plateau includes 36 monitoring wells, three well points, and five groundwater seepage locations.

In April 2011, DOE issued a new technical standard (DOE-STD-1196-2011) that established a revised set of radiological concentration standards for radiological environmental protection programs at DOE facilities and sites. These DCSs were used to evaluate groundwater data collected in 2013. Because there is no DCS for gross beta in liquid effluents, the strontium-90 DCS ($1.1\text{E-}06$ $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$) is used as a conservative basis for comparison where beta-emitting radionuclides are detected in groundwater. Historical monitoring has established that strontium-90 is the most predominant beta emitter found in site groundwater. The strontium-90 concentrations would be expected to be about one-half of the gross beta result because the beta includes strontium-90 and its daughter product, yttrium-90. Therefore, monitoring wells are routinely sampled for gross beta concentrations, supported by periodic sample measurement at select wells for strontium-90 analysis. For the purpose of the following discussions, the strontium-90 DCS is used for comparison with both gross beta and strontium-90. (See the "Useful Information" section for a discussion of DOE DCSs, and Table UI-4 for a list of the DCSs for radionuclides of interest at the WVDP.)

Figure 4-2 shows the extent of the strontium-90 plume as defined by the $1.0\text{E-}06$ $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$ gross beta isopleth, at three time intervals spanning 19 years (1994, 2003, and 2013). As shown, the plume's western boundary has remained relatively constant since 1994, but the plume's northern and eastern extents have spread to the northeast and east. The leading edge has divided into three small lobes because of the variable groundwater flow rate across the north plateau, due to the heterogeneous nature of the sediments within the S&G unit. The uneven distribution of coarse and fine soils within the subsurface creates preferential pathways for groundwater flow. The GMP wells that monitor the plume and the measured gross beta concentrations are shown on the figure.

Gross beta concentration trends over the last 10 years at monitoring wells located within the plume and near former lagoon 1 are shown on Figures 4-3 through 4-7. These data are plotted on a log scale; therefore, an increase from one gridline to the next represents a 10-fold increase in concentration. The log scale was used so that data from background locations (with concentrations in the $1.0\text{E-}09$ $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$ range) and data from the central plume (with concentrations in the $1.0\text{E-}04$ $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$ range, 100,000 times higher than background) could be plotted on the same graphs.

Figure 4-3 illustrates the gross beta concentrations in groundwater wells located immediately downgradient of the MPPB, the strontium-90 source area, and along the western edge of the plume (at well 8609). Well 408 and the four MPPB wells (MP-01, -02, -03, and -04, installed in CY 2010), located northeast of the MPPB closest to the source area, exhibit the highest gross beta concentrations (up to $5.50\text{E-}04$ $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$ in June 2013) of any routinely monitored wells in the GMP. Gross beta concentrations, remained relatively stable in CY 2013 at monitoring wells 408 and 8609. At the four MPPB wells, directly downgradient of the MPPB, 2013 gross beta concentrations increased in June and then decreased.

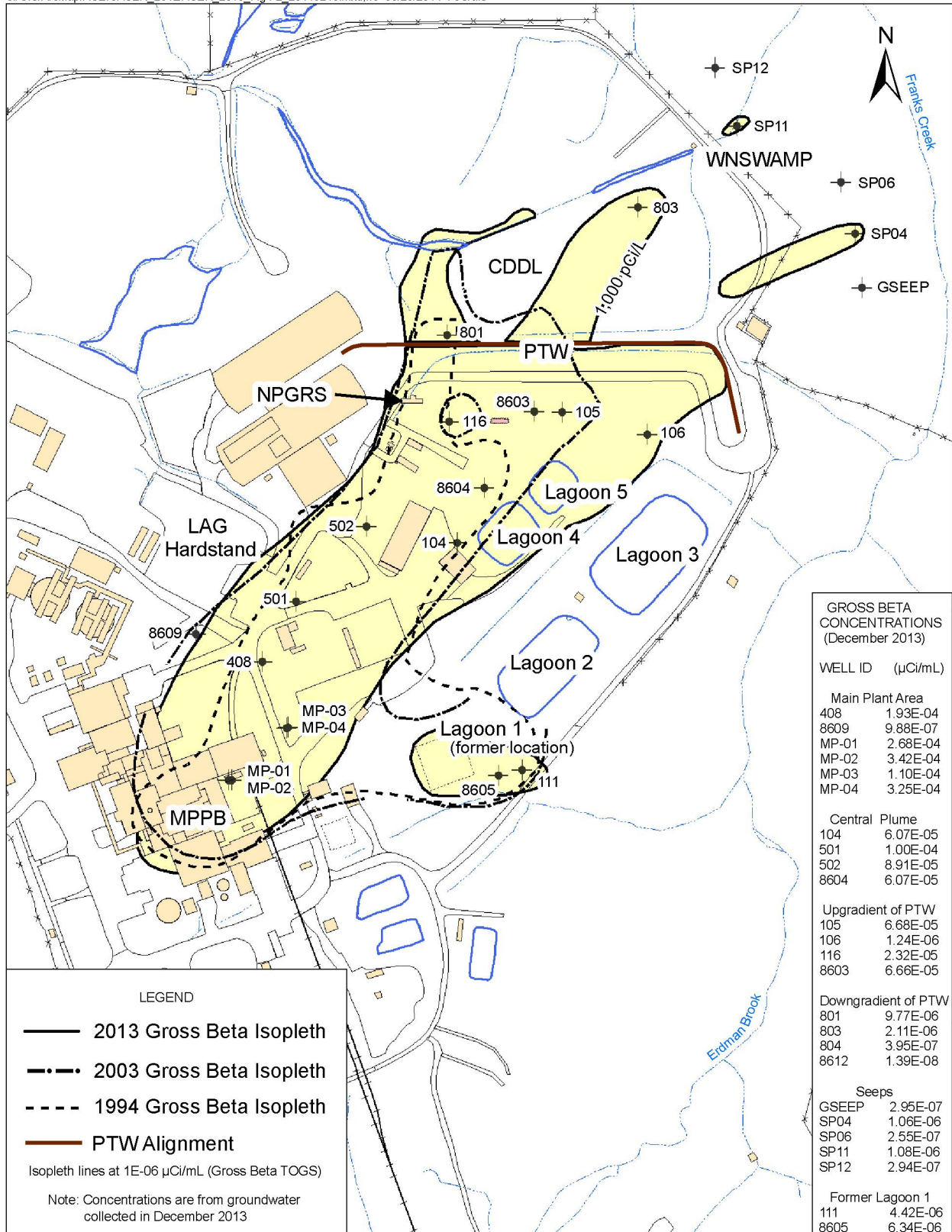
Figure 4-4 illustrates gross beta concentrations in wells 104, 501, 502, and 8604 centrally located within the plume area. Gross beta concentrations in these wells were similar or slightly increased overall in 2013 compared with 2012.

Figure 4-5 illustrates gross beta concentrations at monitoring wells 105, 116, and 8603, upgradient of the PTW. The gross beta concentrations at these wells slightly increased overall in 2013 compared with 2012.

Figure 4-6 illustrates gross beta concentrations at monitoring wells 801, 803, 804, and 8612, downgradient of the PTW. The plume's leading edge had migrated past the PTW before it was installed in 2010 as indicated by gross beta activity levels observed in downgradient wells prior to PTW installation in November 2010. Gross beta concentrations at wells 801 and 804 exhibited a slight increase from 2012 to 2013. Gross beta concentrations at well 8612 decreased overall from 2012 to 2013. During most of 2013, gross beta concentrations at well 803 were lower than during 2012. The December 2013 gross beta concentration at well 803 increased but was lower than the highest detected concentration during 2012. Continued monitoring will determine whether gross

FIGURE 4-2
North Plateau Strontium-90 Plume Plotted by Beta Data: 1994, 2003, 2013

J:/GIS/ArcMap/ASER/ASER_2012/ASER_2013_Fig4-2_20140218.mxd,r.0 03/26/2014 FJC/afs



beta concentrations decrease over time as more treated groundwater migrates out of the PTW.

Monitoring at North Plateau Seeps. Groundwater is also monitored along the northeast edge of the north plateau, where it seeps from the steep banks incised by Erdman Brook and Franks Creek. The downgradient seepage locations (GSEEP, SP04, SP06, SP11, and SP12), located east of the CDDL outside of the WVDP fence line, monitor conditions on the edge of the north plateau where groundwater discharges to the surface. (See Figure A-8 in Appendix A.) Ten-year trends of gross beta concentrations at these five seep monitoring points are shown on Figure 4-7. Annual average gross beta concentrations were plotted against surface water background values because water from seepage points occasionally may include surface water (i.e., at seepage location SP11). Annual average concentrations at all monitored seep locations, other than SP04, increased during 2013.

The highest gross beta concentration among the seepage locations has been observed at SP04, which decreased from an annual average of 1.46E-06 $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{mL}$ in 2012 to an annual average of 1.06E-06 $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{mL}$ in 2013 below the DOE DCS for strontium-90 of 1.10E-06 $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{mL}$. The strontium-90 concentrations in the north plateau plume have been demonstrated to be approximately half of the gross beta concentrations, suggesting the DOE DCSs have not been exceeded at the seep locations. The second highest gross beta concentration at the seep sampling locations occurred at SP11, located within the discharge area of the swamp drainage ditch. The annual average 2013 concentration at SP11 represents approximately 57% of strontium-90 DCS. The gross beta activity detected as SP11 is believed to be the result of contaminated groundwater from the S&G unit that entered the northeast swamp drainage ditch, and percolated back into the ground.

Monitoring at the Northeast Swamp Drainage. The western and central lobes of the plume are partially intercepted by the northeast swamp drainage ditch flowing west to east across the plume's leading edge (see Figure 4-2 and Figure A-2 in Appendix A). Totalized flow through the drainage ditch is recorded biweekly. Surface water samples are collected biweekly and analyzed for radiological constituents at sampling location WNSWAMP located at the WVDP property boundary. North plateau plume groundwater seeping into this ditch is believed to be the main source of the strontium-90 activity at WNSWAMP. Approximately 14.9 million gal (56.3 million L) of water flowed through this monitoring point in 2013. (See "Waterborne Effluent Monitoring" in Chapter 2.)

Gross beta and strontium-90 concentrations at WNSWAMP exhibit seasonal variability. As shown on Figure 4-8, annual average strontium-90 concentrations at WNSWAMP have been close to or above the strontium-90 DCS for each of the last 10 years. The 2013 annual average strontium-90 concentration shown on Figure 4-8 is a non-flow-weighted average, and therefore differs slightly from the flow-weighted average shown in Table 2-2. Both estimates for the annual average strontium-90 at WNSWAMP indicate strontium-90 concentrations were higher on average than in 2012 but are still lower than the annual averages from 2007 to 2010 prior to installation of the PTW. The strontium-90 released through WNSWAMP accounted for an annual estimated dose of 1.51E-02 mrem in 2013. See "Maximum Dose (Waterborne) to an Off-Site Individual" in Chapter 3.

Monitoring of surface water downstream of the WVDP at the first point of public access, Felton Bridge on Cattaraugus Creek (location WFFELBR), continued to show that strontium-90 concentrations in 2013 were similar to historical concentrations from the Cattaraugus Creek background surface water location at Bigelow Bridge (WFBIGBR). No strontium-90 was detected at the Felton Bridge sampling location in 2013.

Strontium-90 Plume Remediation Activities

Full-Scale Permeable Treatment Wall (PTW). In November 2010, an 860-ft-long full-scale PTW was installed to treat the north plateau strontium-90 plume. The PTW has operated now for over three full years. The overall average concentrations of strontium-90 immediately downgradient of the PTW are lower than they were when the wall was installed indicating that the PTW is removing strontium-90 from the groundwater. A map view and cross-section of the PTW installation is shown on Figure 4-9.

The PTW was installed through the entire thickness of the S&G unit (including the thick-bedded unit and the slackwater sequence, where present), and was keyed into the underlying, low-permeability unweathered Lavery till. Granular clinoptilolite (i.e., zeolite), a natural mineral with a porous structure that traps positively charged ions by ion exchange, including strontium, while allowing the groundwater to pass through, was used in the PTW. A lined storm water drainage ditch (Smart-Ditch™) was also installed in September 2010 south of the PTW to intercept storm water from upland site areas and route it around the PTW to Franks Creek.

The PTW was designed to address three remedial action objectives (RAOs):

- RAO 1: Reduce or eliminate strontium-90 presence in groundwater seepage leaving or potentially exiting the north plateau to ALARA, with a goal to be less than the DCG of $1.0E-06$ $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{mL}$ (the RAOs for the PTW were determined before the DCGs were replaced by the DCSs);
- RAO 2: Minimize the future expansion of the strontium-90 plume beyond its current mapped limits; and
- RAO 3: Ensure that a technology selected for current containment of the strontium-90 plume does not preclude any strategies for addressing the plume during site decommissioning.

The PTW placement was chosen to not impact the CDDL, and consequently did not capture the plume's leading edge as it existed in November 2010. Strontium-90 concentrations that existed downgradient of the PTW prior to the PTW's installation were expected to increase for a period of time, and then eventually decrease when groundwater treated by the PTW begins to reach these downgradient areas. Recent north plateau monitoring shows evidence of treated groundwater exiting the PTW downgradient of the wall.

Removal of the MPPB and excavating subsurface soils in the plume source area are components of DOE's ROD for decommissioning and/or long-term stewardship of the WVDP and the WNYNSC. Long-term strategies for management of the non-source area of the plume, including the PTW, will be evaluated as part of the Phase 2 decisionmaking process for the WVDP and the WNYNSC.

PTW Performance Monitoring Plan (PTWPMP). The PTWPMP was developed and implemented immediately following the PTW installation. This plan describes the performance monitoring requirements for the PTW. Data collected during 2013 was reported in an annual PTW performance monitoring report.

Quarterly sampling and monthly inspections were performed throughout 2013.

Performance monitoring data collected to date indicate:

- groundwater flow patterns in the PTW area are similar to flow patterns observed prior to PTW construction, indicating that the PTW installation did not

substantially alter groundwater flow conditions on the north plateau;

- strontium-90 activity from groundwater wells inside the PTW typically is substantially lower overall than strontium-90 activity levels upgradient of the PTW;
- geochemical differences observed in groundwater that has migrated into or through the zeolite indicate that cation exchange is occurring;
- strontium-90 activity in groundwater immediately downgradient of the PTW has decreased; and
- strontium-90 activity that had already migrated past the PTW prior to its installation is continuing to migrate downgradient. However, downgradient strontium-90 concentrations are expected to decrease over time as groundwater treated by the PTW flows towards these areas.

Based on the January 2013 and January 2014 annual sampling results, there are no longer strontium-90 concentrations greater than $1.0E-05$ $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{mL}$ (10,000 pCi/L) in the downgradient western or central lobes and no detected strontium-90 activities above $1.0E-06$ $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{mL}$ (1,000 pCi/L) in the downgradient eastern lobe of the strontium-90 plume.

These observations indicate the ongoing processes within the PTW continue to achieve the RAOs and the functional requirements of the PTW defined in the PTWPMP.

North Plateau Groundwater Monitoring Plan (NPGMP). A supplementary NPGMP was also developed in 2010, in conjunction with completing the full-scale PTW. The primary objective of the NPGMP is to monitor the strontium-90 plume migration in groundwater farther upgradient and downgradient of the PTW than the areas monitored under the PTWPMP. This monitoring program, which includes quarterly gross beta sampling at 26 well locations and water level measurements at 40 well locations, was performed concurrent with the PTWPMP throughout 2013.

PTW Protection and Best Management Plan. The north plateau PTW protection and best management plan describe best management practices implemented to increase the effectiveness and longevity of the PTW. The practices include elimination of road-salt use near the PTW, storm water management via the upgradient Smart-Ditch™, and monthly inspections.

North Plateau Groundwater Recovery System (NPGRS).

In 1995, the NPGRS was installed to slow the advance of the strontium-90 plume. (See Figure 4-2.) The NPGRS consists of three wells used to extract contaminated groundwater. Extracted groundwater was transferred to the LLW2 for treatment by ion exchange to remove strontium-90 with treated water ultimately discharged through the lagoon system to Erdman Brook via the SPDES-permitted outfall 001.

One of the NPGRS wells has been shut down since 2002 because it was not needed for optimum plume capture. One of the two remaining wells was shut down in December 2012, and the last well was shut down in April 2013. Approximately 344,000 gallons (1.3 million L) of water were pumped from the NPGRS from January to April 2013. The system has extracted and processed approximately 66 million gallons (249.8 million L) since November 1995. Should a determination be made to close the system, closure will be performed in accordance with SPDES closure requirements.

Pilot-Scale PTW. A pilot-scale PTW was constructed in 1999 with a clinoptilolite, selected for its ability to adsorb strontium-90 ions from groundwater. The data collected during the testing of the pilot PTW helped determine that the PTW technology was an effective remediation method for strontium-90-contaminated groundwater. Three wells within the pilot-scale PTW were monitored in 2013 under the NPGMP to support delineation of flow and transport of the plume across the north plateau.

Other Groundwater Sampling Observations on the North Plateau

Monitoring Near Former Lagoon 1. Southeast of the strontium-90 plume, elevated gross beta concentrations are documented in groundwater downgradient of former lagoon 1, which was backfilled in 1984. (See Figure 4-2.) Gross beta concentrations in wells 8605 and 111 are consistently above the strontium-90 DCS and are remaining stable from year to year, as shown in the 10-year trend graph on Figure 4-10. The gross beta activity source is assumed to be the radiologically contaminated material used as backfill and the residual sediment within former lagoon 1.

Tritium in North Plateau Groundwater. On the north plateau, elevated tritium concentrations have historically been observed downgradient of the MPPB, near the lag storage hardstand, and adjacent to and downgradient of the lagoon system. Tritium concentrations sitewide have

been consistently decreasing. Tritium has a relatively short half-life (about 12.3 years) and dilution from surface water infiltration and groundwater recharge contributes to the decrease. Residual tritium activity is attributed to former nuclear fuel reprocessing operations. No new source of tritium is suspected. As shown in Table 4-7, the maximum tritium concentration measured in groundwater from the north plateau in 2013, 2.66E-05 $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$, occurred at well point WP-C, downgradient of the MPPB (see Figure A-8 for the well point location). This concentration was approximately two orders of magnitude below the DCS for tritium of 1.9E-03 $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$.

Radioisotopic Sampling Results on the North Plateau.

In addition to being analyzed for gross alpha, gross beta, tritium, and strontium-90, samples from eight groundwater wells in the north plateau S&G unit (401, 406, 408, 1304, and MP-01 through MP-04) were analyzed for specific radionuclides (see Tables 4-3 and 4-4). The maximum radionuclide concentrations measured at either the north or south plateau during 2013 are presented in Table 4-7.

The MPPB wells (MP-01, -02, -03, and -04) are analyzed for the following additional radioisotopes to investigate their presence as a result of former MPPB operations: neptunium-237, plutonium-238, plutonium-239/240, plutonium-241, americium-241, and curium-243/244. One very low estimated value of neptunium-237 at well MP-02 was measured in 2013. This is the only time any of these additional radionuclides have been detected at the MPPB wells. (See Appendix D, Table D-2H.)

Two sampling locations on the south plateau (well 909 and the NDA sump [NDATR]) are also analyzed for specific radionuclides. Results are discussed later in this chapter and are tabulated in Appendix D-2. (Note that radium-226, radium-228, uranium-234, and uranium-238 occur naturally in the environment.)

Results for Volatile and Semivolatile Organic Compounds (VOCs and SVOCs).

Per the 3008(h) Consent Order, select wells within the S&G unit are monitored for VOCs and SVOCs because concentrations of these compounds exceeding NYSDEC Technical and Operational Guidance Series (TOGS) 1.1.1 Class GA Groundwater Quality Standards were detected in some groundwater samples collected during the RFI.

Currently, the only S&G unit monitoring location with consistent positive VOC detections is well 8612, located northeast and downgradient of the CDDL at the northeast edge of the north plateau. (See Table 4-8, and Figure A-8

in Appendix A.) Figure 4-11 illustrates the concentration ranges of four VOCs detected at well 8612. Only one VOC (1,2-Dichloroethylene [total]) continues to be detected slightly above the TOGS 1.1.1 Class GA Groundwater Quality Standard. The concentration at well 8612 continued to decrease during 2013 from 6.8 micrograms per liter ($\mu\text{g/L}$) in March to 6.1 $\mu\text{g/L}$ in December. These concentrations are not significantly above the practical quantitation limit of 5.0 $\mu\text{g/L}$. The VOCs detected in well 8612 are presumed to be from wastes buried in the CDDL.

TBP, an SVOC, has been continually detected in groundwater from well 8605, downgradient of former lagoon 1 since monitoring at this location began. The maximum concentration measured in 2013 (149 $\mu\text{g/L}$) was significantly lower than the historic high of 700 $\mu\text{g/L}$ measured in December 1996. Overall concentrations of TBP at well 8605 are decreasing with an annual average concentration in 2013 of 149 $\mu\text{g/L}$. TBP has also been detected in well 111, located near well 8605, but at concentrations, close to the quantitation limit of 10 $\mu\text{g/L}$. (See Figure 4-12.) TBP is thought to be residual contamination from liquid waste management activities in the former lagoon 1 area during nuclear fuel reprocessing. A TOGS 1.1.1 water quality standard has not been established for TBP.

A summary of maximum VOC and SVOC concentrations detected in WVDP groundwater wells in 2013, that exceeded TOGS 1.1.1 criteria and GSLs, is provided in Tables 4-8 and 4-9, respectively.

Metals Sampling on the North Plateau. In 2005, 2007, and 2008, select groundwater wells were sampled to evaluate metals concentrations in groundwater impacted by the strontium-90 plume migrating from the MPPB source area. No metals have been determined to be associated with the strontium-90 plume.

During 2013, routine metals sampling continued to be performed, as outlined in the GMP. The sampling results were compared with the established GSLs and background levels (see Table 4-9). The only metals detected above background in groundwater in 2013 were barium, chromium, and nickel. Barium was detected above background concentrations at wells 502 and MP-01. Nickel was detected at concentrations above background and the GSL in wells 405, 502 and 706. Chromium was detected above background and the GSL at wells 405, 502, and 706 (see Appendix D-2G). Wells 405, 502, and 706 are stainless-steel wells that have historically shown evidence of

corrosion. (For additional detail, refer to “Investigation of Chromium and Nickel in the S&G Unit and Evaluation of Corrosion in Groundwater Monitoring Wells” in previous ASERs.)

Groundwater Sampling Observations on the South Plateau Including the NRC-Licensed Disposal Area (NDA)

Interim Measure (IM). In 1990, a trench system was constructed through the WLT along the northeast and northwest sides of the NDA to intercept and collect potentially contaminated groundwater. Sampling location NDATR is a sump at the lowest point of the interceptor trench. Groundwater is collected at NDATR and transferred to the LLW2 for processing. In 2013, no organic constituents were detected in groundwater from the NDA interceptor trench. Groundwater elevations are monitored quarterly in and around the interceptor trench to ensure that an inward gradient is maintained.

A second IM, to improve the stability of the earthen cap and to limit infiltration of surface water and precipitation into the NDA, was completed in December 2008. This included installing a geosynthetic cap over the NDA, a low-permeability upgradient slurry wall, and surface water drainage diversions. (See also “Interim Measure [IM]” under “RCRA 3008(h) Consent Order” in the ECS.) Water level data from piezometers installed to monitor the slurry wall indicate that the slurry wall and geomembrane cover are causing the WLT to become dry in some areas. The reduced water volume extracted from the interceptor trench since the cap and barrier wall were installed is another indication that the IM is effectively reducing flow through the NDA. The total volume pumped annually from the NDA trench in 2013 (73,417 gal [277,914 L]) was approximately one-fifth of the volume pumped in CY 2007, before the IM. (See Figure 4-14.)

Refer to the Environmental Compliance section titled “RCRA §3008(h) Administrative Order on Consent” for further discussion of the NDA IMs.

Radioisotopic Sampling Results on the South Plateau. Gross beta, tritium, and several radioisotope concentrations in groundwater from NDATR (see Table 4-9, Figure 4-13, and Appendix A, Figure A-9) continued to be elevated with respect to GSLs or to concentrations in background monitoring locations on the south plateau. Gross beta concentrations at NDATR have decreased after the 2008 IM to below the gross beta GSL of 1.00E-6 $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$

TABLE 4-7
2013 Maximum Concentrations of Radionuclides^a in Groundwater at the WVDP
Compared With WVDP Groundwater Screening Levels^b (GSLs)

Radionuclide	Regulatory Compliance			Environmental Surveillance			GSL ($\mu\text{Ci/mL}$)
	Well ID With Maximum Concentration	Flag ^c	Maximum Concentration ($\mu\text{Ci/mL}$)	Well ID With Maximum Concentration	Flag ^c	Maximum Concentration ($\mu\text{Ci/mL}$)	
Tritium	110		8.02E-07	WP-C		2.66E-05	1.78E-07
Strontium-90	MP-02		1.49E-04	–		–	5.90E-09
Technetium-99	MP-02		4.26E-08	–		–	5.02E-09
Iodine-129	NDATR		2.20E-08	–		–	9.61E-10
Cesium-137	–		–	–		–	1.03E-08
Radium-226	408		2.16E-09	1304		4.67E-10	1.33E-09
Radium-228	408		1.48E-09	1304		5.18E-10	2.16E-09
Uranium-232	MP-02		1.34E-10	–		–	NE
Uranium-233/234	NDATR		1.40E-09	1304		1.31E-10	6.24E-10
Uranium-235/236	MP-04		1.66E-10	–		–	8.07E-11
Neptunium-237	MP-02	J	2.57E-10	–		–	NE
Uranium-238	909		1.10E-09	1304		9.22E-11	4.97E-10
Total Uranium	406		3.26E-03	1304		3.70E-04	1.34E-03

Note: Bolding indicates that the radionuclide exceeds the GSL.

– indicates that none of the regulatory or environmental surveillance wells exhibited positive results for these radionuclides.

^a The table presents the maximum concentrations of radionuclides that were positively identified in groundwater wells at the WVDP, all other radionuclides were not positively identified, or were not analyzed.

^b GSLs for radiological constituents are set equal to the larger of the background concentrations or NYSDEC Technical and Operational Guidance Series (TOGS) 1.1.1 Class GA Groundwater Quality Standards (see Table D-1A).

^c The "J" flag indicates the result is an estimated value.

NE - GSL for this radionuclide not established.

TABLE 4-8
2013 Summary of Maximum Concentrations of Organic Constituents
in Select WVDP Groundwater Wells

Constituent	Regulatory/Waste Management Monitoring Program		NYS Class GA Groundwater Quality Standards ^a ($\mu\text{g/L}$)
	Well with the Highest Concentration	Maximum Concentration ($\mu\text{g/L}$)	
1,2-Dichloroethylene (total)	8612	6.8	5.0
Tributyl phosphate	8605	149	NA

NA - Not applicable

^a Source: 6 NYCRR Part 703, Division of Water TOGS 1.1.1, NYS Groundwater Effluent Limitations (Class GA).

in 2013 from the maximum observed concentration of 1.75E-06 $\mu\text{Ci/L}$ in September 2009 after the 2008 IM. The increases immediately following the installation of the upgradient slurry wall and cap are believed to be attributable to less dilution of water collected in the trench because groundwater and surface water infiltration into the NDA was significantly reduced. Similar to the north plateau, strontium-90 is the predominant contributing

radioisotope to the measured gross beta concentrations in the NDA trench water.

NDATR samples in 2013 exhibited the highest concentrations for iodine-129 to date. Elevated iodine-129 concentrations observed since the 2008 IM are believed to be attributable to less dilution of the water that collects within the trench (See Table 4-7).

WLT well 909 also exhibited elevated tritium, iodine-129, strontium-90, and several uranium radioisotope concentrations above the GSL during 2013, consistent with historical values, as shown in Table 4-9 and Appendix D-2.

Radionuclide concentrations in groundwater downgradient of the NDA are presumed to be associated with former waste burial operations.

Additional Monitoring and Investigations

Groundwater Monitoring Downgradient of the Waste Tank Farm (WTF). Waste in the underground tanks was removed and solidified through the VIT process from 1996 to 2002. The underground waste tanks are being stabilized by a tank and vault drying system (T&VDS) that began operating in December 2010. Three of the tanks are dry and liquid levels are decreasing in the other one. This system is successfully reducing the liquid volume in the tanks and vaults through evaporation. (See "WTF and the T&VDS" in the Environmental Compliance Summary.) Throughout waste processing activities, groundwater controls were in place to (1) reduce the upward hydrostatic pressure on the tanks, and (2) to maintain an inward hydraulic gradient toward the tanks, thereby inhibiting potential leaks from the tanks. The natural inward hydraulic gradient is influenced by periodically pumping a dewatering well, located outside the vault, that also controls the hydrostatic pressure near the tanks.

Radioactivity in groundwater near the WTF is routinely monitored and evaluated. Elevated gross beta concentrations from well 8607 have been observed since 1994, with the maximum concentration measured in 2005. Gross beta activity has also been observed in the dewatering well and the tank 8D-2 pan. During 2013, gross beta concentrations at well 8607 were slightly higher than 2012 concentrations but were below the highest concentration observed in 2011.

Summary

Evaluation of groundwater results from 2013 continue to show that the most widespread area of groundwater contamination at the WVDP is the strontium-90 plume in the S&G unit on the north plateau. Efforts to reduce contaminant levels in the downgradient portions of the north plateau plume included the 2010 installation of the full-scale PTW across the leading edge of the plume and installation of the NPGRS in 1995. Three years of post-installation monitoring results indicate the PTW is removing strontium-90 from the groundwater exiting the wall. Other localized areas of groundwater contamination

have been observed downgradient of former lagoon 1, also on the north plateau, and downgradient of the NDA on the south plateau. Measures to reduce and collect water moving through the NDA including the NDA trench installed in 1990 and the slurry wall and geomembrane cover installed in 2008 are reducing the water level in the NDA and thus the potential for groundwater contamination flowing out of the NDA. The T&VDS is effectively drying out the waste tanks, further reducing the potential for groundwater contamination in the WTF.

As discussed in the ECS, longer-term measures to reduce potential groundwater contamination as described in Phase 1 of the EIS preferred alternative selected by DOE in the ROD (April 2010), include removing the MPPB, removing the lagoons, and excavating the source area of the north plateau plume.

TABLE 4-9
2013 Groundwater Monitoring Results Exceeding GSLs and Background Levels

RADIOLOGICAL PARAMETERS								
Number of Locations exceeding GSLs ^a or Background ^b		Geologic Unit (plateau)	Groundwater Sampling Location					
Gross Alpha								
1 > GSL	5 > BKG	S&G (NP)	301	8605	8612			
		WLT (SP)	1006					
		ULT (SP)	910R					
Gross Beta								
22 > GSL	40 > BKG	S&G (NP)	GSEEP	104	301	801	8605	MP-03
			SP04	105	403	802	8607	MP-04
			SP06	106	408	803	8609	WP-A
			SP11	111	501	804	8612	WP-C
			SP12	116	502	8603	MP-01	WP-H
			103	205	605	8604	MP-02	
		LTS (NP)	204					
ULT (NP)	107							
WLT (SP)	NDATR	908R	909					
Tritium								
15 > GSL	15 > BKG	S&G (NP)	GSEEP	104	106	8603	WP-A	WP-H
			SP04	105	602A	8609	WP-C	
		ULT (NP)	108	110				
WLT (SP)	NDATR	909						
Carbon-14								
1 > GSL	1 > BKG	S&G (NP)	401					
Strontium-90								
11 > GSL	11 > BKG	S&G (NP)	408	502	8609	MP-02	MP-04	
			501	801	MP-01	MP-03		
WLT (SP)	NDATR	909						
Technetium-99								
5 > GSL	5 > BKG	S&G (NP)	408	MP-01	MP-02	MP-03	MP-04	
Iodine-129								
4 > GSL	4 > BKG	S&G (NP)	MP-01	MP-02				
		WLT (SP)	NDATR	909				
Uranium-233/234								
5 > GSL	5 > BKG	S&G (NP)	MP-02	MP-03	MP-04			
		WLT (SP)	NDATR	909				
Uranium-235/236								
1 > GSL	1 > BKG	S&G (NP)	MP-04					
Uranium-238								
5 > GSL	5 > BKG	S&G	MP-02	MP-03	MP-04			
		WLT (SP)	NDATR	909				
Total Uranium								
3 > GSL	32 > BKG	S&G (NP)	406					
		WLT (SP)	NDATR	909				

TABLE 4-9 (concluded)
2013 Groundwater Monitoring Results Exceeding GSLs and Background Levels

METALS					
Number of Locations exceeding GSLs ^a or Background ^b		Geologic Unit (plateau)	Groundwater Sampling Location		
Barium					
0 > GSL	2 > BKG	S&G (NP)	502	MP-01	
Chromium					
3 > GSL	3 > BKG	S&G (NP)	405	502	706
Nickel					
3 > GSL	3 > BKG	S&G (NP)	405	502	706
ORGANICS					
1,2-Dichloroethene (total)					
1 > TOGS	1 > DL	S&G (NP)	8612		
Tributyl phosphate					
No TOGS ^c	2 > DL	S&G (NP)	111	8605	

Note: Bolded wells indicate 2013 results that exceed GSLs. Unbolded wells indicated 2013 results that exceeded background.

Key:

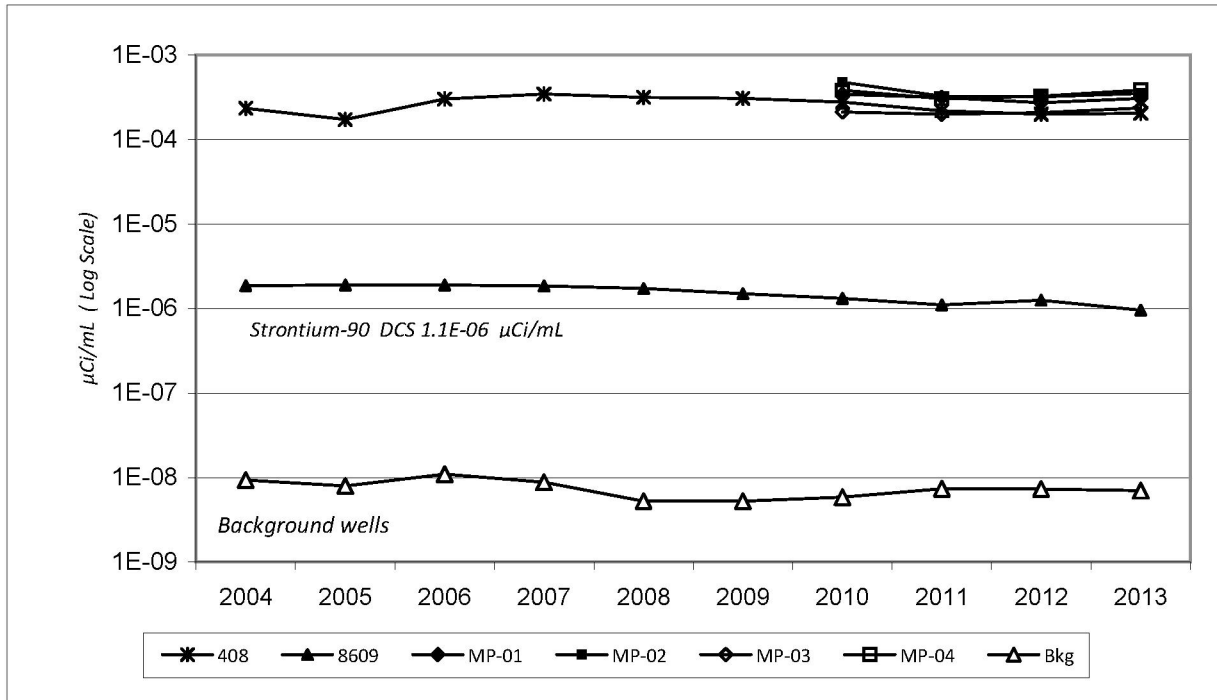
BKG - Background	SP - South Plateau
DL - Detection Limit	ULT - Unweathered Lavery Till
NP - North Plateau	WLT - Weathered Lavery Till

^a The site-specific GSLs for radiological constituents were set equal to the larger of the WVDP background concentrations or the NYSDEC TOGS 1.1.1 Class GA Groundwater Quality Standards as discussed on page D-1 and presented in Table D-1A. The GSLs for metals were set equal to the larger of the background concentration or NYSDEC TOGS 1.1.1 Class GA Groundwater Quality Standards as presented in Table D-1B. Organic constituents were compared directly with NYSDEC TOGS 1.1.1 Class GA Groundwater Quality Standards.

^b The data used for the calculation of background values collected from 1991 through September 2009 were taken from background wells 301, 401, 706, and 1302 in the sand and gravel unit on the north plateau. The background concentration was set to the upper limit of the 95% confidence interval.

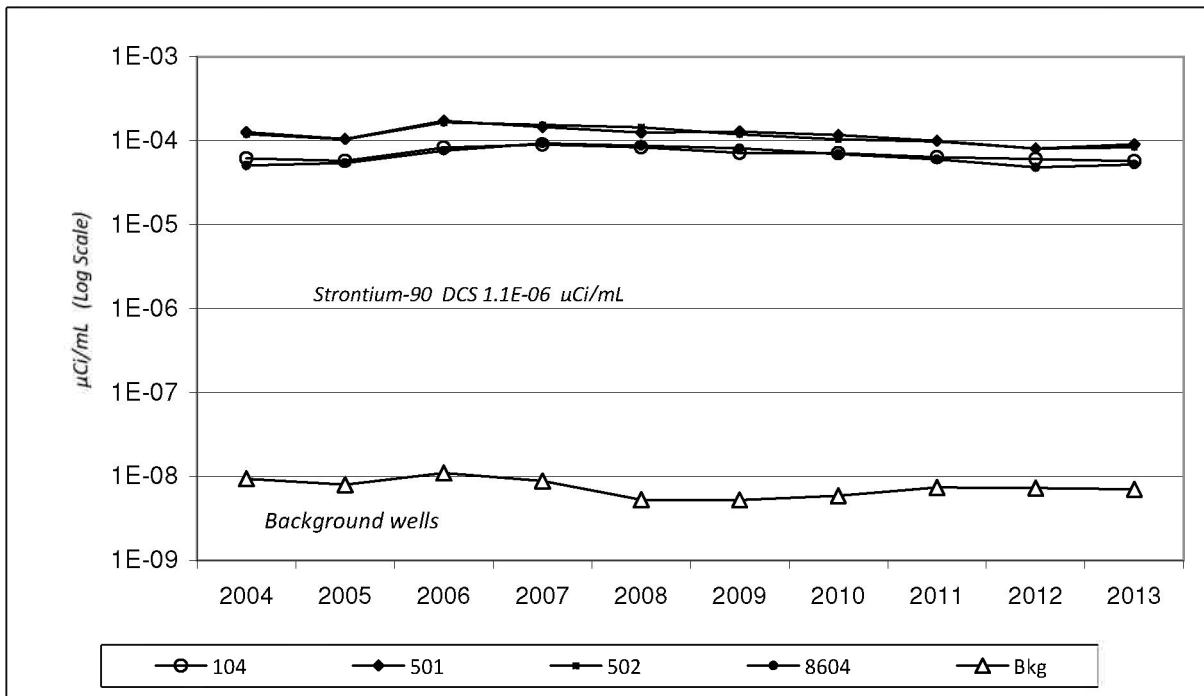
^c No TOGS 1.1.1 standard has been established for tributyl phosphate.

FIGURE 4-3
Annual Average Gross Beta Concentrations
at Monitoring Wells Downgradient of the North Plateau Strontium-90 Plume Source Area



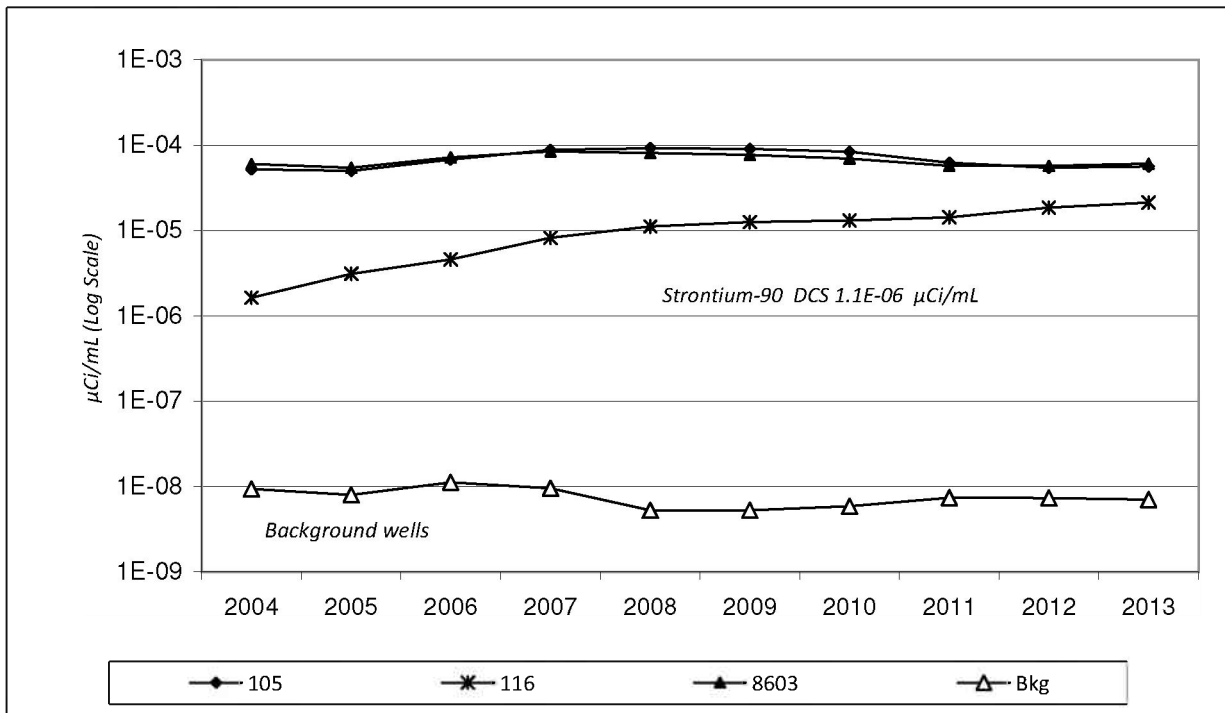
Note: S&G background (Bkg) wells 301, 401, 706, and 1302 are averaged for this comparison.

FIGURE 4-4
Annual Average Gross Beta Concentrations
at Monitoring Wells Centrally Located Within the North Plateau Strontium-90 Plume



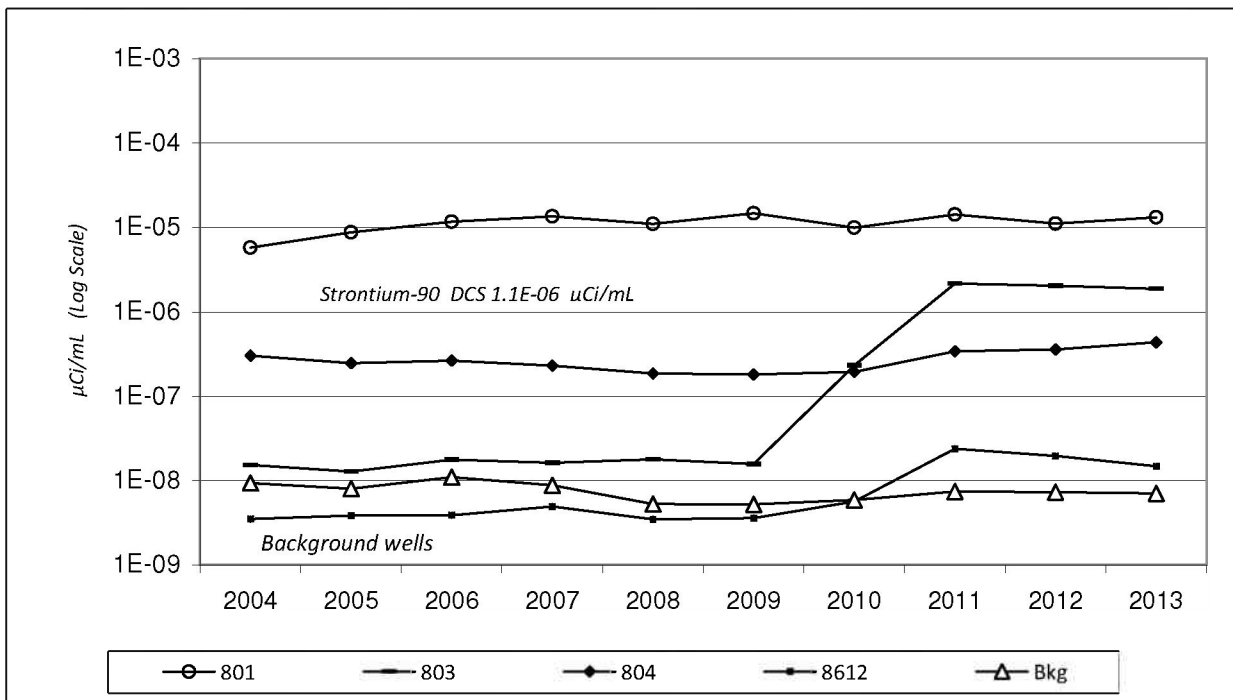
Note: S&G background (Bkg) wells 301, 401, 706, and 1302 are averaged for this comparison.

FIGURE 4-5
Annual Average Gross Beta at Monitoring Wells Upgradient of the PTW



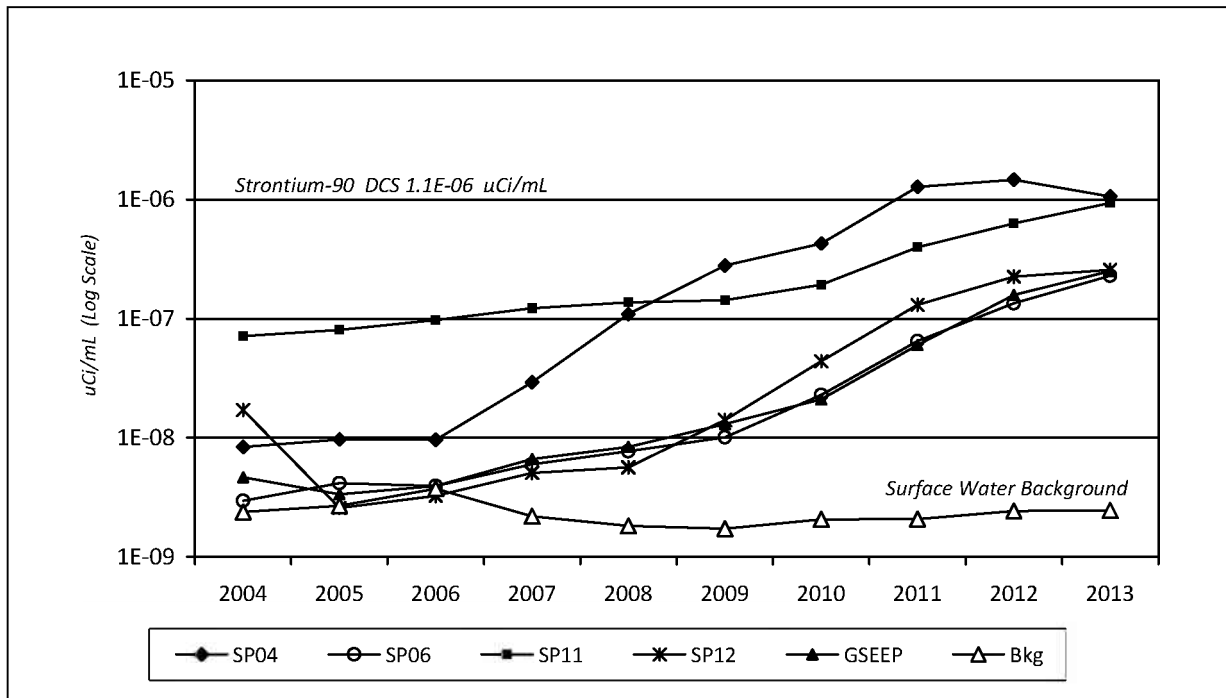
Note: S&G background (Bkg) wells 301, 401, 706, and 1302 are averaged for this comparison.

FIGURE 4-6
Annual Average Gross Beta at Monitoring Wells Downgradient of the PTW



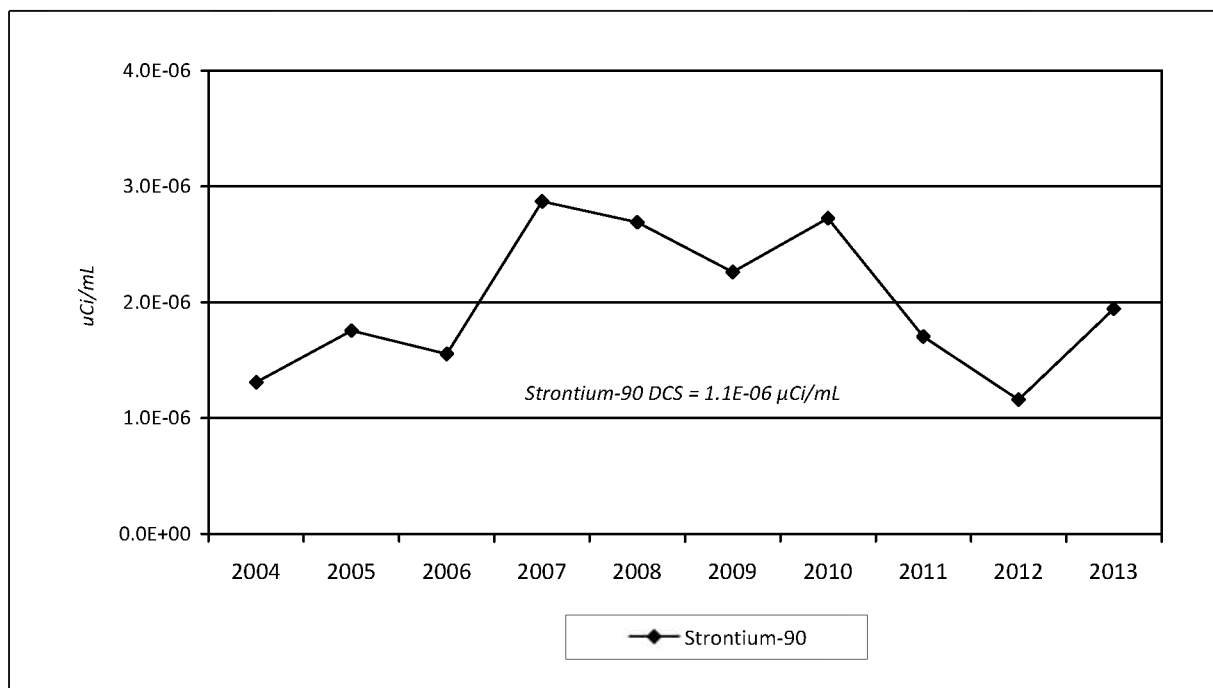
Note: S&G background (Bkg) wells 301, 401, 706, and 1302 are averaged for this comparison.

FIGURE 4-7
Annual Average Gross Beta Concentrations at Seeps
From the Northeast Edge of the North Plateau



Note: Background (Bkg) from surface water sampling location WFBCBKG at Felton Bridge upgradient of the WVDP.

FIGURE 4-8
Annual Average Strontium-90 Concentrations at WNSWAMP



Note: Derived concentration standards (DCSs) are used as an evaluation tool for results from on-site locations as part of the routine environmental monitoring program. However, DOE DCSs are applicable only at locations accessible to members of the public.

FIGURE 4-9

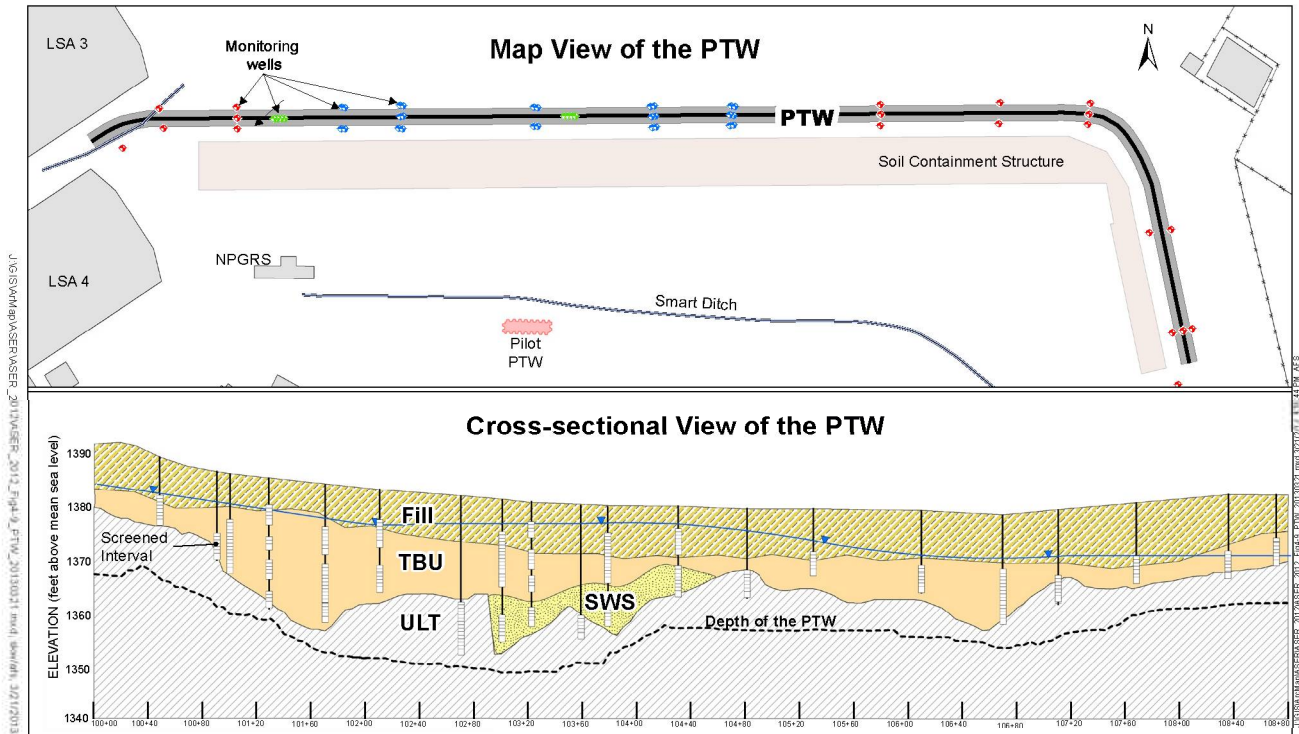
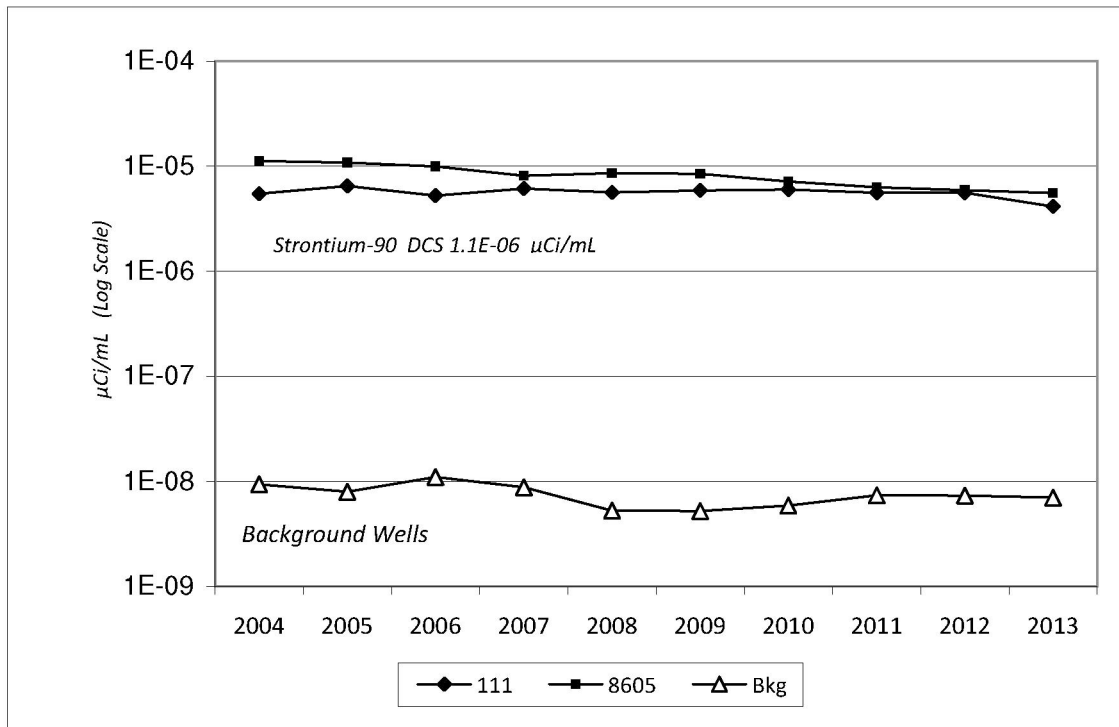
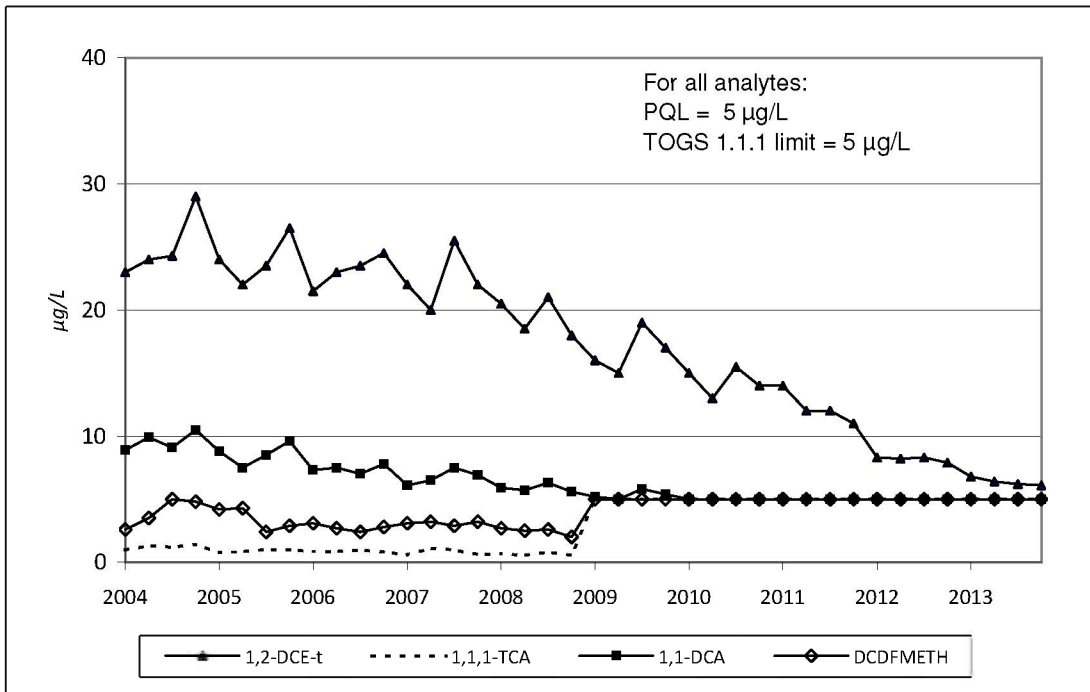


FIGURE 4-10
Annual Average Gross Beta Concentrations at Monitoring Wells Near Former Lagoon 1



Note: S&G background (Bkg) wells 301, 401, 706, and 1302 are averaged for this comparison.

FIGURE 4-11
Concentrations of 1,2-DCE-t, 1,1,1-TCA, 1,1-DCA, and DCDFMeth
at Well 8612 in the S&G Unit



Note: PQL = Practical Quantitation Limit 1,1-DCA = 1,1-Dichloroethane
 1,2-DCE-t = 1,2-Dichloroethylene (total) DCDFMeth = Dichlorodifluoromethane
 1,1,1-TCA = 1,1,1-Trichloroethane

FIGURE 4-12
Concentrations of Tributyl Phosphate at Monitoring Wells Near Former Lagoon 1
in the S&G Unit

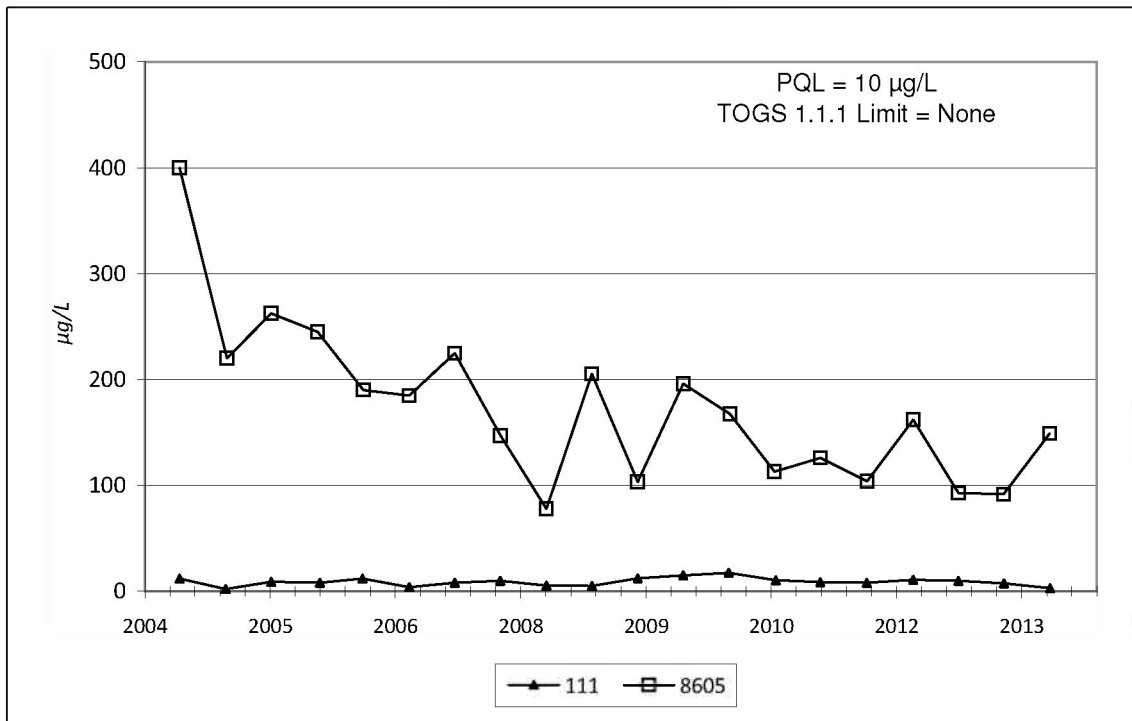
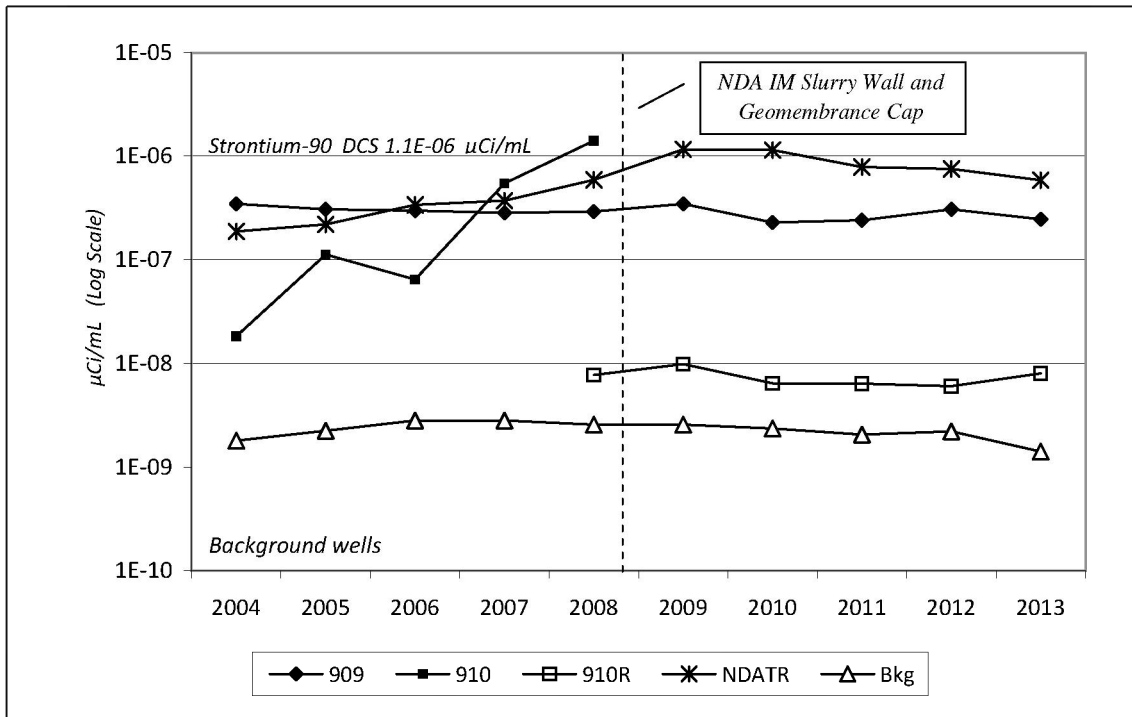


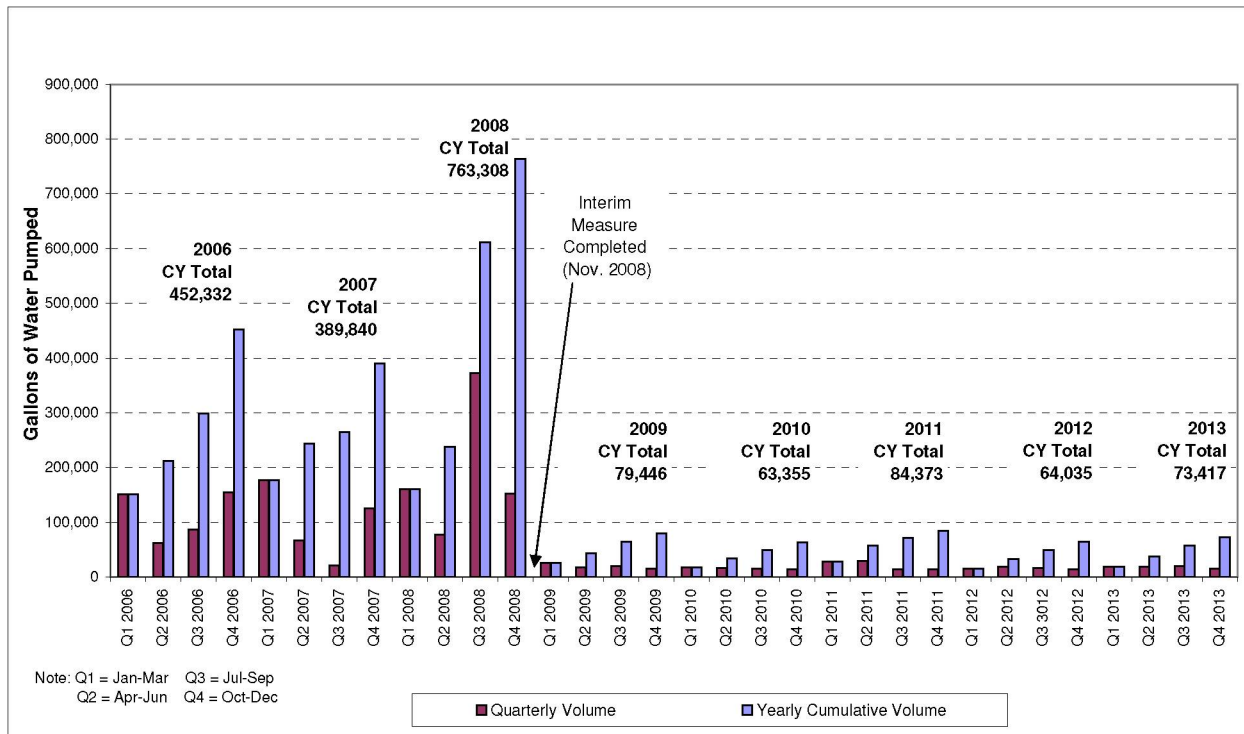
FIGURE 4-13
Annual Average Gross Beta Concentrations
at Monitoring Wells Downgradient of the NDA and at the NDA Trench



Notes: WLT background well for the south plateau is 1008C.

In 2007, well 910 was determined to be damaged such that groundwater samples collected from this well were no longer representative of the ULT. Well 910 was therefore decommissioned in 2008 and replaced with well 910R.

FIGURE 4-14
Volume of Water Pumped From the NDA Interceptor Trench



USEFUL INFORMATION

This section provides background information that may be useful to the reader in understanding and interpreting the results presented in this ASER. First, it presents brief summaries of concepts pertaining to radiation and radioactivity, including:

- radioactive decay;
- types of ionizing radiation;
- measurement of radioactivity;
- measurement of dose;
- background radiation; and
- potential health effects of radiation.

It describes how data are presented in the ASER, and presents tables of unit prefixes, units of measure, and conversion factors. It discusses limits applicable to air emissions and water effluents, and describes (and presents a table of) the dose-based DOE DCSs. It includes a discussion of CAP88-PC, the computer code used to evaluate compliance with the air dose standard. It also presents discussions of 1) water quality classifications, standards, and limits for ambient water; 2) potable water standards; 3) oil and sediment guidelines; and 4) evaluation of monitoring data with respect to limits.

Radiation and Radioactivity

Radioactivity is a property of atoms with unstable nuclei. The unstable nuclei spontaneously decay by emitting radiation in the form of energy (such as gamma rays) or particles (such as alpha and beta particles) (see inset on following page). If the emitted energy or particle has enough energy to break a chemical bond or to knock an electron loose from another atom, a charged particle (an "ion") may be created. This radiation is known as "ionizing radiation."

As used in this ASER, the term "radiation" refers only to ionizing radiation and does not include nonionizing forms of radiation such as visible light, radio waves, microwaves, infrared light, or ultraviolet light.

Radioactive Decay

An atom is the smallest particle of an element. It cannot be broken down by chemical means. An atom consists

of a central core (the *nucleus*), composed of positively charged particles (*protons*) and particles with no charge (*neutrons*), surrounded by negatively charged particles (*electrons*) that revolve in orbits in the region surrounding the nucleus. The protons and neutrons are much more massive than the electrons; therefore, most of an atom's mass is in the nucleus.

An element is defined by the number of protons in its nucleus, its atomic number. For example, the atomic number of hydrogen is one (one proton), the atomic number of strontium is 38 (38 protons), and the atomic number of cesium is 55 (55 protons).

The mass number of an atom, its *atomic weight*, is equal to the total number of protons and neutrons in its nucleus. For example, although an atom of hydrogen will always have one proton in its nucleus, the number of neutrons may vary. Hydrogen atoms with zero, one, or two neutrons will have atomic weights of one, two, or three, respectively. These atoms are known as *isotopes* (or *nuclides*) of the element hydrogen. Elements may have many isotopes. For instance, the elements strontium and cesium have more than 30 isotopes each.

Isotopes may be stable or unstable. An atom from an unstable isotope will spontaneously change to another atom. The process by which this change occurs, that is, the spontaneous emission from the nucleus of alpha or beta particles, often accompanied by gamma radiation, is known as *radioactive decay*. Depending upon the type of radioactive decay, an atom may be transformed to another isotope of the same element or, if the number of protons in the nucleus has changed, to an isotope of another element.

Isotopes (nuclides) that undergo radioactive decay are called *radioactive* and are known as *radioisotopes* or *radionuclides*. Radionuclides are customarily referred to by their atomic weights. For instance, the radionuclides of hydrogen, strontium, and cesium measured at the WVDP are hydrogen-3 (also known as tritium), strontium-90, and cesium-137. For some radionuclides, such as cesium-137, a short-lived intermediate is formed that decays by gamma emission. This intermediate radionuclide may be designated by the letter "m" (for metastable) following

Some Types of Ionizing Radiation

Alpha Particles. An alpha particle is a positively charged particle consisting of two protons and two neutrons. Compared to beta particles, alpha particles are relatively large and heavy and do not travel very far when ejected by a decaying nucleus. Therefore, alpha radiation is easily stopped by a few centimeters of air or a thin layer of material, such as paper or skin. However, if radioactive material is ingested or inhaled, the alpha particles released inside the body can damage soft internal tissues because their energy can be absorbed by tissue cells in the immediate vicinity of the decay. An example of an alpha-emitting radionuclide is the uranium isotope with an atomic weight of 232 (uranium-232). Uranium-232 was in the HLW mixture at the WVDP as a result of a thorium-based nuclear fuel reprocessing campaign conducted by Nuclear Fuel Services, Inc. Uranium-232 has been detected in liquid waste streams.

Beta Particles. A beta particle is an electron emitted during the breakdown of a neutron in a radioactive nucleus. Compared to alpha particles, beta particles are smaller, have less of a charge, travel at a higher speed (close to the speed of light), and can be stopped by wood or a thin sheet of aluminum. If released inside the body, beta particles do much less damage than an equal number of alpha particles because beta particles deposit energy in tissue cells over a larger volume than alpha particles. Strontium-90, a fission product found in the liquids associated with the HLW, is an example of a beta emitting radionuclide.

Gamma Rays. Gamma rays are high-energy “packets” of electromagnetic radiation, called photons, that are emitted from the nucleus. Gamma rays are similar to x-rays, but are generally more energetic. If an alpha or beta particle released by a decaying nucleus does not carry off all the energy generated by the nuclear disintegration, the excess energy may be emitted as gamma rays. If the released energy is high, a very penetrating gamma ray is produced that can be effectively reduced only by shielding consisting of several inches of a dense material, such as lead, or of water or concrete several feet thick. Although large amounts of gamma radiation are dangerous, gamma rays are also used in lifesaving medical procedures. An example of a gamma-emitting radionuclide is barium-137m a short-lived daughter product of cesium-137. Both barium-137m and its precursor, cesium-137, are major constituents of the WVDP HLW.

the atomic weight. For cesium-137, the intermediate radionuclide is barium-137m, with a half-life of less than three minutes.

The process of radioactive decay will continue until only a stable, nonradioactive isotope remains. Depending on the radionuclide, this process can take anywhere from less than a second to billions of years. The time required for half of the radioactivity to decay is called the radionuclide's *half-life*. Each radionuclide has a unique half-life. The half-life of hydrogen-3 is slightly more than 12 years, both strontium-90 and cesium-137 have half-lives of approximately 30 years, and plutonium-239 has a half-life of more than 24,000 years.

Knowledge of radionuclide half-lives is often used to estimate past and future inventories of radioactive material. For example, a 1.0 millicurie source of cesium-137 in 2006 would have measured 2.0 millicuries in 1976 and will be 0.5 millicuries in 2036. For a list of half-lives of radionuclides applicable to the WVDP, see Table UI-4.

Measurement of Radioactivity

As they decay, radionuclides emit one or more types of radiation at characteristic energies that can be measured and used to identify the radionuclide. Detection instruments measure the quantity of radiation emitted over a specified time. From this measurement, the number of decay events (nuclear transformations) over a fixed time can be calculated.

Radioactivity is measured in units of curies (Ci) or becquerels (Bq). One Ci (based on the rate of decay of one gram of radium-226) is defined as the “quantity of any radionuclide that undergoes an average transformation rate of 37 billion transformations per second.” In the International System of Units (SI), one Bq is equal to one transformation per second. In this ASER, radioactivity is customarily expressed in units of Ci followed by the equivalent SI unit in parentheses, as follows: 1 Ci (3.7E+10 Bq).

In this report, measurements of radioactivity in a defined volume of an environmental media, such as air or water, are presented in units of concentration. Since levels of

radioactivity in the environment are typically very low, concentrations may be expressed in $\mu\text{Ci}/\text{mL}$, with SI units (Bq/L) in parentheses. (One microcurie is equal to one millionth of a curie.)

Measurement of Dose

The amount of energy absorbed by a material that receives radiation is measured in rads. A rad is 100 ergs of radiation energy absorbed per gram of material. (An erg is the approximate amount of energy necessary to lift a mosquito one-sixteenth of an inch.) "Dose" is a means of expressing the amount of energy absorbed, taking into account the effects of different kinds of radiation.

Alpha, beta, and gamma radiation affect the body to different degrees. Each type of radiation is given a quality factor that indicates the extent of human cell damage it can cause compared with equal amounts of other ionizing radiation energy. Alpha particles cause 20 times as much damage to internal tissues as x-rays, so alpha radiation has a quality factor of 20, compared to gamma rays, x-rays, or beta particles, each of which have a quality factor of one.

The unit of dose measurement to humans is the *rem*. The number of rem is equal to the number of rads multiplied by the quality factor for each type of radiation. In the SI system, dose is expressed in sieverts. One Sv equals 100 rem. One rem equals 1,000 mrem, the unit used to express standards for dose to man from air and water sources, as applicable to this ASER. This ASER expresses dose in standard units, followed by equivalent SI units in parentheses, as follows: 1 mrem (0.01 millisievert [mSv]).

Background Radiation

Background radiation is always present, and everyone is constantly exposed to low levels of such radiation from both naturally occurring and man-made sources. In the U.S. the average total annual exposure to low-level background radiation is estimated to be about 620 mrem or 6.2 mSv. About one-half of this radiation, approximately 310 mrem (3.1 mSv), comes from natural sources. The other half (about 310 mrem [3.1 mSv]) comes from medical procedures, consumer products, and other man-made sources (NCRP Report Number 160, 2009). (See Figure 3-1 in Chapter 3.)

Background radiation includes cosmic rays; the decay of natural elements, such as potassium, uranium, thorium, and radon; and radiation from sources such as chemical fertilizers, smoke detectors, and cigarettes. Actual doses

vary depending on such factors as geographic location, building ventilation, and personal health and habits.

Potential Health Effects of Radiation

The three primary pathways by which people may be exposed to radiation are (1) direct exposure, (2) inhalation, and (3) ingestion. Exposure from radiation may be from a source outside the body (external exposure) or from radioactive particles that have been taken in by breathing or eating and have become lodged inside the body (internal exposure). Radionuclides that are taken in are not distributed in the same way throughout the body. Radionuclides of strontium, plutonium, and americium concentrate in the skeleton, while radioisotopes of iodine concentrate in the thyroid. Radionuclides such as hydrogen-3 (tritium), carbon-14, or cesium-137, however, will be distributed uniformly throughout the body.

Living tissue in the human body can be damaged by ionizing radiation. The severity of the damage depends upon several factors, among them the amount of exposure (low or high), the duration of the exposure (long-term [*chronic*] or short-term [*acute*]), the type of radiation (alpha, beta, and gamma radiations of various energies), and the sensitivity of the human (or organ) receiving the radiation. The human body has mechanisms that repair damage from exposure to radiation; however, repair processes are not always successful.

Biological effects of exposure to radiation may be either somatic or genetic. *Somatic* effects are limited to the exposed individual. For example, a sufficiently high exposure could cause clouding of the eye lens or a decrease in the number of white blood cells. *Genetic* effects may show up in future generations. Radiation could damage chromosomes, causing them to break or join incorrectly with other chromosomes. Radiation-produced genetic defects and mutations in the offspring of an exposed parent, while not positively identified in humans, have been observed in some animal studies.

Assessing the biological damage from low-level radiation is difficult because other factors can cause the same symptoms as radiation exposure. Moreover, the body is able to repair damage caused by low-level radiation. Epidemiological studies have not demonstrated adverse health effects in individuals exposed to small doses (less than 10 rem) over a period of years. (For comparison, note that average natural background radiation in the U.S. is about 0.31 rem/year, and estimated annual dose from activities at the WVDP is 1/10,000th of this dose.)

The effect most often associated with exposure to relatively high levels of radiation appears to be an increased risk of cancer. However, scientists have not been able to demonstrate with certainty that exposure to low-level radiation causes an increase in injurious biological effects, nor have they been able to determine if there is a level of radiation exposure below which there are no adverse biological effects.

Data Reporting

In the ASER text, radiological units (e.g., rem, rad, curie) are presented first, followed by the SI equivalent in parentheses. Nonradiological measurements are presented in English units, followed by the metric unit equivalent in parentheses. See Tables UI-1, UI-2, and UI-3 for a summary of unit prefixes, units of measurement, and basic conversion factors used in this ASER.

Where results are very large or very small, scientific notation is used. Numbers greater than 10 are expressed with a positive exponent. To convert the number to its decimal form, the decimal point must be moved to the right by the number of places equal to the exponent. For example, 1.0E+06 would be expressed as 1,000,000 (one million). Numbers smaller than 1 are expressed with a negative exponent. For example, 1.0E-06 would be expressed as 0.000001 (one millionth).

Radiological data are reported as a result plus or minus (\pm) an associated uncertainty, customarily the 95% confidence interval. The uncertainty is in part due to the random nature of radioactive decay. Generally, the relative uncertainty in a measurement increases as the amount of radioactivity being sampled decreases. For this reason,

low-level environmental analyses for radioactivity are especially prone to significant uncertainty in comparison with the result. Radiological data are presented in the following manner:

Example: 1.04 \pm 0.54 E-09

Where: 1.04 = the result
 \pm 0.54 = plus or minus the associated uncertainty
 E-09 = times 10 raised to the power -09

Sources of uncertainty may include random components (e.g., radiological counting statistics) or systematic components (e.g., sample collection and handling, measurement sensitivity, or bias). Radiological data in this report include both a result and uncertainty term. The uncertainty term represents only the uncertainty associated with the analytical measurement which for environmental samples is largely due to the random nature of radioactive decay. When such radiological data are used in calculations, such as estimating the total curies released from an air or water effluent point, the other parameter used in the calculation (e.g., air volumes, water volumes), typically do not have an associated uncertainty value available. As such, the uncertainties in this report for such calculated values only reflect the uncertainty associated with the radiological results used in the calculation. The actual (total propagated) uncertainty of such values would be larger if other components of uncertainty were available and included in these estimates.

Radiological results are calculated using both sample counts and background counts. If the background count is greater than the sample count, a negative result term will be reported. The constituent is considered to be detected if the result is larger than the associated uncertainty (i.e., a "positive" detection). Nonradiological data are not reported with an associated uncertainty.

In general, the detection limit is the minimum amount of a constituent that can be detected, or distinguished from background, by an instrument or a measurement technique. If a result is preceded by the symbol "<" (i.e., <5 parts per million [ppm]), the constituent was not measurable below the detection limit (in this example, 5 ppm).

TABLE UI-1
Unit Prefixes Used in this ASER

Multiplication factor			
Scientific notation	Decimal form	Prefix	Symbol
1.0E+06	1000000	mega	M
1.0E+03	1000	kilo	k
1.0E-02	0.01	centi	c
1.0E-03	0.001	milli	m
1.0E-06	0.000001	micro	μ
1.0E-09	0.000000001	nano	n
1.0E-12	0.000000000001	pico	p

TABLE UI-2
Units of Measure Used in this ASER

Type	Measurement	Symbol	Type	Measurement	Symbol
Length	meter	m	Dose	rad (absorbed dose)	rad
	centimeter	cm		rem (dose equivalent)	rem
	kilometer	km		millirem	mrem
	inch	in		sievert	Sv
	foot	ft		millisievert	mSv
	mile	mi		gray	Gy
Volume	gallon	gal	Exposure	roentgen	R
	liter	L		milliroentgen	mR
	milliliter	mL		microroentgen	μR
	cubic meter	m ³	Concentration	parts per million	ppm
cubic feet	ft ³	parts per billion		ppb	
Area	acre	ac		parts per trillion	ppt
	hectare	ha		milligrams per L (ppm)	mg/L
	square meter	m ²		micrograms per L (ppb)	μg/L
	square foot	ft ²		nanograms per L (ppt)	ng/L
Temperature	degrees Fahrenheit	°F	milligrams per kg (ppm)	mg/kg	
	degrees Celsius	°C	micrograms per g (ppm)	μg/g	
Mass	gram	g	micrograms per mL (ppm)	μg/mL	
	kilogram	kg	milliliters per mL	mL/L	
	milligram	mg	microcuries per mL	μCi/mL	
	microgram	μg	picocuries per L	pCi/L	
	nanogram	ng	microcuries per g	μCi/g	
	pound	lb	becquerels per L	Bq/L	
	tonne (metric ton)	t	nephelometric turbidity units	NTU	
	ton, short	T	standard units (pH)	SU	
Radioactivity	curie	Ci	Flow rate	gallons per day	gpd
	millicurie	mCi		gallons per minute	gpm
	microcurie	μCi		million gallons per day	mgd
	nanocurie	nCi		cubic feet per minute	cfm
	picocurie	pCi		liters per minute	lpm
	becquerel	Bq		meters per second	m/sec

TABLE UI-3
Conversion Factors Used in this ASER

To convert from	to	Multiply by
miles	kilometers	1.609344
feet	meters	0.3048
inches	centimeters	2.54
acres	hectares	0.4046873
pounds	kilograms	0.45359237
gallons	liters	3.785412
curies	becquerels	3.7E+10
rad	gray	0.01
rem	sievert	0.01

The number of significant digits reported depends on the precision of the measurement technique. Integer counts are reported without rounding. Calculated values are customarily reported to three significant figures. Dose estimates are usually reported to two significant figures. All calculations are completed before values are rounded.

Limits Applicable to Environmental Media

Dose Standards. The two dose standards against which releases at the WVDP are assessed are those established by EPA for air emissions and that established by DOE regarding all exposure modes from DOE activities.

Radiological air emissions other than radon from DOE facilities are regulated by EPA under the NESHAP regulation (40 CFR 61, Subpart H), which establishes a standard of 10 mrem/year effective dose equivalent to any member of the public. See "CAP88-PC Computer Code" in inset.

DOE Order 458.1 sets the DOE primary standard of 100 mrem/year effective dose equivalent to members of the public considering all exposure modes from DOE activities. (Currently there are no EPA standards

establishing limits on the radiation dose to members of the public from liquid effluents.)

Note that EPA establishes a drinking water limit of 4-mrem/year (0.04-mSv/year) (40 CFR Parts 141 and 143, Drinking Water Guidelines). Corollary limits for community water supplies are set by the NYSDOH in the NYS Sanitary Code (10 NYCRR 5-152). These limits are not applicable at the WVDP because no drinking water sources within the Cattaraugus Creek drainage basin are affected by the WVDP.

DOE DCS. A DCS is defined as the concentration of a radionuclide in air or water that, under conditions of continuous exposure by one exposure mode (i.e., ingestion of water, immersion in air, or inhalation) for one year, would result in an EDE of 100 mrem (1 mSv) to a "reference man" (DOE Order 458.1). DCSs for radionuclides measured at the WVDP are listed in Table UI-4. At the WVDP, DCSs are used as a screening tool for evaluating liquid effluents and airborne emissions. (DCSs are not used to estimate dose.)

SPDES Permit Requirements. On July 1, 2011, a modified SPDES permit became effective for the WVDP, and requirements of the CY 2011 SPDES permit are summarized in Appendix B-1. The site's SPDES permit defines points where sampling must be conducted, sampling fre-

CAP88-PC Computer Code

The WVDP ASER summarizes the airborne radioactivity released (see Appendix C) and the effect from those releases (Chapter 3) in a manner consistent with that required by EPA. The computer code Clean Air Act Assessment Package-1988 for personal computers (CAP88-PC), Version 3.0, first approved in 2006, is used to perform radiation dose and risk calculations from WVDP airborne releases. According to EPA website from whence the most recent release can be obtained, any approved version of the code can be used for compliance.

Version 3.0 of CAP88-PC (Trinity Engineering Associates, Inc., most recent release, February 2013) was first approved by EPA for use in February 2006 to demonstrate compliance with the 10-mrem/year NESHAP standard. Version 3.0 incorporates updated scientific methods to calculate radiation dose and risk. Version 3.0 also considers age and gender factors not considered in earlier versions. This version used weighting factors that consider the sensitivity of various human organs to radiation. The model also calculates how long radioactive material will remain in a particular organ or system. Together, these factors are used to calculate dose and cancer risk. The net effect is that dose and risk estimates summarized in the ASER from using CAP88-PC Version 2.0 and Version 3.0 are slightly different, even if the radioactivity released from WVDP and meteorology both remain constant. However, test calculations with both versions have resulted in estimated doses far below the compliance limit.

At this juncture, EPA accepts the use of any of the three approved versions of CAP88 for compliance purposes. The WVDP used Version 2.0 in 2009 for airborne dose assessment and has used the recommended Version 3.0 code since 2010.

quency, the type of samples to be collected, nonradiological constituents for which samples must be analyzed, and the limits applicable to these constituents. Results are reported monthly to the NYSDEC in DMRs.

Radionuclides are not regulated under the SPDES permit. However, special requirements in the permit specify that the concentration of radionuclides in the discharge is subject to requirements of DOE Order 458.1 (including Change 2), "Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment."

Water Quality Classifications, Standards, and Limits for Ambient Water. The objective of the Clean Water Act (CWA) of 1972 is to restore and maintain the integrity of the nation's waters and ensure that, wherever attainable, waters be made useful for fishing and swimming. To achieve this goal, NYS is delegated with authority under Sections 118, 303, and 510 of the CWA to (1) classify and designate the best uses for receiving waters, such as streams and rivers, within its jurisdiction, and (2) establish and assign water quality standards — goals for achieving the designated best uses for these classified waters.

The definitions for best usage classification of New York's jurisdictional waters and the water quality standard goals for these classifications are provided in 6 NYCRR Parts 701–704. Mapping of the Cattaraugus Creek drainage basin and assignment of best usage designations and classification to each receiving water segment within this drainage basin are described in 6 NYCRR Part 838.

According to these regulations, Franks Creek, Quarry Creek, and segments of Buttermilk Creek under the influence of water effluents from the WVDP are identified as Class "C" receiving waters with a minimum designated best usage for fishing with conditions suitable for fish propagation and survival.

Cattaraugus Creek, in the immediate downstream vicinity of the WNYNSC, is identified as a Class "B" receiving water with best designated usages for swimming and fishing. All fresh (nonsaline) groundwaters within New York are assigned a "GA" classification with a designated best usage as a potable water supply source.

Refer to Appendix B for a summary of the water quality standards, guidelines, and maximum contaminant levels (MCLs) assigned to these water classifications for those constituents that are included in the WVDP environmental monitoring program for ambient water.

Potable Water Standards. In addition to achieving CWA goals for fishing and swimming, the NYSDOH and EPA have further classified its jurisdictional waters and established ambient water standards, guidelines, and MCLs or MCL goals to achieve objectives under the Safe Drinking Water Act for drinking water. These standards serve as the basis for periodic evaluation of the integrity of the receiving waters and identification of needed controls. These standards are expressed as MCLs or MCL goals. See Appendix B-1 for a summary of these levels.

Soil and Sediment Concentration Guidelines. Contaminants in soil are potential sources for contamination of groundwater, surface water, ambient air, and plants and animals. Routine soil and sediment sampling is performed every five years.

The Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC) and the EPA, in a 2002 memorandum of understanding pertaining to decommissioning and decontamination of contaminated sites, agreed upon concentrations of residual radioactivity in soil that would trigger consultation between the two agencies. Consultation "trigger" levels for radioactive contamination for nuclides applicable to the WVDP in both residential and industrial soil are reported in the ASER every fifth year with the soil and sediment sampling results for that year.

In 2006, the NRC, in a decommissioning guidance document (NUREG-1757, Vol. 2, 2006), provided concentration screening values for common radionuclides in soil that could result in a dose of 25 mrem/year.

In 2009, soil cleanup goals were developed from site-specific data for the "Phase I Decommissioning Plan for the WVDP," rev. 2, December 2009. These criteria are presented in Table 5-14 of the DP.

Evaluation of Monitoring Data with Respect to Limits

Monitoring data for this report were evaluated against the limits presented in Table UI-4, and in Appendices B, D, and F. Those locations with results exceeding the limits are listed in Chapter 2, Table 2-4, and in Chapter 4, Table 4-9.

TABLE UI-4
U.S. Department of Energy Derived Concentration Standards (DCSs)^a
for Inhaled Air or Ingested Water ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{mL}$)

Radionuclide	Half-life (years) ^b	DCSs in Inhaled Air ^c	DCSs in Ingested Water
Gross Alpha^d	NA	8.1E-14 (as Pu-239/240)	9.8E-08 (as U-232)
Gross Beta^d	NA	1.0E-10 (as Sr-90)	1.1E-06 (as Sr-90)
Tritium (H-3)	1.23E+01	2.1E-07 ^e	1.9E-03
Carbon-14 (C-14)	5.70E+03	6.1E-07 ^f	6.2E-05
Potassium-40 (K-40)	1.25E+09	2.6E-10	4.8E-06
Cobalt-60 (Co-60)	5.27E+00	3.6E-10	7.2E-06
Strontium-90 (Sr-90)	2.89E+01	1.0E-10	1.1E-06
Technetium-99 (Tc-99)	2.11E+05	9.2E-10	4.4E-05
Iodine-129 (I-129)	1.57E+07	1.0E-10	3.3E-07
Cesium-137 (Cs-137)	3.00E+01	8.8E-10	3.0E-06
Europium-154 (Eu-154)	8.59E+00	7.5E-11	1.5E-05
Uranium-232 (U-232)	6.89E+01	4.7E-13	9.8E-08
Uranium-233 (U-233)	1.59E+05	1.0E-12	6.6E-07
Uranium-234 (U-234)	2.46E+05	1.1E-12	6.8E-07
Uranium-235 (U-235)	7.04E+08	1.2E-12	7.2E-07
Uranium-236 (U-236)	2.34E+07	1.2E-12	7.2E-07
Uranium-238 (U-238)	4.47E+09	1.3E-12	7.5E-07
Plutonium-238 (Pu-238)	8.77E+01	8.8E-14	1.5E-07
Plutonium-239 (Pu-239)	2.41E+04	8.1E-14	1.4E-07
Plutonium-240 (Pu-240)	6.56E+03	8.1E-14	1.4E-07
Americium-241 (Am-241)	4.32E+02	9.7E-14	1.7E-07

^a DCSs are defined as the concentration of a radionuclide that, under conditions of continuous exposure for one year, by one exposure mode, would result in an effective dose equivalent of 100 mrem (1mSv).

^b Nuclear Wallet Cards. April 2005. National Nuclear Data Center. Brookhaven National Laboratory. Upton, New York.

^c The DCS selection for air utilized the default type lung absorption rates for each nuclide, based on guidance from ICRP-72 for particulate aerosols when no specific chemical information is available.

^d Because there are no DCSs for gross alpha and gross beta concentrations, the values for the most restrictive alpha and beta emitters at the WVDP (Pu-239/240 for alpha in air, U-232 for alpha in water, and Sr-90 for both air and water gross beta concentrations) are used as a conservative basis for comparison at locations for which there are no radionuclide-specific data, in which case a more appropriate DCS may be applied.

^e The DCS for tritium represents the water vapor standard, selected from Table 5, DOE-STD-1196-2011.

^f The DCS for carbon-14 represents the dioxide chemical form, selected from Table 5, DOE-STD-1996-2011.

GLOSSARY

A

accuracy - The degree of agreement between a measurement and its true value. The accuracy of a data set is assessed by evaluating results from standards or sample spikes containing known quantities of an analyte.

action plan - An action plan addresses assessment findings and root causes that have been identified in an audit or an assessment report. It is intended to define specific actions that the responsible group will undertake to remedy deficiencies. The plan includes a timetable and resource requirements for implementation of the planned activities.

aquifer - A water-bearing unit of permeable rock or soil that will yield water in usable quantities via wells. Confined aquifers are bounded above and below by less permeable layers. Groundwater in a confined aquifer may be under a pressure greater than the atmospheric pressure. Unconfined aquifers are bounded below by less permeable material, but are not bounded above. The pressure on the groundwater at the surface of an unconfined aquifer is equal to that of the atmosphere.

aquitard - A low-permeability geologic unit that can store groundwater and can transmit groundwater at a very slow rate.

as low as reasonably achievable (ALARA) - An approach to radiation protection that advocates controlling or managing exposures (both individual and collective) to the work force and the general public and releases of radioactive material to the environment as low as social, technical, economic, practical, and public policy considerations permit. As used in United States (U.S.) Department of Energy (DOE) Order 458.1, ALARA is not a dose limit but, rather, a process that has as its objective the attainment of dose levels as far below the applicable limits of the Order as practicable.

B

background radiation - Natural and man-made radiation such as: cosmic radiation, radiation from naturally radioactive elements, and radiation from commercial sources and medical procedures.

becquerel (Bq) - A unit of radioactivity equal to one nuclear transformation per second.

biweekly - Occurring at a frequency of every two weeks.

C

categorical exclusion (CX) - A proposed action that the DOE has determined does not individually or cumulatively have a significant effect on the human environment. See 10 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 1021.410.

Class A, B, and C low-level waste - Waste classifications from the Nuclear Regulatory Commission's 10 CFR Part 61 rule. Maximum concentration limits are set for specific isotopes. Class A waste disposal is minimally restricted with respect to the form of the waste. Class B waste must meet more rigorous requirements to ensure physical stability after disposal. Higher radionuclide concentration limits are set for Class C waste (the most radioactive), which also must meet physical stability requirements. Moreover, special measures must be taken at the disposal facility to protect against inadvertent intrusion.

compliance findings - Conditions that may not satisfy applicable environmental or safety and health regulations, DOE Orders and memoranda, enforcement actions, agreements with regulatory agencies, or permit conditions.

confidence interval - The range of values within which some parameter may be expected to lie with a stated degree of confidence. For example, a value of 10 with an uncertainty of 5 calculated at the 95% confidence level (10 ± 5) indicates there is a 95% probability that the true value of that parameter lies between 5 and 15.

consistency - The condition of showing steady conformity to practices. In the environmental monitoring program, approved procedures are in place so that data collection activities are carried out in a uniform manner to minimize variability.

Core Team - The “core team approach” is a formalized, consensus-based process in which those individuals with decision-making authority, including the DOE, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and State remedial project managers, work together to reach agreement on key remediation decisions (DOE/EH-413-9911, October 1999). In August 2006, the DOE-West Valley Demonstration Project (DOE-WVDP) requested that the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH), the U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC), the EPA (region 2), the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC), and the New York State Energy Research and Development Authority (NYSERDA) participate in a collaborative process (i.e., Core Team) to resolve technical issues associated with the “Draft Environmental Impact Statement for Decommissioning and/or Long-Term Stewardship at the West Valley Demonstration Project and Western New York Nuclear Service Center” (DEIS).

cosmic radiation - High-energy subatomic particles from outer space that bombard the earth’s atmosphere. Cosmic radiation is part of natural background radiation.

curie (Ci) - A unit of radioactivity equal to 37 billion (3.7×10^{10}) nuclear transformations per second.

D

data set - A group of data (e.g., factual information such as measurements or statistics) used as a basis for reasoning, discussion, or calculation.

decay (radioactive) - Disintegration of the nucleus of an unstable nuclide by spontaneous emission of charged particles and/or photons or by spontaneous fission.

derived concentration standard (DCS) - The concentration of a radionuclide in air and water that, under conditions of continuous human exposure for one year by one exposure mode (i.e., ingestion of water, inhalation, or immersion in a gaseous cloud), would result in an effective dose equivalent of 100 millirem (mrem) (1 millisievert [mSv]). See Table UI-4 in the “Useful Information” section of this report.

detection limit or level (DL) - This term may also be expressed as “method detection limit” (MDL). The smallest amount of a substance that can be distinguished in a sample by a given measurement procedure at a given confidence level. (See *lower limit of detection*.)

dispersion (airborne) - The process whereby particulates or gases are spread and diluted in air as they move away from a source.

dispersion (groundwater) - The process whereby solutes are spread or mixed as they are transported by groundwater as it moves through the subsurface.

dosimeter - A portable device for measuring the total accumulated exposure to ionizing radiation.

downgradient - The direction of water flow from a reference point to a selected point of interest at a lower elevation than the reference point. (See *gradient*.)

E

effective dose - (See *effective dose equivalent* under *radiation dose*.)

effluent - Any treated or untreated air emission or liquid discharge to the environment.

effluent monitoring - Sampling or measuring specific liquid or gaseous effluent streams for the presence of pollutants to determine compliance with applicable standards, permit requirements, and administrative controls.

environmental assessment (EA) - An evaluation that provides sufficient evidence and analysis for determining whether an environmental impact statement is required or a finding of no significant impact should be issued. See 10 CFR 1021.

environmental impact statement (EIS) - A detailed statement that includes the environmental impact of the proposed action, any adverse environmental effects that cannot be avoided should the proposal be implemented, and alternatives to the proposed action. Detailed information may be found in Section 10 CFR 1021.

environmental management system (EMS) - The systematic application of business management practices to environmental issues, including defining the organizational structure, planning for activities, identifying

responsibilities, and defining practices, procedures, processes, and resources.

environmental monitoring - The collection and analysis of samples or the direct measurement of environmental media. Environmental monitoring consists of two major activities: effluent monitoring and environmental surveillance.

environmental surveillance - The collection and analysis of samples or the direct measurement of air, water, soil, foodstuff, and biota in the environs of a facility of interest to determine compliance with applicable standards and to detect trends and environmental pollutant transport.

exposure - The subjection of a target (usually living tissue) to radiation.

F

fallout - The settling to earth of radioactive materials mixed into the earth's atmosphere.

finding - A DOE compliance term. A finding is a statement of fact concerning a condition in the Environmental, Safety, and Health program that was investigated during an appraisal. Findings include best management practice findings, compliance findings, and noteworthy practices. A finding may be a simple statement of proficiency or a description of deficiency (i.e., a variance from procedures or criteria). (See also *self-assessment*.)

fission - The act or process of splitting into parts. A nuclear reaction in which an atomic nucleus splits into fragments (i.e., fission products, usually fragments of comparable mass) with the evolution of approximately 100 million to several hundred million electron volts of energy.

G

gamma isotopic (also *gamma scan*) - An analytical method by which the quantity of several gamma ray-emitting radioactive isotopes may be determined simultaneously. Typical nuclear fuel cycle isotopes determined by this method include, but are not limited to, cobalt-60, zirconium-95, ruthenium-106, silver-110m, antimony-125, cesium-134, cesium-137, and europium-154. Naturally occurring isotopes for which samples may be analyzed are beryllium-7, potassium-40, radium-224, and radium-226.

gradient - Change in value of one variable with respect to another variable, such as a vertical change over a horizontal distance.

groundwater - Subsurface water in the pore spaces and fractures of soil and bedrock units.

H

half-life - The time in which half the atoms of a radionuclide disintegrate into another nuclear form. The half-life may vary from a fraction of a second to billions of years.

hazardous waste - A waste or combination of wastes that because of quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may: a) cause or significantly contribute to an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible or incapacitating reversible illness; or (b) pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, disposed of, or otherwise managed.

high-level radioactive waste (HLW) - The highly radioactive waste material that results from the reprocessing of spent nuclear fuel, including liquid waste produced directly in reprocessing and solid waste derived from the liquid, that contains a combination of transuranic waste and fission products in concentrations sufficient to require permanent isolation. (See also *transuranic waste*.)

hydraulic conductivity - The ratio of flow velocity to driving force for viscous flow under saturated conditions of a specified liquid in a porous medium; the ratio describing the rate at which water can move through a permeable medium.

I

integrated safety management system (ISMS) - A process that describes the programs, policies, and procedures used at the WVDP to ensure the establishment of a safe workplace for the employees, the public, and the environment. The guiding principles of ISMS are line management responsibility for safety; clear roles and responsibilities; competence commensurate with responsibilities; balanced priorities; identification of safety standards and requirements; hazard controls; and operations authorization.

interim status - The status of any currently existing facility that becomes subject to the requirement to have a Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) permit because of a new statutory or regulatory amendment to RCRA.

ion - An atom or group of atoms with an electric charge.

ion exchange - The reversible exchange of ions contained in solution with other ions that are part of the ion-exchange material.

ISO (International Organization for Standardization) - An international network of nongovernmental standards institutes that forms a bridge between the public and private sectors, and is the largest standards organization in the world. ISO enables a consensus to be reached on solutions that meet both the requirements of business and the broader needs of society.

ISO 14001:2004 - A standard for an EMS, which requires an organization to:

- Determine the organization's impact on the environment and relevant regulations to the operations of the business;
- Create a plan to control the organization's processes to minimize the environmental impact;
- Monitor the effectiveness of the system at meeting objectives, as well as legal and other; and
- Continually analyze the results and improve the organization's systems.

isotope - Different forms of the same chemical element that are distinguished by having the same number of protons but a different number of neutrons in the nucleus. An element can have many isotopes. For example, the three isotopes of hydrogen are protium, deuterium, and tritium, with one, two, and three neutrons in the nucleus, respectively.

K

knickpoint - A term in geomorphology to describe a location in a river or channel where there is a sharp change in channel slope resulting from differential rates of erosion.

L

land disposal restrictions (LDR) - Regulations promulgated by the EPA (and by NYSDEC in New York State) governing the land disposal of hazardous wastes. The wastes must be treated using the best demonstrated available technology or must meet certain treatment standards before being disposed.

lower limit of detection (LLD) - The lowest limit of a given parameter that an instrument is capable of detecting. A measurement of analytical sensitivity.

low-level radioactive waste (LLW) - Radioactive waste not classified as high-level radioactive waste, transuranic waste, spent fuel, or uranium mill tailings. (See *Class A, B, and C low-level waste*.)

M

maximally exposed individual (MEI) - On-site (occupational) or off-site (nonoccupational) person that receives the highest dose from a release scenario.

maximally exposed off-site individual (MEOSI) - Member of the general public receiving the highest dose from the effluent release.

mean - The average value of a series of measurements.

metric ton - (See *ton, metric*.)

millirem (mrem) - A unit of radiation dose equivalent that is equal to one one-thousandth of a rem. An individual member of the public can receive up to 100 mrem per year according to DOE standards. This limit does not include the roughly 310 mrem, on average, that people in the U.S. receive annually from natural background radiation.

minimum detectable concentration (MDC) or method detection limit (MDL) - Depending on the sample medium, the smallest amount or concentration of a radioactive or nonradioactive analyte that can be reliably detected using a specific analytical method. Calculations of the minimum detectable concentrations are based on the lower limit of detection.

mixed waste (MW) - A waste that is both radioactive and RCRA hazardous.

N

n-Dodecane/tributyl phosphate - An organic solution composed of 30% tributyl phosphate (TBP) dissolved in n-dodecane used to first separate the uranium and plutonium from the fission products in dissolved nuclear fuel and then to separate the uranium from the plutonium.

neutron - An electrically neutral subatomic particle in the baryon family with a mass 1,839 times that of an electron,

stable when bound in an atomic nucleus, and having a mean lifetime of just under 15 minutes as a free particle.

Nitrocision® - A robotically controlled, pressurized, liquid nitrogen tooling system used to remove high-activity fixed contamination from cell and equipment surfaces.

notice of violation (NOV) - Generally, an official notification from a regulatory agency of noncompliance with permit requirements. (An example would be a letter of notice from a regional water engineer in response to an instance of significant noncompliance with a State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System [SPDES] permit.)

nucleus - The positively-charged central region of an atom, made up of protons and neutrons and containing almost all of the mass of the atom.

O

outfall - The discharge end of a drain or pipe that carries wastewater or other liquid effluents into a ditch, pond, or river.

P

parameter - Any of a set of physical properties whose values determine the characteristics or behavior of something (e.g., temperature, pressure, density of air). In relation to environmental monitoring, a monitoring parameter is a constituent of interest. Statistically, the term "parameter" is a calculated quantity, such as a mean or variance, that describes a statistical population.

particulates - Solid particles and liquid droplets small enough to become airborne.

person-rem - The sum of the individual radiation dose equivalents received by members of a certain group or population. It may be calculated by multiplying the average dose per person by the number of persons exposed. For example, a thousand people each exposed to one millirem would have a collective dose of one person-rem.

plume - The distribution of a pollutant in air or water after being released from a source.

practical quantitation limits (PQLs) - The PQL is the minimum concentration of an analyte that can be measured within specified limits of precision during routine laboratory operations (NYSDEC, 1991).

precision - The degree of reproducibility of a measurement under a given set of conditions. Precision in a data set is assessed by evaluating results from duplicate field or analytical samples.

proton - A stable, positively-charged subatomic particle in the baryon family with a mass 1,836 times that of an electron.

pseudo-monitoring point - A theoretical monitoring location rather than an actual physical location; a calculation based on analytical test results of samples obtained from other associated, tributary, monitored locations. (Point 116 at the WVDP is classified as a "pseudo" monitoring point because samples are not physically collected at that location. Rather, using analytical results from samples collected from "real" upstream outfall locations, compliance with the total dissolved solids limit in the WVDP's SPDES permit is calculated for this theoretical point.)

Q

quality factor (QF) - The extent of tissue damage caused by different types of radiation of the same energy. The greater the damage, the higher the quality factor. More specifically, the factor by which absorbed doses are multiplied to obtain a quantity that indicates the degree of biological damage produced by ionizing radiation. (See radiation dose.) The factor is dependent upon radiation type (alpha, beta, gamma, or x-ray) and exposure (internal or external).

R

rad - Radiation absorbed dose. One hundred ergs of energy absorbed per gram of solid material.

radiation - The process of emitting energy in the form of rays or particles that are thrown off by disintegrating atoms. The rays or particles emitted may consist of alpha, beta, or gamma radiation.

alpha radiation - The least penetrating type of radiation. Alpha radiation (similar to a helium nucleus) can be stopped by a sheet of paper or the outer dead layer of skin.

beta radiation - Electrons emitted from a nucleus during fission and nuclear decay. Beta radiation can be stopped by an inch of wood or a thin sheet of aluminum.

gamma radiation - A form of electromagnetic, high-energy radiation emitted from a nucleus. Gamma rays are essentially the same as x-rays and require heavy shielding such as lead, concrete, or steel to be effectively attenuated.

internal radiation - Radiation originating from a source within the body as a result of the inhalation, ingestion, or implantation of natural or man-made radionuclides in body tissues.

radiation dose:

absorbed dose - The amount of energy absorbed per unit mass in any kind of matter from any kind of ionizing radiation. Absorbed dose is measured in rads or grays.

collective dose equivalent - The sum of the dose equivalents for all the individuals comprising a defined population. The per capita dose equivalent is the quotient of the collective dose equivalent divided by the population. The unit of collective dose equivalent is person-rem or person-sievert.

collective effective dose equivalent - The sum of the effective dose equivalents for the individuals comprising a defined population. Units of measurement are person-rem or person-sievert. The per capita effective dose equivalent is obtained by dividing the collective dose equivalent by the population. Units of measurement are rem or sievert.

committed dose equivalent - A measure of internal radiation. The predicted total dose equivalent to a tissue or organ over a 50-year period after a known intake of a radionuclide into the body. It does not include contributions from sources of external penetrating radiation. Committed dose equivalent is measured in rem or sievert.

committed effective dose equivalent - The sum of the committed dose equivalents to various tissues in the body, each multiplied by the appropriate weighting factor. Committed effective dose equivalent is measured in rem or sievert.

total effective dose equivalent - The summation of the products of the dose equivalent received by specified tissues of the body and the appropriate weighting factors. It includes the dose from radiation sources internal and/or external to the body. The

effective dose equivalent is expressed in units of rem or sievert.

radioactivity - A property possessed by some elements (such as uranium) whereby alpha, beta, or gamma rays are spontaneously emitted.

radioisotope - A radioactive isotope of a specified element. Carbon-14 is a radioisotope of carbon. Tritium is a radioisotope of hydrogen. (See *isotope*.)

radionuclide - A radioactive nuclide. Radionuclides are variations (isotopes) of elements. They have the same number of protons and electrons but different numbers of neutrons, resulting in different atomic masses. There are hundreds of known nuclides, both man-made and naturally occurring.

reference man - A hypothetical aggregation of human physical and physiological characteristics arrived at by international consensus. These characteristics may be used by researchers and public health workers to standardize results of experiments and to relate biological insult to a common base.

rem - An acronym for Roentgen Equivalent Man. A unit of radiation exposure that indicates the potential effect of radiation on human cells.

remote-handled waste - At the WVDP, waste that has an external surface dose rate that exceeds 100 millirem per hour or a high level of alpha and/or beta surface contamination and, therefore, must be handled in such a manner that it does not come into physical contact with workers.

roentgen - A unit of exposure to ionizing radiation. It is that quantity of gamma or x-rays required to produce ions carrying one electrostatic unit of electrical charge in one cubic centimeter of dry air under standard conditions. The unit is named after Wilhelm Roentgen, German scientist who discovered x-rays in 1895.

S

self-assessment - Appraisals of work at the WVDP by individuals, groups, or organizations responsible for overseeing and/or performing the work. Self-assessments are intended to provide an internal review of performance to determine that specific functional areas are in programmatic and site-specific compliance with applicable DOE directives, WVDP procedures, and regulations.

finding - A direct and significant violation of applicable DOE, regulatory, or other procedural or programmatic requirements. A finding requires documented corrective action.

observation - A condition that, while not a direct and significant violation of applicable DOE, regulatory, or other procedural or programmatic requirements, could result in a finding if not corrected. An observation requires documented corrective action.

good practice - A statement of proficiency or confirmed excellence worthy of documenting.

sievert - A unit of dose equivalent from the International System of Units (Système Internationale). Equal to one joule per kilogram.

solid waste management unit (SWMU) - Any discernible unit at which solid wastes have been placed at any time, irrespective of whether the unit was intended for the management of solid or hazardous waste. Such units include any area at a facility at which solid wastes have been routinely and systematically released or created. (See also *super solid waste management unit*.)

spent fuel - Nuclear fuel that has been used in a nuclear reactor; this fuel contains uranium, activation products, fission products, and plutonium.

spill - A spill or release is defined as “any spilling, leaking, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging, injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or otherwise disposing of substances from the ordinary containers employed in the normal course of storage, transfer, processing, or use,” outside of the intended procedural action.

stakeholder - A person or group that has an investment, share, or interest in something. At the WVDP stakeholders include Project management, scientists, other employees, politicians, regulatory agencies, local and national interest groups, and members of the general public.

standard deviation - An indication of the dispersion of a set of results around their average.

super solid waste management unit (SSWMU) - Individual solid waste management units that have been grouped and ranked into larger units – super solid waste management units – because some individual units are contiguous or so close together as to make monitoring of separate units impractical. This terminology is unique to

the WVDP, and is not an official regulatory term. (See also *solid waste management unit*.)

surface water - Water that is exposed to the atmospheric conditions of temperature, pressure, and chemical composition at the surface of the earth.

surveillance - The act of monitoring or observing a process or activity to verify conformance with specified requirements.

T

thermoluminescent dosimeter (TLD) - A device that luminesces upon heating after being exposed to radiation. The amount of light emitted is proportional to the amount of radiation to which the luminescent material has been exposed.

ton, metric (also *tonne*) - A unit of mass equal to 1,000 kilograms. (See also Table UI-2, “Units of Measure Used in This ASER.”)

ton (*short ton*) - A unit of weight equal to 2,000 pounds or 907.1847 kilograms. (See also Table UI-2, “Units of Measure Used in This ASER.”)

transuranic (TRU) waste - Waste containing transuranic elements, that is, those elements with an atomic number greater than 92, including neptunium, plutonium, americium, and curium.

U

universal wastes - Wastes subject to special management provisions that are intended to ease the management burden and facilitate recycling of such materials. Four types of waste are currently covered under the universal waste regulations: hazardous waste batteries, hazardous waste pesticides that are either recalled or collected in waste pesticide collection programs, hazardous waste thermostats, and hazardous waste lamps.

upgradient - Referring to the flow of water or air, “upgradient” is analogous to upstream. Upgradient is a point that is “before” an area of study and that is used as a baseline for comparison with downstream or downgradient data. (See *gradient* and *downgradient*.)

V

vitrification - A waste treatment process that encapsulates or immobilizes radioactive wastes in a glassy

matrix to prevent them from reacting in disposal sites. Vitrification involves adding chemicals, glass formers, and waste to a heated vessel and melting the mixture into a glass that is then poured into a canister.

W

watershed - The area contained within a drainage divide above a specified point on a stream or river.

water table - The upper surface in a body of groundwater; the surface in an unconfined aquifer or confining bed at which the pore water pressure is equal to atmospheric pressure.

well point - A small-diameter well that is hammer-driven rather than placed into a pre-drilled borehole.

X

x-ray - Penetrating electromagnetic radiations having wave lengths shorter than those of visible light. They are usually produced by bombarding a metallic target with fast electrons in a high vacuum. In nuclear reactions it is customary to refer to photons originating in the nucleus as gamma rays and those originating in the extranuclear part of the atom as x-rays. These rays are sometimes called Roentgen rays after their discoverer, W.C. Roentgen.

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

Note: For abbreviations of units of measure, see Table UI-2, "Units of Measure Used in This ASER," in the "Useful Information" section.

A

ACM - Asbestos-Containing Material
AEA - Atomic Energy Act
AF - Alternative Fuel
AFV - Alternate Fuel Vehicles
ALARA - As Low As Reasonably Achievable
alpha-BHC - alpha-hexachlorocyclohexane
ASER - Annual Site Environmental Report
ASME - American Society of Mechanical Engineers
AST - Aboveground Storage Tank

B

BCG - Biota Concentration Guide
BOD₅ - Biological Oxygen Demand (5-day)
BOSF - Balance of Site Facilities
Bq - Becquerels

C

C-O-C - Chain of Custody
C&D - Construction and Demolition
CBS - Chemical Bulk Storage
CCHD - Cattaraugus County Health Department
CD - Compact Disk
CDDL - Construction and Demolition Debris Landfill
CEDE - Committed Effective Dose Equivalent
CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CFMT - Concentrator Feed Makeup Tank
CFR - Code of Federal Regulations
CHBWV - CH2M HILL • B&W West Valley, LLC
CMS - Corrective Measures Study
CSAP - Characterization Sampling and Analysis Plan
CSRf - Contact Size-Reduction Facility

CSS - Cement Solidification System
CWA - Clean Water Act
CX - Categorical Exclusion
CY - Calendar Year

D

D&D - Decontamination and Decommissioning
DAC - Derived Air Concentration
DCG - Derived Concentration Guide
DCS - Derived Concentration Standard
DEIS - Draft Environmental Impact Statement
DMR - Discharge Monitoring Report
DO - Dissolved Oxygen
DOE - (U.S.) Department of Energy
DOE-HQ - Department of Energy, Headquarters Office
DOE-WVDP - Department of Energy, West Valley Demonstration Project (title as of June 2006)
DP - Decommissioning Plan

E

EA - Environmental Assessment
ECL - (New York State) Environmental Conservation Law
ECS - Environmental Compliance Summary
EDE - Effective Dose Equivalent
EIS - Environmental Impact Statement
ELAB - (WVDP) Environmental Laboratory
ELAP - Environmental Laboratory Approval Program
ELIMS - Environmental Laboratory Information Management System
EMS - Environmental Management System
EO - Executive Order
EOC - Emergency Operations Center
EPA - (U.S.) Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA - Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act

EPPEAT - Electronic Product Environmental Assessment Tool
ERO - Emergency Response Organization
ES - Environmental Services (within Regulatory Strategy)
ESH&Q - Environmental, Safety, Health, and Quality
ESRB - Executive Safety Review Board
EWG - Erosion Work Group

F

FEIS - Final Environmental Impact Statement
FFCA - Federal Facilities Compliance Act
FONSI - Finding of No Significant Impact
FR - Federal Register
FRS - Fuel Receiving and Storage
FSSP - Final Status Survey Plan
FY - Fiscal Year

G

GEL - General Engineering Laboratories LLC
GET - General Employee Training
GHG - Greenhouse Gas
GMP - Groundwater Monitoring Program
GP - Guiding Principles
GSA - General Services Administration
GSF - Gross Square Feet
GSL - (Site-Specific) Groundwater Screening Levels
GTCC - Greater Than Class C

H

ha - Hectare
HEPA - High-Efficiency Particulate Air (filter)
HLW - High-Level (radioactive) Waste
HLWISF - High-Level Waste Interim Storage Facility
HP/BBS - Human Performance/Behavior-Based Safety
HPSB - High Performance Sustainable Building
HVAC - Heating, Ventilation, and Air Conditioning
HWSL - Hazardous Waste Storage Locker

I

IAEA - International Atomic Energy Agency
IAP - Integrated Assessment Program
ICRP - International Commission on Radiological Protection
ILA - Industrial, Landscaping, and Agricultural
IM - Interim Measure
INEEL - Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (historical)

IR - Issue Report
IRP - Issues Reporting Program
ISMS - Integrated Safety Management System
ISO - International Organization for Standardization
ISP - Independent Scientific Panel

K

KRS - Kent Recessional Sequences

L

LAS - Linear Alkylate Sulfonate
LLW - Low-Level (radioactive) Waste
LLW2 - Low-Level Waste Treatment Building
LLWTF - Low-Level Waste Treatment Facility (SSWMU #1)
LOA - Letter of Agreement
LPS - Liquid Pretreatment System
LSA - Lag Storage Addition
LTS - Lavery Till Sand
LWTS - Liquid Waste Treatment System

M

MAPEP - Mixed Analyte Performance Evaluation Program
MCL - Maximum Contaminant Level
MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal
MEOSI - Maximally Exposed Off-Site Individual
MFHT - Melter Feed Hold Tank
MGD - Million Gallons per Day
MLLW - Mixed Low Level Waste
MOU - Memorandum of Understanding
MPPB - Main Plant Process Building

N

NA - Not Applicable
NCRP - National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements
NDA - Nuclear Regulatory Commission (NRC)-Licensed Disposal Area
NEPA - National Environmental Policy Act
NESHAP - National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NFS - Nuclear Fuel Services, Inc.
NH₃ - Ammonia
NOI - Notice of Intent
NO₂-N - Nitrite (as N)
NO₃-N - Nitrate (as N)
NO_x - Nitrogen Oxides

NPGMP - North Plateau Groundwater Monitoring Plan
NPGRS - North Plateau Groundwater Recovery System
NPOC - Nonpurgeable Organic Carbon
NQA-1 - Nuclear Quality Assurance, Level 1
NRC - (U.S.) Nuclear Regulatory Commission
NTS - Nevada Test Site
NTU - Nephelometric Turbidity Unit
NUREG - (U.S.) NRC Regulation
NYCRR - New York State Official Compilation of Codes, Rules, and Regulations
NYS - New York State
NYSDEC - New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
NYSDOH - New York State Department of Health
NYSDEL - New York State Department of Labor
NYSERDA - New York State Energy Research and Development Authority

O

OAD - Office of Atomic Development
OITS - Open Items Tracking System
OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration
OSTI - Office of Scientific and Technical Information
OVE - Outdoor Ventilation Enclosure

P

PAS - Potential Areas of Study
PBS - Petroleum Bulk Storage
PCB - Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PEA - Programmatic Environmental Assessment
PEIS - Programmatic Environmental Impact Statement
PNL - Pacific Northwest Laboratory
POC - Principal Organic Contaminant
PPM - Parts Per Million
PQL - Practical Quantitation Limit
PTW - Permeable Treatment Wall
PTWPMP - Permeable Treatment Wall Performance Monitoring Plan
PUE - Power Utilization Effectiveness
PVS - Permanent Ventilation System
PVU - Portable Ventilation Unit

Q

QA - Quality Assurance
QC - Quality Control

R

RAO - Remedial Action Objectives
RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
REM - Roentgen Equivalent Man
RFI - RCRA Facility Investigation
RHWF - Remote-Handled Waste Facility
ROD - Record of Decision
RVU - Replacement Ventilation Unit

S

S&G - Sand and Gravel Unit
SAA - Satellite Accumulation Area
SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act
SDA - (New York) State-Licensed Disposal Area
SEC - Safety and Ecology Corporation
SEQR - (New York) State Environmental Quality Review Act
SI - Systeme Internationale (International System of Units)
SME - Subject Matter Expert
SO_x - Sulfur Oxides
SPDES - (New York) State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
SSP - Site Sustainability Plan
SSPP - Strategic Sustainability Performance Plan
SSWMU - Super Solid Waste Management Unit
STP - Site Treatment Plan
STS - Supernatant Treatment System
SU - Standard Unit
Sv - Sievert
SVOC - Semivolatile Organic Compound
SWMU - Solid Waste Management Unit
SWPPP - Storm Water Pollution Prevention Plan
SWS - Slack Water Sequence

T

T&VDS - Tank and Vault Drying System
TBP - Tributyl Phosphate
TBU - Thick-Bedded Unit
TDS - Total Dissolved Solids
TER - Technical Evaluation Report
TKN - Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen
TLD - Thermoluminescent Dosimeter
TOC - Total Organic Carbon
TOGS - Technical and Operational Guidance Series
TOX - Total Organic Halides
TRU - Transuranic
TSS - Total Suspended Solids

U

U.S. - United States
UDF - Unit Dose Factor
ULT - Unweathered Lavery Till
UOD - Ultimate Oxygen Demand
URS - URS - Energy & Construction Division (historical)
USACE - U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
USC - United States Code
UST - Underground Storage Tank

V

VIT - Vitrification
VOC - Volatile Organic Compound
VSC - Vertical Storage Cask

W

WET - Whole Effluent Toxicity
WIR - Waste Incidental to Reprocessing
WLT - Weathered Lavery Till
WMA - Waste Management Area
WNYNSC - Western New York Nuclear Service Center
WTC - Water Treatment Chemical
WTF - Waste Tank Farm
WVDP - West Valley Demonstration Project
WVES - West Valley Environmental Services LLC
(historical)
WVNS - West Valley Nuclear Services (historical)
WVNSCO - West Valley Nuclear Services Company
(historical)
WWTF - Wastewater Treatment Facility

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This report was compiled and edited by A.F. Steiner (team leader), M.P. Pendl, and B.L. Werchowski of CHBWW West Valley Demonstration Project staff. Other technical preparers and reviewers are listed below.

Bauer, B.P.
Biedermann, C.A.
Coble, D.W.
Dogal, T.D.
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APPENDIX A

2013 Environmental Monitoring Program

Environmental Monitoring Program Drivers and Sampling Rationale

The index and tables on the following pages describe the WVDP routine environmental monitoring program for 2013. This program met or exceeded the requirements of DOE Order 458.1, "Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment," and DOE/EH-0173T, "Environmental Regulatory Guide for Radiological Effluent Monitoring and Environmental Surveillance." Specific methods and monitoring program elements were based on DOE/EP-0096, "A Guide for Effluent Radiological Measurements at DOE Installations," and DOE/EP-0023, "A Guide for Environmental Radiological Surveillance at U.S. Department of Energy Installations." Additional monitoring was mandated by air and water discharge permits (under the NESHAP regulations in 40 CFR 61, Subpart H, and the SPDES, respectively). Specific groundwater monitoring is required by the RCRA §3008(h) Administrative Order on Consent.

Permits, agreements, and/or programs may require formal reports of monitoring results. Radiological air emissions from the WVDP are reported annually in the NESHAP report to EPA. Nonradiological releases in water effluent and storm water drainage points covered under the SPDES permit are reported monthly to NYSDEC in a DMR. Groundwater monitoring results are reported quarterly to NYSDEC. Annual results from the monitoring program, as a whole, are evaluated and discussed in this ASER, which is prepared as directed in DOE Order 231.1B, "Environment, Safety, and Health Reporting," and associated guidance.

Table A-1 summarizes programmatic drivers and guidance applicable to each environmental medium measured or sampled as part of the WVDP Environmental Monitoring Program.

Sampling Schedule

Sampling locations are assigned a specific identifier, the location code, which is used to schedule sampling, track samples, and trace analytical results. This appendix details the sampling schedule conducted at each

location in 2013. Routine sampling locations are shown on Figures A-2 through A-12. Table headings in the sampling program described in Table A-2 are as follows:

- **Sample Location Code.** This code describes the physical location where the sample is collected. The code consists of seven or eight characters: The first character identifies the sample medium as Air, Water, Soil/sediment, Biological, or Direct measurement. The second character specifies on-site or off-site. The remaining characters describe the specific location (e.g., AFGRVAL is Air off-site at Great Valley). Distances noted at sampling locations are as measured in a straight line from the ventilation stack of the MPPB on site. Groundwater and storm water sampling points (e.g., WNW0408, WNNDATR, WNSO04) are often abbreviated in figures or data tables (i.e., "408," "NDATR," "S04").
- **Sampling Type/Medium.** Describes the collection method and the physical characteristics of the medium or sample.
- **Collection Frequency/Total Annual Samples.** Indicates how often the samples are collected or retrieved and the total number of each type of sample processed in one year.
- **Measurements/Analyses.** Notes the type of measurement taken from the sampling medium and/or the constituents of interest, and (in some instances) the type of analysis conducted.

Index of Environmental Monitoring Program Sample Points

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AF08_SSE	Fox Valley Road _____	A-15
AF09_S	Rock Springs Road _____	A-15
AF10_SSW	Dutch Hill Road _____	A-15
AF11_SW	Dutch Hill Road _____	A-15
AF12_WSW	Dutch Hill Road _____	A-15
AF13_W	Dutch Hill Road _____	A-15
AF14_WNW	Boberg Road _____	A-15
AF15_NW	Rock Springs Road _____	A-15
AF16_NNW	Rock Springs Road _____	A-15
AF16HNNW	MEOSI location _____	A-16
AFGRVAL	Great Valley Sampler, Background _____	A-16

Off-Site Biological (Figures A-10 and A-13 [pp. A-28 and A-31])

BFMFLDMN	Southeast Milk, Near-Site _____	A-16
BFMCTLS	Control Milk, South _____	A-16
BFMBLSY	Milk, West-Northwest _____	A-16
BFMSCHT	Milk, South _____	A-16
BFDNEAR	Venison, Near-Site _____	A-16
BFDCTRL	Venison, Background _____	A-16
BFVNEAR ^a	Produce, Near-Site _____	A-16
BFVCTRL ^a	Produce, Background _____	A-16
BFFCATC	Cattaraugus Creek Fish, Downstream _____	A-17
BFFCATD	Cattaraugus Creek Fish, Downstream of Springville Dam _____	A-17
BFFCTRL	Cattaraugus Creek Fish, Background _____	A-17

Direct Measurement Dosimetry (Figures A-11 through A-13 [pp. A-29 through A-31])

DFTLD Series	Off-Site Direct Radiation _____	A-17
DNTLD Series	On-Site/Near-Site Direct Radiation _____	A-17

^a Near site and background produce samples (corn, apples, and beans) are identified specifically as follows:
corn = BFVNEAC and BFVCTRC; apples = BFVNEAAF and BFVCTRA; beans = BFVNEAB and BFVCTRB.

TABLE A-1
WVDP Environmental Program Drivers and Sampling Rationale

<i>Programmatic Drivers</i>	<i>Sampling Rationale</i>
On-Site Air Emissions	
40 CFR 61, Subpart H (radiological air emissions); DOE Order 458.1, Change 3	DOE/EH-0173T, Chapter 3.0 (air effluent monitoring); DOE/EP-0096, Section 3.3 (criteria for effluent measurements)
Ambient Air	
DOE Order 458.1, Change 3	DOE/EH-0173T, Section 5.7.4 (environmental surveillance, air sampling locations); DOE/EP-0023, Section 4.2.3 (air sampling locations and measurement techniques)
On-Site Liquid Effluents and Storm Water	
New York State SPDES Permit No. NY 0000973 (nonradiological; specified points only), DOE Order 458.1, Change 3 (radiological)	DOE/EH-0173T, Section 2.3.3 (sampling locations for effluent monitoring); New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH) Environmental Laboratory Approval Program (ELAP) certification for nonpotable water
Surface Water	
DOE Order 458.1, Change 3	DOE/EH-0173T, Section 5.10.1 (environmental surveillance water sampling locations and methods); NYSDOH ELAP certification for nonpotable water
Potable (Drinking) Water	
DOE Order 458.1, Change 3	DOE/EH-0173T, Section 5.10 (basis and guidance for environmental surveillance, water); NYSDOH ELAP certification for potable water
On-Site Groundwater	
RCRA §3008(h) Order on Consent (nonradiological); DOE Order 458.1, Change 3 (radiological)	DOE/EH-0173T, Section 5.10 (basis for environmental surveillance, water); NYSDOH ELAP certification for nonpotable water
Soil and Sediment	
DOE Order 458.1, Change 3	DOE EH-0173T, Sections 5.9 (environmental surveillance soil sampling locations and methods) and 5.12 (sediment sampling locations and methods)
Biological	
DOE Order 458.1, Change 3	DOE/EH-0173T, Sections 5.8 (environmental surveillance, terrestrial foodstuffs) and 5.11 (aquatic foodstuffs)
Direct Radiation	
DOE Order 458.1, Change 3	DOE/EH-0173T, Section 5.5 (environmental surveillance external radiation measurement locations and frequency); DOE/EP-0023, Section 4.6 (external radiation)

TABLE A-2
2013 Environmental Monitoring Program

<i>Sample Location Code</i>	<i>Sampling Type/ Medium</i>	<i>Collection Frequency/ Total Annual Samples</i>	<i>Measurements/Analyses</i>
On-Site Air Emissions			
ANSTACK^a MPPB ventilation exhaust stack	Continuous on-line air particulate monitors	Continuous measurement of fixed filter; replaced biweekly; held as backup	Real-time monitoring - CAM
ANSTSTK^a STS ventilation exhaust	Continuous off-line air particulate filters	Biweekly; 26 each location	Gross alpha/beta, gamma isotopic ^b upon collection, flow
ANCSSTK^{a, c} 01-14 building ventilation exhaust	Composite of biweekly particulate filters	Semiannually; 2 each location	Sr-90, U-232, U-233/234, U-235/236, U-238, total U, Pu-238, Pu-239/240, Am-241, gamma isotopic, flow
ANCSRFK^{a, d} Contact size-reduction facility exhaust	Continuous off-line desiccant columns for collection of water vapor	Biweekly; 26 each at ANSTACK and ANSTSTK only	H-3, flow
ANCSPFK^a Container sorting and packaging facility exhaust	Continuous off-line charcoal cartridges	Cartridges collected biweekly and composited into 2 semiannual samples at each location	I-129
ANVITSK^a VIT heating, ventilation, and air conditioning exhaust			
ANRHWFK^a RHWF exhaust			
OVES/PVUs^a Outdoor ventilated enclosures/portable ventilation units	Continuous off-line air particulate filter	Collected as required by project	Gross alpha/beta, gamma isotopic ^b upon collection, flow
	Composite of filters	Semiannually	Sr-90, U-232, U-233/234, U-235/236, U-238, total U, Pu-238, Pu-239/240, Am-241, gamma isotopic, flow

^a Required by 40 CFR 61, Subpart H. Results reported in the Annual NESHAP Report and evaluated in the ASER.

^b Gamma isotopic analysis done only if gross alpha/beta activity rises significantly.

^c Operation of the 01-14 building stack was discontinued in October 2012. The 01-14 building was demolished in 2013.

^d Operation of the contact size-reduction stack was discontinued in July 2005.

TABLE A-2 (continued)
2013 Environmental Monitoring Program

Sample Location Code	Sampling Type/ Medium	Collection Frequency/ Total Annual Samples	Measurements/Analyses
On-Site Liquid Effluents			
WNSP001^a Lagoon 3 discharge weir	Continuous	Daily during discharge. Lagoon 3 is discharged 4 to 8 times per year, averaging 6 to 7 days per discharge; 24–56 days per year	Daily flow, hold for flow-weighted composite
	Grab	Twice during discharge; 8–16 per year	Gross alpha/beta, H-3, Sr-90, gamma isotopic
	Flow-weighted composite of daily samples for each discharge	4 to 8 per year	Gross alpha/beta, H-3, C-14, Sr-90, Tc-99, I-129, gamma isotopic, U-232, U-233/234, U-235/236, U-238, total U, Pu-238, Pu-239/240, Am-241
	Grab	Twice during discharge; 8–16 per year	Settleable solids, TDS, Dissolved Oxygen (DO)
	24-hour composite	Twice during discharge; 8–16 per year	5-day Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD ₅), Total Suspended Solids (TSS), NH ₃ , TKN, total Fe
	Grab	Once during discharge; 4–8 per year	Total Hg (method 1631), pH, total recoverable Co, Se, V, total residual chlorine, oil & grease, surfactant (as LAS)
	24-hour composite	Once during discharge; 4–8 per year	Total Al, total recoverable As, dissolved sulfide, NO ₃ -N, NO ₂ -N, SO ₄
	24-hour composite	Quarterly; 4 per year, every five years ^b	Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing
	Grab	Semiannually; 2 per year	Cyanide amenable to chlorination, Heptachlor
	24-hour composite	Semiannually; 2 per year	Bromide, B, total Mn, Ni, total recoverable Cu, Cr, Pb, Ti, Zn
	Grab	Annually; 1 per year	Total recoverable Cr+6, Dichlorodifluoromethane, trichlorofluoromethane, 3,3-dichlorobenzidine, tributyl phosphate, xylene, hexachlorobenzene, 2-butanone, alpha-BHC, chloroform
	24-hour composite	Annually; 1 per year	Total Ba, Sb, total recoverable Cd
	Calculated from BOD5 and TKN	Twice during discharge; 8–16 per year	Ultimate Oxygen Demand (UOD)
WNSP01B^a Internal process monitoring point	Continuous	Recorded when operating	Total flow, elapsed flow time
	Grab liquid	Twice per month when operating; 0–24 per year	Total Hg (method 1631), pH, total recoverable Co, Se, V, total residual
WNSP116^a Pseudo-monitoring point outfall 116	Calculated	Twice per lagoon discharge; 8–16 per year	TDS

^a Required by SPDES Permit #NY0000973. Results reported in the SPDES DMR and evaluated in this ASER.

^b WET testing was performed quarterly for the first year in 2012, and will be repeated again in 2017.

TABLE A-2 (continued)
2013 Environmental Monitoring Program

<i>Sample Location Code</i>	<i>Sampling Type/ Medium</i>	<i>Collection Frequency/ Total Annual Samples</i>	<i>Measurements/Analyses</i>
On-Site Liquid Effluents			
WNSP007^a Sanitary waste discharge	24-hour composite liquid	1 per month; 12 per year	Gross alpha/beta, H-3
	Composite of monthly samples	Annually; 1 per year	Sr-90, gamma isotopic
	Grab	2 per month; 24 per year	pH, settleable solids, TDS, DO, oil & grease
	24-hour composite	2 per month; 24 per year	TSS, BOD ₅ , NH ₃ , total Fe
	Grab	Monthly; 12 per year	Total residual chlorine, total Hg (method 1631)
	24-hour composite	Monthly; 12 per year	TKN (as N), NO ₂ -N,
	24-hour composite	3 per month, 36 per year	Flow rate (gpm)
	Calculated from BOD ₅ and TKN	Monthly; 12 per year	UOD
	24-hour composite	Quarterly; 4 per year for the first year ^b	WET Testing
Grab	Annually; 1 per year	Chloroform	
WNURRAW^a Utility room raw water	Composite	Weekly; 52 per year	Total Fe
	Grab ^c	Quarterly; 4 per year	Total Organic Carbon (TOC), alkalinity
		Three per lagoon discharge: pre-discharge, near beginning, at end, 12–24 per year	TDS, flow rate
WNSP006 Franks Creek at the security fence	Timed continuous composite	Weekly during lagoon discharge, otherwise biweekly; 26–34 per year	Gross alpha/beta, H-3
	Composite of weekly and biweekly samples	Monthly; 12 per year	Sr-90 and gamma isotopic
	Composite of weekly and biweekly samples	Quarterly; 4 per year	C-14, Tc-99, I-129, U-232, U-233/234, U-235/236, U-238, total U, Pu-238, Pu-239/240, Am-241
	Grab	Three per lagoon discharge: pre-discharge, near beginning, at end, 12–24 per year	TDS, flow rate
Storm Water Outfalls			
Group 1^a WNSO04 (S04)	First flush grab	Semiannually; 2 per year	pH, oil & grease, BOD ₅ , TSS, TDS, total P, Al, Fe, total recoverable Cu, Pb, Zn, Cd, Cr, Cr+6, Se, V, TKN, ammonia (as NH ₃), NO ₃ -N, NO ₂ -N, total nitrogen (as N)
	Flow-weighted composite	Semiannually; 2 per year	Maximum flow, total flow, plus all of the above constituents except for pH and oil & grease
Group 2^a WNSO06 (S06) WNSO33 (S33)	First flush grab	Semiannually; 2 per year	pH, oil & grease, BOD ₅ , TSS, TDS, total P, Al, Fe, total recoverable Cu, Pb, Zn, surfactant (as LAS)
	Flow-weighted composite	Semiannually; 2 per year	Maximum flow, total flow, plus all of the above constituents except for pH and oil & grease

^a Required by SPDES Permit #NY0000973. Results reported in the SPDES DMR and evaluated in this ASER.

^b WET testing was performed quarterly for the first year in 2012, and will be repeated again in 2017.

^c Results are reported to the CCHD.

**TABLE A-2 (continued)
2013 Environmental Monitoring Program**

<i>Sample Location Code</i>	<i>Sampling Type/ Medium</i>	<i>Collection Frequency/ Total Annual Samples</i>	<i>Measurements/Analyses</i>
Storm Water Outfalls			
Group 3^a WNSO09 (S09) WNSO12 (S12)	First flush grab	Semiannually; 2 per year	pH, oil & grease, BOD ₅ , TSS, TDS, total P, Al, Fe, Hg (method 1631), total recoverable Cu, Pb, Zn, TKN, ammonia (as NH ₃), NO ₃ -N, NO ₂ -N, alpha-BHC, total nitrogen (as N)
	Flow-weighted composite	Semiannually; 2 per year	Maximum flow, total flow, plus all of the above constituents except for pH and oil & grease
Group 4^a WNSO34 (S34)	First flush grab	Semiannually; 2 per year	pH, oil & grease, BOD ₅ , TSS, TDS, total P, Al, Fe, total recoverable Cu, Pb, Zn, surfactant (as LAS)
	Flow-weighted composite	Semiannually; 2 per year	Maximum flow, total flow, plus all of the above constituents except for pH and oil & grease
Group 5^a WNSO14 (S14) WNSO17 (S17) WNSO28 (S28)	First flush grab	Semiannually; 2 per year ^b	pH, oil & grease, BOD ₅ , TSS, TDS, total P, Al, Fe, total recoverable Cu, Pb, Zn, V, TKN, ammonia (as NH ₃), NO ₃ -N, NO ₂ -N, surfactant (as LAS), sulfide, settleable solids, total nitrogen (as N)
	Flow-weighted composite	Semiannually; 2 per year ^b	Maximum flow, total flow, plus all of the above constituents except for pH and oil & grease
Group 6^a WNSO36 (S36) WNSO37 (S37) WNSO38 (S38) WNSO39 (S39) WNSO41 (S41) WNSO42 (S42) WNSO43 (S43)	First flush grab	Semiannually; 2 per year ^b	pH, oil & grease, BOD ₅ , TSS, TDS, total P, Al, Fe, total recoverable Cu, Pb, Zn, V, TKN, ammonia (as NH ₃), NO ₃ -N, NO ₂ -N, surfactant (as LAS), sulfide, settleable solids, total nitrogen (as N)
	S43 only, grab	Semiannually; 2 per year ^b	Total recoverable Pb
	Flow-weighted composite	Semiannually; 2 per year ^b	Maximum flow, total flow, plus all of the above constituents except for pH and oil & grease
Group 7^a WNSO20 (S20)	First flush grab	Semiannually; 2 per year	pH, oil & grease, BOD ₅ , TSS, TDS, total P, Al, Fe, total recoverable Cu, Pb, Zn, TKN, ammonia (as NH ₃), NO ₃ -N, NO ₂ -N, surfactant (as LAS), sulfide, total nitrogen (as N)
	Flow-weighted composite	Semiannually; 2 per year	Maximum flow, total flow, plus all of the above constituents except for pH and oil & grease

^a Required by SPDES Permit # NY0000973. Results reported in the monthly SPDES DMR and evaluated in this ASER.

^b For groups containing more than two outfalls, outfalls should be sampled in a rotational sequence until all outfalls in that group have been sampled.

TABLE A-2 (continued)
2013 Environmental Monitoring Program

<i>Sample Location Code</i>	<i>Sampling Type/ Medium</i>	<i>Collection Frequency/ Total Annual Samples</i>	<i>Measurements/Analyses</i>
Storm Water Outfalls (continued)			
Group 8^a WNSO27 (S27) WNSO35 (S35)	First flush grab	Semiannually; 2 per year	pH, oil & grease, BOD ₅ , TSS, TDS, total P, Al, Fe, total recoverable Cu, Pb, Zn, TKN, ammonia (as NH ₃), NO ₃ -N, NO ₂ -N, surfactant (as LAS), total nitrogen (as N)
	Flow-weighted composite	Semiannually; 2 per year	Maximum flow, total flow, plus all of the above constituents except for pH and oil & grease
WNSWR01^a Site rain gauge	Field measurement of precipitation	1 each storm water sampling event	pH
On-Site Surface Water			
WNSWAMP Northeast swamp drainage	Timed continuous composite liquid	Biweekly; 26 per year	Gross alpha/beta, H-3, pH, flow (at WNSWAMP only)
	Composite of biweekly samples	Monthly; 12 per year	Sr-90 and gamma isotopic
WNSW74A North swamp drainage	Composite of biweekly samples	Semiannually; 2 per year	C-14, I-129, U-232, U-233/234, U-235/236, U-238, total U, Pu-238, Pu-239/240, Am-241
WNSP005 Facility yard drainage	Grab liquid	Quarterly; 4 per year (collected at same time as WNNDADR)	Gross alpha/beta, H-3, pH
	Composite of quarterly samples	Semiannually; 2 per year	Sr-90 and gamma isotopic
WNERB53 Erdman Brook north of disposal areas	Grab liquid	Quarterly; 4 per year (collected at same time as WNNDADR)	Gross alpha/beta, H-3, pH
	Composite of quarterly samples	Semiannually; 2 per year	Sr-90 and gamma isotopic
	Composite of quarterly samples	Semiannually; 2 per year	Sr-90 and gamma isotopic
WNNDADR Drainage between NDA and SDA	Timed continuous composite liquid	Biweekly; 26 per year	Hold for composite
	Composite of biweekly samples	Monthly; 12 per year	Gross alpha/beta, H-3, gamma isotopic
	Composite of biweekly samples	Semiannually; 2 per year	Sr-90 and I-129
On-Site Potable (Drinking) Water			
WNSFILTR Utility room filtered potable water (storage tank)	Grab liquid ^{b, c}	Once every 6 years	Principal Organic Contaminants (POC)
		Annually; 1 per year	As, Ba, Be, Cd, Cr, Hg, Ni, Sb, Se, Tl, cyanide, fluoride, nitrate (NO ₃ -N) ^c
		Quarterly; 4 per year	TOC
		Monthly ^c ; 12 per year	Residual chlorine, coliform, E.coli
WNSDKMP Main plant drinking water	Grab liquid	Annually; 1 per year	Gross alpha/beta, H-3
WNSDKEL^d Environmental Laboratory drinking water	Grab liquid ^d	Annually; 1 per year	Total haloacetic acids, total trihalomethanes

Note: Pb and Cu are sampled at various drinking water locations once every three years, based on CCHD guidance. Pb and Cu samples were collected in 2012 and will next be collected in 2015.

^a Required by SPDES Permit # NY0000973. Results reported in the monthly SPDES DMR and evaluated in this ASER.

^b Additional samples are collected by the WVDP for chlorine and turbidity, several times each day, and are reported to the CCHD.

^c The CCHD also collects monthly samples at various WVDP drinking water locations and analyzes them for residual chlorine, coliform and E. coli. One of these samples each year is analyzed for nitrate (NO₃-N).

^d One site location is sampled annually for disinfection byproducts and reported to the CCHD. Since the ELAB was demolished in 2013, this sample will be collected from the RHWF in 2014.

TABLE A-2 (continued)
2013 Environmental Monitoring Program

Sample Location Code	Sampling Type/ Medium	Collection Frequency/ Total Annual Samples	Measurements/Analyses
On-Site Groundwater			
<p>LLW2: SSWMU #1 (wells 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 110, 111, 116, 8604, 8605)</p> <p>Miscellaneous small units: SSWMU #2 (wells 204, 205, 206)</p> <p>LWTS: SSWMU #3 (wells 301, 302)</p> <p>HLW and processing tank: SSWMU #4 (wells 401, 402, 403, 405, 406, 408, 409)</p> <p>Maintenance shop leach field: SSWMU #5 (wells 501, 502)</p> <p>LLW storage area: SSWMU #6 (wells 602A, 604, 605, 8607, 8609)</p>	Grab liquid	Quarterly during the fiscal year (generally ^a); 4 per year	Gross alpha/beta, H-3. Select locations for radioisotopic analyses, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), semivolatiles organic compounds (SVOCs), or metals
<p>Chemical process cell waste storage area: SSWMU #7 (wells 704, 706, 707)</p> <p>CDDL: SSWMU #8 (wells 801, 802, 803, 804, 8603, 8612)</p> <p>NDA: SSWMU #9 (wells 901, 902, 903, 906, 908, 908R, 909, 910R, 8610, 8611, trench NDATR)</p> <p>IRTS drum cell: SSWMU #10 (wells 1005, 1006, 1008B, 1008C)</p> <p>RHWF (not in a SSWMU): (wells 1301, 1302, 1303, 1304)</p>	Direct field measurement	Twice each sampling event; 8 per year for wells sampled quarterly	Conductivity, pH

^a Sampling frequency and analyses vary from point to point.

TABLE A-2 (continued)
2013 Environmental Monitoring Program

<i>Sample Location Code</i>	<i>Sampling Type/ Medium</i>	<i>Collection Frequency/ Total Annual Samples</i>	<i>Measurements/Analyses</i>
On-Site Groundwater			
MPPB downgradient wells (installed in 2010): (wells MP-01, MP-02, MP-03, MP-04)	Grab liquid	Quarterly during the fiscal year (generally ^a); 4 per year	Gross alpha/beta, H-3, Radioisotopic analyses, VOCs, SVOCs, metals, and turbidity
	Direct field measurement	Twice each sampling event; 8 per year for wells sampled quarterly	Conductivity, pH
North plateau seeps (not in a SSWMU): (points GSEEP, SP04, SP06, SP11, SP12)	Grab liquid	Semiannually (quarterly at GSEEP); 2 (or 4) per year	Gross alpha/beta, H-3 (also VOCs at GSEEP and SP12)
	Direct field measurement of sampled water	Semiannually at SP12 (quarterly at GSEEP); 2 (or 4) per year	pH, conductivity
PTWPMP wells: (58 PTW platform wells at stations 1-12, installed in 2010 [i.e. PTW-S1A, PTW-S1B and PTW-S1C] and 21 pre-existing full network wells (i.e. WP02, MW-5))	Grab liquid	Quarterly (annually at full network wells); 4 (or 1) per year at each location	Strontium-90
	Grab liquid	Annually; 1 per year at each location	Geochemical parameters: Na, K, Ca, Mg, carbonate, bicarbonate, SO ₄ , Cl
	Direct field measurement	Quarterly (annually at full network wells); 4 (or 1) per year at each location	Conductivity, pH, temperature, oxidation-reduction potential, dissolved oxygen, and turbidity
NPGMP Wells: (26 north plateau wells)	Grab liquid	Quarterly; 4 per year at each location	Gross beta
	Direct field measurement	Quarterly; 4 per year at each location	Conductivity, pH
Miscellaneous monitoring locations (not in a SSWMU): Well points WP-A, WP-C, WP-H	Grab liquid	Annually (quarterly at NB1S); 1 (or 4) per year	Gross alpha/beta, H-3
	Direct field measurement of sampled water	Annually (quarterly at NB1S); 1 (or 4) per year	pH, conductivity
Surface water elevation points: (SE007, SE008, SE009, SE011)	Direct field measurement	Quarterly; 4 per year at each location	Water level
SDA (SSWMU #11)	Groundwater wells in SSWMU #11 are sampled by NYSERDA under a separate program. For information, see the NYSERDA website at www.nyserdera.org .		
On-Site Soil/Sediment			
SN on-site soil series; SNSW74A (near WNSW74A), SNSWAMP (near WNSWAMP), and SNSP006 (near WNSP006)	Surface plug composite soil/sediment	1 each location every five years (sampled in 2012, will next be sampled in 2017)	Gross alpha/beta, gamma isotopic, Sr-90, U-232, U-233/234, U-235/236, U-238, total U, Pu-238, Pu-239/240, Am-241
Off-Site Soil			
SF off-site soil series (collected at historical air sampling location[s]); SFFXVRD , SFRT240 , SFRSPRD , SFGRVAL	Surface plug composite soil	1 each location every five years (sampled in 2012, will next be sampled in 2017)	Gross alpha/beta, Sr-90, gamma isotopic, Pu-238, Pu-239/240, Am-241. At nearest site (SFRSPRD) and background (SFGRVAL), also U-232, U-233/234, U-235/236, U-238, and total U

^a Sampling frequency and analyses vary from point to point.

TABLE A-2 (continued)
2013 Environmental Monitoring Program

Sample Location Code	Sampling Type/ Medium	Collection Frequency/ Total Annual Samples	Measurements/Analyses
Off-Site Sediment			
SFCCSED Cattaraugus Creek at Felton Bridge	Grab stream sediment	1 each location every five years (sampled in 2012, will next be sampled in 2017)	Gross alpha/beta, gamma isotopic, Sr-90, U-232, U-233/234, U-235/236, U-238, total U, Pu-238, Pu-239/240, Am-241
SFSDSED Cattaraugus Creek at Springville Dam			
SFTCSSED Buttermilk Creek at Thomas Corners Road			
SFBCSED Buttermilk Creek at Fox Valley Road (background)			
Off-Site Surface Water			
WFBCBKG Buttermilk Creek near Fox Valley (background)	Timed continuous composite liquid	Biweekly; 26 per year	Hold for composite
	Composite of biweekly samples	Monthly; 12 per year	Gross alpha/beta, H-3
	Composite of biweekly samples	Semiannually; 2 per year	C-14, Sr-90, Tc-99, I-129, U-232, U-233/234, U-235/236, U-238, total U, Pu-238, Pu-239/240, Am-241, gamma isotopic
WFFELBR Cattaraugus Creek at Felton Bridge (downstream of confluence with Buttermilk Creek); nearest point of public access to waters receiving WVDP effluents	Timed continuous composite liquid	Weekly during lagoon 3 discharge, otherwise biweekly;	Gross alpha/beta, H-3, pH, flow
	Flow-weighted composite of weekly and biweekly samples	Monthly; 12 per year	Gross alpha/beta, H-3, Sr-90, and gamma isotopic
WFBCTCB Buttermilk Creek at Thomas Corners Road, downstream of WVDP and upstream of confluence with Cattaraugus Creek	Composite of biweekly samples	Monthly; 12 per year	Gross alpha/beta, H-3
	Composite of biweekly samples	Semiannually; 2 per year	Sr-90, gamma isotopic
	Grab liquid	Monthly; 12 per year	Hardness (Ca and Mg)
	Grab liquid	Semiannually; 2 per year ^a	Temperature (field), pH (field), dissolved oxygen (field), TOX, oil & grease, total Hg (method 1631)
	24-hour timed continuous composite	Semiannually; 2 per year ^a	TSS, TDS, NPOC, NH ₃ (as N), NO ₃ (as N), NO ₂ (as N), bromide, fluoride, sulfate, total sulfide, surfactant (as LAS), alpha-BHC, B, Ba, Co, Fe, Na, Mn, Sb, Ti, Tl, V, dissolved Al, As, Cd, Cr, Cu, Ni, Pb, Se, Zn

^a Samples are collected when point WNSP001 is discharging.

TABLE A-2 (continued)
2013 Environmental Monitoring Program

<i>Sample Location Code</i>	<i>Sampling Type/ Medium</i>	<i>Collection Frequency/ Total Annual Samples</i>	<i>Measurements/Analyses</i>
Off-Site Ambient Air			
AF01_N North at Bond Road	Glass fiber filters for air particulates	Biweekly; 26 per year	Gross alpha/beta screening, flow; Hold for composite
AF02_NNE North-northeast at Rt. 240			
AF03_NE Northeast at Rt. 240			
AF04_ENE East-northeast at Rt. 240			
AF05_E East at Heinz Road	Charcoal cartridge for iodine	Monthly; 12 per year	I-129 screening, flow; Hold for composite
AF06_ESE East-southeast at Buttermilk Road			
AF07_SE Southeast at Fox Valley Road			
AF08_SSE South-southeast at Fox Valley Road			
AF09_S South at Rock Springs Road	Composite of biweekly glass fiber filters	Quarterly; 4 per year	Sr-90, Cs-137, U-232, Pu-238, Pu-239/240, Am-241, flow
AF10_SSW South-southwest at Dutch Hill Road			
AF11_SW Southwest at Dutch Hill Road			
AF12_WSW West-southwest at Dutch Hill Road			
AF13_W West at Dutch Hill Road	Composite of monthly charcoal	Quarterly; 4 per year	I-129, flow
AF14_WNW West-northwest at Boberg Road			
AF15_NW Northwest at Rock Springs Road			
AF16_NNW North-northwest at Rock Springs Road			

TABLE A-2 (continued)
2013 Environmental Monitoring Program

<i>Sample Location Code</i>	<i>Sampling Type/ Medium</i>	<i>Collection Frequency/ Total Annual Samples</i>	<i>Measurements/Analyses</i>
Off-Site Ambient Air			
AF16HNNW High-volume sampler at presumed MEOSI location north-northwest	Glass fiber filters for air particulates	Biweekly; 26 per year	Gross alpha/beta screening, flow; Hold for composite
	Composite of biweekly glass fiber filters	Quarterly; 4 per year	Sr-90, Cs-137, U-232, Pu-238, Pu-239/240, Am-241, flow
AFGRVAL 29 km south at Great Valley (background)	Glass fiber filter for air particulates	Biweekly; 26 per year	Gross alpha/beta screening, flow; Hold for composite
	Charcoal cartridge for iodine	Monthly; 12 per year	I-129 screening, flow; Hold for composite
	Composite of monthly charcoal	Quarterly; 4 per year	I-129, flow
	Composite of biweekly glass fiber filters	Quarterly; 4 per year	Sr-90, gamma isotopic, U-232, U-233/234, U-235/236, U-238, total U, Pu-238, Pu-239/240, Am-241, flow
Off-Site Biological			
BFMFLDMN Dairy farm 5.1 km southeast of WVDP	Grab milk sample	Annual; 1 per year	Sr-90, I-129, gamma isotopic
BFMCTLS Control location 22 km south (background)	Grab milk sample	Each location and background, once every five years (sampled in 2012, will next be sampled in 2017)	Sr-90, I-129, gamma isotopic
BFMBLSY Dairy farm 5.5 km west-northwest			
BFMSCHT Dairy farm 4.9 km south			
BFDNEAR Deer in the vicinity of the WVDP	Individual collection of venison samples, usually from deer killed in collisions with vehicles	Six deer collected annually during hunting season (3 near-site, 3 background)	Gamma isotopic and Sr-90 in edible portions of meat, % moisture, H-3 in free moisture
BFDCTRL Control deer 16 km or more from the WVDP			
BFVNEAR Apples, beans, and corn from locations near the WVDP	Grab biological	Each food crop and background, once every five years at time of harvest (sampled in 2012, will next be sampled in 2017)	Gamma isotopic and Sr-90 in edible portions, % moisture, H-3 in free moisture
BFVCTRL Control apples, beans, and corn from locations far from the WVDP			

TABLE A-2 (concluded)
2013 Environmental Monitoring Program

<i>Sample Location Code</i>	<i>Sampling Type/ Medium</i>	<i>Collection Frequency/ Total Annual Samples</i>	<i>Measurements/Analyses</i>
Off-Site Biological			
BFFCATC Fish from Cattaraugus Creek downstream of its confluence with Buttermilk Creek	Individual collection of fish	Once every 5 years; 10 fish from each location (sampled in 2012, will next be sampled in 2017)	Gamma isotopic and Sr-90 in edible portions, % moisture
BFFCATD Fish from Cattaraugus Creek downstream of the Springville Dam			
BFFCTRL Control fish sample from nearby stream not affected by WVDP (7 km or more upstream of site effluent point); background			
Off-Site Direct Radiation			
DFTLTD Series: Off-site environmental thermoluminescent dosimeters (TLDs): #1 through #16 , at each of 16 compass sectors at nearest accessible perimeter point #20 : 1,500 m northwest (downwind receptor) #23 : 29 km south, Great Valley (background)	Integrating TLD	Semiannually; 2 per year at each location	Gamma radiation exposure
On-Site/ Near-Site Direct Radiation			
DNTLD Series: On-site TLDs #33 : Corner of the SDA #24, #28 : Security fence around the WVDP #32, #34, #35, #36 : Drum Cell road and Drum Cell south fence #38, #40 : Near operational areas on-site #43 : SDA west perimeter fence	Integrating TLD	Semiannually; 2 per year at each location	Gamma radiation exposure

Summary of Monitoring Program Changes in 2013

Description of Changes

There were no major changes to the environmental sampling program during 2013.

Calendar year 2013 was the first full year of sampling the new ambient air network. Sixteen off site ambient air monitoring locations were activated during the fourth quarter of 2012, implementing a program to use ambient air measurements in accordance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) 61, Subpart H, Section 61.93 (b)(5) to determine compliance with the NESHAP Concentration Levels for Environmental Compliance.

Operation of the 01-14 building ventilation exhaust, ANCSSTK, was discontinued in October 2012 and the 01-14 building (including stack sampling location ANCSSTK) was demolished in 2013.

The environmental monitoring program requires the collection of soils, aquatic sediments, milk (from multiple locations), apples, beans, corn, and fish every five years. These environmental matrices were sampled in 2012 and will not be sampled again until 2017.

FIGURE A-1
West Valley Demonstration Project Base Map

J:/GIS/ArcMap/ASER/ASER_2013/ASER_2013_FigA01_20131230.mxd, 1/6/2014 skw/afs

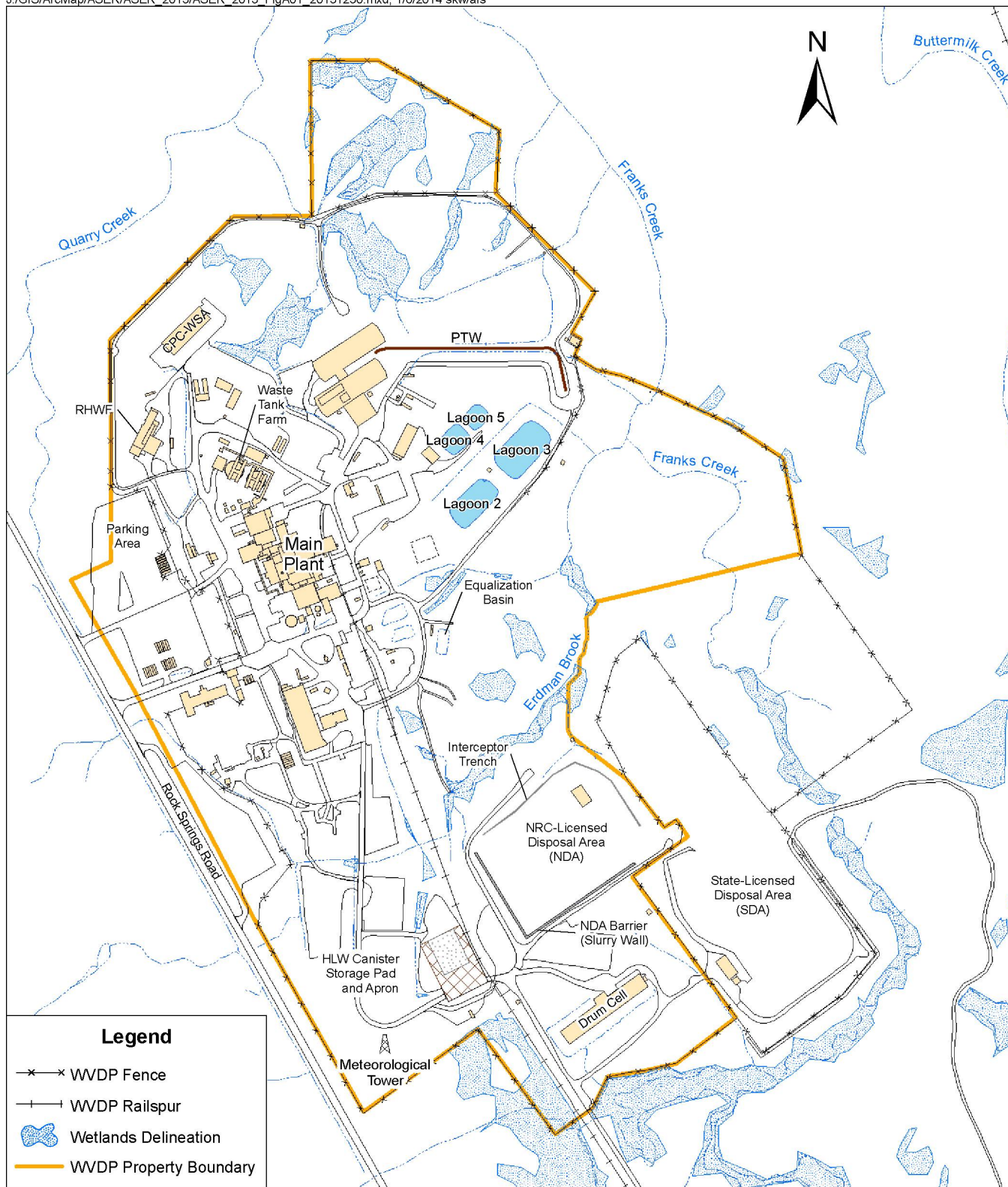


FIGURE A-2
On-Site Surface Water, Drinking Water, and Soil/Sediment Sampling Locations

J:/GIS/ArcMap/ASER/ASER_2013/ASER_2013_FigA02_20131230.mxd, 1/6/2014 skw/afs

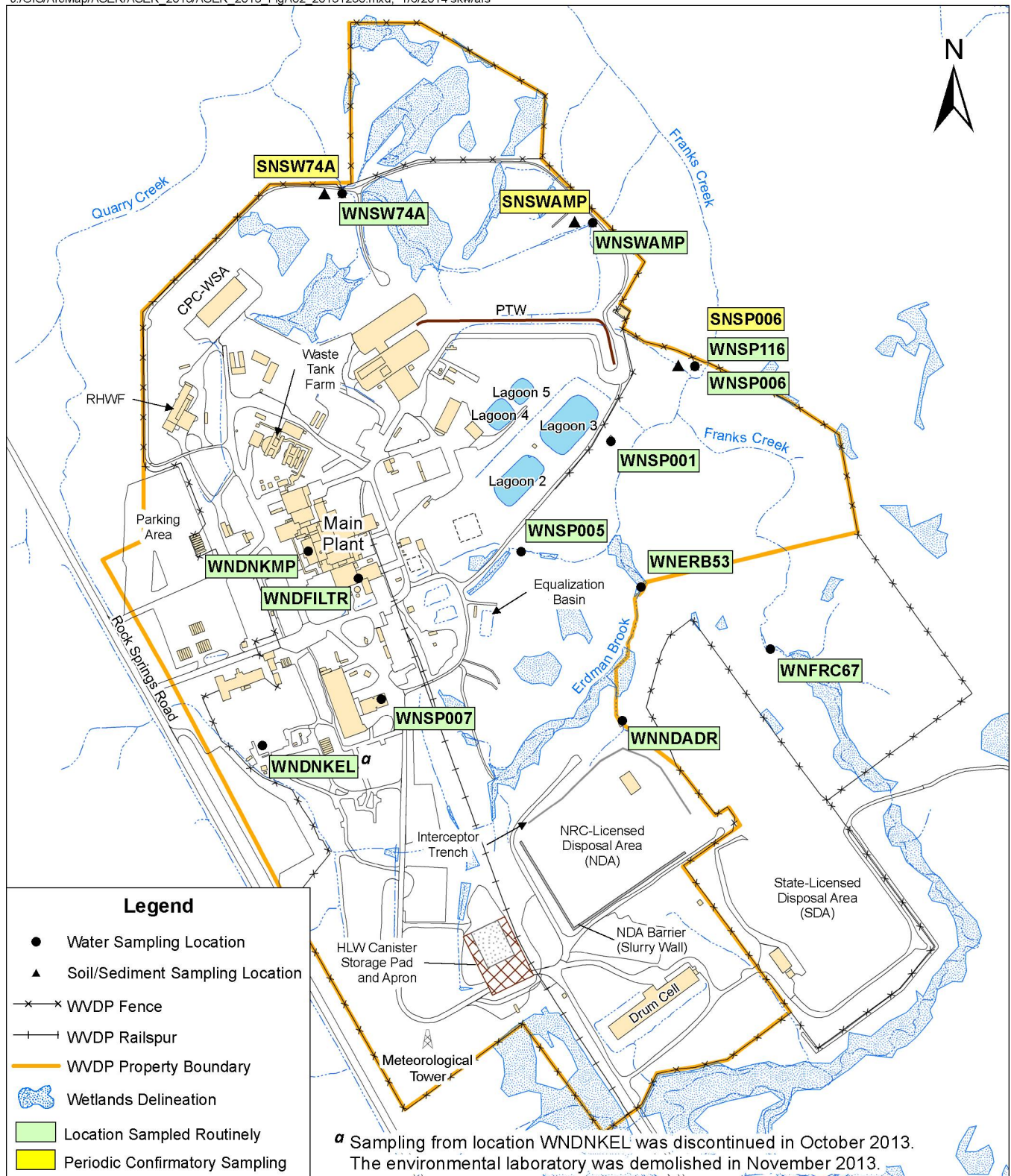


FIGURE A-3
On-Site Storm Water Outfalls

J:/GIS/ArcMap/ASER/ASER_2013/ASER_2013_FigA03_20131230.mxd, 1/6/2014 skw/afs

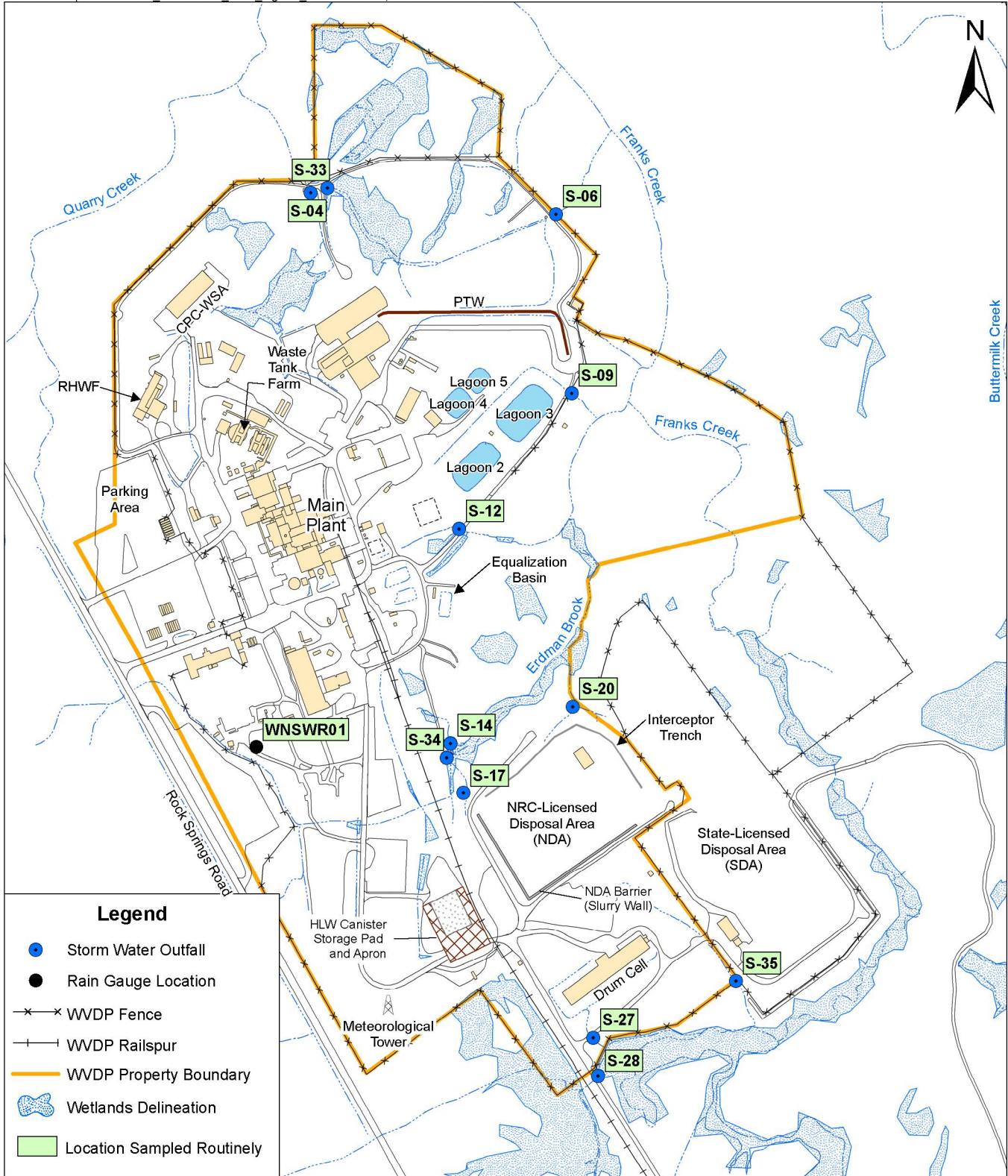


FIGURE A-4
Rail Spur Storm Water Outfalls

J:/GIS/ArcMap/ASER/ASER_2013/ASER_2013_FigA04_20131230.mxd, 1/6/2014 skw/afs

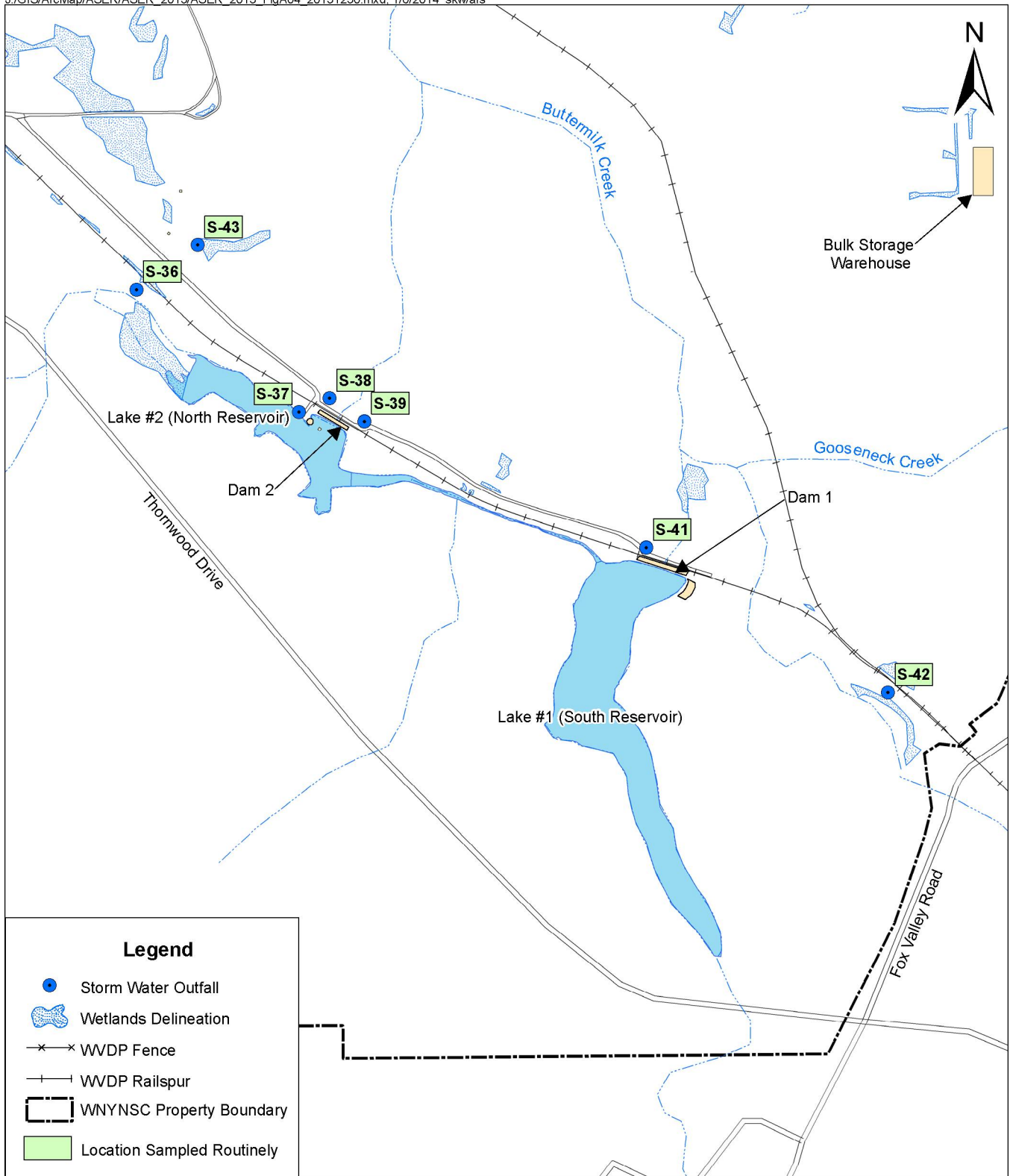


FIGURE A-5
Off-Site Surface Water and Soil/Sediment Sampling Locations

J:\GIS\ArcMap\ASER\ASER_2013\ASER_2013_FigA05_20131230.mxd, 1/6/2014 skw/afs

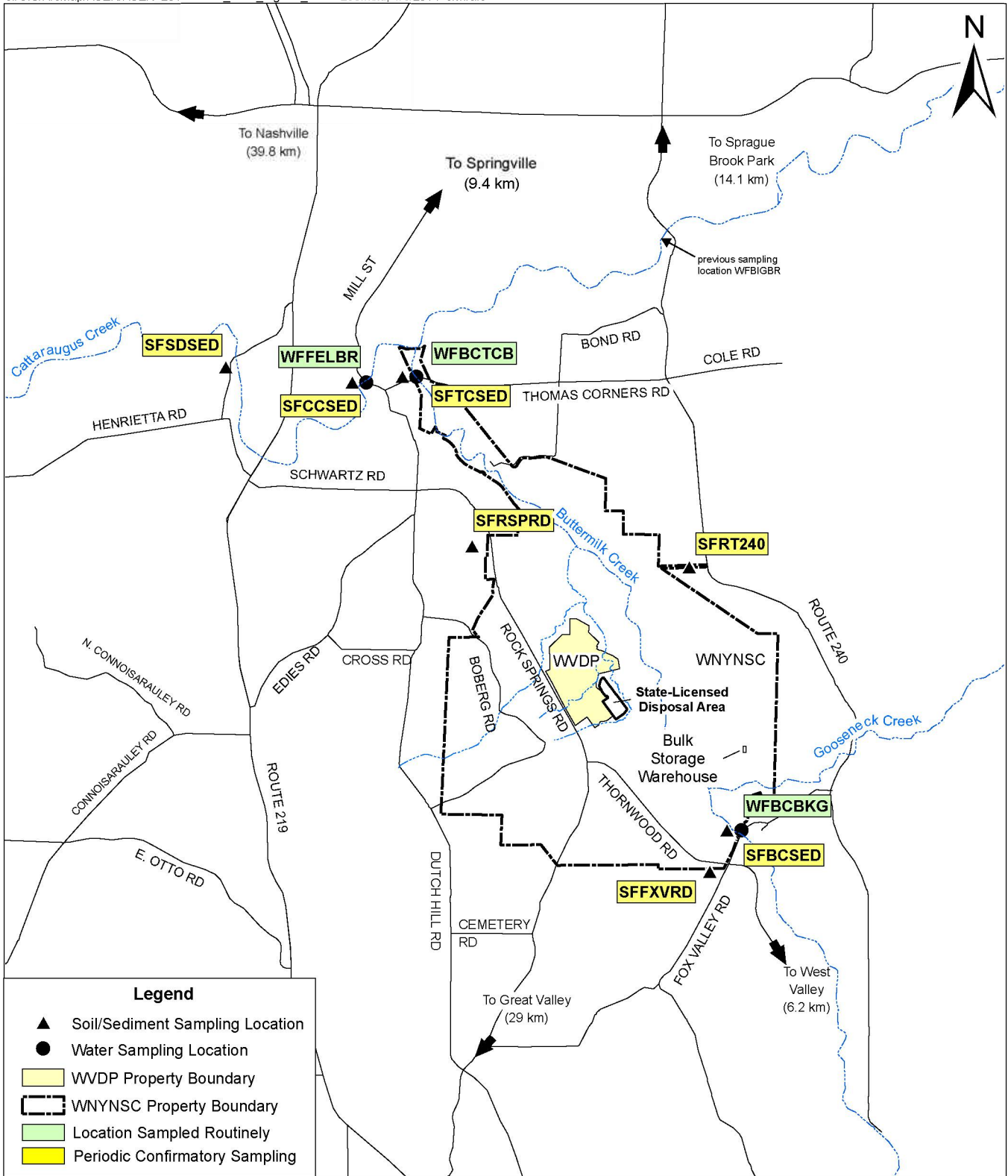


FIGURE A-6
On-Site Air Monitoring and Sampling Locations

J:/GIS/ArcMap/ASER/ASER_2013/ASER_2013_FigA06_20131230.mxd, 1/6/2014 skw/afs

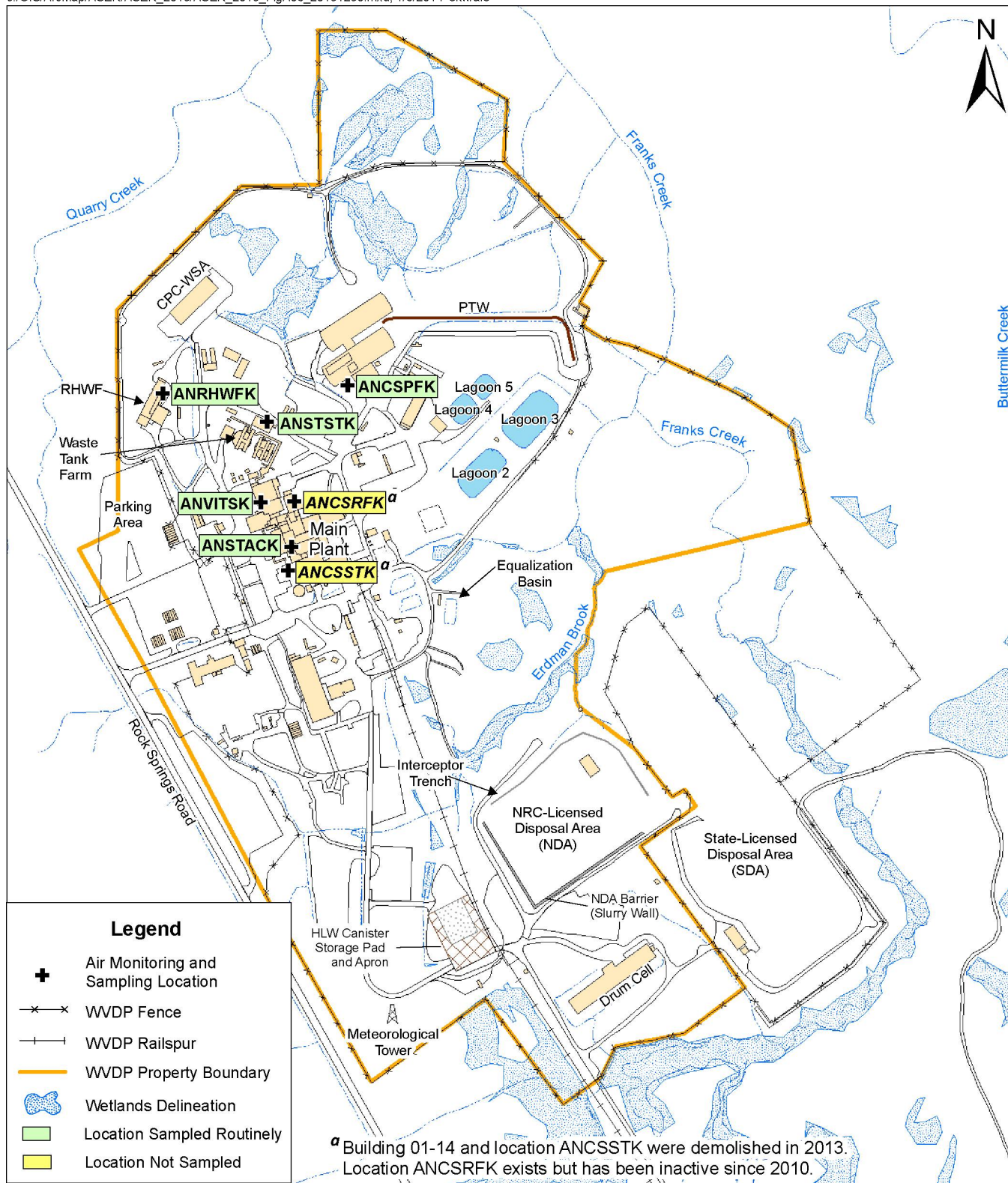


FIGURE A-7
Off-Site Ambient Air Monitoring and Sampling Locations

J:\GIS\ArcMap\ASER\ASER_2013\ASEER_2013_Fig07_20131230.mxd, 1/6/2014 skw/afs

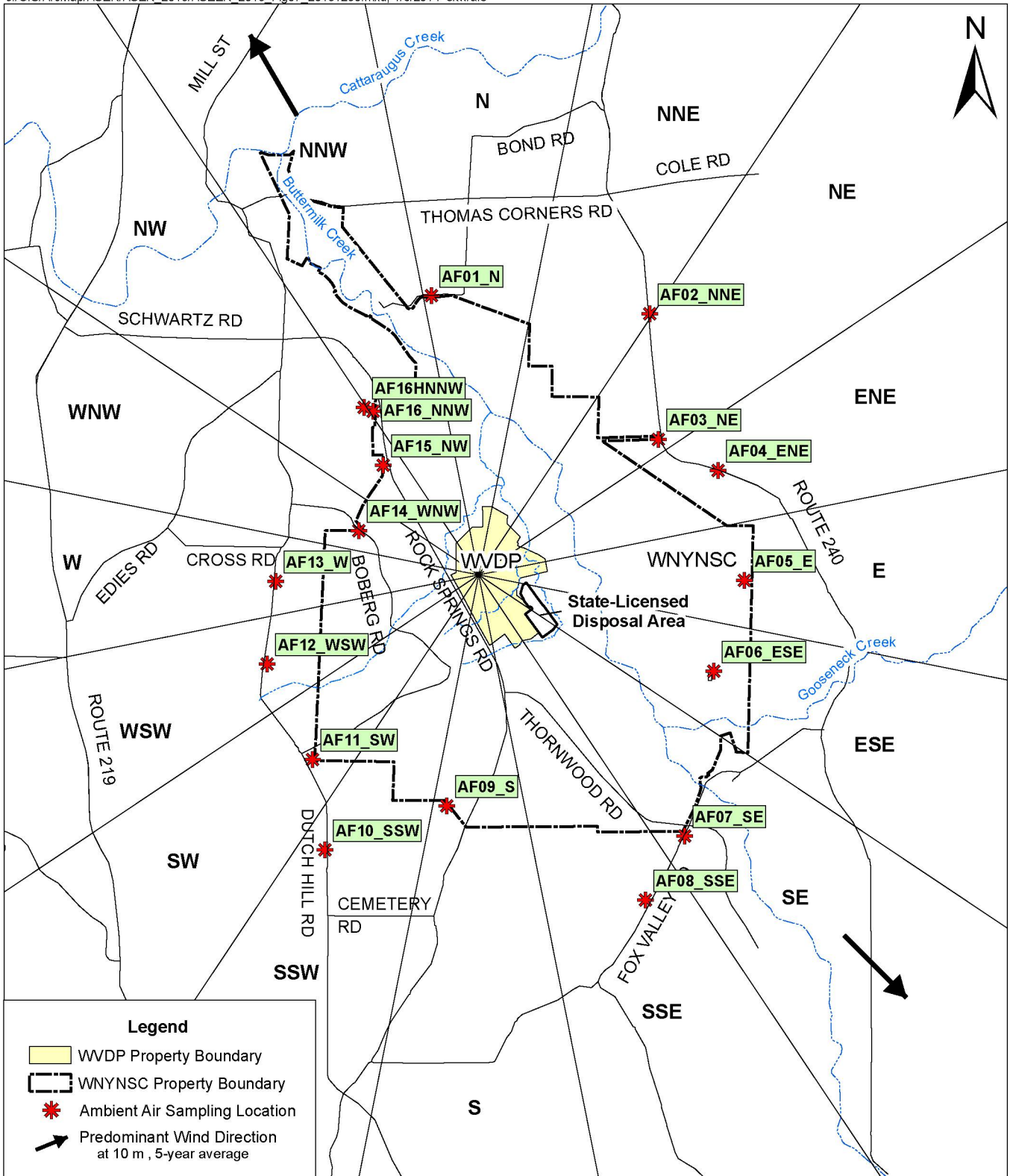


FIGURE A-8
North Plateau Groundwater Monitoring Network
 (includes Wells Used for Water-Level Measurements)

J:/GIS/ArcMap/ASER/ASER_2013/ASER_2013_FigA08_20131230.mxd, 1/6/2014 skw/afs

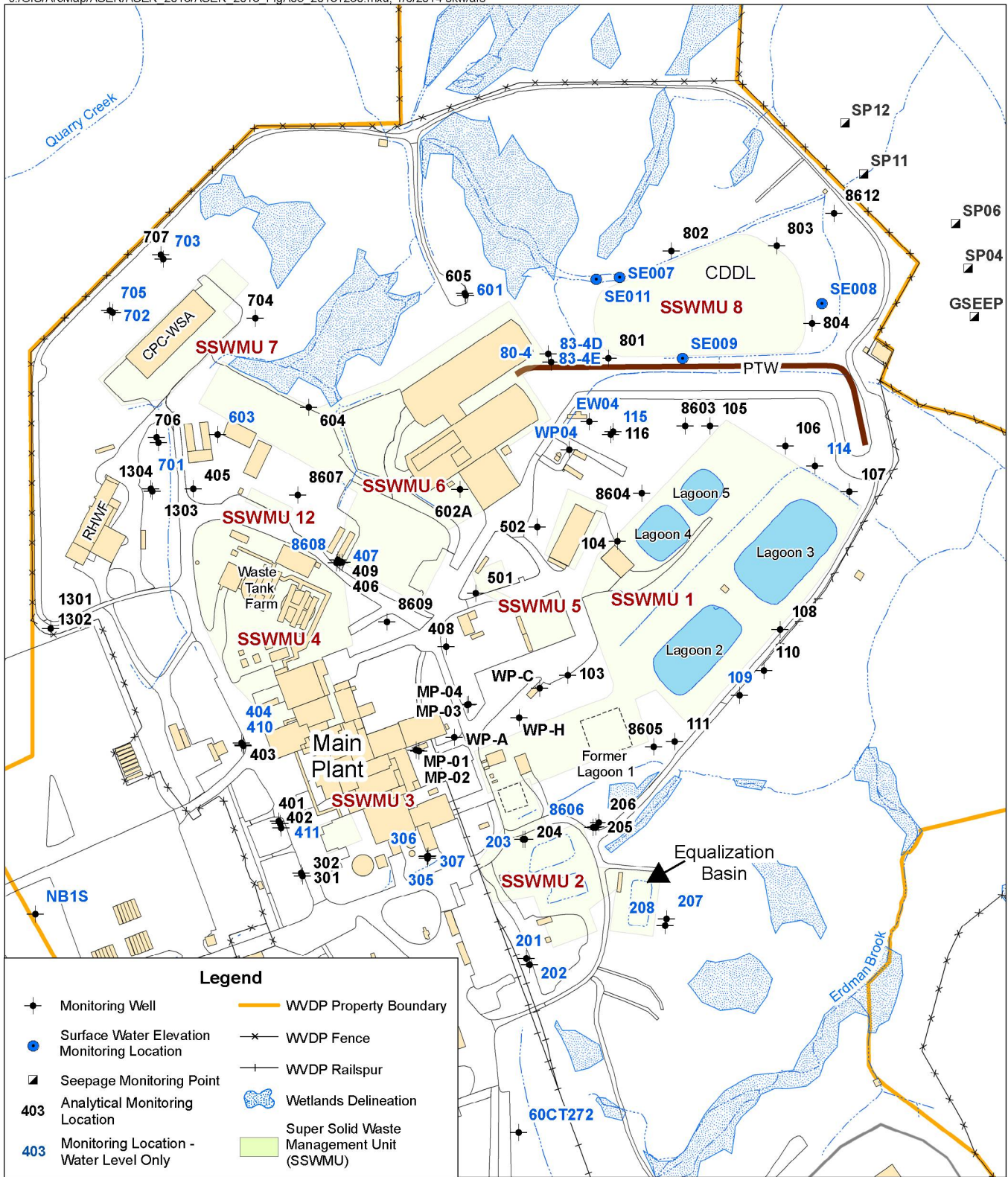


FIGURE A-9
South Plateau Groundwater Monitoring Network
(Includes Wells Used for Water-Level Measurements)

J:/GIS/ArcMap/ASER/ASER_2013/ASER_2013_FigA09_20131230.mxd, 1/6/2014 skw/afs

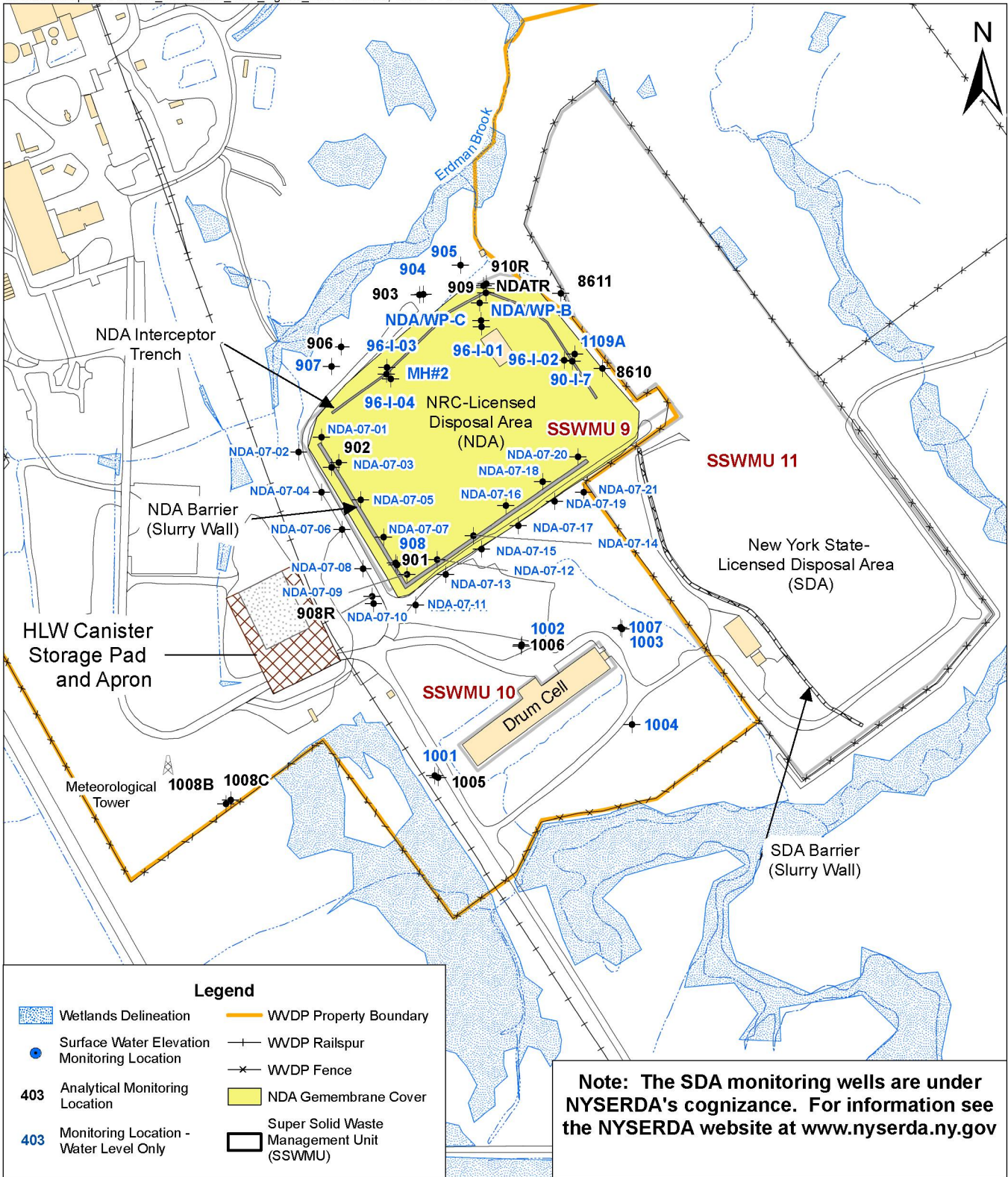


FIGURE A-10
Biological Sampling Locations

J:/GIS/ArcMap/ASER/ASER_2013/ASER_2013_FigA10_20131230.mxd, 1/6/2014 skw/afs

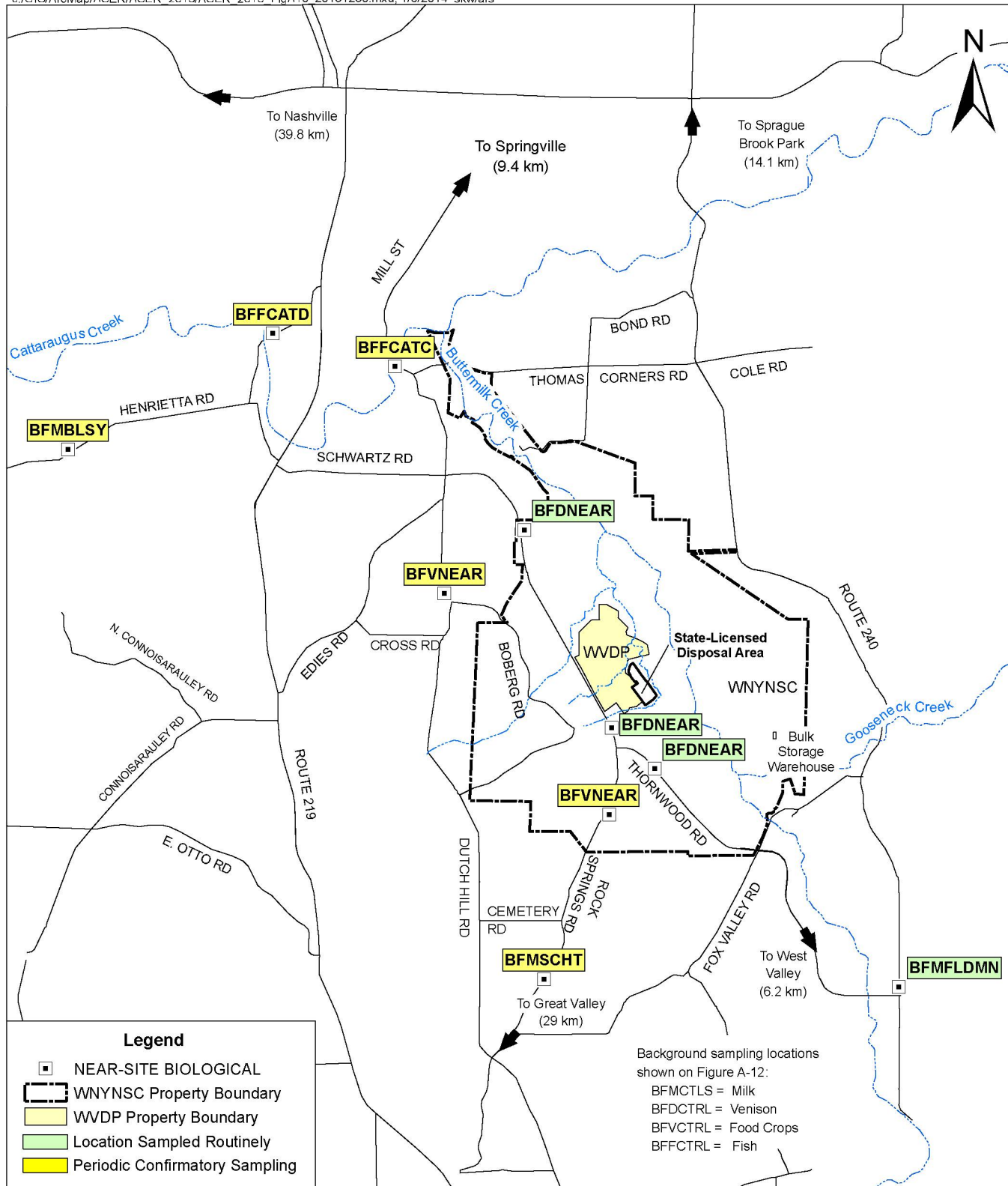


FIGURE A-11
Location of On-Site / Near-Site Thermoluminescent Dosimeters (TLDs)

J:/GIS/ArcMap/ASER/ASER_2013/ASER_2013_FigA11_20131230.mxd, 1/6/2014 skw/afs

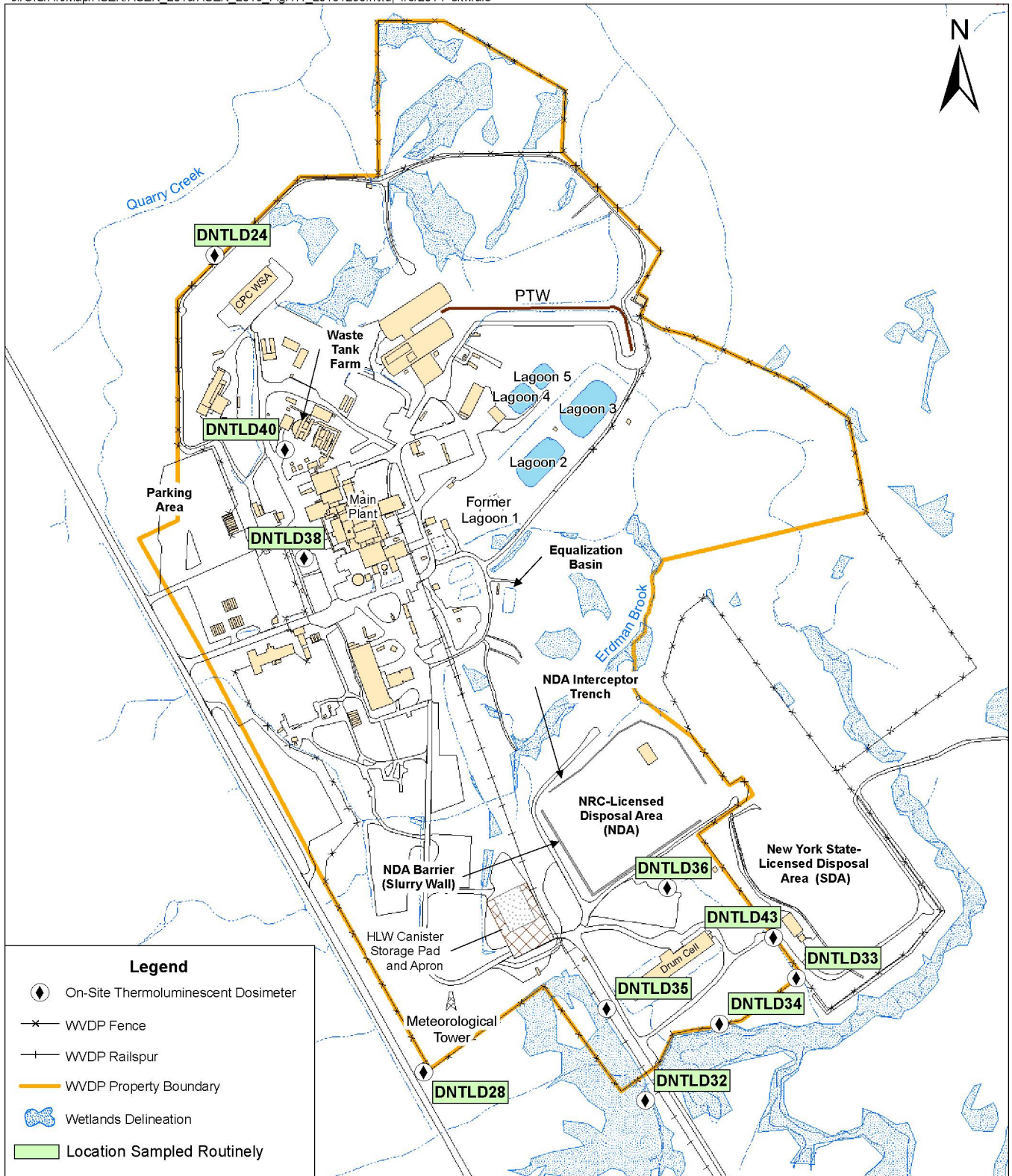


FIGURE A-12
Location of Off-Site Thermoluminescent Dosimeters (TLDs) Within 5 Kilometers of the WVDP

J:/GIS/ArcMap/ASER/ASER_2013/ASER_2013_FigA12_20131230.mxd, 1/6/2014 skw/afs

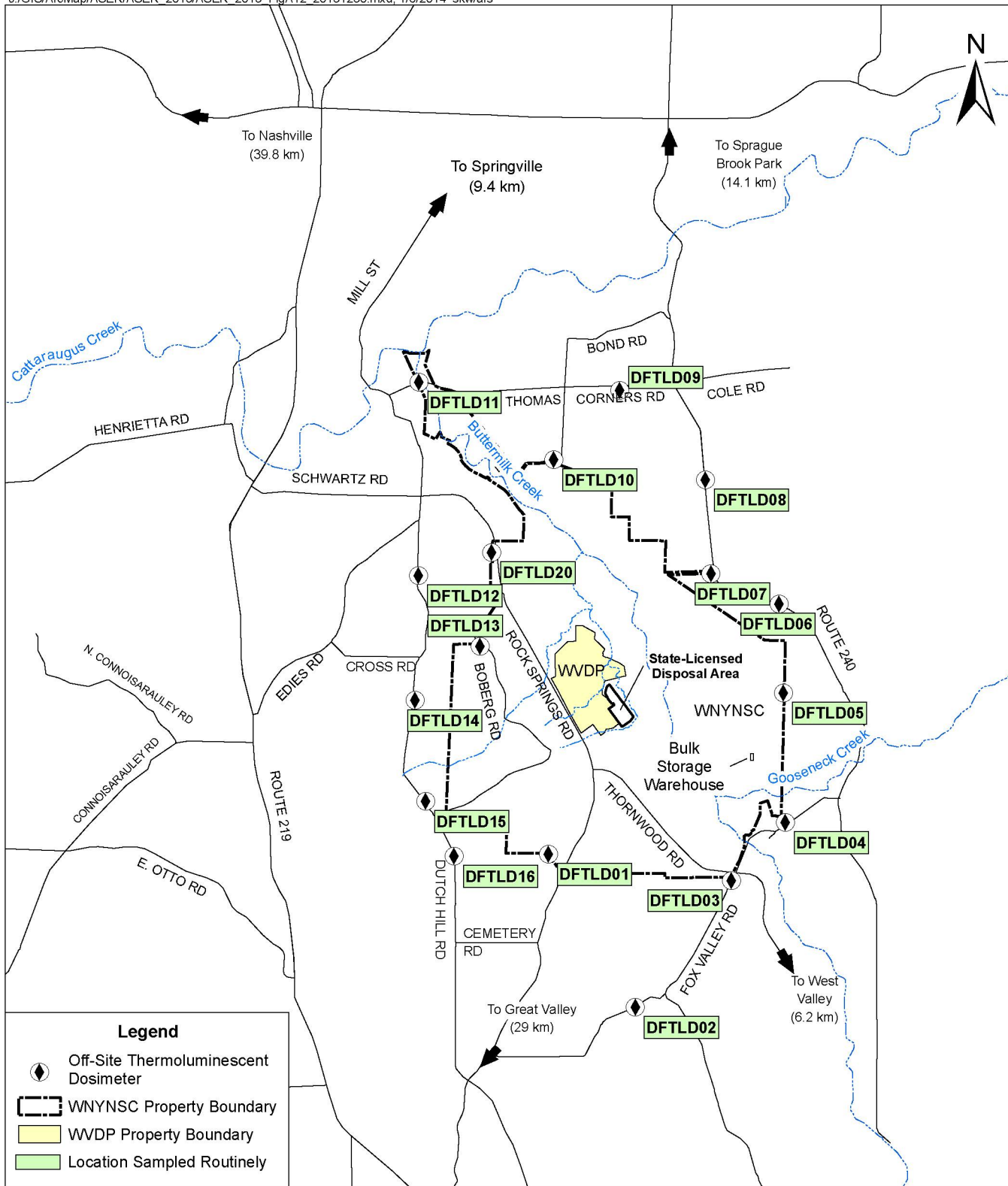


FIGURE A-13
Environmental Sampling Locations More Than 5 Kilometers From the WVDP

J:\GIS\ArcMap\ASER\ASER_2013\ASER_2013_FigA13_20131230.mxd, 1/6/2014 skw/afs

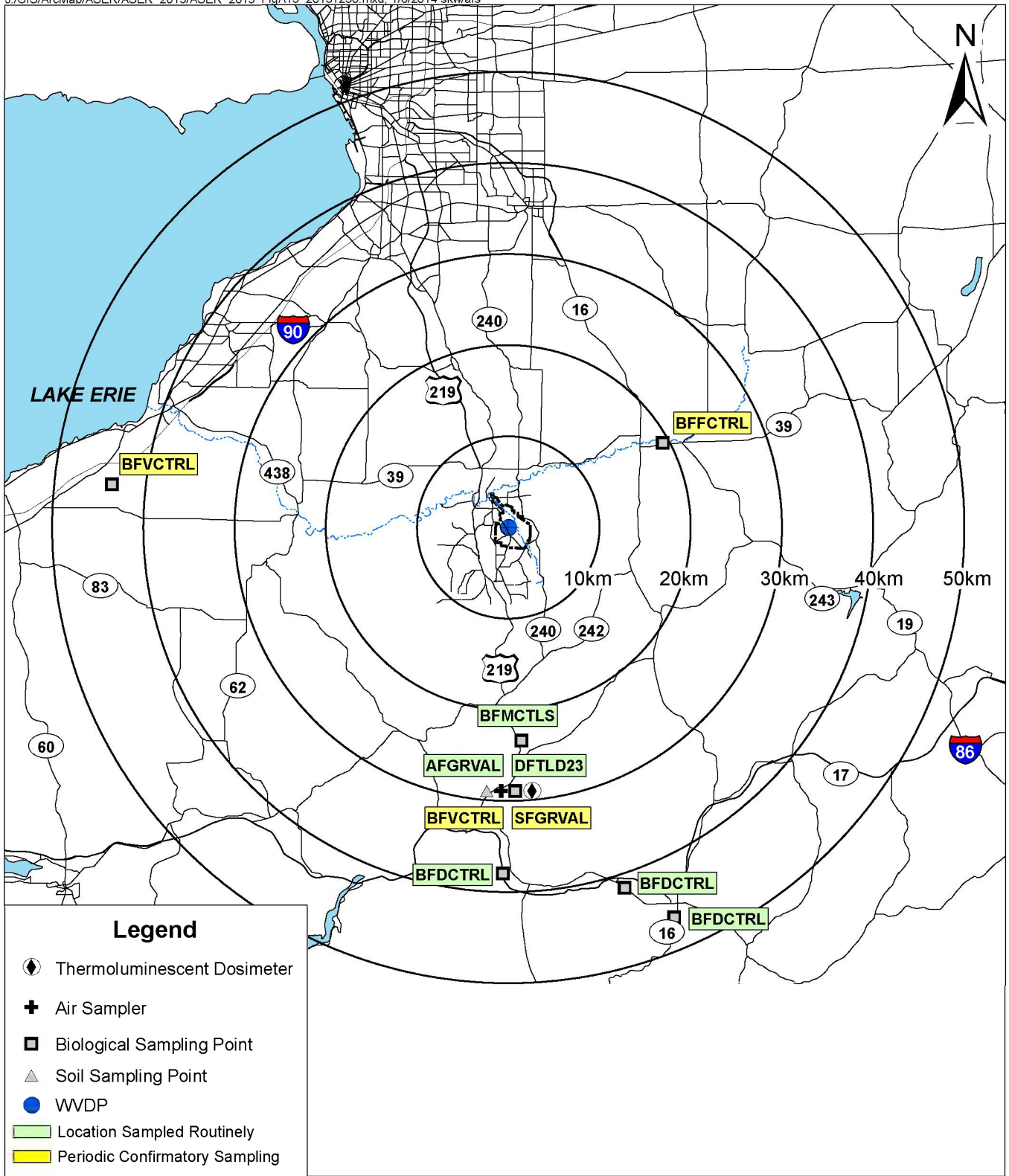
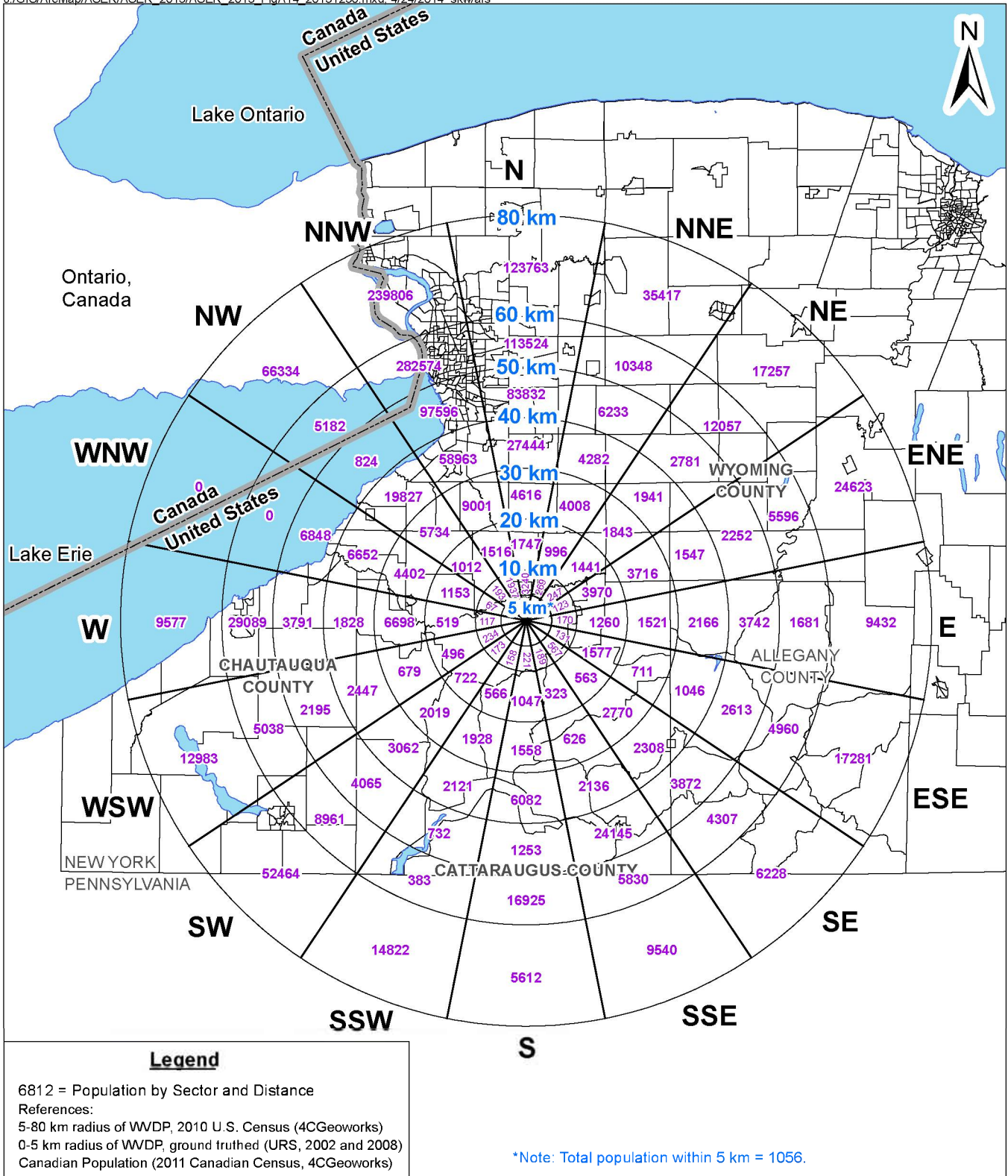


FIGURE A-14
Population by Sector Within 80 Kilometers of the WVDP (2002 Estimate)

J:/GIS/ArcMap/ASER/ASER_2013/ASER_2013_FigA14_20131230.mxd, 4/24/2014 skw/afs



APPENDIX B-1

Summary of Water Limits, Guidelines, and Standards

TABLE B-1A

West Valley Demonstration Project

State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Sampling Program

<i>Outfall 001</i>	<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Effluent Limit</i>	<i>Sample Frequency</i>
001; Process and Storm Wastewater	Flow	Monitor - MGD	2/batch
	Aluminum	4.0 mg/L	1/batch
	Ammonia as (NH ₃)	2.1 mg/L	2/batch
	pH	6.5–8.5 SU	1/batch
	Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	3.0 mg/L (minimum)	2/batch
	Oil and grease	15.0 mg/L	1/batch
	Solids, total suspended	45 mg/L	2/batch
	Solids, Settleable	0.3 ml/L	2/batch
	Solids, Total dissolved	Monitor	2/batch
	BOD ₅	10.0 mg/L	2/batch
	TKN (as N)	Monitor	2/batch
	Nitrate (as N)	Monitor	1/batch
	Nitrite (as N)	0.1 mg/L	1/batch
	Ultimate oxygen demand (UOD)	22.0 mg/L	2/batch
	Chlorine, total residual	0.1 mg/L	1/batch
	Arsenic, total recoverable	0.15 mg/L	1/batch
	Cadmium, total recoverable	0.002 mg/L	1/year
	Iron, total	Monitor	2/batch
	Chromium, total recoverable	0.11 mg/L	2/year
	Chromium, hexavalent, total recoverable	0.011 mg/L	1/year
	Copper, total recoverable	0.014 mg/L	2/year
	Cyanide, amenable to chlorination	0.005 mg/L	2/year
	Manganese, total	2.0 mg/L	2/year
	Lead, total recoverable	0.006 mg/L	2/year
	Nickel, total	0.079 mg/L	2/year
	Selenium, total recoverable	0.004 mg/L	1/batch
	Sulfate	Monitor	1/batch
	Sulfide, dissolved	0.4 mg/L	1/batch
	Cobalt, total recoverable	0.005 mg/L	1/batch
	Vanadium, total recoverable	0.014 mg/L	1/batch
	Zinc, total recoverable	0.13 mg/L	2/year
	Dichlorodifluoromethane	0.01 mg/L	1/year
	Trichlorofluoromethane	0.01 mg/L	1/year
	3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	0.01 mg/L	1/year
	Tributylphosphate	0.1 mg/L	1/year
	Heptachlor	0.01 µg/L	2/year
	Surfactant (as LAS) - January to June 2013	Monitor	1/batch
	Surfactant (as LAS) - effective July 2013	0.04 mg/L	1/batch
	Xylene	0.05 mg/L	1/year
	2-butanone	0.5 mg/L	1/year
Hexachlorobenzene	0.2 µg/L	1/year	
Mercury, total	50 ng/L	1/batch	
Alpha - BHC	0.01 µg/L	1/year	

TABLE B-1A (continued)
West Valley Demonstration Project
State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Sampling Program

<i>Outfall 001</i>	<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Action Levels</i>	<i>Sample Frequency</i>	
001; Process and Storm Wastewater	Antimony	1.0 mg/L	1/year	
	Barium	0.5 mg/L	1/year	
	Boron	2.0 mg/L	2/year	
	Bromide	5.0 mg/L	2/year	
	Chloroform	0.3 mg/L	1/year	
	Titanium	0.65 mg/L	2/year	
	Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing^a			
	WET - Acute Invertebrate	0.3 TUa	4/year	
	WET - Acute Vertebrate	0.3 TUa	4/year	
	WET - Chronic Invertebrate	1.0 TUC	4/year	
WET - Chronic Vertebrate	1.0 TUC	4/year		

<i>Outfall 007</i>	<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Effluent Limit</i>	<i>Sample Frequency</i>	
007; Sanitary and Utility Wastewater	pH	6.5–8.5 SU	2/month	
	Dissolved oxygen (DO)	3.0 mg/L (minimum)	2/month	
	Flow	Monitor - MGD	1/month	
	Oil and Grease	15.0 mg/L	2/month	
	Solids, total suspended	45 mg/L	2/month	
	Solids, settleable	0.3 ml/L	2/month	
	Solids, total dissolved	Monitor	2/month	
	BOD ₅	10.0 mg/L	2/month	
	Ammonia (as NH ₃)	2.1 mg/L	2/month	
	TKN (as N)	Monitor	1/month	
	Nitrite (as N)	0.1 mg/L	1/month	
	Ultimate oxygen demand (UOD)	22.0 mg/L	1/month	
	Iron, total	Monitor	2/month	
	Chlorine, total residual	0.1 mg/L	1/month	
	Mercury, total - January to June 2013	200 ng/L	1/month	
	Mercury, total - effective July 2013	50 ng/L	1/month	
	Chloroform	0.20 mg/L	1/year	
	Whole Effluent Toxicity (WET) Testing^a			
	WET - Acute Invertebrate	0.3 TUa	4/year	
	WET - Acute Vertebrate	0.3 TUa	4/year	
WET - Chronic Invertebrate	1.0 TUC	4/year		
WET - Chronic Vertebrate	1.0 TUC	4/year		

<i>Outfall 01B</i>	<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Effluent Limit</i>	<i>Sample Frequency</i>
01B; Mercury Pre-Treatment Process	Flow	Monitor - MGD	Continuous
	Mercury, total	Monitor - 50 ng/L	2/batch

<i>Sum of Outfalls</i>	<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Effluent Limit</i>	<i>Sample Frequency</i>
001 and 007	Iron, total	Monitor - 1.0 mg/L	1/month

^a WET testing is only required every five years. WET testing was performed in 2012 and will be performed again in 2017.

TABLE B-1A (concluded)
West Valley Demonstration Project
State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Sampling Program

<i>Monitoring Point</i>	<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Effluent Limit</i>	<i>Sample Frequency</i>
116	Solids, total dissolved	Monitor - 500 mg/L	2/discharge event

<i>Monitoring Point</i>	<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Compliance Limit</i>	<i>Sample Frequency</i>
Stormwater Outfalls (All)	Oil & grease	<15 mg/L	1/event
Outfall S43	Lead, total recoverable	0.006 mg/L	1/event

TABLE B-1B
New York State Water Quality Standards and Guidelines^a

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Class A</i>	<i>Class B</i>	<i>Class C</i>	<i>Class D</i>	<i>Class GA</i>
Gross Alpha ^b	pCi/L (μCi/mL)	15 (1.5E-08)	--	--	--	15 (1.5E-08)
Gross Beta ^c	pCi/L (μCi/mL)	1,000 (1E-06)	--	--	--	1,000 (1E-06)
Tritium (H-3)	pCi/L (μCi/mL)	20,000 (2E-05)	--	--	--	--
Strontium-90	pCi/L (μCi/mL)	8 (8E-09)	--	--	--	--
Alpha BHC	mg/L	0.000002	0.000002	0.000002	0.000002	0.00001
Aluminum, Dissolved	mg/L	0.10	0.10	0.10	--	--
Aluminum, Total	mg/L	--	--	--	--	--
Ammonia, Total as N	mg/L	0.09–2.1	0.09–2.1	0.09–2.1	0.67–29	2.0
Antimony, Total	mg/L	0.003	--	--	--	0.003
Arsenic, Dissolved	mg/L	0.050	0.150	0.150	0.340	--
Arsenic, Total	mg/L	0.050	--	--	--	0.025
Barium, Total	mg/L	1.00	--	--	--	1.00
Beryllium, Total	mg/L	0.003	^d	^d	--	0.003
Boron, Total	mg/L	10.0	10.0	10.0	--	1.00
Bromide	mg/L	2.00	--	--	--	2.00
Cadmium, Dissolved ^e	mg/L	--	--	--	--	--
Cadmium, Total	mg/L	0.005	--	--	--	0.005
Calcium, Total	mg/L	--	--	--	--	--
Chloride	mg/L	250	--	--	--	250
Chromium, Dissolved ^e	mg/L	--	--	--	--	--
Chromium, Total	mg/L	0.05	--	--	--	0.05
Cobalt, Total ^f	mg/L	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.110	--
Conductivity	μmhos/cm@25°C	--	--	--	--	--
Copper, Dissolved ^e	mg/L	--	--	--	--	--
Copper, Total	mg/L	0.20	--	--	--	0.20
Cyanide	mg/L	0.0052	0.0052	0.0052	0.022	0.200
Dissolved Oxygen (minimum)	mg/L	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.0	--
Fluoride ^e	mg/L	--	--	--	--	1.5
Hardness	mg/L	--	--	--	--	--
Iron and Manganese (sum)	mg/L	--	--	--	--	0.500
Iron, Total	mg/L	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30

-- No applicable guideline or reference standard available.

Note: All water quality and metals standards are presented in mg/L (ppm) to provide consistency in comparisons.

^a Source: 6 NYCRR Part 702 - 704; The most stringent applicable pathway (e.g., wildlife, aquatic, human health) values are reported.

^b Gross alpha standard excludes radon and uranium, however WVDP results include uranium.

^c Gross beta standard excludes strontium-90 and alpha emitters, however WVDP results include these isotopes.

^d Beryllium standard for classes "B" and "C" are based on stream hardness values.

^e Standards for these constituents vary according to stream location hardness values.

^f Standards for cobalt, thallium, and vanadium are applicable to the acid soluble fraction.

^g Applies to the sum of those organic substances which have individual human health water source standards listed at 0.100 mg/L or less in 6 NYCRR Part 703.5.

^h pH shall not be lower than 6.5 or the pH of natural groundwater, whichever is lower, nor shall pH be greater than 8.5 or the pH of the natural groundwater, whichever is greater.

TABLE B-1B (concluded)
New York State Water Quality Standards and Guidelines^a

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Class A</i>	<i>Class B</i>	<i>Class C</i>	<i>Class D</i>	<i>Class GA</i>
Lead, Dissolved ^e	mg/L	--	--	--	--	--
Lead, Total	mg/L	0.050	--	--	--	0.025
Magnesium, Total	mg/L	35.0	--	--	--	35.0
Manganese, Total	mg/L	0.30	--	--	--	0.30
Mercury, Dissolved	mg/L	0.0000007	0.0000007	0.0000007	0.0000007	--
Mercury, Total	mg/L	0.0007	--	--	--	0.0007
Nickel, Dissolved ^e	mg/L	--	--	--	--	--
Nickel, Total	mg/L	0.10	--	--	--	0.10
Nitrate-N	mg/L	10.0	--	--	--	10.0
Nitrate + Nitrite	mg/L	10.0	--	--	--	10.0
Nitrite-N	mg/L	0.10	0.10	0.10	--	1.00
NPOC ^g	mg/L	0.10	--	--	--	--
Oil & Grease	mg/L	--	--	--	--	--
pH	SU	6.5–8.5 ^h	6.5–8.5 ^h	6.5–8.5 ^h	6.0–9.5	6.5–8.5 ^h
Potassium, Total	mg/L	--	--	--	--	--
Selenium, Dissolved	mg/L	0.0046	0.0046	0.0046	--	--
Selenium, Total	mg/L	0.01	--	--	--	0.01
Silver, Total	mg/L	0.05	--	--	--	0.05
Sodium, Total	mg/L	--	--	--	--	20.0
Solids, Total Dissolved	mg/L	500	500	500	--	500
Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	--	--	--	--	--
Sulfate	mg/L	250	--	--	--	250
Sulfide (undissociated form)	mg/L	0.002	0.002	0.002	--	0.050
Surfactants (as LAS)	mg/L	0.04	0.04	0.04	--	--
Thallium, Total ^f	mg/L	0.0005	0.008	0.008	0.020	0.0005
Titanium, Total	mg/L	--	--	--	--	--
TOX (total organic halides) ^g	mg/L	0.10	--	--	--	--
Vanadium, Total ^f	mg/L	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.190	--
Zinc, Dissolved ^e	mg/L	--	--	--	--	--
Zinc, Total	mg/L	2.00	--	--	--	2.00

-- No applicable guideline or reference standard available.

Note: All water quality and metals standards are presented in mg/L (ppm) to provide consistency in comparisons.

^a Source: 6 NYCRR Part 702 - 704; The most stringent applicable pathway (e.g., wildlife, aquatic, human health) values are reported.

^b Gross alpha standard excludes radon and uranium, however WVDP results include uranium.

^c Gross beta standard excludes strontium-90 and alpha emitters, however WVDP results include these isotopes.

^d Beryllium standard for classes "B" and "C" are based on stream hardness values.

^e Standards for these constituents vary according to stream location hardness values.

^f Standards for cobalt, thallium, and vanadium are applicable to the acid soluble fraction.

^g Applies to the sum of those organic substances which have individual human health water source standards listed at 0.100 mg/L or less in 6 NYCRR Part 703.5.

^h pH shall not be lower than 6.5 or the pH of natural groundwater, whichever is lower, nor shall pH be greater than 8.5 or the pH of the natural groundwater, whichever is greater.

TABLE B-1C
New York State Department of Health/U.S. EPA
Potable Water MCLs, MCLGs and Raw Water Standards

<i>Parameter</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>NYSDOH or EPA MCL^a</i>	<i>EPA MCLG^b</i>	<i>NYSDOH Raw Water Standards^c</i>
Gross Alpha	pCi/L (μCi/mL)	15 (1.5E-08) ^d	0	--
Gross Beta	pCi/L (μCi/mL)	50 (5E-08) ^e	0	1,000 (1E-06)
Tritium (H-3)	pCi/L (μCi/mL)	20,000 (2E-05)	--	--
Strontium-90	pCi/L (μCi/mL)	8 (8E-09)	--	10 (1E-08)
Antimony, Total	mg/L	0.006	0.006	--
Arsenic, Total	mg/L	0.010	0	0.05
Barium, Total	mg/L	2.00	2.00	1.0
Beryllium, Total	mg/L	0.004	0.004	--
Cadmium, Total	mg/L	0.005	0.005	0.01
Chromium, Total	mg/L	0.10	0.10	--
Conductivity	μmhos/cm@25°C	--	--	--
Copper, Total	mg/L	1.3 ^f	1.3	<0.2
Cyanide	mg/L	0.2	0.2	<0.1
E. Coli	NA	one positive sample	0	--
Fluoride	mg/L	2.2	4	<1.5
Free Residual Chlorine	mg/L	0.2 (min) 4.0 (max)	--	--
Haloacetic Acids-Five (5)	mg/L	0.06	--	--
Iron, Total	mg/L	0.3	--	--
Lead, Total	mg/L	0.015 ^f	0	0.05
Mercury, Total	mg/L	0.002	0.002	0.005
Nickel, Total	mg/L	--	--	--
Nitrate-N	mg/L	10	10	--
pH	SU	--	--	6.5–8.5
POC (Principle Organic Contaminant)	mg/L	--	0.0005	--
Selenium, Total	mg/L	0.05	0.05	0.01
Solids, Total Dissolved	mg/L	--	--	500
Thallium, Total	mg/L	0.002	0.0005	--
Total Coliform	NA	2 or more positive samples	0	50 per 100 mL
Total Trihalomethanes	mg/L	0.08	--	--
Turbidity	NTU	1 (max)	--	5

Note: All water quality and metals standards are presented in mg/L (ppm) to provide consistency in comparisons.

-- No applicable guideline or reference standard available.

NA - Not applicable.

^a MCL - Listed is NYSDOH or EPA Maximum Contaminant Levels. Sources:40 CFR Part 141and/or10 NYCRR part 5, Subpart 5-1, Section 5-1.52, whichever is most stringent.

^b MCLG - Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (non-enforceable) as listed in 40 CFR Part 141.

^c Source: 10 NYCRR Part 170.4

^d Alpha guideline includes radium-226 but excludes radon and uranium, however WVDP results include these isotopes.

^e Average annual concentration assumed to produce a total body organ dose of 4 mrem/yr.

^f Value shown is a 90th percentile Action Level.

TABLE B-1D
Department of Energy (DOE)
Derived Concentration Standards (DCSs)^a in Ingested Water

<i>Radionuclide</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Concentration in Ingested Water</i>
Gross Alpha (as U-232)^b	μCi/mL	9.8E-08
Gross Beta (as Sr-90)^b	μCi/mL	1.1E-06
Tritium (H-3)	μCi/mL	1.9E-03
Carbon-14 (C-14)	μCi/mL	6.2E-05
Potassium-40 (K-40)	μCi/mL	4.8E-06
Cobalt-60 (Co-60)	μCi/mL	7.2E-06
Strontium-90 (Sr-90)	μCi/mL	1.1E-06
Technetium-99 (Tc-99)	μCi/mL	4.4E-05
Iodine-129 (I-129)	μCi/mL	3.3E-07
Cesium-137 (Cs-137)	μCi/mL	3.0E-06
Europium-154 (Eu-154)	μCi/mL	1.5E-05
Uranium-232 (U-232)	μCi/mL	9.8E-08
Uranium-233 (U-233)	μCi/mL	6.6E-07
Uranium-234 (U-234)	μCi/mL	6.8E-07
Uranium-235 (U-235)	μCi/mL	7.2E-07
Uranium-236 (U-236)	μCi/mL	7.2E-07
Uranium-238 (U-238)	μCi/mL	7.5E-07
Plutonium-238 (Pu-238)	μCi/mL	1.5E-07
Plutonium-239 (Pu-239)	μCi/mL	1.4E-07
Plutonium-240 (Pu-240)	μCi/mL	1.4E-07
Americium-241 (Am-241)	μCi/mL	1.7E-07

^a DCS: Derived Concentration Standard. DCSs are established in DOE-STD-1196-2011 and are defined as the concentration of a radionuclide that, under conditions of continuous exposure for one year by one exposure mode, would result in an effective dose equivalent of 100 mrem (1mSv).

^b Because there are no DCSs for gross alpha and gross beta concentrations, the DCSs for the most restrictive alpha and beta emitters in water at the WVDP, uranium-232 and strontium-90 (9.8E-08 and 1.1E-06 uCi/mL, respectively) are used as a conservative basis for comparison at locations for which there are no radionuclide-specific data, in which case a more appropriate DCS may be applied.

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APPENDIX B-2

Process Effluent Data

TABLE B-2A
Comparison of 2013 Lagoon 3 (WNSP001) Liquid Effluent Radioactivity Concentrations
With U.S. DOE-Derived Concentration Standards (DCSs)

Isotope ^a	Discharge Activity ^b		Average Concentration ($\mu\text{Ci/mL}$)	DCS ^d ($\mu\text{Ci/mL}$)	Ratio of Concentration to DCS
	(Ci)	(Becquerels) ^c			
Gross Alpha	7.25±0.54E-04	2.68±0.20E+07	2.23±0.17E-08	NA ^e	NA
Gross Beta	1.47±0.01E-02	5.45±0.04E+08	4.53±0.03E-07	NA ^e	NA
H-3	2.47±0.19E-02	9.15±0.72E+08	7.60±0.59E-07	1.9E-03	0.0004
C-14	0.23±4.40E-04	0.09±1.63E+07	0.07±1.35E-08	6.2E-05	<0.0002
K-40	3.22±6.03E-04	1.19±2.23E+07	0.99±1.85E-08	NA ^f	NA
Co-60	4.39±3.72E-05	1.62±1.38E+06	1.35±1.14E-09	7.2E-06	0.0002
Sr-90	6.41±0.11E-03	2.37±0.04E+08	1.97±0.03E-07	1.1E-06	0.1792
Tc-99	5.39±0.42E-04	2.00±0.15E+07	1.66±0.13E-08	4.4E-05	0.0004
I-129	7.28±2.32E-05	2.69±0.86E+06	2.24±0.71E-09	3.3E-07	0.0068
Cs-137	1.61±0.11E-03	5.95±0.40E+07	4.94±0.33E-08	3.0E-06	0.0165
U-232 ^g	1.96±0.08E-04	7.24±0.29E+06	6.02±0.24E-09	9.8E-08	0.0614
U-233/234 ^g	1.44±0.07E-04	5.32±0.25E+06	4.42±0.21E-09	6.6E-07 ^h	0.0067
U-235/236 ^g	6.53±1.62E-06	2.42±0.60E+05	2.01±0.50E-10	7.2E-07	0.0003
U-238 ^g	1.18±0.06E-04	4.35±0.23E+06	3.62±0.19E-09	7.5E-07	0.0048
Pu-238	1.60±0.24E-05	5.91±0.89E+05	4.91±0.74E-10	1.5E-07	0.0033
Pu-239/240	1.35±0.22E-05	5.00±0.83E+05	4.15±0.69E-10	1.4E-07	0.0030
Am-241	2.87±0.31E-05	1.06±0.11E+06	8.83±0.95E-10	1.7E-07	0.0052
Sum of Ratios					0.29

NA - Not applicable.

^a Half-lives are listed in Table UI-4.

^b Total volume released: 3.25E+10 milliliters (mL) (8.59E+06 gal).

^c 1 curie (Ci) = 3.7E+10 becquerels (Bq); 1Bq = 2.7E-11 Ci; 1 microcurie (μCi) = 1E-06 Ci.

^d DCSs are used as reference values for the application of best available technology per DOE Order 458.1.

^e DCSs do not exist for indicator parameters gross alpha and gross beta.

^f The DCS is not applied to potassium-40 (K-40) activity because of its natural origin.

^g Total uranium (g) = 3.55±0.09E+02; Average uranium [$\mu\text{g/mL}$] = 1.09±0.03E-02.

^h The DCS for U-233 is used for this comparison.

TABLE B-2B
2013 SPDES Results for Outfall 001 (WNSP001): Water Quality

Permit Limit	Ammonia (as NH ₃) (mg/L)		BOD ₅ day (mg/L)		Discharge Rate (MGD)		Chlorine, Total Residual (mg/L)	
	2.1 mg/L daily maximum		10.0 mg/L daily maximum		Monitor		0.1 mg/L daily maximum	
Month	Avg	Max	Avg	Max	Avg	Max	Avg	Max
January	0.096	0.099	<2.0	<2.0	0.260	0.307	0.02	0.02
February ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
March	0.16	0.24	<2.9	3.8	0.230	0.302	0.05	0.05
April ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
May	<0.013	0.016	2.3	2.5	0.234	0.288	0.02	0.02
June ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
July	0.017	0.019	<2.0	<2.0	0.206	0.252	0.04	0.04
August ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
September ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
October ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
November	<0.011	0.013	<2.0	<2.0	0.226	0.247	0.01	0.01
December ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Permit Limit	Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)		Nitrogen, total Kjeldahl (as N) (mg/L)		Nitrate (as N) (mg/L)		Nitrite (as N) (mg/L)	
	3.0 mg/L minimum		Monitor		Monitor		0.1 mg/L daily maximum	
Month	Min	Max	Avg	Max	Avg	Max	Avg	Max
January	12	15	0.98	0.99	0.57	0.57	0.06	0.06
February ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
March	13	15	0.92	0.97	0.35	0.35	0.03	0.03
April ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
May	13	15	0.48	0.51	0.37	0.37	0.02	0.02
June ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
July	8.2	8.3	0.63	0.70	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02
August ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
September ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
October ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
November	9.7	12	0.69	0.76	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02	<0.02
December ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note: No results exceeded the permit limits.

MGD - Million gallons per day.

^a There was no discharge from outfall 001 during this month in 2013.

TABLE B-2B (continued)
2013 SPDES Results for Outfall 001 (WNSP001); Water Quality

Permit Limit	Oil & Grease (mg/L)		pH (standard units)		Solids, Settleable (mL/L)		Solids, Total Dissolved (mg/L)	
	15.0 mg/L daily maximum		6.5 to 8.5		0.3 mL/L daily maximum		Monitor	
Month	Avg	Max	Min	Max	Avg	Max	Avg	Max
January	<1.4	<1.4	7.5	7.5	<0.1	<0.1	842	870
February ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
March	<1.6	<1.6	7.6	7.6	<0.1	<0.1	702	714
April ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
May	<1.4	<1.4	6.8	6.8	<0.1	<0.1	748	761
June ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
July	<1.3	<1.3	7.5	7.5	<0.1	<0.1	832	872
August ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
September ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
October ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
November	<1.5	<1.5	7.3	7.3	<0.1	<0.1	826	841
December ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Permit Limit	Solids, Total Suspended (mg/L)		Sulfate (as S) (mg/L)		Sulfide, (as S) Dissolved (mg/L)		Surfactant (as LAS) (mg/L)	
	45 mg/L daily maximum		Monitor		0.4 mg/L daily maximum		Monitor (Jan.-June) 0.04 mg/L (July-Dec.)	
Month	Avg	Max	Avg	Max	Avg	Max	Avg	Max
January	11.2	11.6	50	50	<0.05	<0.05	< 0.004	< 0.004
February ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
March	< 8.6	13	55	55	<0.05	<0.05	0.023	0.023
April ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
May	< 5.2	6.4	61	61	<0.05	<0.05	0.023	0.023
June ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
July	< 5.6	7.2	73	73	<0.05	<0.05	0.01	0.01
August ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
September ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
October ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
November	< 4.0	< 4.0	115	115	<0.05	<0.05	0.02	0.02
December ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note: No results exceeded the permit limits.

LAS - linear alkylate sulfonate.

^a There was no discharge from outfall 001 during this month in 2013.

Table B-2B (concluded)
2013 SPDES Results for Outfall 001 (WNSP001): Water Quality

<i>Permit Limit</i>	<i>Ultimate Oxygen Demand (UOD) (mg/L)</i>	
	<i>22.0 mg/L daily maximum</i>	
<i>Month</i>	<i>Avg</i>	<i>Max</i>
<i>January</i>	< 7.48	< 7.52
<i>February^a</i>	--	--
<i>March</i>	8.55	9.68
<i>April^a</i>	--	--
<i>May</i>	5.64	5.81
<i>June^a</i>	--	--
<i>July</i>	< 5.86	< 6.20
<i>August^a</i>	--	--
<i>September^a</i>	--	--
<i>October^a</i>	--	--
<i>November</i>	< 6.13	< 6.47
<i>December^a</i>	--	--

Note: No results exceeded the permit limits.

^a There was no discharge from outfall 001 during this month in 2013.

TABLE B-2C
2013 SPDES Results for Outfall 001 (WNSP001): Metals

Permit Limit	Aluminum, Total (mg/L)		Arsenic, Total Recoverable (mg/L)		Cobalt, Total Recoverable (mg/L)		Iron, Total (mg/L)	
	4.0 mg/L daily maximum		0.15 mg/L daily maximum		0.005 mg/L daily maximum		Monitor	
Month	Avg	Max	Avg	Max	Avg	Max	Avg	Max
January	1.8	1.8	0.0024	0.0024	<0.0006	<0.0006	1.8	1.9
February ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
March	0.24	0.24	0.0015	0.0015	<0.0006	<0.0006	0.41	0.52
April ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
May	0.16	0.16	0.001	0.001	<0.0006	<0.0006	0.62	0.74
June ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
July	0.16	0.16	0.0016	0.0016	<0.0006	<0.0006	0.83	1.3
August ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
September ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
October ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
November	0.13	0.13	0.0014	0.0014	<0.0006	<0.0006	0.31	0.45
December ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Permit Limit	Mercury, Total (ng/L)		Selenium, Total Recoverable (mg/L)		Vanadium, Total Recoverable (mg/L)	
	50 ng/L maximum		0.004 mg/L daily maximum		0.014 mg/L daily maximum	
Month	Avg	Max	Avg	Max	Avg	Max
January	7.9	7.9	<0.0004	<0.0004	0.0046	0.0046
February ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--
March	11	11	<0.0004	<0.0004	<0.0015	<0.0015
April ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--
May	6.6	6.6	<0.0004	<0.0004	<0.0015	<0.0015
June ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--
July	17.6	17.6	<0.0004	<0.0004	<0.0015	<0.0015
August ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--
September ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--
October ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--
November	5.1	5.1	<0.0004	<0.0004	<0.0015	<0.0015
December ^a	--	--	--	--	--	--

Note: No results exceeded the permit limits.

^a There was no discharge from outfall 001 during this month in 2013.

TABLE B-2D
2013 SPDES Results for Outfall 007 (WNSP007): Water Quality and Iron

Permit Limit	Ammonia (as NH ₃) (mg/L)		BOD ₅ (mg/L)		Chlorine, Total Residual (mg/L)		Discharge Rate (MGD)		Dissolved Oxygen (mg/L)	
	2.1 mg/L daily maximum		10.0 mg/L daily maximum		0.1 mg/L daily maximum		Monitor		3.0 mg/L daily minimum	
Month	Avg	Max	Avg	Max	Avg	Max	Avg	Max	Min	Max
January	0.23	0.23	5.2	5.6	0.04	0.04	0.010	0.019	11	12
February	<0.050	0.091	4.5	5.2	0.02	0.02	0.018	0.030	12	15
March	0.11	0.13	3.7	4.9	0.03	0.03	0.015	0.020	11	12
April	<0.009	<0.009	<2.2	2.3	0.02	0.02	0.013	0.027	10	11
May	0.017	0.018	<2.0	<2.0	0.02	0.02	0.017	0.018	11	12
June	<0.009	<0.009	<2.0	<2.0	0.01	0.01	0.020	0.035	9.5	9.5
July	<0.009	<0.009	<2.0	<2.0	0.02	0.02	0.007	0.011	10	10
August	<0.009	<0.009	<2.0	<2.0	0.01	0.01	0.012	0.018	8.6	9.1
September	<0.014	0.019	<2.0	<2.0	0.02	0.02	0.010	0.021	8.8	8.9
October	0.016	0.022	<2.3	2.5	0.02	0.02	0.017	0.027	9.2	10
November	<0.009	<0.009	<2.0	<2.0	0.02	0.02	0.006	0.017	9.7	10.7
December	<0.009	<0.009	<2.0	<2.0	0.02	0.02	0.008	0.015	12	13

Permit Limit	Iron, Total (mg/L)		Mercury, Total (as Hg) (ng/L)		Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl (as N) (mg/L)		Nitrite (as N) (mg/L)		Oil & Grease (mg/L)	
	Monitor		200 and 50 ng/L daily maximum ^a		Monitor		0.1 mg/L daily maximum		15.0 mg/L daily maximum	
Month	Avg	Max	Avg	Max	Avg	Max	Avg	Max	Avg	Max
January	<0.13	0.25	24.1	24.1	1.5	1.5	0.02	0.02	<2.5	3.6
February	0.23	0.34	8.9	8.9	0.59	0.59	<0.02	<0.02	<1.4	<1.4
March	0.078	0.10	<5.0	<5.0	0.86	0.86	<0.02	<0.02	<1.4	<1.4
April	0.057	0.070	5.8	5.8	0.63	0.63	<0.02	<0.02	<1.4	<1.4
May	0.051	0.068	6.0	6.0	0.45	0.45	<0.02	<0.02	<1.4	<1.4
June	0.021	0.021	3.4	3.4	<0.15	<0.15	<0.02	<0.02	<1.4	<1.4
July	0.033	0.043	13	13	<0.15	<0.15	<0.02	<0.02	<1.5	<1.5
August	<0.019	<0.019	2.0	2.0	<0.15	<0.15	<0.02	<0.02	<1.4	<1.4
September	0.054	0.061	3.6	3.6	0.34	0.34	<0.02	<0.02	<1.6	<1.6
October	<0.037	0.055	5.4	5.4	<0.15	<0.15	<0.02	<0.02	<1.4	<1.4
November	0.048	0.078	3.1	3.1	0.19	0.19	<0.02	<0.02	<1.4	<1.4
December	<0.019	<0.019	3.6	3.6	<0.15	<0.15	<0.02	<0.02	<1.8	2.1

Note: No results exceeded the permit limits.

MGD - Million gallons per day.

^a SPDES permit limit for total mercury was 200 ng/L from January to June and 50 ng/L from July to December 2013.

TABLE B-2D (concluded)
2013 SPDES Results for Outfall 007 (WNSP007): Water Quality and Iron

Permit Limit	pH (standard units)		Solids Settleable (mL/L)		Solids Total Dissolved (mg/L)		Solids Total Suspended (mg/L)		Ultimate Oxygen Demand (mg/L)	
	6.5 to 8.5 maximum		0.3 mL/L daily maximum		Monitor		45 mg/L daily maximum		22.0 mg/L daily maximum	
Month	Min	Max	Avg	Max	Avg	Max	Avg	Max	Avg	Max
January	7.2	7.7	<0.1	<0.1	359	418	<4.0	<4.0	15.3	15.3
February	6.7	6.9	<0.1	<0.1	311	326	<4.0	<4.0	8.25	8.25
March	6.6	7.3	<0.1	<0.1	248	258	<6.2	8.4	11.3	11.3
April	6.7	6.8	<0.1	<0.1	246	356	<4.0	<4.0	<5.88	<5.88
May	6.9	7.5	<0.1	<0.1	211	277	<4.0	<4.0	<5.06	<5.06
June	6.7	6.7	<0.1	<0.1	197	197	<4.0	<4.0	<3.69	<3.69
July	7.1	7.7	<0.1	<0.1	129	136	<4.0	<4.0	<3.69	<3.69
August	6.9	7.4	<0.1	<0.1	130	147	<4.0	<4.0	<3.69	<3.69
September	7.5	7.6	<0.1	<0.1	132	144	<4.0	<4.0	<4.55	<4.55
October	7.5	7.6	<0.1	<0.1	148	168	<4.0	<4.0	<4.44	<4.44
November	7.5	7.7	<0.1	<0.1	118	124	<4.0	<4.0	<3.87	<3.87
December	7.0	7.4	<0.1	<0.1	144	149	<4.0	<4.0	<3.69	<3.69

Note: No results exceeded the permit limits.

TABLE B-2E
2013 SPDES Results for Sums of Outfalls 001, 007,
and 116: Water Quality

<i>Permit Limit</i>	<i>Iron Total^a</i>	
	<i>Net Effluent Limitation</i>	
	<i>1.0 mg/L</i>	
	<i>daily maximum</i>	
<i>Month</i>	<i>Avg</i>	<i>Max</i>
<i>January</i>	<1.2	<1.2
<i>February</i>	0.00	0.00
<i>March</i>	0.03	0.03
<i>April</i>	0.00	0.00
<i>May</i>	0.11	0.11
<i>June</i>	0.00	0.00
<i>July</i>	0.34	0.34
<i>August</i>	0.00	0.00
<i>September</i>	0.00	0.00
<i>October</i>	0.00	0.00
<i>November</i>	<0.15	<0.15
<i>December</i>	0.00	0.00

^a Sum of Outfalls 001 and 007.

<i>Permit Limit</i>	<i>Total Dissolved Solids^b</i>	
	<i>(mg/L)</i>	
	<i>500 mg/L daily</i>	
	<i>maximum</i>	
<i>Month</i>	<i>Avg</i>	<i>Max</i>
<i>January</i>	301	319
<i>February^c</i>	--	--
<i>March</i>	274	343
<i>April^c</i>	--	--
<i>May</i>	319	343
<i>June^c</i>	--	--
<i>July</i>	362	376
<i>August^c</i>	--	--
<i>September^c</i>	--	--
<i>October^c</i>	--	--
<i>November</i>	326	355
<i>December^c</i>	--	--

^b Pseudo-monitoring point 116 only.

^c There was no discharge from outfall 001 during this month in 2013, therefore, a calculated TDS at 116 is not required.

TABLE B-2F
2013 Annual and Semiannual SPDES Results for Outfall 001:
Metals, Water Quality and Organic Compounds

<i>Permit Limit Parameters</i>	<i>Permit Limit</i>	<i>Monitoring Frequency</i>	<i>Sample Date</i>	<i>Maximum Measured</i>
2-Butanone	0.5 mg/L daily maximum	Annual	January 2013	<0.002
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	0.01 mg/L daily maximum	Annual	January 2013	<0.0008
Alpha-BHC	0.01 ug/L daily maximum	Annual	January 2013	<0.006
Cadmium, Total Recoverable	0.002 mg/L daily maximum	Annual	January 2013	<0.00002
Chromium VI, Total Recoverable	0.011 mg/L daily maximum	Annual	January 2013	<0.0050
Chromium, Total Recoverable	0.11 mg/L daily maximum	Semiannual	January 2013 July 2013	0.0016 0.00044
Copper, Total Recoverable	0.014mg/L daily maximum	Semiannual	January 2013 July 2013	0.0059 0.0053
Cyanide, Amenable to chlorination	0.005 mg/L daily maximum	Semiannual	January 2013 July 2013	<0.005 <0.005
Dichlorodifluoromethane	0.01 mg/L daily maximum	Annual	January 2013	<0.0003
Heptachlor	0.01 ug/L daily maximum	Semiannual	January 2013 July 2013	<0.006 <0.006
Hexachlorobenzene	0.2 ug/L daily maximum	Annual	January 2013	<0.01
Lead, Total Recoverable	0.006 mg/L daily maximum	Semiannual	January 2013 July 2013	0.003 0.0004
Manganese, Total	2.0 mg/L daily maximum	Semiannual	January 2013 July 2013	0.061 0.024
Nickel, Total	0.079 mg/L daily maximum	Semiannual	January 2013 July 2013	0.0042 0.0020
Tributyl phosphate	0.1 mg/L daily maximum	Annual	January 2013	<0.0008
Trichlorofluoromethane	0.01 mg/L daily maximum	Annual	January 2013	<0.0005
Xylene	0.05 mg/L daily maximum	Annual	January 2013	<0.001
Zinc, Total Recoverable	0.13 mg/L daily maximum	Semiannual	January 2013 July 2013	0.0099 0.0057

TABLE B-2G
2013 SPDES Action Level Requirement Monitoring Results for Outfalls 001 and 007
Metals and Water Quality

<i>Outfall</i>	<i>Action Level Parameters</i>	<i>Action Level</i>	<i>Monitoring Frequency</i>	<i>Sampling Date</i>	<i>Maximum Measured (mg/L)</i>
001	Antimony, Total	1.0 mg/L daily maximum	Annual	January 2013	<0.0068
	Barium, Total	0.5 mg/L daily maximum	Annual	January 2013	0.03
	Boron, Total	2.0 mg/L daily maximum	Semiannual	January 2013 July 2013	0.046 0.048
	Bromide, Total	5.0 mg/L daily maximum	Semiannual	January 2013 July 2013	< 0.073 < 0.073
	Chloroform	0.3 mg/L daily maximum	Annual	January 2013	<0.0005
	Titanium, Total	0.65 mg/L daily maximum	Semiannual	January 2013 July 2013	0.020 < 0.0011
007	Chloroform	0.20 mg/L daily maximum	Annual	July 2013	0.0084

TABLE B-2H
2013 SPDES Results for Outfall 01B (WNSP01B): Water Quality

Internal process monitoring point did not operate during 2013

TABLE B-2I
2013 PARAQUAT DICHLORIDE^a Data in areas of Herbicide Application

<i>Stormwater Outfalls</i>		<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Concentration</i>
Group 1 - CDDL	S04	10/31/13	7:05	mg/L	1	<0.004
Group 3 - Lagoons	S09	10/31/13	7:10	mg/L	1	<0.002
	S12	10/31/13	7:20	mg/L	1	<0.002
Group 4 - Erdman Brook West	S34	10/31/13	6:40	mg/L	1	<0.004
Group 5 - Erdman Brook East	S14	10/31/13	7:30	mg/L	1	<0.004
	S17	10/07/13	8:35	mg/L	1	<0.002
	S28	10/31/13	8:10	mg/L	1	<0.002
Group 6 - Railroad Spur	S37	10/31/13	8:15	mg/L	1	<0.002
	S38	10/31/13	7:56	mg/L	1	<0.002
	S39	10/31/13	7:50	mg/L	1	<0.002
	S41	10/31/13	6:50	mg/L	1	<0.002
	S42	10/31/13	8:10	mg/L	1	<0.002
Group 8 - Drum Cell	S27	10/31/13	7:55	mg/L	1	<0.004
<i>Process Effluent Outfalls</i>		<i>Date</i>	<i>Time</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Concentration</i>
WNSP001		11/06/13	11:30	mg/L	1	<0.002

^a The site applied the herbicide Paraquat Dichloride at the WVDP between September 16 and September 19, 2013. In accordance with the SPDES permit, sampling is required from storm water outfalls and process effluent outfalls within 60 days of herbicide application from the drainage basins potentially affected by the herbicide.

TABLE B-2J
2013 Radioactivity Results for Sewage Treatment Outfall (WNSP007)

<i>Isotope^a</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Discharge Activity^b</i>		<i>Average Concentration</i> ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{mL}$)	<i>DCS</i> ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{mL}$)	<i>Ratio of Concentration to DCS</i>
		<i>(Ci)</i>	<i>(Becquerels)^c</i>			
Gross Alpha	12	-0.50±1.72E-06	-1.84±6.37E+04	-0.72±2.49E-10	Na ^d	NA
Gross Beta	12	2.98±0.28E-05	1.10±0.10E+06	4.32±0.40E-09	Na ^d	NA
Tritium	12	1.19±2.03E-04	4.40±7.52E+06	1.72±2.95E-08	1.9E-03	< 0.00002
Sr-90	1	1.16±5.21E-06	0.43±1.93E+05	1.68±7.55E-10	1.1E-06	< 0.0007
Cs-137	1	3.11±3.44E-05	1.15±1.27E+06	4.51±4.99E-09	3.0E-06	< 0.0017
Sum of Ratios						< 0.0024

N-Number of samples.

NA - Not applicable.

^a Half-lives are listed in Table UI-4.

^b Total volume released; 1.82E+06 gal, (6.90E+09 mL).

^c 1 curie (Ci) = 3.7E+10 becquerels (Bq); 1 Bq = 2.7E-11 Ci.

^d DOE derived concentration standards (DCSs) do not exist for indicator parameters gross alpha and beta.

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APPENDIX B-3

SPDES-Permitted Storm Water Outfall Discharge Data

TABLE B-3A
2013 Storm Water Discharge Monitoring Data for Outfall Group 1
STORM WATER OUTFALL S04

Parameter Group	Analyte	Units	N	First Flush Grab	Flow-weighted Composite
				05/09/13	05/09/13
Group A Parameters	BOD ₅	mg/L	2	4.9	2.0
	Oil & Grease ^a	mg/L	1	< 1.4	NR
	pH	SU	1	7.6	NR
	Phosphorous, Total	mg/L	2	0.14	0.061
	Solids, Total Dissolved	mg/L	2	655	437
	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	2	160	264
Group B Parameters	Aluminum, Total	mg/L	2	6.1	6.4
	Copper, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.013	0.012
	Iron, Total	mg/L	2	8.5	6.9
	Lead, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.0057	0.0047
	Zinc, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.074	0.058
Group C Parameters	Ammonia (as NH ₃)	mg/L	2	0.056	0.037
	Cadmium, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.00016	0.00010
	Chromium, Hexavalent, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	< 0.0050	< 0.0050
	Chromium, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.0045	0.0054
	Nitrogen, Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	2	0.23	0.21
	Nitrogen, Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	2	< 0.020	< 0.020
	Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	2	< 1.3	< 0.95
	Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl	mg/L	2	1.0	0.72
	Selenium, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	< 0.00044	< 0.00044
	Vanadium, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.0056	0.0082
Rain Event Summary					
Rainfall	pH of Rainfall During Sampling Event	SU	1	7.0	
	Rainfall During Sampling Event	inches	--	0.43	
Flow	Total Flow During Sampling Event	gallons	--	370,000	
	Maximum Flow Rate During Sampling Event	gpm	--	3,000	

gpm - gallons per minute.

N - Number of samples.

NR - Not required by permit.

^a The SPDES permit specifies that oil and grease concentration shall not exceed 15 mg/L.

TABLE B-3A (concluded)
2013 Storm Water Discharge Monitoring Data for Outfall Group 1
STORM WATER OUTFALL S04

Parameter Group	Analyte	Units	N	First Flush Grab	Flow-weighted Composite
				08/26/13	08/26/13
Group A Parameters	BOD ₅	mg/L	2	3.9	5.1
	Oil & Grease ^a	mg/L	1	< 1.5	NR
	pH	SU	1	7.4	NR
	Phosphorous, Total	mg/L	2	0.28	0.051
	Solids, Total Dissolved	mg/L	2	377	270
	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	2	134	51
Group B Parameters	Aluminum, Total	mg/L	2	2.7	3.5
	Copper, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.0070	0.0059
	Iron, Total	mg/L	2	13	3.4
	Lead, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.0039	0.0029
	Zinc, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.053	0.031
Group C Parameters	Ammonia (as NH ₃)	mg/L	2	0.044	0.025
	Cadmium, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.00015	0.00015
	Chromium, Hexavalent, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	< 0.0050	< 0.0050
	Chromium, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.0023	0.0026
	Nitrogen, Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	2	0.11	0.25
	Nitrogen, Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	2	< 0.020	< 0.020
	Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	2	1.2	< 0.89
	Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl	mg/L	2	1.1	0.62
	Selenium, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	< 0.00044	< 0.00044
Vanadium, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.0028	0.0031	
Rain Event Summary					
Rainfall	pH of Rainfall During Sampling Event	SU	1	6.1	
	Rainfall During Sampling Event	inches	--	0.48	
Flow	Total Flow During Sampling Event	gallons	--	400,000	
	Maximum Flow Rate During Sampling Event	gpm	--	5,800	

gpm - gallons per minute.

N - Number of samples.

NR - Not required by permit.

^a The SPDES permit specifies that oil and grease concentration shall not exceed 15 mg/L.

TABLE B-3B
2013 Storm Water Discharge Monitoring Data for Outfall Group 2
STORM WATER OUTFALL S06

Parameter Group	Analyte	Units	N	First Flush Grab	Flow-weighted Composite
				05/28/13	05/28/13
Group A Parameters	BOD ₅	mg/L	2	3.4	13
	Oil & Grease ^a	mg/L	1	< 1.6	NR
	pH	SU	1	7.2	NR
	Phosphorous, Total	mg/L	2	< 0.017	0.018
	Solids, Total Dissolved	mg/L	2	731	756
	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	2	1.4	< 2.3
Group B Parameters	Aluminum, Total	mg/L	2	< 0.068	< 0.068
	Copper, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.00076	0.00086
	Iron, Total	mg/L	2	0.13	0.13
	Lead, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	< 0.00050	< 0.00050
	Zinc, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.0059	0.0046
Group C Parameters	Surfactant (as LAS)	mg/L	2	< 0.017	< 0.017
Rain Event Summary					
Rainfall	pH of Rainfall During Sampling Event	SU	1	6.8	
	Rainfall During Sampling Event	inches	--	0.45	
Flow	Total Flow During Sampling Event	gallons	--	4,700	
	Maximum Flow Rate During Sampling Event	gpm	--	35	

gpm - gallons per minute.

N - Number of samples.

NR - Not required by permit.

^a The SPDES permit specifies that oil and grease concentration shall not exceed 15 mg/L.

TABLE B-3B (concluded)
2013 Storm Water Discharge Monitoring Data for Outfall Group 2
STORM WATER OUTFALL S33

Parameter Group	Analyte	Units	N	First Flush Grab	Flow-weighted Composite
				08/26/13	08/26/13
Group A Parameters	BOD ₅	mg/L	2	3.1	2.0
	Oil & Grease ^a	mg/L	1	< 1.6	NR
	pH	SU	1	7.1	NR
	Phosphorous, Total	mg/L	2	0.28	0.16
	Solids, Total Dissolved	mg/L	2	392	429
	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	2	104	11
Group B Parameters	Aluminum, Total	mg/L	2	0.53	0.15
	Copper, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.0018	0.00079
	Iron, Total	mg/L	2	13	4.3
	Lead, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.0011	0.00030
	Zinc, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.0082	0.0057
Group C Parameters	Surfactant (as LAS)	mg/L	2	0.016	0.023
Rain Event Summary					
Rainfall	pH of Rainfall During Sampling Event	SU	1	6.1	
	Rainfall During Sampling Event	inches	--	0.48	
Flow	Total Flow During Sampling Event	gallons	--	99,000	
	Maximum Flow Rate During Sampling Event	gpm	--	580	

gpm - gallons per minute.

N - Number of samples.

NR - Not required by permit.

^a The SPDES permit specifies that oil and grease concentration shall not exceed 15 mg/L.

TABLE B-3C
2013 Storm Water Discharge Monitoring Data for Outfall Group 3
STORM WATER OUTFALL S12 / DUPLICATE

Parameter Group	Analyte	Units	N	First Flush Grab	Flow-weighted Composite
				05/28/13	05/28/13
Group A Parameters	BOD ₅	mg/L	2	3.4 / 3.6	11
	Oil & Grease ^a	mg/L	1	< 1.4 / < 1.4	NR
	pH	SU	1	7.1 / 7.1	NR
	Phosphorous, Total	mg/L	2	0.13 / 0.13	0.13
	Solids, Total Dissolved	mg/L	2	293 / 302	342
	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	2	77 / 78	66
Group B Parameters	Aluminum, Total	mg/L	2	3.8 / 3.2	2.7
	Copper, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.0079 / 0.0075	0.0059
	Iron, Total	mg/L	2	5.4 / 4.4	3.6
	Lead, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.0038 / 0.0032	0.0027
	Zinc, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.048 / 0.035	0.031
Group C Parameters	Alpha BHC	mg/L	2	0.000010 <0.0000062	< 0.0000063
	Ammonia (as NH ₃)	mg/L	2	0.046 / 0.010	0.075
	Mercury, Total ^b (1631E)	ng/L	1	15.5	NR
	Nitrogen, Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	2	0.080 / 0.061	0.058
	Nitrogen, Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	2	< 0.020 / 0.020	0.028
	Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	2	< 0.68 / 0.68	0.65
	Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl	mg/L	2	0.58 / 0.60	0.56
Rain Event Summary					
Rainfall	pH of Rainfall During Sampling Event	SU	1	6.8	
	Rainfall During Sampling Event	inches	--	0.44	
Flow	Total Flow During Sampling Event	gallons	--	48,000	
	Maximum Flow Rate During Sampling Event	gpm	--	350	

Note: The first flush grab samples were sampled and analyzed in duplicate.

gpm - gallons per minute.

N - Number of samples.

NR - Not required by permit.

^a The SPDES permit specifies that oil and grease concentration shall not exceed 15 mg/L.

^b The SPDES permit requires that Group 3 outfalls be analyzed for mercury as part of the Mercury Minimization Program.

TABLE B-3C (concluded)
2013 Storm Water Discharge Monitoring Data for Outfall Group 3
STORM WATER OUTFALL S09

Parameter Group	Analyte	Units	N	First Flush Grab	Flow-weighted Composite
				08/26/13	08/26/13
Group A Parameters	BOD ₅	mg/L	2	3.8	2.9
	Oil & Grease ^a	mg/L	1	< 1.4	NR
	pH	SU	1	8.4	NR
	Phosphorous, Total	mg/L	2	0.23	0.073
	Solids, Total Dissolved	mg/L	2	88	106
	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	2	332	102
Group B Parameters	Aluminum, Total	mg/L	2	8.7	5.1
	Copper, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.017	0.0078
	Iron, Total	mg/L	2	10	4.7
	Lead, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.011	0.0044
	Zinc, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.19	< 0.079
Group C Parameters	Alpha BHC	mg/L	2	< 0.0000066	< 0.0000066
	Ammonia (as NH ₃)	mg/L	2	0.19	0.10
	Mercury, Total ^b (1631E)	ng/L	1	7.6	NR
	Nitrogen, Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	2	0.26	0.32
	Nitrogen, Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	2	< 0.020	< 0.020
	Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	2	< 2.0	< 0.92
	Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl	mg/L	2	1.7	0.58
Rain Event Summary					
Rainfall	pH of Rainfall During Sampling Event	SU	1	6.1	
	Rainfall During Sampling Event	inches	--	0.48	
Flow	Total Flow During Sampling Event	gallons	--	120,000	
	Maximum Flow Rate During Sampling Event	gpm	--	3,100	

gpm - gallons per minute.

N - Number of samples.

NR - Not required by permit.

^a The SPDES permit specifies that oil and grease concentration shall not exceed 15 mg/L.

^b The SPDES permit requires that Group 3 outfalls be analyzed for mercury as part of the Mercury Minimization Program.

TABLE B-3D
2013 Storm Water Discharge Monitoring Data for Outfall Group 4
STORM WATER OUTFALL S34

Parameter Group	Analyte	Units	N	First Flush Grab	Flow-weighted Composite
				05/23/13	05/23/13
Group A Parameters	BOD ₅	mg/L	2	4.7	3.7
	Oil & Grease ^a	mg/L	1	< 1.4	NR
	pH	SU	1	7.6	NR
	Phosphorous, Total	mg/L	2	0.33	0.38
	Solids, Total Dissolved	mg/L	2	513	353
	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	2	698	832
Group B Parameters	Aluminum, Total	mg/L	2	22	29
	Copper, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.024	0.033
	Iron, Total	mg/L	2	29	39
	Lead, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.018	0.028
	Zinc, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.27	0.30
Group C Parameters	Surfactant (as LAS)	mg/L	2	0.015	< 0.013
Rain Event Summary					
Rainfall	pH of Rainfall During Sampling Event	SU	1	7.7	
	Rainfall During Sampling Event	inches	--	0.39	
Flow	Total Flow During Sampling Event	gallons	--	32,000	
	Maximum Flow Rate During Sampling Event	gpm	--	530	

gpm - gallons per minute.

N - Number of samples.

NR - Not required by permit.

^a The SPDES permit specifies that oil and grease concentration shall not exceed 15 mg/L.

TABLE B-3D (concluded)
2013 Storm Water Discharge Monitoring Data for Outfall Group 4
STORM WATER OUTFALL S34

Parameter Group	Analyte	Units	N	First Flush Grab	Flow-weighted Composite
				10/31/13	10/31/13
Group A Parameters	BOD ₅	mg/L	2	< 2.0	3.9
	Oil & Grease ^a	mg/L	1	< 1.6	NR
	pH	SU	1	8.0	NR
	Phosphorous, Total	mg/L	2	0.058	0.12
	Solids, Total Dissolved	mg/L	2	327	191
	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	2	103	182
Group B Parameters	Aluminum, Total	mg/L	2	3.0	5.7
	Copper, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.0041	0.0094
	Iron, Total	mg/L	2	4.1	6.5
	Lead, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.0022	0.0063
	Zinc, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.064	0.099
Group C Parameters	Surfactant (as LAS)	mg/L	2	< 0.013	< 0.013
Rain Event Summary					
Rainfall	pH of Rainfall During Sampling Event	SU	1		6.5
	Rainfall During Sampling Event	inches	--		0.25
Flow	Total Flow During Sampling Event	gallons	--		260,000
	Maximum Flow Rate During Sampling Event	gpm	--		2,200

gpm - gallons per minute.

N - Number of samples.

NR - Not required by permit.

^a The SPDES permit specifies that oil and grease concentration shall not exceed 15 mg/L.

TABLE B-3E
2013 Storm Water Discharge Monitoring Data for Outfall Group 5
STORM WATER OUTFALL S14

Parameter Group	Analyte	Units	N	First Flush Grab	Flow-weighted Composite
				05/23/13	05/23/13
Group A Parameters	BOD ₅	mg/L	2	10	4.7
	Oil & Grease ^a	mg/L	1	1.5	NR
	pH	SU	1	7.5	NR
	Phosphorous, Total	mg/L	2	0.89	0.73
	Solids, Total Dissolved	mg/L	2	442	290
	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	2	2700	2400
Group B Parameters	Aluminum, Total	mg/L	2	58	73
	Copper, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.071	0.050
	Iron, Total	mg/L	2	75	91
	Lead, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.13	0.088
	Zinc, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.42	0.29
Group C Parameters	Ammonia (as NH ₃)	mg/L	2	0.26	0.22
	Nitrogen, Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	2	1.1	0.73
	Nitrogen, Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	2	0.044	0.032
	Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	2	11	9.4
	Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl	mg/L	2	9.5	8.6
	Settleable Solids	ml/L	2	7.0	4.0
	Sulfide	mg/L	2	< 0.052	< 0.052
	Surfactant (as LAS)	mg/L	2	< 0.013	< 0.013
Vanadium, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.048	0.11	
Rain Event Summary					
Rainfall	pH of Rainfall During Sampling Event	SU	1	7.7	
	Rainfall During Sampling Event	inches	--	0.37	
Flow	Total Flow During Sampling Event	gallons	--	460	
	Maximum Flow Rate During Sampling Event	gpm	--	12	

gpm - gallons per minute.

N - Number of samples.

NR - Not required by permit.

^a The SPDES permit specifies that oil and grease concentration shall not exceed 15 mg/L.

TABLE B-3E (concluded)
2013 Storm Water Discharge Monitoring Data for Outfall Group 5
STORM WATER OUTFALL S17 / DUPLICATE

Parameter Group	Analyte	Units	N	First Flush Grab	Flow-weighted Composite
				10/07/13	10/07/13
Group A Parameters	BOD ₅	mg/L	2	7.3 / 7.1	7.2
	Oil & Grease ^a	mg/L	1	< 1.5 / 1.6	NR
	pH	SU	1	6.4 / 6.4	NR
	Phosphorous, Total	mg/L	2	0.073 / 0.071	0.056
	Solids, Total Dissolved	mg/L	2	334 / 356	249
	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	2	158 / 179	66
Group B Parameters	Aluminum, Total	mg/L	2	8.0 / 7.9	7.2
	Copper, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.011 / 0.010	0.0079
	Iron, Total	mg/L	2	6.9 / 6.8	5.3
	Lead, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.0074 / 0.012	0.0055
	Zinc, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.057 / 0.051	0.039
Group C Parameters	Ammonia (as NH ₃)	mg/L	2	< 0.009 / < 0.009	< 0.009
	Nitrogen, Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	2	0.067 / 0.084	0.074
	Nitrogen, Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	2	< 0.020 / < 0.020	< 0.020
	Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	2	< 0.81 / < 0.69	< 0.67
	Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl	mg/L	2	0.72 / 0.59	0.58
	Settleable Solids	ml/L	2	< 0.1 / < 0.1	< 0.1
	Sulfide	mg/L	2	< 0.052 / < 0.052	< 0.052
	Surfactant (as LAS)	mg/L	2	< 0.013 / < 0.013	< 0.013
	Vanadium, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.0026 / 0.0055	0.0021
Rain Event Summary					
Rainfall	pH of Rainfall During Sampling Event	SU	1	7.8	
	Rainfall During Sampling Event	inches	--	0.56	
Flow	Total Flow During Sampling Event	gallons	--	240,000	
	Maximum Flow Rate During Sampling Event	gpm	--	1,900	

gpm - gallons per minute.

N - Number of samples.

NR - Not required by permit.

^a The SPDES permit specifies that oil and grease concentration shall not exceed 15 mg/L.

TABLE B-3F
2013 Storm Water Discharge Monitoring Data for Outfall Group 6
STORM WATER OUTFALL S39

Parameter Group	Analyte	Units	N	First Flush Grab	Flow-weighted Composite
				05/28/13	05/28/13
Group A Parameters	BOD ₅	mg/L	2	< 2.0	15
	Oil & Grease ^a	mg/L	1	2.9	NR
	pH	SU	1	7.8	NR
	Phosphorous, Total	mg/L	2	0.060	0.058
	Solids, Total Dissolved	mg/L	2	249	246
	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	2	153	113
Group B Parameters	Aluminum, Total	mg/L	2	4.8	6.4
	Copper, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.0076	0.0061
	Iron, Total	mg/L	2	4.2	5.6
	Lead, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.0036	0.0024
	Zinc, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.19	0.11
Group C Parameters	Ammonia (as NH ₃)	mg/L	2	0.067	0.052
	Nitrogen, Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	2	0.32	0.65
	Nitrogen, Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	2	< 0.020	< 0.020
	Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	2	< 1.1	< 1.4
	Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl	mg/L	2	0.75	0.70
	Solids, Settleable	ml/L	2	0.4	0.2
	Sulfide	mg/L	2	< 0.052	< 0.052
	Surfactant (as LAS)	mg/L	2	< 0.013	< 0.013
	Vanadium, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.0043	0.0040
Rain Event Summary					
Rainfall	pH of Rainfall During Sampling Event	SU	1	6.8	
	Rainfall During Sampling Event	inches	--	0.44	
Flow	Total Flow During Sampling Event	gallons	--	76,000	
	Maximum Flow Rate During Sampling Event	gpm	--	710	

gpm - gallons per minute.

N - Number of samples.

NR - Not required by permit.

^a The SPDES permit specifies that oil and grease concentration shall not exceed 15 mg/L.

NOTE: Storm water outfall S43 in outfall group 6 was also analyzed for total recoverable lead during this sampling event.

The total recoverable lead result for S43 in May 2013 = 0.002 mg/L (Action Level = 0.006 mg/L).

TABLE B-3F (concluded)
2013 Storm Water Discharge Monitoring Data for Outfall Group 6
STORM WATER OUTFALL S41

Parameter Group	Analyte	Units	N	First Flush Grab	Flow-weighted Composite
				10/31/13	10/31/13
Group A Parameters	BOD ₅	mg/L	2	5.4	3.1
	Oil & Grease ^a	mg/L	1	9.3	NR
	pH	SU	1	7.3	NR
	Phosphorous, Total	mg/L	2	0.14	0.091
	Solids, Total Dissolved	mg/L	2	446	402
	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	2	347	201
Group B Parameters	Aluminum, Total	mg/L	2	14	9.9
	Copper, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.014	0.0094
	Iron, Total	mg/L	2	15	9.4
	Lead, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.0072	0.0048
	Zinc, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.051	0.038
Group C Parameters	Ammonia (as NH ₃)	mg/L	2	0.026	0.026
	Nitrogen, Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	2	0.091	0.15
	Nitrogen, Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	2	< 0.020	< 0.020
	Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	2	< 1.6	< 1.1
	Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl	mg/L	2	1.5	0.94
	Solids, Settleable	ml/L	2	0.5	0.2
	Sulfide	mg/L	2	< 0.052	< 0.052
	Surfactant (as LAS)	mg/L	2	< 0.013	< 0.013
Vanadium, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.014	0.012	
Rain Event Summary					
Rainfall	pH of Rainfall During Sampling Event	SU	1	6.5	
	Rainfall During Sampling Event	inches	--	0.25	
Flow	Total Flow During Sampling Event	gallons	--	28,000	
	Maximum Flow Rate During Sampling Event	gpm	--	54	

gpm - gallons per minute.

N - Number of samples.

NR - Not required by permit.

^a The SPDES permit specifies that oil and grease concentration shall not exceed 15 mg/L.

NOTE: Storm water outfall S43 in outfall group 6 was also analyzed for total recoverable lead during this sampling event.

The total recoverable lead result for S43 in October 2013 = 0.002 mg/L (Action Level = 0.006 mg/L).

TABLE B-3G
2013 Storm Water Discharge Monitoring Data for Outfall Group 7
STORM WATER OUTFALL S20

Parameter Group	Analyte	Units	N	First Flush Grab	Flow-weighted Composite
				05/08/13	05/08/13
Group A Parameters	BOD ₅	mg/L	2	13	5.3
	Oil & Grease ^a	mg/L	1	< 1.4	NR
	pH	SU	1	7.3	NR
	Phosphorous, Total	mg/L	2	0.13	0.056
	Solids, Total Dissolved	mg/L	2	88	53
	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	2	56	21
Group B Parameters	Aluminum, Total	mg/L	2	1.3	0.65
	Copper, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.0058	0.0024
	Iron, Total	mg/L	2	1.8	0.75
	Lead, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.0015	0.00058
	Zinc, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.021	0.0078
Group C Parameters	Ammonia (as NH ₃)	mg/L	2	0.19	0.071
	Nitrogen, Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	2	1.2	0.46
	Nitrogen, Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	2	0.14	0.038
	Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	2	2.7	1.0
	Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl	mg/L	2	1.4	0.50
	Sulfide	mg/L	2	< 0.052	< 0.052
	Surfactant (as LAS)	mg/L	2	0.023	< 0.013
Rain Event Summary					
Rainfall	pH of Rainfall During Sampling Event	SU	1	6.9	
	Rainfall During Sampling Event	inches	--	0.14	
Flow	Total Flow During Sampling Event	gallons	--	42,000	
	Maximum Flow Rate During Sampling Event	gpm	--	430	

gpm - gallons per minute.

N - Number of samples.

NR - Not required by permit.

^a The SPDES permit specifies that oil and grease concentration shall not exceed 15 mg/L.

TABLE B-3G (concluded)
2013 Storm Water Discharge Monitoring Data for Outfall Group 7
STORM WATER OUTFALL S20

Parameter Group	Analyte	Units	N	First Flush Grab	Flow-weighted Composite
				08/01/13	08/01/13
Group A Parameters	BOD ₅	mg/L	2	5.7	2.0
	Oil & Grease ^a	mg/L	1	< 1.4	NR
	pH	SU	1	7.7	NR
	Phosphorous, Total	mg/L	2	0.051	< 0.0050
	Solids, Total Dissolved	mg/L	2	60	48
	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	2	52	9.2
Group B Parameters	Aluminum, Total	mg/L	2	1.1	0.62
	Copper, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.0027	0.0011
	Iron, Total	mg/L	2	1.6	0.52
	Lead, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.0013	0.00035
	Zinc, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.017	0.0097
Group C Parameters	Ammonia (as NH ₃)	mg/L	2	0.17	0.057
	Nitrogen, Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	2	1.3	0.44
	Nitrogen, Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	2	< 0.020	< 0.020
	Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	2	< 2.2	< 0.84
	Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl	mg/L	2	0.92	0.38
	Sulfide	mg/L	2	< 0.052	< 0.052
	Surfactant (as LAS)	mg/L	2	< 0.013	< 0.013
Rain Event Summary					
Rainfall	pH of Rainfall During Sampling Event	SU	1	5.4	
	Rainfall During Sampling Event	inches	--	0.12	
Flow	Total Flow During Sampling Event	gallons	--	48,000	
	Maximum Flow Rate During Sampling Event	gpm	--	550	

gpm - gallons per minute.

N - Number of samples.

NR - Not required by permit.

^a The SPDES permit specifies that oil and grease concentration shall not exceed 15 mg/L.

TABLE B-3H
2013 Storm Water Discharge Monitoring Data for Outfall Group 8
STORM WATER OUTFALL S27

Parameter Group	Analyte	Units	N	First Flush Grab	Flow-weighted Composite
				05/09/13	05/09/13
Group A Parameters	BOD ₅	mg/L	2	3.3	2.2
	Oil & Grease ^a	mg/L	1	< 1.4	NR
	pH	SU	1	7.1	NR
	Phosphorous, Total	mg/L	2	0.11	0.076
	Solids, Total Dissolved	mg/L	2	209	254
	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	2	202	94
Group B Parameters	Aluminum, Total	mg/L	2	4.5	5.6
	Copper, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.012	0.011
	Iron, Total	mg/L	2	3.9	5.2
	Lead, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.0082	0.0053
	Zinc, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.048	0.039
Group C Parameters	Ammonia (as NH ₃)	mg/L	2	0.052	0.034
	Nitrogen, Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	2	0.17	0.12
	Nitrogen, Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	2	< 0.020	< 0.020
	Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	2	< 1.2	< 0.64
	Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl	mg/L	2	0.98	0.50
	Surfactant (as LAS)	mg/L	2	< 0.013	< 0.013
Rain Event Summary					
Rainfall	pH of Rainfall During Sampling Event	SU	1	7.0	
	Rainfall During Sampling Event	inches	--	0.43	
Flow	Total Flow During Sampling Event	gallons	--	16,000	
	Maximum Flow Rate During Sampling Event	gpm	--	120	

gpm - gallons per minute.

N - Number of samples.

NR - Not required by permit.

^a The SPDES permit specifies that oil and grease concentration shall not exceed 15 mg/L.

TABLE B-3H (concluded)
2013 Storm Water Discharge Monitoring Data for Outfall Group 8
STORM WATER OUTFALL S35

Parameter Group	Analyte	Units	N	First Flush Grab	Flow-weighted Composite
				10/31/13	10/31/13
Group A Parameters	BOD ₅	mg/L	2	4.7	< 2.0
	Oil & Grease ^a	mg/L	1	< 1.5	NR
	pH	SU	1	7.9	NR
	Phosphorous, Total	mg/L	2	0.14	0.036
	Solids, Total Dissolved	mg/L	2	218	258
	Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	2	300	24
Group B Parameters	Aluminum, Total	mg/L	2	10	2.4
	Copper, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.014	0.0028
	Iron, Total	mg/L	2	12	1.7
	Lead, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.015	0.0019
	Zinc, Total Recoverable	mg/L	2	0.090	< 0.61
Group C Parameters	Ammonia (as NH ₃)	mg/L	2	0.022	0.012
	Nitrogen, Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	2	0.21	0.025
	Nitrogen, Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	2	< 0.020	< 0.020
	Nitrogen, Total (as N)	mg/L	2	< 1.1	0.018
	Nitrogen, Total Kjeldahl	mg/L	2	0.88	0.56
	Surfactant (as LAS)	mg/L	2	< 0.013	< 0.013
Rain Event Summary					
Rainfall	pH of Rainfall During Sampling Event	SU	1	6.5	
	Rainfall During Sampling Event	inches	--	0.25	
Flow	Total Flow During Sampling Event	gallons	--	21,000	
	Maximum Flow Rate During Sampling Event	gpm	--	210	

gpm - gallons per minute.

N - Number of samples.

NR - Not required by permit.

^a The SPDES permit specifies that oil and grease concentration shall not exceed 15 mg/L.

APPENDIX B-4

Site Surface Drainage, Subsurface Drainage, and Contained Water Data

TABLE B-4A
2013 Radioactivity and pH in Surface Water at Facility Yard Drainage (WNSP005)

Analyte	Units	N	WNSP005 Concentrations			Guideline ^a or Standard ^b
			Minimum	Average	Maximum	
Gross Alpha	μCi/mL	4	< 7.56E-10	-0.14±1.08E-09	< 1.38E-09	9.8E-08 ^c
Gross Beta	μCi/mL	4	4.30E-08	1.18±0.03E-07	2.65E-07	1.1E-06 ^d
Tritium	μCi/mL	4	< 6.85E-08	4.69±8.81E-08	9.04E-08	1.9E-03
Sr-90	μCi/mL	2	3.06E-08	5.88±0.30E-08	8.70E-08	1.1E-06
Cs-137	μCi/mL	2	< 2.93E-09	0.73±3.08E-09	< 3.22E-09	3.0E-06
pH	SU	4	7.3	7.6	8.2	6.0–9.5

N - Number of samples.

^a DOE ingestion-based DCSs for 100 mrem/yr dose limit are provided as a guideline for radiological results.

^b New York State Water Quality Standards for Class "D" as a comparative reference for non-radiological results.

^c Alpha as U-232.

^d Beta as Sr-90.

TABLE B-4B
Comparison of 2013 Radioactivity Concentrations in Surface Water at the North Swamp (WNSW74A)
With U.S. DOE-Derived Concentration Standards (DCSs)

Isotope ^a	N	Discharge Activity ^b		Average Concentration ($\mu\text{Ci/mL}$)	DCS ^d ($\mu\text{Ci/mL}$)	Ratio of Concentration to DCS
		(Ci)	(Becquerels) ^c			
Gross Alpha	26	-1.52±2.37E-05	-5.63±8.77E+05	-3.26±5.07E-10	NA ^e	NA
Gross Beta	26	6.97±0.29E-04	2.58±0.11E+07	1.49±0.06E-08	NA ^e	NA
Tritium	26	1.86±1.23E-03	6.89±4.54E+07	3.99±2.63E-08	1.9E-03	0.00002
C-14	2	-0.21±1.15E-03	-0.79±4.26E+07	-0.46±2.47E-08	6.2E-05	< 0.0004
Sr-90	12	2.86±0.22E-04	1.06±0.08E+07	6.13±0.48E-09	1.1E-06	0.0056
I-129	2	2.50±2.10E-05	9.26±7.77E+05	5.36±4.50E-10	3.3E-07	0.0016
Cs-137	12	-0.26±4.03E-05	-0.10±1.49E+06	-0.56±8.62E-10	3.0E-06	< 0.0003
U-232f	2	1.07±1.70E-06	3.97±6.29E+04	2.30±3.64E-11	9.8E-08	< 0.0004
U-233/234 ^f	2	3.74±2.25E-06	1.38±0.83E+05	8.00±4.81E-11	6.6E-07 ^g	0.0001
U-235/236 ^f	2	0.49±1.20E-06	1.81±4.44E+04	1.05±2.57E-11	7.2E-07	< 0.00004
U-238f	2	2.00±1.53E-06	7.38±5.67E+04	4.27±3.28E-11	7.5E-07	0.0001
Pu-238	2	-3.65±5.81E-07	-1.35±2.15E+04	-0.78±1.24E-11	1.5E-07	< 0.0001
Pu-239/240	2	3.08±6.94E-07	1.14±2.57E+04	0.66±1.49E-11	1.4E-07	< 0.0001
Am-241	2	-1.00±8.86E-07	-0.37±3.28E+04	-0.21±1.90E-11	1.7E-07	< 0.0001
Sum of Ratios						0.0088

Note: the average pH at this location was 7.31 Standard Units (SU).

N - Number of samples.

NA - Not applicable.

^a Half-lives are listed in Table UI-4.

^b Total estimated volume released: 4.67E+10 mL (1.23+07 gal).

^c 1 Ci = 3.7E+10 Bq; 1Bq = 2.7E-11 Ci.

^d DCSs are used as reference values for the application of best available technology per DOE Order 458.1.

^e DCSs do not exist for indicator parameters gross alpha and gross beta.

^f Total Uranium (g) = 2.22±0.14E+01 ; Average Total Uranium ($\mu\text{g/mL}$) = 4.75±0.30E-04.

^g The DCS for Uranium-233 is used for this comparison.

TABLE B-4C
Comparison of 2013 Radioactivity Concentrations in Surface Water at the Northeast Swamp (WNSWAMP)
With U.S. DOE-Derived Concentration Standards (DCSs)

Isotope ^a	N	Discharge Activity ^b		Average Concentration ($\mu\text{Ci/mL}$)	DCS ^d ($\mu\text{Ci/mL}$)	Ratio of Concentration to DCS
		(Ci)	(Becquerels) ^c			
Gross Alpha	26	-0.71 \pm 3.37E-05	-0.26 \pm 1.25E+06	-1.27 \pm 5.98E-10	NA ^e	NA
Gross Beta	26	1.97 \pm 0.01E-01	7.27 \pm 0.01E+09	3.49 \pm 0.01E-06	NA ^e	NA
Tritium	26	3.37 \pm 1.93E-03	1.25 \pm 0.71E+08	5.99 \pm 3.42E-08	1.9E-03	0.00003
C-14	2	1.52 \pm 1.30E-03	5.63 \pm 4.81E+07	2.70 \pm 2.31E-08	6.2E-05	0.0004
Sr-90	12	9.73 \pm 0.06E-02	3.60 \pm 0.02E+09	1.73 \pm 0.01E-06	1.1E-06	1.57
I-129	2	4.48 \pm 4.57E-05	1.66 \pm 1.69E+06	7.96 \pm 8.11E-10	3.3E-07	< 0.0025
Cs-137	12	-0.28 \pm 6.12E-05	-0.10 \pm 2.26E+06	-0.05 \pm 1.09E-09	3.0E-06	< 0.0004
U-232 ^f	2	0.58 \pm 1.22E-06	2.16 \pm 4.51E+04	1.04 \pm 2.16E-11	9.8E-08	< 0.0002
U-233/234 ^f	2	8.30 \pm 2.50E-06	3.07 \pm 0.93E+05	1.47 \pm 0.44E-10	6.6E-07 ^g	0.0002
U-235/236 ^f	2	-3.25 \pm 9.73E-07	-1.20 \pm 3.60E+04	-0.58 \pm 1.73E-11	7.2E-07	< 0.00002
U-238 ^f	2	7.70 \pm 2.37E-06	2.85 \pm 0.88E+05	1.37 \pm 0.42E-10	7.5E-07	0.0002
Pu-238	2	0.17 \pm 1.01E-06	0.62 \pm 3.75E+04	0.30 \pm 1.80E-11	1.5E-07	< 0.0001
Pu-239/240	2	0.24 \pm 1.06E-06	0.88 \pm 3.91E+04	0.42 \pm 1.88E-11	1.4E-07	< 0.0001
Am-241	2	-0.59 \pm 1.07E-06	-2.18 \pm 3.94E+04	-1.05 \pm 1.89E-11	1.7E-07	< 0.0001
Sum of Ratios						1.57

Note: the average pH at this location was 7.2 Standard Units (SU).

N - Number of samples.

NA - Not applicable.

^a Half-lives are listed in Table UI-4.

^b Total estimated volume released: 5.63E+10 mL (1.49+07 gal).

^c 1 Ci = 3.7E+10 Bq; 1Bq = 2.7E-11 Ci.

^d DCSs are used as reference values for the application of best available technology per DOE Order 458.1.

^e DCSs do not exist for indicator parameters gross alpha and gross beta.

^f Total Uranium (g) = 1.93 \pm 0.13E+01 ; Average Total Uranium ($\mu\text{g/mL}$) = 3.43 \pm 0.22E-04.

^g The DCS for Uranium-233 is used for this comparison.

TABLE B-4D
2013 Radioactivity in Surface Water Drainage Between the NDA and SDA (WNNADR)

Analyte	Units	N	WNNADR Concentrations		
			Minimum	Average	Maximum
Gross Alpha	$\mu\text{Ci/mL}$	12	< 7.58E-10	0.65 \pm 1.00E-09	2.41E-09
Gross Beta	$\mu\text{Ci/mL}$	12	1.48E-09	3.09 \pm 0.17E-08	5.46E-08
Tritium	$\mu\text{Ci/mL}$	12	1.97E-07	3.15 \pm 1.13E-07	5.48E-07
Sr-90	$\mu\text{Ci/mL}$	2	1.48E-08	1.51 \pm 0.18E-08	1.54E-08
I-129	$\mu\text{Ci/mL}$	2	< 5.87E-10	4.62 \pm 7.39E-10	< 8.65E-10
Cs-137	$\mu\text{Ci/mL}$	12	< 2.41E-09	1.24 \pm 3.01E-09	6.41E-09

N - Number of samples.

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APPENDIX B-5

Ambient Surface Water Data

TABLE B-5A
2013 Radioactivity and pH in Surface Water Downstream of the WVDP in Cattaraugus Creek
at Felton Bridge (WFFELBR)

Analyte	Units	N	WFFELBR		N	Reference Values	
			Concentrations			WFBIGBR	Guideline ^a or
			Average	Maximum			
Gross Alpha	μCi/mL	12	0.55±1.14E-09 ^c	3.67E-09 ^c	98	<3.59E-10–4.62E-09	9.8E-08 ^d
Gross Beta	μCi/mL	12	3.82±1.09E-09 ^c	7.33E-09 ^c	98	<9.03E-10–1.37E-08	1.1E-06 ^e
Tritium	μCi/mL	12	5.07±9.30E-08 ^c	1.58E-07 ^c	98	<4.46E-08–2.65E-07	1.9E-03
Sr-90	μCi/mL	12	-0.02±9.78E-10	< 1.15E-09	98	<3.57E-10–1.10E-08	1.1E-06
Cs-137	μCi/mL	12	0.39±2.86E-09	< 4.09E-09	98	<1.34E-09–5.29E-09	3.0E-06
pH	SU	32	Range: 7.4-8.2		98	5.8–8.3	6.5–8.5

Note: Historical background data are from Bigelow Bridge, on Cattaraugus Creek upstream of WFFELBR. Sampling at WFBIGBR was discontinued in 2008. Range was calculated from the most recent 10 years of sampling, 1998-2007.

N - Number of samples.

^a DOE ingestion-based DCSs for 100 mrem/yr dose limit are provided as a guideline for radiological results in the absence of water quality standards.

^b New York Water Quality Standards for Class "B" as a comparative reference for non-radiological results.

^c Values represent composite concentrations weighted to monthly stream flow.

^d Alpha as U-232.

^e Beta as Sr-90.

TABLE B-5B
2013 Water Quality of Surface Water Downstream of the WVDP in Buttermilk Creek
at Thomas Corners Bridge (WFBCTCB)

RADIOACTIVITY CONCENTRATIONS

Analyte	Units	N	WFBCTCB		N	Reference Values	
			Concentrations			WFBCKG ^a	Guideline ^b
			Average	Maximum			
Gross Alpha	μCi/mL	12	7.43±9.28E-10	3.60E-09	12	< 5.04E-10 - 2.56E-09	9.8E-08 ^c
Gross Beta	μCi/mL	12	7.62±1.06E-09	1.01E-08	12	9.25E-10 - 5.16E-09	1.1E-06 ^d
Tritium	μCi/mL	12	2.81±8.76E-08	6.77E-08	12	< 6.70E-08 - < 1.11E-07	1.9E-03
Sr-90	μCi/mL	2	1.74±1.17E-09	1.86E-09	2	< 6.47E-10 - < 9.83E-10	1.1E-06
Cs-137	μCi/mL	2	1.47±2.93E-09	< 3.23E-09	2	< 2.60E-09 - < 3.41E-09	3.0E-06

N - Number of samples.

^a Background location.

^b DOE ingestion based derived concentration standards (DCSs) for 100 mrem/yr dose limit are provided as a guideline for radiological results.

^c Alpha as U-232.

^d Beta as Sr-90.

TABLE B-5B (continued)
2013 Water Quality of Surface Water Downstream of the WVDP in Buttermilk Creek
at Thomas Corners Bridge (WFBCTCB)

CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS

Analyte	Units	N	WFBCTCB Concentration		Standard ^a
			Average	Maximum	
alpha BHC	µg/L	2	< 0.030	< 0.050	0.002
Aluminum, soluble	mg/L	2	< 0.10	< 0.10	0.10
Ammonia-N	mg/L	2	< 0.052	0.055	0.09–2.1
Antimony, total	mg/L	2	< 0.0030	< 0.0030	--
Arsenic, soluble	mg/L	2	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	0.150
Barium, total	mg/L	2	0.067	0.071	--
Boron, total	mg/L	2	0.024	0.031	10.0
Bromide	mg/L	2	< 0.50	< 0.50	--
Cadmium, soluble	mg/L	2	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	0.0033 ^b
Calcium, total	mg/L	12	39.9	57.0	--
Chloride	mg/L	2	22.5	23.0	--
Chromium, soluble	mg/L	2	< 0.010	< 0.010	0.118 ^b
Cobalt, total	mg/L	2	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	0.005 ^c
Copper, Dissolved	mg/L	2	< 0.0050	< 0.0050	0.015 ^b
Dissolved Oxygen	mg/L	2	9.6	11.1	4.0 (min)
Fluoride	mg/L	2	< 0.10	< 0.10	3.56 ^b
Hardness	mg/L	12	125	177	--
Iron, total	mg/L	2	0.41	0.43	0.30
Lead, soluble	mg/L	2	< 0.0005	< 0.00050	0.0070 ^b
Magnesium, total	mg/L	12	6.23	8.40	--
Manganese, total	mg/L	2	0.017	0.020	--
Mercury, Total, Method 1631	µg/L	2	0.00083	0.00089	0.0007 ^d
Nickel, Dissolved	mg/L	2	< 0.040	< 0.040	0.084 ^b
Nitrate-N	mg/L	2	0.18	0.19	--
Nitrite-N	mg/L	2	< 0.020	< 0.020	0.10
NPOC	mg/L	2	2.0	2.9	--

N - Number of samples.

-- No Reference Standard available for this analyte.

^a New York Water Quality Standards for Class "C" as a comparative reference for non-radiological results.

^b Calculated from maximum measurement of hardness of surface water stream at WFBCTCB.

^c Standards for cobalt, thallium and vanadium are applicable to the acid soluble fraction.

^d Standard is for dissolved mercury.

TABLE B-5B (concluded)
2013 Water Quality of Surface Water Downstream of the WVDP in Buttermilk Creek
at Thomas Corners Bridge (WFBCTCB)

CHEMICAL CONSTITUENTS (concluded)

Analyte	Units	N	WFBCTCB Concentration		Standard ^a
			Average	Maximum	
Oil & Grease	mg/L	2	< 5.0	< 5.0	--
pH	SU	2	7.2	7.9	6.5–8.5
Selenium, Dissolved	mg/L	2	< 0.0010	< 0.0010	0.0046
Sodium, Total	mg/L	2	17	18	--
Solids, Total Dissolved	mg/L	2	202	210	500
Solids, Total Suspended	mg/L	2	6.3	7.2	--
Sulfate	mg/L	2	21	23	--
Sulfide	mg/L	2	< 0.052	< 0.052	0.0020
Surfactants	mg/L	2	< 0.033	0.041	0.04
Thallium, Total	mg/L	2	< 0.0080	< 0.0080	0.008 ^c
Titanium, Total	mg/L	2	< 0.050	< 0.050	--
TOX	mg/L	2	0.021	0.026	--
Vanadium, Total	mg/L	2	< 0.010	< 0.010	0.014 ^c
Zinc, Dissolved	mg/L	2	< 0.020	< 0.020	0.134 ^b

N - Number of samples.

-- No Reference Standard available for this analyte.

^a New York Water Quality Standards for Class "C" as a comparative reference for non-radiological results.

^b Calculated from maximum measurement of hardness of surface water stream at WFBCTCB.

^c Standards for cobalt, thallium and vanadium are applicable to the acid soluble fraction.

TABLE B-5C
2013 Radioactivity of Surface Water Downstream of the WVDP at Franks Creek (WNSP006)

Analyte	Units	N	WNSP006		N	Reference Values	
			Concentrations			WFBCBKG ^a	Guideline ^b
			Average	Maximum			
Gross Alpha	μCi/mL	31	1.02±1.19E-09	5.60E-09	12	< 5.04E-10 - 2.56E-09	9.8E-08 ^c
Gross Beta	μCi/mL	31	4.35±0.20E-08	1.68E-07	12	9.25E-10 - 5.16E-09	1.1E-06 ^d
Tritium	μCi/mL	31	7.15±9.43E-08	2.28E-07	12	< 6.70E-08 - < 1.11E-07	1.9E-03
C-14	μCi/mL	4	1.31±3.25E-08	2.87E-08	2	< 3.22E-08 - < 3.46E-08	6.2E-05
Sr-90	μCi/mL	12	1.52±0.21E-08	2.99E-08	2	< 6.47E-10 - < 9.83E-10	1.1E-06
Tc-99	μCi/mL	4	1.20±2.30E-09	< 2.70E-09	2	< 2.34E-09 - < 2.55E-09	4.4E-05
I-129	μCi/mL	4	-3.10±8.36E-10	< 1.28E-09	2	< 6.54E-10 - < 7.19E-10	3.3E-07
Cs-137	μCi/mL	12	1.89±3.38E-09	5.40E-09	2	< 2.60E-09 - < 3.41E-09	3.0E-06
U-232	μCi/mL	4	1.20±0.89E-10	1.75E-10	2	< 8.10E-12 - < 2.36E-11	9.8E-08
U-233/234	μCi/mL	4	2.57±1.32E-10	4.31E-10	2	< 6.77E-11 - 9.20E-11	6.6E-07 ^e
U-235/236	μCi/mL	4	1.46±5.69E-11	< 8.06E-11	2	< 1.29E-11 - < 2.41E-11	7.2E-07
U-238	μCi/mL	4	1.83±1.05E-10	2.31E-10	2	< 5.09E-11 - 5.72E-11	7.5E-07
Total U	μg/mL	4	6.12±0.32E-04	8.32E-04	2	1.54E-04 - 1.82E-04	--
Pu-238	μCi/mL	4	1.17±3.48E-11	< 4.38E-11	2	< 8.10E-12 - < 2.88E-11	1.5E-07
Pu-239/240	μCi/mL	4	1.51±3.96E-11	< 5.21E-11	2	< 9.05E-12 - < 3.85E-11	1.4E-07
Am-241	μCi/mL	4	3.32±5.51E-11	7.66E-11	2	< 8.30E-12 - < 3.44E-11	1.7E-07

N - Number of samples.

-- No Guideline or standard available for these analytes.

^a Background location.^b DOE ingestion-based DCSs for 100 mrem/yr dose limit are provided as a guideline for radiological results.^c Alpha as U-232.^d Beta as Sr-90.^e DCS for U-233 is used for this comparison.

TABLE B-5D
2013 Radioactivity and pH in Surface Water at Erdman Brook (WNERB53)

Analyte	Units	N	WNERB53		N	Reference Values	
			Concentrations			WFBCBKG ^a	Guideline ^b or Standard ^c
			Average	Maximum			
Gross Alpha	μCi/mL	4	-0.10±1.30E-09	< 2.28E-09	12	< 5.04E-10 - 2.56E-09	9.8E-08 ^d
Gross Beta	μCi/mL	4	6.88±1.39E-09	8.37E-09	12	9.25E-10 - 5.16E-09	1.1E-06 ^e
Tritium	μCi/mL	4	4.30±9.63E-08	< 1.14E-07	12	< 6.70E-08 - < 1.11E-07	1.9E-03
Sr-90	μCi/mL	2	4.18±1.25E-09	4.22E-09	2	< 6.47E-10 - < 9.83E-10	1.1E-06
Cs-137	μCi/mL	2	1.81±2.81E-09	3.27E-09	2	< 2.60E-09 - < 3.41E-09	3.0E-06
pH	SU	4	Range: 7.8-7.9		292	6.4-8.7	6.0-9.5

N - Number of samples.

^a Background data are from Buttermilk Creek, upstream of the WVDP. Sampling for nonradiological data was discontinued at this location in 2008. The pH range was calculated from the most recent 10 years of sampling, 1998-2007.^b DOE ingestion-based DCSs for 100 mrem/yr dose limit are provided as a guideline for radiological results.^c New York State Water Quality Standards for surface waters Class "D" as a standard for non-radiological results.^d Alpha as U-232.^e Beta as Sr-90.

TABLE B-5E
2013 Radioactivity and pH in Surface Water at Franks Creek (WNFRC67)

Analyte	Units	N	WNFRC67 Concentrations		N	Reference Values	
			Average	Maximum		WFBCBKG ^a Background Range	Guideline ^b or Standard ^c
Gross Beta	μCi/mL	4	2.56±0.86E-09	3.47E-09	12	9.25E-10 - 5.16E-09	1.1E-06 ^e
Tritium	μCi/mL	4	6.15±9.96E-08	1.82E-07	12	< 6.70E-08 - < 1.11E-07	1.9E-03
Sr-90	μCi/mL	2	3.90±8.66E-10	< 9.55E-10	2	< 6.47E-10 - < 9.83E-10	1.1E-06
Cs-137	μCi/mL	2	0.14±3.12E-09	< 3.74E-09	2	< 2.60E-09 - < 3.41E-09	3.0E-06
pH	SU	4	Range: 7.4-7.8		292	6.4-8.7	6.0-9.5

N - Number of samples.

^aBackground data are from Buttermilk Creek, upstream of the WVDP. Sampling for nonradiological data was discontinued at this location in 2008. The pH range was calculated from the most recent 10 years of sampling, 1998-2007.

^bDOE ingestion-based DCSs for 100 mrem/yr dose limit are provided as a guideline for radiological results.

^cNew York State Water Quality Standards for Class "D" surface waters as a standard for non-radiological results.

^dAlpha as U-232.

^eBeta as Sr-90.

TABLE B-5F
Historical Radioactivity and pH in Surface Water at Bigelow Bridge
Cattaraugus Creek Background (WFBIGBR)

Analyte	Units	N	WFBIGBR ^a Concentrations		Reference Values Guideline ^b or Standard ^c
			Average	Maximum	
Gross Alpha	μCi/mL	98	0.45±1.05E-09	4.62E-09	9.8E-08 ^d
Gross Beta	μCi/mL	98	2.64±1.35E-09	1.37E-08	1.1E-06 ^e
Tritium	μCi/mL	98	0.71±7.79E-08	2.65E-07	1.9E-03
Sr-90	μCi/mL	98	1.27±1.46E-09	1.10E-08	1.1E-06
Cs-137	μCi/mL	98	0.59±3.27E-09	5.29E-09	3.0E-06
pH	SU	98	Range: 5.8-8.3		6.5-8.5

N - Number of samples.

^aSampling was discontinued in 2008. Data represent measurements from the most recent 10 years of sampling, 1998 through 2007.

^bDOE ingestion-based DCSs for 100 mrem/yr dose limit are provided as a guideline for radiological results.

^cThe New York Water Quality Standard for Class "B" is provided as a comparative reference for pH

^dAlpha as U-232.

^eBeta as Sr-90.

TABLE B-5G
2013 Radioactivity and pH in Surface Water at Fox Valley Road
Buttermilk Creek Background (WFBCBKG)

Analyte	Units	N	WFBCBKG ^a		Reference Values Guideline ^b or Standard ^c
			Average	Maximum	
Gross Alpha	μCi/mL	12	1.28±8.81E-10	2.56E-09	9.8E-08 ^d
Gross Beta	μCi/mL	12	2.45±0.92E-09	5.16E-09	1.1E-06 ^e
Tritium	μCi/mL	12	2.60±8.79E-08	< 1.11E-07	1.9E-03
C-14	μCi/mL	2	-1.34±3.34E-08	< 3.46E-08	6.2E-05
Sr-90	μCi/mL	2	-3.66±8.32E-10	< 9.83E-10	1.1E-06
Tc-99	μCi/mL	2	0.01±2.45E-09	< 2.55E-09	4.4E-05
I-129	μCi/mL	2	-2.41±6.87E-10	< 7.19E-10	3.3E-07
Cs-137	μCi/mL	2	-1.06±3.03E-09	< 3.41E-09	3.0E-06
U-232	μCi/mL	2	-0.39±1.76E-11	< 2.36E-11	9.8E-08
U-233/234	μCi/mL	2	7.02±5.34E-11	9.20E-11	6.6E-07 ^f
U-235/236	μCi/mL	2	-0.63±1.93E-11	< 2.41E-11	7.2E-07
U-238	μCi/mL	2	4.96±4.02E-11	5.72E-11	7.5E-07
Total U	μg/mL	2	1.68±0.19E-04	1.82E-04	--
Pu-238	μCi/mL	2	-0.21±2.12E-11	< 2.88E-11	1.5E-07
Pu-239/240	μCi/mL	2	0.55±2.80E-11	< 3.85E-11	1.4E-07
Am-241	μCi/mL	2	-0.08±2.50E-11	< 3.44E-11	1.7E-07
pH	SU	292	Range: 6.4–8.7		6.0–9.5

N - Number of samples.

-- No Guideline or standard available for these analytes.

^a Radiological data are from samples collected in CY 2013. Sampling for nonradiological constituents was discontinued in 2008. The pH values represent measurements from the most recent 10 years of sampling, 1998 through 2007.

^b DOE ingestion-based DCSs for 100 mrem/yr dose limit are provided as a guideline for radiological results.

^c The New York Water Quality Standard for Class "D" is provided as a comparative reference for pH.

^d Alpha as U-232.

^e Beta as Sr-90.

^f DCS for U-233 used for this comparison.

APPENDIX B-6

Potable Water (Drinking Water) Data

TABLE B-6A
2013 Water Quality Results in Potable Water

Analyte	Units	N	WNDNKMP (Main Plant)	WNDNKEL (Environmental LAB)	Standard ^a
Gross Alpha	µCi/mL	1	9.36±4.86E-10	NA	1.5E-08
Gross Beta	µCi/mL	1	1.87±1.25E-09	NA	5E-08
Tritium	µCi/mL	1	0.98±1.08E-07	NA	2E-05
Haloacetic Acids-Five (5)	mg/L	1	NA	0.012	0.06
Total Trihalomethanes	mg/L	1	NA	0.058	0.08

N - Number of samples.

NA - Not applicable, constituent not analyzed.

^a New York State Department of Health MCLs for drinking water used as a comparative reference.

TABLE B-6B
2013 Water Quality Results in Filtered Potable Water

Analyte	Units	N	Utility Room Filtered Water Concentrations (WINDFILTR)		Standard or Guideline ^a
			Minimum	Maximum	
Antimony, Total	mg/L	1	NA	<0.0004	0.006
Arsenic, Total	mg/L	1	NA	<0.0014	0.010
Barium, Total	mg/L	1	NA	0.024	2.00
Beryllium, Total	mg/L	1	NA	<0.0003	0.004
Cadmium, Total	mg/L	1	NA	<0.001	0.005
Chromium, Total	mg/L	1	NA	<0.007	0.10
Cyanide, Total	mg/L	1	NA	<0.02	0.2
Fluoride	mg/L	1	NA	<0.2	2.2
Free Residual Chlorine	mg/L	1,095	0.43	3.27	0.2–4.0
Iron, Total	mg/L	1	NA	<0.05	0.3
Manganese, Total	mg/L	1	NA	<0.003	0.3
Mercury, Total	mg/L	1	NA	<0.0002	0.002
Nickel, Total	mg/L	1	NA	<0.005	--
POC ^b	mg/L	1	NA	<0.0005	0.005
TOC	mg/L	4	< 1.0	1.3	--
Selenium, Total	mg/L	1	NA	<0.002	0.05
Thallium, Total	mg/L	1	NA	<0.0003	0.002
Turbidity	NTU	2,184	0.1	0.3	1.0 ^c
Zinc, Total	mg/L	1	NA	<0.01	5.0

Note: Chemical constituent sampling is required by, and reported to the Cattaraugus County Department of Health.

N - Number of samples.

NA - Not applicable, constituents sampled annually.

-- No guideline or standard available for these analytes.

^a New York State Department of Health MCLs for drinking water.

^b Principal organic contaminant.

^c A treatment standard of 0.3 NTU applies to the 95th percentile on a monthly basis.

TABLE B-6C
2013 Water Quality Results in Raw (Untreated) Potable Water

<i>Analyte</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Untreated Raw Water Concentrations (WNURAW1 and WNURRAW)</i>		
			<i>Minimum</i>	<i>Average</i>	<i>Maximum</i>
Alkalinity	mg/L	4	45	75	110
Iron, Total	mg/L	54	0.0756	0.833	3.24
Solids, Total Dissolved	mg/L	15	58	113	200
TOC	mg/L	4	1.2	2.1	2.6

Note: Chemical constituent sampling is required by, and reported to the Cattaraugus County Department of Health.
 N - Number of samples.
 TOC - Total organic carbon.

TABLE B-6D
2013 Biological and Chlorine Results From Various Site Tap Water Locations
(Analyzed by Cattaraugus County Department of Health)

<i>Analyte</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Various Site Tap Water Locations Results</i>	<i>Standard^a</i>
E. coli	NA	12	Negative	one positive sample
Free Residual Chlorine	mg/L	12	Range: 0.14–1.34	4.0 (max)
Total Coliform	NA	12	Negative	two or more positive samples

N- Number of samples.
 NA - Not applicable.

^a New York State Department of Health MCLs for drinking water or EPA MCLGs, whichever is more stringent.

TABLE B-6E
2013 Nitrate Results From the Utility Room Raw Tap Water
(Analyzed by Cattaraugus County Department of Health)

<i>Analyte</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Date Collected</i>	<i>Annual Concentration</i>	<i>Standard^a</i>
Nitrate-N	mg/L	1	4/2/2013	<1.0	10

N - Number of samples.

^a New York State Department of Health MCLs for drinking water.

APPENDIX C

Summary of Air Monitoring Data

TABLE C-1
Total Radioactivity Released at Main Plant Stack (ANSTACK) in 2013
and Comparison of Discharge Concentrations with U.S. DOE-Derived Concentration Standards (DCSs)

<i>Isotope^a</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Total Activity Released^b (Ci)</i>	<i>Average Concentration (μCi/mL)</i>	<i>Maximum Concentration (μCi/mL)</i>	<i>DCS^c (μCi/mL)</i>	<i>Ratio of Average Concentration</i>
Gross Alpha	26	3.51±0.53E-07	4.74±0.71E-16	1.14E-15	NA ^d	NA
Gross Beta	26	6.37±0.18E-06	8.60±0.24E-15	2.05E-14	NA ^d	NA
H-3	26	2.18±0.06E-03	2.94±0.08E-12	6.49E-12	2.1E-07	<0.0001
Co-60	2	-0.91±5.75E-08	-1.23±7.77E-17	< 1.43E-16	3.6E-10	<0.0001
Sr-90	2	1.39±0.13E-06	1.88±0.18E-15	2.12E-15	1.0E-10	<0.0001
I-129	2	1.84±0.04E-05	2.49±0.06E-14	3.18E-14	1.0E-10	0.0002
Cs-137	2	2.24±0.10E-06	3.03±0.13E-15	3.46E-15	8.8E-10	<0.0001
Eu-154	2	1.95±1.36E-07	2.64±1.83E-16	2.36E-16	7.5E-11	<0.0001
U-232 ^e	2	3.36±4.00E-09	4.54±5.40E-18	< 8.63E-18	4.7E-13	<0.0001
U-233/234 ^e	2	1.91±0.56E-08	2.59±0.76E-17	2.93E-17	1.0E-12 ^f	<0.0001
U-235/236 ^e	2	0.37±2.41E-09	0.51±3.26E-18	< 4.78E-18	1.2E-12	<0.0001
U-238 ^e	2	1.74±0.53E-08	2.35±0.72E-17	2.88E-17	1.3E-12	<0.0001
Pu-238	2	4.81±0.94E-08	6.50±1.27E-17	8.74E-17	8.8E-14	0.0007
Pu-239/240	2	7.70±1.20E-08	1.04±0.16E-16	1.31E-16	8.1E-14	0.0013
Am-241	2	2.07±0.26E-07	2.79±0.35E-16	3.57E-16	9.7E-14	0.0029
Sum of Ratios						0.0052

N - Number of samples.

NA - Not applicable.

^a Half-lives are listed in Table UI-4.

^b Total volume released at 50,000 cubic feet per minute = 7.40E+14 mL/year.

^c DCSs are used as reference values for the application of best available technology per DOE Order 458.1.

^d DCSs do not exist for indicator parameters gross alpha and gross beta. includes uranium contribution from

^e Total Uranium = 5.84±0.27E-02 g; average = 7.89±0.36E-11 μg/mL, includes uranium contribution from glass fiber filter matrix.

^f DCS for Uranium-233 used for this comparison.

TABLE C-2
2013 Effluent Airborne Radioactivity at Vitrification System HVAC (ANVITSK)

<i>Isotope</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Total Activity Released (Ci)</i>	<i>Average Concentration (µCi/mL)</i>	<i>Maximum Concentration (µCi/mL)</i>	<i>DCS^a (µCi/mL)</i>
Gross Alpha	26	0.01±1.35E-08	0.02±3.67E-17	< 2.97E-16	NA ^b
Gross Beta	26	3.31±3.97E-08	0.90±1.08E-16	< 6.15E-16	NA ^b
Co-60	2	2.85±2.55E-08	7.73±6.93E-17	< 1.02E-16	3.6E-10
Sr-90	2	-0.23±2.35E-08	-0.64±6.38E-17	< 1.03E-16	1.0E-10
I-129	2	2.52±0.95E-07	6.84±2.59E-16	8.29E-16	1.0E-10
Cs-137	2	-1.76±1.68E-08	-4.79±4.56E-17	< 7.16E-17	8.8E-10
Eu-154	2	2.75±5.88E-08	0.75±1.60E-16	< 2.64E-16	7.5E-11
U-232 ^c	2	0.43±1.51E-09	1.16±4.11E-18	< 6.28E-18	4.7E-13
U-233/234 ^c	2	8.94±2.42E-09	2.43±0.66E-17	2.58E-17	1.0E-12 ^d
U-235/236 ^c	2	0.16±1.15E-09	0.45±3.13E-18	< 5.24E-18	1.2E-12
U-238 ^c	2	7.75±2.26E-09	2.11±0.61E-17	2.22E-17	1.3E-12
Pu-238	2	-1.78±9.05E-10	-0.48±2.46E-18	< 4.04E-18	8.8E-14
Pu-239/240	2	0.50±1.32E-09	1.36±3.58E-18	< 5.83E-18	8.1E-14
Am-241	2	0.35±1.58E-09	0.96±4.30E-18	< 7.23E-18	9.7E-14

N - Number of samples.

NA - Not applicable.

^a DOE-derived concentration standards (DCS's) are used as reference values for the application of best available technology per DOE Order 458.1.

^b DCSs do not exist for indicator parameters gross alpha and gross beta.

^c Total Uranium = 2.59±0.12E-02 g; average = 7.04±0.31E-11 µg/mL, includes uranium contribution from glass fiber filter matrix.

^d DCS for Uranium-233 used for this comparison.

TABLE C-3
2013 Airborne Radioactivity at 01-14 Building (ANCSSTK)

**System Did Not Operate During CY 2013;
 Ventilation Permanently Removed.**

TABLE C-4
2013 Airborne Radioactivity at Contact Size-Reduction Facility (ANCSRFK)

Ventilation Off; System Did Not Operate During CY 2013

TABLE C-5
2013 Effluent Airborne Radioactivity at Supernatant Treatment System (ANSTSTK)

<i>Isotope</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Total Activity Released (Ci)</i>	<i>Average Concentration (μCi/mL)</i>	<i>Maximum Concentration (μCi/mL)</i>	<i>DCS^a (μCi/mL)</i>
Gross Alpha	26	0.54±2.95E-09	0.82±4.43E-17	< 3.26E-16	NA ^b
Gross Beta	26	2.89±8.63E-09	0.43±1.29E-16	1.01E-15	NA ^b
H-3	26	2.66±0.96E-05	4.00±1.44E-13	5.47E-12	2.1E-07
Co-60	2	0.93±3.95E-09	1.40±5.93E-17	< 1.00E-16	3.6E-10
Sr-90	2	2.25±5.78E-09	3.38±8.67E-17	< 1.24E-16	1.0E-10
I-129	2	1.37±0.01E-05	2.06±0.01E-13	3.47E-13	1.0E-10
Cs-137	2	1.22±0.59E-08	1.84±0.88E-16	2.63E-16	8.8E-10
Eu-154	2	-0.77±1.19E-08	-1.15±1.79E-16	< 3.10E-16	7.5E-11
U-232 ^c	2	-1.75±3.76E-10	-2.63±5.65E-18	< 9.94E-18	4.7E-13
U-233/234 ^c	2	2.28±0.58E-09	3.43±0.86E-17	3.71E-17	1.0E-12 ^d
U-235/236 ^c	2	3.16±3.13E-10	4.75±4.70E-18	< 6.91E-18	1.2E-12
U-238 ^c	2	2.09±0.55E-09	3.14±0.83E-17	3.50E-17	1.3E-12
Pu-238	2	0.09±2.89E-10	0.13±4.34E-18	< 6.67E-18	8.8E-14
Pu-239/240	2	0.54±3.52E-10	0.81±5.28E-18	< 9.94E-18	8.1E-14
Am-241	2	1.64±3.41E-10	2.47±5.13E-18	< 7.77E-18	9.7E-14

N - Number of samples.

NA - Not applicable.

^a DOE-derived concentration standards (DCS's) are used as reference values for the application of best available technology per DOE Order 458.1.

^b DCSs do not exist for indicator parameters gross alpha and gross beta.

^c Total Uranium = 6.08±0.26E-03 g; average = 9.13±0.40E-11 μg/mL, includes uranium contribution from glass fiber filter matrix.

^d DCS for Uranium-233 used for this comparison.

TABLE C-6
2013 Effluent Airborne Radioactivity at Container Sorting and Packaging Facility (ANCSPFK)

<i>Isotope</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Total Activity Released (Ci)</i>	<i>Average Concentration (µCi/mL)</i>	<i>Maximum Concentration (µCi/mL)</i>	<i>DCS^a (µCi/mL)</i>
Gross Alpha	26	1.70±7.64E-10	0.97±4.36E-17	3.68E-16	NA ^b
Gross Beta	26	4.67±2.27E-09	2.67±1.29E-16	2.78E-15	NA ^b
Co-60	2	0.51±1.12E-09	2.89±6.39E-17	< 1.04E-16	3.6E-10
Sr-90	2	-0.45±1.34E-09	-2.56±7.66E-17	< 1.12E-16	1.0E-10
I-129	2	1.17±0.08E-07	6.68±0.43E-15	7.45E-15	1.0E-10
Cs-137	2	-5.80±9.70E-10	-3.31±5.54E-17	< 9.17E-17	8.8E-10
Eu-154	2	-3.54±2.70E-09	-2.02±1.54E-16	< 2.37E-16	7.5E-11
U-232^c	2	-3.16±7.82E-11	-1.80±4.47E-18	< 6.73E-18	4.7E-13
U-233/234^c	2	2.71±1.67E-10	1.55±0.95E-17	2.14E-17	1.0E-12 ^d
U-235/236^c	2	-0.72±6.81E-11	-0.41±3.89E-18	< 5.72E-18	1.2E-12
U-238^c	2	2.55±1.24E-10	1.46±0.71E-17	1.55E-17	1.3E-12
Pu-238	2	-1.12±6.87E-11	-0.64±3.93E-18	< 6.04E-18	8.8E-14
Pu-239/240	2	2.39±9.12E-11	1.36±5.21E-18	< 8.58E-18	8.1E-14
Am-241	2	-0.81±8.29E-11	-0.46±4.73E-18	< 6.94E-18	9.7E-14

N - Number of samples.

NA - Not applicable.

^a DOE-derived concentration standards (DCS's) are used as reference values for the application of best available technology per DOE Order 458.1.

^b DCSs do not exist for indicator parameters gross alpha and gross beta.

^c Total Uranium = 1.45±0.07E-03 g; average = 8.31±0.38E-11 µg/mL, includes uranium contribution from glass fiber filter matrix.

^d DCS for Uranium-233 used for this comparison.

TABLE C-7
2013 Effluent Airborne Radioactivity at Outdoor Ventilation Enclosures/Portable Ventilation Units (OVE/PVUs)

<i>Isotope</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Total Activity Released (Ci)</i>	<i>Average Concentration (μCi/mL)</i>	<i>Maximum Concentration (μCi/mL)</i>	<i>DCS^a (μCi/mL)</i>
Gross Alpha	131	-0.27±2.91E-09	-0.17±1.82E-17	3.16E-16	NA ^b
Gross Beta	131	2.02±0.90E-08	1.26±0.56E-16	7.11E-15	NA ^b
Co-60	2	0.78±1.84E-09	0.49±1.15E-17	< 1.74E-17	3.6E-10
Sr-90	2	-0.53±2.14E-09	-0.33±1.34E-17	< 1.90E-17	1.0E-10
Cs-137	2	1.85±2.18E-09	1.16±1.36E-17	2.96E-17	8.8E-10
Eu-154	2	-0.61±6.79E-09	-0.38±4.25E-17	< 5.96E-17	7.5E-11
U-232 ^c	2	5.28±5.00E-10	3.30±3.13E-18	7.72E-18	4.7E-13
U-233/234 ^c	2	3.24±0.43E-09	2.03±0.27E-17	2.16E-17	1.0E-12 ^d
U-235/236 ^c	2	2.66±1.49E-10	1.66±0.93E-18	2.50E-18	1.2E-12
U-238 ^c	2	3.50±0.44E-09	2.19±0.28E-17	2.25E-17	1.3E-12
Pu-238	2	-0.20±1.28E-10	-1.23±8.00E-19	< 1.34E-18	8.8E-14
Pu-239/240	2	0.39±1.44E-10	2.42±9.02E-19	< 1.37E-18	8.1E-14
Am-241	2	1.07±2.19E-10	0.67±1.37E-18	< 2.28E-18	9.7E-14

N - Number of samples.

NA - Not applicable.

^a DOE-derived concentration standards (DCS's) are used as reference values for the application of best available technology per DOE Order 458.1.

^b DCSs do not exist for indicator parameters gross alpha and gross beta.

^c Total Uranium = 1.15±0.04E-02 g; average = 7.21±0.26E-11 μg/mL, includes uranium contribution from glass fiber filter matrix.

^d DCS for Uranium-233 used for this comparison.

TABLE C-8
2013 Effluent Airborne Radioactivity at Remote-Handled Waste Facility (ANRHWFK)

<i>Isotope</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>Total Activity Released (Ci)</i>	<i>Average Concentration (μCi/mL)</i>	<i>Maximum Concentration (μCi/mL)</i>	<i>DCS^a (μCi/mL)</i>
Gross Alpha	26	-5.10±6.94E-09	-4.52±6.16E-17	< 4.73E-16	NA ^b
Gross Beta	26	-0.45±2.12E-08	-0.40±1.88E-16	< 1.11E-15	NA ^b
Co-60	2	-2.90±9.61E-09	-2.57±8.52E-17	< 1.34E-16	3.6E-10
Sr-90	2	0.44±1.22E-08	0.39±1.08E-16	< 1.73E-16	1.0E-10
I-129	2	4.84±0.57E-07	4.29±0.51E-15	8.28E-15	1.0E-10
Cs-137	2	2.46±8.96E-09	2.18±7.95E-17	< 1.25E-16	8.8E-10
Eu-154	2	1.78±2.74E-08	1.58±2.43E-16	< 3.62E-16	7.5E-11
U-232^c	2	6.34±9.36E-10	5.62±8.30E-18	< 1.19E-17	4.7E-13
U-233/234^c	2	3.31±1.19E-09	2.94±1.05E-17	3.12E-17	1.0E-12 ^d
U-235/236^c	2	1.83±6.79E-10	1.62±6.02E-18	< 9.26E-18	1.2E-12
U-238^c	2	3.09±1.10E-09	2.74±0.97E-17	3.12E-17	1.3E-12
Pu-238	2	-1.16±5.16E-10	-1.03±4.57E-18	< 7.03E-18	8.8E-14
Pu-239/240	2	-1.72±5.96E-10	-1.52±5.28E-18	< 7.59E-18	8.1E-14
Am-241	2	4.00±7.69E-10	3.55±6.82E-18	< 9.85E-18	9.7E-14

N - Number of samples.

NA - Not applicable.

^a DOE-derived concentration standards (DCS's) are used as reference values for the application of best available technology per DOE Order 458.1.

^b DCSs do not exist for indicator parameters gross alpha and gross beta.

^c Total Uranium = 9.20±0.43E-03 g; average = 8.15±0.38E-11 μg/mL, includes uranium contribution from glass fiber filter matrix.

^d DCS for Uranium-233 used for this comparison.

TABLE C-9
2013 Gross Alpha and Gross Beta Radioactivity at Nearsite Ambient Air Sampling Locations
and at Background Great Valley Location (AFGRVAL)

Monitoring Location	N	Gross Alpha μCi/mL		Gross Beta μCi/mL	
		Average	Maximum	Average	Maximum
AF01_N	26	7.43±1.74E-16	1.10E-15	1.60±0.07E-14	2.96E-14
AF02_NNE	26	7.30±1.62E-16	1.18E-15	1.53±0.06E-14	2.54E-14
AF03_NE	25 ^a	7.51±1.70E-16	1.12E-15	1.57±0.06E-14	2.67E-14
AF04_ENE	26	7.29±1.66E-16	1.06E-15	1.56±0.06E-14	2.56E-14
AF05_E	26	7.89±1.77E-16	1.28E-15	1.61±0.07E-14	2.65E-14
AF06_ESE	25 ^a	8.15±1.78E-16	1.26E-15	1.62±0.07E-14	2.82E-14
AF07_SE	26	7.95±1.76E-16	1.24E-15	1.54±0.06E-14	2.55E-14
AF08_SSE	26	7.84±1.75E-16	1.11E-15	1.57±0.06E-14	2.61E-14
AF09_S	26	7.78±1.71E-16	1.22E-15	1.58±0.06E-14	2.74E-14
AF10_SSW	26	7.80±1.71E-16	1.15E-15	1.59±0.06E-14	2.64E-14
AF11_SW	26	7.56±1.69E-16	1.16E-15	1.56±0.06E-14	2.69E-14
AF12_WSW	26	7.62±1.74E-16	1.23E-15	1.60±0.06E-14	2.69E-14
AF13_W	26	8.10±1.80E-16	1.28E-15	1.60±0.07E-14	2.63E-14
AF14_WNW	26	7.95±1.73E-16	1.18E-15	1.58±0.06E-14	3.39E-14
AF15_NW	26	7.88±1.71E-16	1.21E-15	1.53±0.06E-14	2.49E-14
AF16_NNW	26	7.70±1.70E-16	1.25E-15	1.53±0.06E-14	2.56E-14
AF16HNNW	27 ^b	8.93±1.66E-16	1.71E-15	1.74±0.06E-14	3.24E-14
AFGRVAL	26	8.50±1.77E-16	1.20E-15	1.64±0.06E-14	2.76E-14

N - Number of samples.

^a No sample collected at AF03_NE on November 12, 2013 and at AF06_ESE on March 5, 2013.

^b Extra sample collected on February 28 at the high volume sampler.

TABLE C-10
2013 Ambient Airborne Radioactivity
and Comparison to the NESHAP^a Concentration Levels for Environmental Compliance

Location	N	Annual Average Concentration ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{mL}$)			
		Sr-90	I-129	Cs-137	U-232
NESHAP Compliance Level ^b		1.9E-14	9.1E-15	1.9E-14	1.3E-15
AF01_N	4	0.55±1.44E-16	2.00±8.21E-17	2.31±9.25E-17	0.28±1.03E-17
AF02_NNE	4	0.52±1.21E-16	-4.48±8.90E-17	0.16±1.13E-16	2.45±9.09E-18
AF03_NE	4	-0.02±1.17E-16	1.24±8.49E-17	-0.34±1.18E-16	-3.63±7.94E-18
AF04_ENE	4	0.35±1.27E-16	-1.57±8.06E-17	0.42±1.07E-16	-1.96±8.45E-18
AF05_E	4	0.74±1.60E-16	0.30±1.31E-16	-0.12±1.08E-16	-0.41±7.72E-18
AF06_ESE	4	0.65±1.37E-16	-2.45±8.54E-17	-0.25±1.37E-16	-0.62±1.16E-17
AF07_SE	4	-0.10±1.29E-16	-4.10±8.10E-17	-0.20±1.02E-16	0.15±1.03E-17
AF08_SSE	4	0.37±1.33E-16	-1.00±8.13E-17	-0.68±9.04E-17	1.59±9.21E-18
AF09_S	4	-0.12±1.29E-16	-0.42±7.84E-17	0.23±1.13E-16	5.11±8.83E-18
AF10_SSW	4	0.41±1.33E-16	-0.25±8.51E-17	0.97±9.87E-17	-2.48±9.11E-18
AF11_SW	4	0.21±1.18E-16	1.37±9.38E-17	-0.20±1.05E-16	-0.31±1.07E-17
AF12_WSW	4	-0.09±1.34E-16	0.78±8.77E-17	0.42±1.11E-16	-1.34±8.92E-18
AF13_W	4	-0.12±1.07E-16	1.79±8.48E-17	3.98±8.68E-17	-1.83±7.58E-18
AF14_WNW	4	-0.15±1.33E-16	-0.39±1.01E-16	-0.30±1.13E-16	-3.46±7.60E-18
AF15_NW	4	0.58±1.31E-16	1.34±9.32E-17	0.77±9.04E-17	0.31±7.94E-18
AF16_NNW	4	0.04±1.16E-16	-1.70±7.81E-17	1.07±9.01E-17	0.94±7.66E-18
AF16HNNW ^c	4	1.32±2.93E-17	-1.70±7.81E-17 ^d	-0.56±2.75E-17	0.64±2.10E-18
AFGRVAL ^e	4	-0.98±1.04E-16	-0.10±1.16E-16	-0.29±1.06E-16	2.67±9.76E-18
Location	N	Annual Average Concentration ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{mL}$)			Sum of Ratios
		Pu-238	Pu-239/240	Am-241	
NESHAP Compliance Level ^b		2.1E-15	2.0E-15	1.9E-15	
AF01_N	4	0.21±1.08E-17	0.19±1.12E-17	0.27±1.02E-17	< 0.045
AF02_NNE	4	-1.17±9.00E-18	0.28±1.07E-17	-1.09±8.31E-18	< 0.043
AF03_NE	4	-0.54±7.38E-18	0.18±1.10E-17	0.04±1.04E-17	< 0.042
AF04_ENE	4	-1.50±8.84E-18	0.12±1.26E-17	2.52±8.10E-18	< 0.042
AF05_E	4	-0.84±6.83E-18	1.99±8.14E-18	0.34±1.05E-17	< 0.047
AF06_ESE	4	-1.09±7.98E-18	1.15±6.04E-18	0.13±1.03E-17	< 0.045
AF07_SE	4	3.27±8.81E-18	0.34±7.88E-18	-0.77±7.65E-18	< 0.041
AF08_SSE	4	1.09±7.41E-18	0.20±1.02E-17	0.33±7.97E-18	< 0.041
AF09_S	4	0.74±8.18E-18	-0.30±8.87E-18	0.60±1.20E-17	< 0.043
AF10_SSW	4	-0.75±8.01E-18	0.76±8.69E-18	0.49±1.17E-17	< 0.043
AF11_SW	4	-1.18±7.66E-18	0.31±1.13E-17	-0.02±9.90E-18	< 0.045
AF12_WSW	4	-0.43±8.03E-18	0.44±1.19E-17	-0.72±7.77E-18	< 0.043
AF13_W	4	0.83±7.58E-18	0.21±1.15E-17	0.29±1.25E-17	< 0.041
AF14_WNW	4	0.03±1.00E-17	0.35±1.10E-17	0.41±1.08E-17	< 0.046
AF15_NW	4	-0.83±8.23E-18	0.45±9.68E-18	2.86±9.82E-18	< 0.042
AF16_NNW	4	-1.05±6.90E-18	0.26±9.04E-18	1.37±8.92E-18	< 0.038
AF16HNNW ^c	4	0.03±1.24E-18	0.50±1.55E-18	0.87±2.09E-18	< 0.016
AFGRVAL ^e	4	-1.01±6.86E-18	-0.89±7.33E-18	0.36±7.91E-18	< 0.042

^a NESHAP - National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, U.S. EPA 40 CFR Part 61.

^b NESHAP Concentration Levels for Environmental Compliance, 40 CFR Part 61, Appendix E, Table 2.

^c Location AF16HNNW is the high volume sampler at the same location as AF16_NNW.

^d The low volume result for I-129 is reported at the high volume sampler in order to calculate an equivalent sum of ratios and estimated dose. I-129 is not measured at the high volume sampler.

^e AFGRVAL is the background sampling location, approximately 29 km south of the WVDP.

APPENDIX D-1

Summary of Groundwater Screening Levels and Practical Quantitation Limits

Groundwater Sampling Methodology

Groundwater samples are collected from monitoring wells using either dedicated Teflon well bailers or bladder pumps. Bailers are used in low-yield wells; bladder pumps are used in wells with good water-yielding characteristics. This sampling equipment is dedicated to an individual well to reduce the likelihood of sample contamination from external materials or cross contamination.

To ensure that only representative groundwater is sampled, three well volumes are removed (purged) from the well before the actual samples are collected. In low-yield wells, pumping or bailing to dryness provides sufficient purging. Conductivity and pH are measured before and after sampling to confirm the geochemical stability of the groundwater during sampling.

The bailer, a tube with a check valve at the bottom, is lowered slowly into the well to minimize agitation of the water column. The bailer containing the groundwater is then withdrawn from the well and emptied into a sample container. Bladder pumps use compressed air to gently squeeze a Teflon bladder that prevents air contact with the groundwater as it is pumped into a sample container with a minimum of agitation and mixing. A check valve ensures that the water flows in only one direction.

Groundwater samples are cooled and preserved, with chemicals if required, to minimize chemical and/or biological changes after sample collection. A strict chain-of-custody protocol is followed for all samples collected by the WVDP.

Groundwater Screening Levels (GSLs) for Radiological Constituents: Background values for radiological constituents in groundwater were derived for the Corrective Measures Studies in 2009 using data from background wells 301, 401, 706, and 1302 in the sand and gravel unit on the north plateau for samples collected from 1991 through September 2009. The 95% upper confidence limit (UCL) was applied in a similar statistical calculation for each radiological constituent. The site-specific GSLs for radiological constituents were set to the larger of the background levels or the NYSDEC Technical and Operational Guidance Series (TOGS) 1.1.1 Class GA groundwater quality standard for each radiological constituent. The NYSDEC TOGS standards are only established for gross alpha and gross beta concentrations, consequently most of the screening values for radiological constituents are set to equal the site background values. The GSLs for radiological constituents are listed in Table D-1A.

The site monitoring well radiological concentrations presented in the data tables in Appendix D-2 are compared with these GSLs. Bolding indicates that the measured concentration exceeded the GSL.

Groundwater Screening Levels for Metals: The calculated WVDP GSLs for metals were established in WVDP-494, North Plateau Plume Area Characterization Report. The GSLs for metals were selected as a greater of the NYSDEC TOGS 1.1.1 Class GA Groundwater Quality Standards or background concentrations in groundwater as documented in Appendix E of WVDP-494. The groundwater background concentrations were derived from a statistical calculation of the mean plus two standard deviations for metals data collected from four background wells (301, 401, 706, and well 1302). Elevated levels of chromium and nickel were identified in site wells constructed with stainless steel (which includes 301, 401, and 706), as presented to NYSDEC in a report entitled Final Report: Evaluation of the Pilot Program to Investigate Chromium & Nickel Concentration in Groundwater in the Sand & Gravel Unit (WVNSCO, 1998). The findings of this report were subsequently accepted by NYSDEC in their memorandum dated September 15, 1998.

Consequently, the majority of the chromium and nickel results from these stainless-steel wells were omitted from the dataset used to establish background, relying primarily on the results from polyvinyl chloride (PVC) well 1302 for these two constituents. The groundwater screening values for metals are listed in Table D-1B.

The site monitoring well metals concentrations presented in the data tables in Appendix D-2 are compared with these GSLs. Bolding indicates that the measured concentration exceeded the GSL.

TABLE D-1A
Groundwater Screening Levels (GSLs) for Radiological Constituents

Radiological Constituent	Range of Observed Concentrations From Background Monitoring Wells 301, 401, 706, and 1302^a ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{mL}$)	WVDP 95% UCL Background Groundwater Concentration^a ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{mL}$)	NYSDEC TOGS 1.1.1 Class GA Groundwater Quality Standards^b ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{mL}$)	WVDP GSLs^c ($\mu\text{Ci}/\text{mL}$)
Gross alpha	< 7.78E-10 – 1.55E-08	7.61E-09	1.50E-08	1.50E-08
Gross beta	< 2.15E-09 – 2.35E-08	1.56E-08	1.00E-06	1.00E-06
Tritium	< 3.17E-08 – 2.63E-07	1.78E-07	NE	1.78E-07
Carbon-14	< 1.36E-11 – 5.02E-08	2.82E-08	NE	2.82E-08
Cesium-137	5.79E-10 – 1.90E-08	1.03E-08	NE	1.03E-08
Iodine-129	< 2.85E-10 – 1.58E-09	9.61E-10	NE	9.61E-10
Potassium-40	< 5.00E-08 – 3.56E-07	1.99E-07	NE	1.99E-07
Radium-226	< 1.10E-10 – 2.99E-09	1.33E-09	NE	1.33E-09
Radium-228	< 2.23E-10 – 3.20E-09	2.16E-09	NE	2.16E-09
Strontium-90	< 2.41E-10 – 6.40E-09	5.90E-09	NE	5.90E-09
Technetium-99	< 8.21E-10 – 8.61E-09	5.02E-09	NE	5.02E-09
Total Uranium	< 1.27E-06 – 3.46E-03	1.34E-03	NE	1.34E-03
Uranium-232	< 1.71E-11 – 3.78E-10	1.38E-10	NE	1.38E-10
Uranium-233/234	< 3.85E-11 – 1.53E-09	6.24E-10	NE	6.24E-10
Uranium-235/236	< 1.80E-11 – 1.39E-10	8.07E-11	NE	8.07E-11
Uranium-238	< 1.32E-11 – 1.26E-09	4.97E-10	NE	4.97E-10

NE - No NYSDEC TOGS 1.1.1 groundwater quality standard has been established for this analyte.

^a The data used for the calculation of background values was taken from background wells 301, 401, 706, and 1302 in the sand and gravel unit on the north plateau for samples collected from 1991 through September 2009. The background was set to the upper limit of the 95% confidence interval.

^b NYSDEC TOGS 1.1.1 (June 1998/2004 addendum) Class GA groundwater quality standards and guidance values.

^c The GSLs for radiological constituents were set equal to the larger of the background concentrations or the NYSDEC TOGS 1.1.1 Class GA Groundwater Quality Standards.

TABLE D-1B
Groundwater Screening Levels for Metals

<i>Analyte^a</i>	<i>Range of Observed Concentrations From Background Monitoring Wells 301, 401, 706, and 1302^a</i> (µg/L)	<i>Background Groundwater Concentration^b</i> (µg/L)	<i>NYSDEC TOGS 1.1.1 Class GA Groundwater Quality Standards</i> (µg/L)	<i>WVDP Groundwater Screening Levels (GSLs)^c</i> (µg/L)
Antimony, total	0.5 – 19.7	15.1	3	15.1
Arsenic, total	1.5 – 34.4	20.9	25	25
Barium, total	71.7 – 499	441	1,000	1,000
Beryllium, total	0.10 – 2.50	1.85	3	3
Cadmium, total	0.30 – 5.30	7.27	5	7.27
Chromium, total ^d	5 – 66	52.3	50	52.3
Cobalt, total	2.05 – 60.9	67.8	NE	67.8
Copper, total	1.4 – 90.5	59.9	200	200
Lead, total	0.5 – 120	42.7	25	42.7
Mercury, total	0.03 – 0.4	0.263	0.7	0.7
Nickel, total ^d	10 – 77.8	59.5	100	100
Selenium, total	1.0 – 25.0	10.1	10	10.1
Silver, total	0.1 – 10	15.5	50	50
Thallium, total	0.3 – 13.1	13.9	0.5	13.9
Tin, total	5.6 – 3,000	4,083	NE	4,083
Vanadium, total	0.6 – 73.1	69.6	NE	69.6
Zinc, total	5.71 – 256	127	2,000	2,000

NE - No TOGS 1.1.1 Class GA Groundwater quality standard has been established for this analyte.

^a Analytes listed are those identified in the 6 NYCRR Part 373-2 Appendix 33 List.

^b Data used for the calculation of background values was taken from wells 301, 401, 706, and 1302 in the S&G unit on the north plateau for samples collected from 1991 to December 2008. The background concentration was set equal to the mean plus two standard deviations (as reported in WVDP-494). Ninety-five percent of measurements are expected to fall below this value. Data were rounded to three significant digits or the closest integer.

^c Metals GSLs were set equal to the larger of the background concentration or the TOGS 1.1.1 Class GA Groundwater Quality Standards.

^d Elevated chromium and nickel concentrations attributed to well corrosion were noted in wells 301, 401, and 706 over the monitoring period. All results suspected to be affected by corrosion (i.e., all chromium and nickel results for 301 and 401, and all results after May 2004 from 706) were excluded from the background calculation.

TABLE D-1C
Practical Quantitation Limits (PQLs)

6 NYCRR ^a Appendix 33 Volatile Organic Compounds			
Compound	PQL (µg/L)	Compound	PQL (µg/L)
Acetone	10	cis-1,3-Dichloropropene	5
Acetonitrile	100	Ethyl Benzene	5
Acrolein	11	Ethyl methacrylate	5
Acrylonitrile	5	2-Hexanone	10
Allyl chloride	5	Isobutyl alcohol	100
Benzene	5	Methacrylonitrile	5
Bromodichloromethane	5	Methyl ethyl ketone	10
Bromoform (methyl bromide)	5	Methyl iodide	5
Bromomethane	10	Methyl methacrylate	5
Carbon disulfide	10	4-Methyl-2-pentanone (MIBK)	10
Carbon tetrachloride	5	Methylene bromide	10
Chlorobenzene	5	Methylene chloride	5
Chloroethane	10	Pentachloroethane	5
Chloroform	5	Propionitrile	50
Chloromethane (methyl chloride)	10	Styrene	5
Chloroprene	5	1,1,1,2-Tetrachloroethane	5
1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane	5	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane	5
Dibromochloromethane	5	Tetrachloroethylene	5
1,2-Dibromoethane	5	Toluene	5
trans-1,4-Dichloro-2-butene	5	1,1,1-Trichloroethane (1,1,1-TCA)	5
1,1-Dichloroethane (1,1-DCA)	5	1,1,2-Trichloroethane (1,1,2-TCA)	5
1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2-DCA)	5	Trichloroethylene (TCE)	5
1,1-Dichloroethylene (1,1-DCE)	5	Trichlorofluoromethane	5
trans-1,2-Dichloroethylene (1,2-DCE[trans])	5	1,2,3-Trichloropropane	5
Dichlorodifluoromethane (DCDF Meth)	5	Vinyl acetate	10
1,2-Dichloropropane	5	Vinyl chloride	10
trans-1,3-Dichloropropene	5	Xylene (total)	5
6 NYCRR ^a Appendix 33 Metals	PQL (µg/L)	6 NYCRR ^a Appendix 33 Metals	PQL (µg/L)
Aluminum ^b	200	Manganese ^b	15
Antimony	10	Mercury	0.2
Arsenic	10	Nickel	40
Barium	200	Selenium	5
Beryllium	1	Silver	10
Cadmium	5	Thallium	2
Chromium	10	Tin	3,000
Cobalt	50	Vanadium	50
Copper	25	Zinc	20
Lead	3		

Note: Specific quantitation limits are highly matrix dependent and may not always be achievable.

^a Title 6 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules, and Regulations of the State of New York.

^b Not a 6 NYCRR Appendix 33 parameter; sampled for the north plateau early warning program.

TABLE D-1C (continued)
Practical Quantitation Limits (PQLs)

6 NYCRR ^a Appendix 33 Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds			
Compound	PQL (µg/L)	Compound	PQL (µg/L)
Acenaphthene	10	2,4-Dinitrotoluene	10
Acenaphthylene	10	2,6-Dinitrotoluene	10
Acetophenone	10	Diphenylamine	10
2-Acetylaminofluorene	10	Ethyl methanesulfonate	10
4-Aminobiphenyl	10	Famphur	10
Analine	10	Fluoranthene	10
Anthracene	10	Fluorene	10
Aramite	10	Hexachlorobenzene	10
Benzo[a]anthracene	10	Hexachlorobutadiene	10
Benzo[a]pyrene	10	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	10
Benzo[b]fluoranthene	10	Hexachloroethane	10
Benzo[ghi]perylene	10	Hexachlorophene	10
Benzo[k]fluoranthene	10	Hexachloropropene	10
Benzyl alcohol	10	Indeno(1,2,3,-cd)pyrene	10
Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	10	Isodrin	10
Bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	10	Isophorone	10
Bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	10	Isosafrole	10
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	10	Kepone	10
4-Bromophenyl phenyl ether	10	Methapyrilene	10
Butyl benzyl phthalate	10	Methyl methanesulfonate	10
Chlorobenzilate	10	3-Methylcholanthrene	10
2-Chloronaphthalene	10	2-Methylnaphthalene	10
2-Chlorophenol	10	1,4-Naphthoquinone	10
4-Chlorophenyl phenyl ether	10	1-Naphthylamine	10
Chrysene	10	2-Naphthylamine	10
Di-n-butyl phthalate	10	Nitrobenzene	10
Di-n-octyl phthalate	10	5-Nitro-o-toluidine	10
Diallate	10	4-Nitroquinoline 1-oxide	40
Dibenz[a,h]anthracene	10	N-Nitrosodi-n-butylamine	10
Dibenzofuran	10	N-Nitrosodiethylamine	10
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine	10	N-Nitrosodimethylamine	10
2,4-Dichlorophenol	10	N-Nitroso-di-n-propylamine	10
2,6-Dichlorophenol	10	N-Nitrosodiphenylamine	10
Diethyl phthalate	10	N-Nitrosomethylethylamine	10
Dimethoate	10	N-Nitrosomorpholine	10
7,12-Dimethylbenz[a]anthracene	10	N-Nitrosopiperidine	10
3,3-Dimethylbenzidine	20	N-Nitrosopyrrolidine	10
2,4-Dimethylphenol	10	Naphthalene	10
Dimethyl phthalate	10	O,0,0-Triethyl phosphorothioate	10
4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol	25	O,O-Diethyl O-2-pyrazinylphosphorothioate	10
2,4-Dinitrophenol	25		

Note: Specific quantitation limits are highly matrix dependent and may not always be achievable.

^a Title 6 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules, and Regulations of the State of New York.

TABLE D-1C (concluded)
Practical Quantitation Limits (PQLs)

6 NYCRR^a Appendix 33 Semi-Volatile Organic Compounds			
Compound	PQL (µg/L)	Compound	PQL (µg/L)
p-(Dimethylamino)azobenzene	10	2,3,4,6-Tetrachlorophenol	10
p-Chloroaniline	10	Tetraethyl dithiopyrophosphate	10
p-Chloro-m-cresol	10	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	10
p-Cresol	10	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	25
p-Dichlorobenzene	10	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	10
p-Nitroaniline	25	alpha,alpha-Dimethylphenethylamine	50
p-Nitrophenol	25	m-Cresol	10
p-Phenylenediamine	10	m-Dichlorobenzene	10
Parathion	10	m-Dinitrobenzene	10
Pentachlorobenzene	10	m-Nitroaniline	25
Pentachloronitrobenzene	10	o-Cresol	10
Pentachlorophenol	25	o-Dichlorobenzene	10
Phenacetin	10	o-Nitroaniline	25
Phenanthrene	10	o-Nitrophenol	10
Phenol	10	o-Toluidine	10
Pronamide	10	sym-Trinitrobenzene	10
Pyrene	10	2-Picoline	10
Safrole	10	Pyridine	10
1,2,4,5-Tetrachlorobenzene	10	1,4-Dioxane	10
Other Organic Compounds			
1,2-Dichloroethylene (Total)	5		
N-Dodecane	60		
Tributyl phosphate	10		

Note: Specific quantitation limits are highly matrix dependent and may not always be achievable.

^a Title 6 of the Official Compilation of Codes, Rules, and Regulations of the State of New York.

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APPENDIX D-2

Groundwater Monitoring Data

TABLE D-2A
2013 Indicator Results From the Sand and Gravel Unit

Location Code	Hydraulic Position ^a	Date Collected	pH SU	Conductivity $\mu\text{mhos/cm}@ 25^\circ\text{C}$	Gross Alpha $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$	Gross Beta $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$	Tritium $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$
Groundwater Screening Levels^b			NA	NA	1.50E-08	1.00E-06	1.78E-07
301	UP	Mar-13	6.25	3908	-6.62±5.65E-09	2.15±0.84E-08	-0.27±1.01E-07
301	UP	Jun-13	6.40	2633	-1.63±3.01E-09	1.29±0.38E-08	-0.35±8.64E-08
301	UP	Sep-13	6.56	2870	8.78±4.06E-09	1.85±0.47E-08	-0.83±8.99E-08
301	UP	Dec-13	6.68	2353	9.14±9.96E-09	3.44±0.71E-08	1.40±1.03E-07
302	UP	Jun-13	6.75	4888	3.12±6.45E-09	1.35±0.83E-08	-4.88±8.12E-08
302	UP	Dec-13	6.99	4664	-2.22±1.56E-08	-2.55±7.18E-09	0.87±1.00E-07
401	UP	Mar-13	6.85	3389	0.37±6.91E-09	1.12±0.49E-08	-0.11±1.01E-07
401	UP	Jun-13	6.70	3346	-4.52±6.43E-09	2.23±6.08E-09	-0.86±8.37E-08
401	UP	Sep-13	6.75	3186	-7.77±9.26E-09	1.42±4.16E-09	-1.41±8.92E-08
401	UP	Dec-13	7.25	3367	-3.58±8.45E-09	-0.48±5.84E-09	7.09±8.81E-08
402	UP	Jun-13	6.71	5146	0.00±7.95E-09	-0.62±1.11E-08	-5.96±7.80E-08
402	UP	Dec-13	7.13	5404	-1.75±0.87E-08	4.84±6.64E-09	0.12±1.02E-07
403	UP	Jun-13	6.89	1942	-1.37±2.21E-09	5.95±3.73E-09	-4.59±7.64E-08
403	UP	Dec-13	6.89	1559	3.48±3.51E-09	2.41±0.32E-08	0.70±1.03E-07
706	UP	Mar-13	7.08	635	-6.38±7.51E-10	5.16±1.28E-09	0.58±1.06E-07
706	UP	Jun-13	7.17	1001	0.25±1.22E-09	6.92±1.57E-09	6.18±9.45E-08
706	UP	Sep-13	6.99	865	0.68±1.19E-09	5.25±1.55E-09	3.95±9.63E-08
706	UP	Dec-13	6.86	738	-0.85±1.33E-09	7.00±1.30E-09	3.33±6.35E-08
1302	UP	Dec-13	7.21	646	-0.06±1.09E-09	2.60±1.25E-09	4.89±8.14E-08
1304	DOWN	Mar-13	6.43	2680	-4.54±5.25E-09	4.52±4.32E-09	1.20±6.09E-08
1304	DOWN	Jun-13	6.79	3214	1.08±4.52E-09	7.40±5.42E-09	4.02±9.34E-08
1304	DOWN	Sep-13	7.07	1920	4.12±2.90E-09	5.55±2.79E-09	2.12±6.63E-08
1304	DOWN	Dec-13	7.08	1630	-1.16±0.32E-08	4.71±2.70E-09	-1.02±7.12E-08

NA - Not applicable.

SU - Standard units.

^a Hydraulic position is relative to other wells within the same hydrogeologic unit.

^b The GSLs for radiological constituents are set equal to the larger of the background concentrations or the TOGS 1.1.1 Class GA Groundwater Quality Standards (see Table D-1A).

TABLE D-2A (continued)
2013 Indicator Results From the Sand and Gravel Unit

Location Code	Hydraulic Position ^a	Date Collected	pH SU	Conductivity $\mu\text{mhos/cm}@ 25^\circ\text{C}$	Gross Alpha $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$	Gross Beta $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$	Tritium $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$
Groundwater Screening Levels^b			NA	NA	1.50E-08	1.00E-06	1.78E-07
103	DOWN	Mar-13	8.48	2940	5.60±7.59E-09	5.83±0.74E-08	0.14±1.02E-07
103	DOWN	Jun-13	7.27	5623	2.94±6.61E-09	1.26±0.13E-07	-0.86±8.36E-08
103	DOWN	Sep-13	7.74	3207	4.77±4.13E-09	5.17±0.78E-08	3.10±9.51E-08
103	DOWN	Dec-13	8.14	1840	-1.06±4.24E-09	3.05±0.35E-08	4.66±9.76E-08
104	DOWN	Mar-13	7.08	1457	-1.84±4.56E-09	4.68±0.01E-05	2.15±0.99E-07
104	DOWN	Jun-13	7.13	1739	-1.05±2.45E-09	5.78±0.01E-05	0.89±1.03E-07
104	DOWN	Sep-13	6.92	2017	-2.46±6.03E-09	6.26±0.01E-05	0.99±1.18E-07
104	DOWN	Dec-13	7.15	1939	-0.16±2.65E-09	6.07±0.01E-05	1.76±0.94E-07
111	DOWN	Mar-13	6.56	534	2.19±1.01E-09	3.52±0.02E-06	5.25±7.95E-08
111	DOWN	Jun-13	6.87	710	4.72±2.34E-09	3.98±0.02E-06	1.75±8.93E-08
111	DOWN	Sep-13	6.46	1188	3.04±1.22E-09	4.59±0.02E-06	1.46±0.99E-07
111	DOWN	Dec-13	6.39	742	3.80±2.02E-09	4.42±0.02E-06	9.09±9.21E-08
205	DOWN	Jun-13	6.84	8372	-0.87±1.78E-08	2.31±1.56E-08	5.26±9.10E-08
205	DOWN	Dec-13	7.03	3051	-1.41±1.20E-08	2.38±0.65E-08	6.45±9.85E-08
406	DOWN	Mar-13	7.01	846	1.56±1.88E-09	1.02±0.20E-08	0.05±1.01E-07
406	DOWN	Jun-13	7.11	562	-0.82±1.02E-09	9.54±1.58E-09	-1.71±8.26E-08
406	DOWN	Sep-13	7.12	812	-0.40±1.97E-09	7.34±1.53E-09	6.57±9.90E-08
406	DOWN	Dec-13	6.77	944	-4.69±3.13E-09	9.38±1.71E-09	1.13±0.99E-07
408	DOWN	Mar-13	7.25	3066	6.46±7.33E-09	1.95±0.01E-04	4.48±7.74E-08
408	DOWN	Jun-13	6.94	3576	1.81±6.99E-09	2.12±0.01E-04	1.20±1.02E-07
408	DOWN	Sep-13	7.10	3929	-1.22±8.53E-09	2.24±0.01E-04	8.80±9.22E-08
408	DOWN	Dec-13	7.20	3506	-7.37±7.36E-09	1.93±0.01E-04	9.56±9.07E-08
501	DOWN	Mar-13	7.42	2258	-0.49±3.56E-09	8.42±0.01E-05	7.38±8.11E-08
501	DOWN	Jun-13	6.98	2660	-2.52±7.42E-09	9.48±0.02E-05	2.36±9.11E-08
501	DOWN	Sep-13	6.81	3026	-1.11±4.09E-09	8.53±0.01E-05	-0.23±1.05E-07
501	DOWN	Dec-13	7.30	2736	-6.88±4.61E-09	1.00±0.01E-04	1.48±0.96E-07
502	DOWN	Mar-13	7.25	2246	-2.30±2.85E-09	7.63±0.01E-05	8.77±8.46E-08
502	DOWN	Jun-13	7.29	2328	-0.59±5.18E-09	8.32±0.02E-05	7.88±9.67E-08
502	DOWN	Sep-13	6.60	2738	2.83±4.97E-09	8.62±0.01E-05	7.88±9.11E-08
502	DOWN	Dec-13	7.27	2656	-4.52±3.96E-09	8.91±0.01E-05	7.64±9.53E-08
602A	DOWN	Jun-13	6.84	846	0.44±1.82E-09	1.03±0.17E-08	2.34±1.15E-07
602A	DOWN	Dec-13	6.93	768	-2.34±1.77E-09	1.12±0.16E-08	1.09±0.66E-07

Note: Bolding indicates radiological concentration that exceeds the GSL.

NA - Not applicable.

SU - Standard units.

^a Hydraulic position is relative to other wells within the same hydrogeologic unit.

^b The GSLs for radiological constituents are set equal to the larger of the background concentrations or the TOGS 1.1.1 Class GA Groundwater Quality Standards (See Table D-1A).

TABLE D-2A (continued)
2013 Indicator Results From the Sand and Gravel Unit

Location Code	Hydraulic Position ^a	Date Collected	pH SU	Conductivity $\mu\text{mhos/cm}@ 25^\circ\text{C}$	Gross Alpha $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$	Gross Beta $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$	Tritium $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$
Groundwater Screening Levels^b			NA	NA	1.50E-08	1.00E-06	1.78E-07
604	DOWN	Jun-13	6.30	1198	-0.21±1.45E-09	4.67±1.72E-09	2.28±9.08E-08
604	DOWN	Dec-13	6.36	1778	-0.65±2.62E-09	1.17±0.32E-08	5.78±6.50E-08
8605	DOWN	Mar-13	6.55	810	5.69±2.23E-09	5.55±0.02E-06	1.00±0.86E-07
8605	DOWN	Jun-13	7.10	1139	1.36±0.37E-08	6.57±0.03E-06	7.23±9.52E-08
8605	DOWN	Sep-13	6.87	2182	5.33±5.33E-09	3.79±0.03E-06	0.07±1.10E-07
8605	DOWN	Dec-13	6.91	1403	1.27±0.73E-08	6.34±0.03E-06	1.06±0.92E-07
8607	DOWN	Mar-13	6.62	1823	-0.24±2.46E-09	4.40±0.48E-08	0.02±1.01E-07
8607	DOWN	Jun-13	6.16	1722	-1.78±2.46E-09	3.25±0.44E-08	2.86±9.16E-08
8607	DOWN	Sep-13	6.40	1512	0.98±4.47E-09	3.03±0.35E-08	4.19±6.98E-08
8607	DOWN	Dec-13	6.74	2040	-3.37±3.96E-09	4.28±0.47E-08	4.05±6.51E-08
8609	DOWN	Mar-13	7.06	1749	3.10±3.53E-09	8.94±0.13E-07	1.84±0.96E-07
8609	DOWN	Jun-13	7.10	2005	-1.74±2.34E-09	1.03±0.02E-06	0.84±1.03E-07
8609	DOWN	Sep-13	7.10	2132	0.17±2.78E-09	9.14±0.13E-07	0.84±1.15E-07
8609	DOWN	Dec-13	6.93	2030	-1.71±0.67E-08	9.88±0.14E-07	5.76±9.67E-08
105	DOWN	Mar-13	7.24	1906	-2.09±4.54E-09	6.02±0.01E-05	1.98±0.96E-07
105	DOWN	Jun-13	7.20	1936	-2.78±2.13E-09	5.26±0.01E-05	2.72±1.04E-07
105	DOWN	Sep-13	6.89	2164	-1.40±4.47E-09	4.58±0.01E-05	1.94±1.05E-07
105	DOWN	Dec-13	7.25	2188	2.28±4.39E-09	6.68±0.01E-05	2.40±0.98E-07
106	DOWN	Mar-13	6.47	1504	-0.48±1.89E-09	1.22±0.01E-06	4.33±0.86E-07
106	DOWN	Jun-13	6.60	1498	0.00±3.17E-09	1.32±0.02E-06	4.89±1.11E-07
106	DOWN	Sep-13	6.49	1634	-1.57±3.73E-09	1.20±0.02E-06	7.21±1.59E-07
106	DOWN	Dec-13	6.73	1260	-3.63±3.77E-09	1.24±0.01E-06	5.16±1.09E-07
116	DOWN	Jun-13	7.09	1770	3.65±4.29E-09	1.91±0.01E-05	6.04±9.96E-08
116	DOWN	Dec-13	7.15	2100	-2.64±3.16E-09	2.32±0.01E-05	1.08±0.92E-07
605	DOWN	Jun-13	6.69	1041	-0.85±8.94E-10	2.75±0.22E-08	2.32±8.95E-08
605	DOWN	Dec-13	6.69	1090	-2.38±1.76E-09	3.02±0.23E-08	6.79±6.46E-08

Note: Bolding indicates radiological concentration that exceeds the GSL.

NA - Not applicable.

SU - Standard units.

^a Hydraulic position is relative to other wells within the same hydrogeologic unit.

^b The GSLs for radiological constituents are set equal to the larger of the background concentrations or the TOGS 1.1.1 Class GA Groundwater Quality Standards (See Table D-1A).

TABLE D-2A (continued)
2013 Indicator Results From the Sand and Gravel Unit

Location Code	Hydraulic Position ^a	Date Collected	pH SU	Conductivity $\mu\text{mhos/cm}@ 25^\circ\text{C}$	Gross Alpha $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$	Gross Beta $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$	Tritium $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$
Groundwater Screening Levels^b			NA	NA	1.50E-08	1.00E-06	1.78E-07
801	DOWN	Mar-13	6.59	1654	-0.15±1.37E-09	1.98±0.01E-05	5.33±8.09E-08
801	DOWN	Jun-13	6.60	2062	4.93±3.12E-09	1.38±0.01E-05	1.17±0.99E-07
801	DOWN	Sep-13	6.54	1784	-4.67±3.38E-09	9.44±0.04E-06	8.32±9.16E-08
801	DOWN	Dec-13	6.67	1705	-3.77±2.56E-09	9.77±0.04E-06	7.83±8.88E-08
802	DOWN	Mar-13	7.71	188	-1.61±5.24E-10	3.53±0.13E-08	0.45±1.02E-07
802	DOWN	Jun-13	7.29	444	3.17±8.16E-10	2.46±0.04E-07	9.52±9.75E-08
802	DOWN	Sep-13	6.93	1240	1.93±2.53E-09	1.06±0.01E-06	3.42±9.54E-08
802	DOWN	Dec-13	6.95	1233	-3.29±2.23E-09	1.03±0.01E-06	1.20±0.92E-07
803	DOWN	Mar-13	7.08	1866	-1.06±3.04E-09	1.83±0.02E-06	1.20±0.87E-07
803	DOWN	Jun-13	7.16	2068	3.51±4.69E-09	1.65±0.02E-06	1.78±1.08E-07
803	DOWN	Sep-13	7.36	2144	-2.70±4.05E-09	1.92±0.02E-06	2.82±8.97E-08
803	DOWN	Dec-13	7.20	2363	-4.09±2.93E-09	2.11±0.02E-06	9.89±9.23E-08
804	DOWN	Mar-13	6.95	1328	1.31±2.27E-09	3.72±0.07E-07	0.53±1.03E-07
804	DOWN	Jun-13	6.62	1613	2.47±3.20E-09	4.32±0.10E-07	6.33±9.37E-08
804	DOWN	Sep-13	6.55	2000	3.55±5.60E-09	5.37±0.10E-07	2.53±7.53E-08
804	DOWN	Dec-13	6.79	1704	-4.79±3.39E-09	3.95±0.08E-07	4.51±6.00E-08
8603	DOWN	Jun-13	7.11	1934	-5.83±4.20E-09	5.43±0.01E-05	2.42±1.16E-07
8603	DOWN	Dec-13	7.24	2242	-3.37±4.96E-09	6.66±0.01E-05	2.79±1.00E-07
8604	DOWN	Jun-13	7.05	1788	1.05±2.73E-09	4.34±0.01E-05	1.40±1.02E-07
8604	DOWN	Dec-13	7.11	2169	-6.73±5.83E-09	6.07±0.01E-05	9.45±9.90E-08
8612	DOWN	Mar-13	7.29	2004	-2.48±2.14E-09	1.06±0.28E-08	0.77±1.06E-07
8612	DOWN	Jun-13	7.10	1996	3.62±5.02E-09	2.55±0.41E-08	1.47±1.03E-07
8612	DOWN	Sep-13	7.17	1898	9.72±5.24E-09	9.19±3.47E-09	9.85±7.27E-08
8612	DOWN	Dec-13	7.37	2084	-3.52±4.16E-09	1.39±0.38E-08	9.90±8.20E-08
GSEEP	DOWN	Mar-13	6.63	1225	0.63±1.53E-09	1.64±0.05E-07	3.34±1.14E-07
GSEEP	DOWN	Jun-13	6.69	1448	1.12±1.91E-09	2.08±0.07E-07	2.15±1.12E-07
GSEEP	DOWN	Sep-13	6.80	1922	5.17±2.64E-09	3.33±0.09E-07	2.89±0.88E-07
GSEEP	DOWN	Dec-13	6.72	1600	-6.20±2.28E-09	2.95±0.07E-07	2.70±0.83E-07

Note: Bolding indicates radiological concentration that exceeds the GSL.

NA - Not applicable.

SU - Standard units.

^a Hydraulic position is relative to other wells within the same hydrogeologic unit.

^b The GSLs for radiological constituents are set equal to the larger of the background concentrations or the TOGS 1.1.1 Class GA Groundwater Quality Standards (See Table D-1A).

TABLE D-2A (concluded)
2013 Indicator Results From the Sand and Gravel Unit

Location Code	Hydraulic Position ^a	Date Collected	pH SU	Conductivity $\mu\text{mhos/cm}@ 25^\circ\text{C}$	Gross Alpha $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$	Gross Beta $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$	Tritium $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$
Groundwater Screening Levels ^b			NA	NA	1.50E-08	1.00E-06	1.78E-07
SP04	DOWN	Jun-13	NS	NS	1.85±2.64E-09	1.06±0.01E-06	7.90±9.96E-08
SP04	DOWN	Dec-13	NS	NS	3.04±4.14E-09	1.06±0.01E-06	2.35±1.05E-07
SP06	DOWN	Jun-13	NS	NS	0.57±2.25E-09	2.04±0.07E-07	0.86±1.01E-07
SP06	DOWN	Dec-13	NS	NS	-5.08±3.93E-09	2.55±0.08E-07	8.80±7.11E-08
SP11	DOWN	Jun-13	NS	NS	-1.77±2.81E-09	7.88±0.13E-07	0.56±8.78E-08
SP11	DOWN	Dec-13	NS	NS	-7.49±4.67E-09	1.08±0.02E-06	1.66±7.71E-08
SP12	DOWN	Jun-13	7.35	1891	-0.29±4.86E-09	2.18±0.08E-07	7.20±9.74E-08
SP12	DOWN	Dec-13	7.16	2009	-9.52±7.81E-09	2.94±0.09E-07	1.06±0.85E-07
WP-A	DOWN	Sep-13	7.47	146	-0.36±8.08E-10	1.70±0.13E-08	8.10±0.33E-06
WP-C	DOWN	Sep-13	6.97	1626	0.21±2.73E-09	2.74±0.07E-07	2.66±0.06E-05
WP-H	DOWN	Sep-13	6.30	1613	0.44±1.78E-09	3.94±0.02E-06	5.35±1.36E-07
MP-01	DOWN	Mar-13	6.99	3452	0.00±5.70E-09	2.82±0.01E-04	1.20±0.87E-07
MP-01	DOWN	Jun-13	7.06	4271	-5.54±6.33E-09	3.84±0.01E-04	1.46±1.02E-07
MP-01	DOWN	Sep-13	7.24	4013	-6.05±8.28E-09	3.01±0.01E-04	-0.60±1.00E-07
MP-01	DOWN	Dec-13	7.26	3543	-1.68±1.22E-08	2.68±0.01E-04	1.66±1.03E-07
MP-02	DOWN	Mar-13	7.04	2437	-2.35±4.23E-09	3.32±0.01E-04	7.02±8.23E-08
MP-02	DOWN	Jun-13	7.03	3245	-0.34±4.97E-09	3.85±0.01E-04	6.21±9.90E-08
MP-02	DOWN	Sep-13	7.19	3206	-1.45±3.73E-09	3.55±0.01E-04	1.17±0.96E-07
MP-02	DOWN	Dec-13	7.17	3186	-1.02±0.81E-08	3.42±0.01E-04	0.92±1.02E-07
MP-03	DOWN	Mar-13	7.30	1934	-2.77±3.60E-09	2.32±0.01E-04	6.43±8.27E-08
MP-03	DOWN	Jun-13	7.24	2615	-1.29±4.20E-09	3.56±0.01E-04	-0.04±1.00E-07
MP-03	DOWN	Sep-13	7.22	2222	2.32±2.55E-09	2.54±0.01E-04	7.59±9.07E-08
MP-03	DOWN	Dec-13	7.34	2326	-1.14±3.97E-09	1.10±0.01E-04	1.53±1.04E-07
MP-04	DOWN	Mar-13	7.31	2403	3.14±4.54E-09	3.73±0.01E-04	1.29±0.89E-07
MP-04	DOWN	Jun-13	7.23	2927	-2.21±4.42E-09	5.50±0.01E-04	0.80±1.05E-07
MP-04	DOWN	Sep-13	7.21	2594	-3.40±4.19E-09	3.07±0.01E-04	4.37±8.66E-08
MP-04	DOWN	Dec-13	7.27	2343	-3.48±4.43E-09	3.25±0.01E-04	1.28±1.02E-07

Note: Bolding indicates radiological concentration that exceeds the GSL.

NA - Not applicable.

NS - Not sampled.

SU - Standard units.

^a Hydraulic position is relative to other wells within the same hydrogeologic unit.

^b The GSLs or radiological constituents are set equal to the larger of the background concentrations or the TOGS 1.1.1 Class GA Groundwater Quality Standards (See Table D-1A).

TABLE D-2B
2013 Indicator Results From the Lavery Till-Sand Unit

<i>Location Code</i>	<i>Hydraulic Position^a</i>	<i>Date Collected</i>	<i>pH SU</i>	<i>Conductivity μmhos/cm@ 25 °C</i>	<i>Gross Alpha μCi/mL</i>	<i>Gross Beta μCi/mL</i>	<i>Tritium μCi/mL</i>
Groundwater Screening Levels^b			NA	NA	1.50E-08	1.00E-06	1.78E-07
204	DOWN	Mar-13	7.22	1734	0.96±2.50E-09	6.10±3.16E-09	0.45±1.02E-07
204	DOWN	Jun-13	7.41	1826	0.24±2.56E-09	3.06±3.36E-09	-2.30±8.27E-08
204	DOWN	Sep-13	7.18	2000	-3.25±5.82E-09	1.74±4.47E-09	0.38±9.19E-08
204	DOWN	Dec-13	7.51	1848	3.48±6.83E-09	1.18±0.33E-08	0.52±9.46E-08
206	DOWN	Jun-13	7.36	1971	5.43±4.99E-09	4.75±3.91E-09	2.88±8.94E-08
206	DOWN	Dec-13	7.13	1918	-0.18±2.99E-09	4.86±3.03E-09	8.88±9.76E-08

NA - Not applicable.

SU - Standard units.

^a Hydraulic position is relative to other wells within the same hydrogeologic unit.

^b The GSLs for radiological constituents are set equal to the larger of the background concentrations or the TOGS 1.1.1 Class GA Groundwater Quality Standards (See Table D-1A).

TABLE D-2C
2013 indicator Results From the Weathered Lavery Till Unit

Location Code	Hydraulic Position ^a	Date Collected	pH SU	Conductivity $\mu\text{mhos/cm}@ 25^\circ\text{C}$	Gross Alpha $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$	Gross Beta $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$	Tritium $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$
Groundwater Screening Levels^b			NA	NA	1.50E-08	1.00E-06	1.78E-07
908R	UP	Dec-13	7.01	1390	6.75±3.64E-09	5.17±2.84E-09	-3.23±7.02E-08
1005	UP	Jun-13	7.04	752	0.91±3.40E-09	1.57±2.76E-09	1.16±9.13E-08
1005	UP	Dec-13	7.25	764	-0.41±1.39E-09	0.64±1.35E-09	6.13±6.57E-08
1008C	UP	Jun-13	7.22	576	-0.17±1.19E-09	-0.02±1.54E-09	2.28±9.08E-08
1008C	UP	Dec-13	7.51	598	-1.03±1.18E-09	-0.94±1.26E-09	3.69±6.49E-08
906	DOWN	Jun-13	7.14	589	4.89±2.25E-09	2.82±1.58E-09	-1.76±8.50E-08
906	DOWN	Dec-13	7.39	642	-1.28±2.23E-09	2.43±1.36E-09	4.36±8.15E-08
1006	DOWN	Jun-13	7.03	1492	0.71±1.18E-09	2.51±1.24E-09	4.67±9.57E-08
1006	DOWN	Dec-13	7.06	1521	8.54±4.11E-09	-3.60±3.47E-09	2.09±6.24E-08
NDATR	DOWN	Mar-13	7.88	665	1.52±1.35E-09	4.62±0.09E-07	1.37±0.72E-07
NDATR	DOWN	Jun-13	7.19	970	4.26±2.57E-09	6.37±0.09E-07	1.39±1.01E-07
NDATR	DOWN	Sep-13	6.86	1019	-3.09±2.45E-09	7.43±0.09E-07	1.67±1.14E-07
NDATR	DOWN	Dec-13	7.43	775	1.53±2.43E-09	5.11±0.07E-07	1.67±1.14E-07
909	DOWN	Jun-13	6.50	1298	2.59±2.61E-09	2.14±0.07E-07	6.57±1.32E-07
909	DOWN	Dec-13	6.66	1446	-3.75±4.47E-09	2.77±0.08E-07	6.89±1.32E-07

Note: Bolding indicates radiological concentration that exceeds the GSL.

NA - Not applicable.

SU - Standard units.

^a Hydraulic position is relative to other wells within the same hydrogeologic unit.

^b The GSLs for radiological constituents are set equal to the larger of the background concentrations or the TOGS 1.1.1 Class GA Groundwater Quality Standards (See Table D-1A).

TABLE D-2D
2013 Indicator Results From the Unweathered Lavery Till

Location Code	Hydraulic Position^a	Date Collected	pH SU	Conductivity $\mu\text{mhos/cm}@ 25\text{ }^\circ\text{C}$	Gross Alpha $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$	Gross Beta $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$	Tritium $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$
Groundwater Screening Levels^b			NA	NA	1.50E-08	1.00E-06	1.78E-07
405	UP	Mar-13	7.22	3180	-0.58±3.40E-09	1.21±0.42E-08	-0.05±1.02E-07
405	UP	Jun-13	7.01	3479	0.57±2.20E-09	4.62±2.61E-09	2.89±8.54E-08
405	UP	Sep-13	7.32	1900	-2.98±2.36E-09	4.62±2.24E-09	-0.02±7.84E-08
405	UP	Dec-13	7.24	2933	-7.69±7.04E-09	8.22±5.47E-09	1.14±1.00E-07
1303	UP	Mar-13	7.56	335	-0.94±7.59E-10	9.43±8.10E-10	0.61±6.09E-08
1303	UP	Jun-13	7.80	324	0.22±1.01E-09	1.60±1.19E-09	-0.57±8.66E-08
1303	UP	Sep-13	7.95	260	0.93±1.12E-09	0.75±1.02E-09	-0.54±6.45E-08
1303	UP	Dec-13	7.76	252	0.68±1.28E-09	1.70±0.95E-09	6.04±7.77E-08
110	DOWN	Mar-13	6.99	508	1.00±1.16E-09	1.91±1.12E-09	8.02±1.32E-07
110	DOWN	Jun-13	7.42	547	0.61±1.36E-09	2.97±1.47E-09	7.58±1.56E-07
110	DOWN	Sep-13	7.09	578	1.82±2.44E-09	2.68±1.45E-09	6.47±1.52E-07
110	DOWN	Dec-13	7.55	556	-0.42±1.59E-09	1.75±1.07E-09	7.48±1.23E-07
704	DOWN	Mar-13	6.53	783	0.09±1.83E-09	6.66±1.73E-09	2.43±6.25E-08
704	DOWN	Jun-13	6.37	1106	-1.22±2.18E-09	7.31±2.93E-09	7.24±9.80E-08
704	DOWN	Sep-13	6.27	1248	0.60±2.73E-09	7.05±1.65E-09	1.06±1.04E-07
704	DOWN	Dec-13	6.63	950	-0.64±2.35E-09	4.88±1.66E-09	3.02±6.14E-08
707	DOWN	Jun-13	6.49	446	0.00±1.51E-09	4.92±1.71E-09	4.08±9.50E-08
707	DOWN	Dec-13	6.72	475	-0.95±1.30E-09	3.60±0.91E-09	4.74±6.36E-08
107	DOWN	Mar-13	7.44	631	4.40±8.39E-10	1.75±0.17E-08	7.63±6.43E-08
107	DOWN	Jun-13	7.71	754	-0.36±1.39E-09	1.44±0.20E-08	3.47±9.06E-08
107	DOWN	Sep-13	6.92	730	6.96±9.70E-10	1.96±0.18E-08	1.33±0.75E-07
107	DOWN	Dec-13	7.70	582	0.36±1.35E-09	1.68±0.14E-08	9.86±9.85E-08
108	DOWN	Jun-13	7.59	564	1.93±1.48E-09	3.41±1.61E-09	3.50±1.20E-07
108	DOWN	Dec-13	7.31	564	0.82±1.37E-09	1.02±0.98E-09	2.23±1.04E-07
409	DOWN	Mar-13	7.88	320	2.05±1.42E-09	2.21±1.23E-09	-0.53±9.85E-08
409	DOWN	Jun-13	8.03	332	4.10±3.55E-09	1.82±3.92E-09	-5.64±7.87E-08
409	DOWN	Sep-13	8.03	350	0.57±1.01E-09	2.35±0.79E-09	-4.84±8.48E-08
409	DOWN	Dec-13	8.11	322	1.38±1.47E-09	3.17±0.76E-09	0.90±1.14E-07
910R	DOWN	Jun-13	6.71	1372	1.65±0.43E-08	8.08±3.11E-09	-8.27±7.66E-08
910R	DOWN	Dec-13	6.75	1398	1.37±0.48E-08	7.93±3.12E-09	-2.48±9.12E-08

Note: Bolding indicates radiological concentration that exceeds the GSL.

NA - Not applicable.

SU - Standard units.

^a Hydraulic position is relative to other wells within the same hydrogeologic unit.

^b The GSLs for radiological constituents are set equal to the larger of the background concentrations or the TOGS 1.1.1 Class GA Groundwater Quality Standards (See Table D-1A).

TABLE D-2E
2013 Indicator Results From the Kent Recessional Sequence

<i>Location Code</i>	<i>Hydraulic Position^a</i>	<i>Date Collected</i>	<i>pH SU</i>	<i>Conductivity $\mu\text{mhos/cm}@ 25^\circ\text{C}$</i>	<i>Gross Alpha $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$</i>	<i>Gross Beta $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$</i>	<i>Tritium $\mu\text{Ci/mL}$</i>
Groundwater Screening Levels^b			NA	NA	1.50E-08	1.00E-06	1.78E-07
901	UP	Jun-13	7.06	344	6.00±9.94E-10	1.73±1.59E-09	-1.63±7.88E-08
901	UP	Dec-13	7.07	410	-1.43±9.08E-10	2.93±0.86E-09	4.93±7.39E-08
902	UP	Jun-13	7.88	344	0.08±1.56E-09	1.52±1.51E-09	-3.47±8.21E-08
902	UP	Dec-13	7.83	421	9.97±7.44E-10	3.69±0.91E-09	0.80±7.51E-08
1008B	UP	Dec-13	7.86	330	-7.32±9.89E-10	1.66±0.83E-09	6.46±6.53E-08
903	DOWN	Jun-13	7.50	922	0.69±1.05E-09	3.26±1.50E-09	-3.43±8.13E-08
903	DOWN	Dec-13	7.46	894	-0.22±2.46E-09	3.05±1.63E-09	-0.12±7.49E-08
8610	DOWN	Jun-13	7.50	1313	-2.10±1.99E-09	5.12±2.51E-09	-6.52±7.82E-08
8610	DOWN	Dec-13	7.55	1406	-4.02±5.80E-09	6.38±3.04E-09	-3.52±9.00E-08
8611	DOWN	Jun-13	7.29	1230	4.14±3.00E-09	2.36±2.00E-09	-1.11±0.74E-07
8611	DOWN	Dec-13	7.11	1223	1.50±2.80E-09	3.45±2.25E-09	0.73±9.56E-08

NA - Not applicable.

SU - Standard units.

^a Hydraulic position is relative to other wells within the same hydrogeologic unit.

^b The GSLs for radiological constituents are set equal to the larger of the background concentrations or the TOGS 1.1.1 Class GA Groundwater Quality Standards (See Table D-1A).

TABLE D-2F
2013 Metals Results for Early Warning Monitoring Well 502

<i>Location</i>	<i>Date Collected</i>	<i>Aluminum $\mu\text{g/L}$</i>	<i>Iron $\mu\text{g/L}$</i>	<i>Manganese $\mu\text{g/L}$</i>
502	Jun-13	281	31,600	189.0
	Dec-13	<200	30,950	307.5

TABLE D-2G
2013 Results for Metals in Groundwater
Compared With WVDP Groundwater Screening Levels

Location Code	Hydraulic Position	Date Collected	Antimony µg/L	Arsenic µg/L	Barium µg/L	Beryllium µg/L	Cadmium µg/L	Chromium µg/L	Cobalt µg/L	Copper µg/L
Groundwater Screening Levels^a			15.1	25	1,000	3	7.27	52.3	67.8	200
Sand and Gravel Unit										
706	UP	Mar-13	<3	<10	<200	<1	<5	100	<50	<25
706	UP	Jun-13	<3	<10	<200	<1	<5	60	<50	<25
706	UP	Sep-13	<3	<10	<200	<1	<5	53	<50	<25
706	UP	Dec-13	<3	<10	<200	<1	<5	47	<50	<25
Sand and Gravel Unit										
1302	UP	Dec-13	<3	<10	<200	<1	<5	<10	<50	<25
Sand and Gravel Unit										
1304	DOWN	Mar-13	<3	<10	<200	<1	<5	<10	<50	<25
1304	DOWN	Jun-13	<3	<10	210	<1	<5	<10	<50	<25
1304	DOWN	Sep-13	<3	<10	<200	<1	<5	<10	<50	<25
1304	DOWN	Dec-13	<3	<10	<200	<1	<5	<10	<50	<25
Sand and Gravel Unit										
111	DOWN	Dec-13	<3	<10	<200	<1	<5	<10	<50	<25
Sand and Gravel Unit										
502	DOWN	Jun-13	NS	<10	557	NS	<5	2,320	<50	83
502	DOWN	Dec-13	NS	<10	566	NS	<5	1865	<50	74
Sand and Gravel Unit										
8605	DOWN	Dec-13	<3	<10	<200	<1	<5	<10	<50	<25
Sand and Gravel Unit										
MP-01	DOWN	Mar-13	<3	<10	445	<1	<5	18	<50	<25
MP-01	DOWN	Jun-13	<3	<10	615	<1	<5	19	<50	<25
MP-01	DOWN	Sep-13	<3	<10	466	<1	<5	14	<50	<25
MP-01	DOWN	Dec-13	<3	<10	377	<1	<5	28	<50	<25
Sand and Gravel Unit										
MP-02	DOWN	Mar-13	<3	<10	<200	<1	<5	<10	<50	<25
MP-02	DOWN	Jun-13	<3	<10	218	<1	<5	12	<50	<25
MP-02	DOWN	Sep-13	<3	<10	202	<1	<5	<10	<50	<25
MP-02	DOWN	Dec-13	<3	<10	<200	<1	<5	<10	<50	<25
Sand and Gravel Unit										
MP-03	DOWN	Mar-13	<3	<10	253	<1	<5	<10	<50	<25
MP-03	DOWN	Jun-13	<3	<10	407	<1	<5	<10	<50	<25
MP-03	DOWN	Sep-13	<3	<10	292	<1	<5	<10	<50	<25
MP-03	DOWN	Dec-13	<3	<10	235	<1	<5	<10	<50	<25
Sand and Gravel Unit										
MP-04	DOWN	Mar-13	<3	<10	286	<1	<5	11	<50	<25
MP-04	DOWN	Jun-13	<3	<10	398	<1	<5	22	<50	<25
MP-04	DOWN	Sep-13	<3	<10	288	<1	<5	20	<50	<25
MP-04	DOWN	Dec-13	<3	<10	243	<1	<5	28	<50	<25

Note: Bolding indicates a metal concentration that exceeds the GSL.

NS - Not sampled.

^a GSLs have been established by selection of the larger of the WVDP background concentration or the 6 NYCRR TOGS 1.1.1 Class GA Groundwater Quality Standards. (See Table D-1B).

TABLE D-2G (continued)
2013 Results for Metals in Groundwater
Compared with WVDP Groundwater Screening Levels

Location Code	Hydraulic Position	Date Collected	Lead $\mu\text{g/L}$	Mercury $\mu\text{g/L}$	Nickel $\mu\text{g/L}$	Selenium $\mu\text{g/L}$	Silver $\mu\text{g/L}$	Thallium $\mu\text{g/L}$	Tin $\mu\text{g/L}$	Vanadium $\mu\text{g/L}$	Zinc $\mu\text{g/L}$
Groundwater Screening Levels^a			42.7	0.7	100	10.1	50	13.9	4,083	69.6	2,000
Sand and Gravel Unit											
706	UP	Mar-13	<3	<0.2	820	<5	<10	<0.5	<3000	<50	<20
706	UP	Jun-13	<3	<0.2	395	<5	<10	<0.5	<3000	<50	<20
706	UP	Sep-13	<3	<0.2	440	<5	<10	<0.5	<3000	<50	<20
706	UP	Dec-13	<3	<0.2	340	<5	<10	<0.5	<3000	<50	<20
1302	DOWN	Dec-13	<3	<0.2	<40	<5	<10	<0.5	<3000	<50	<20
1304	UP	Mar-13	<3	<0.2	<40	<5	<10	<0.5	<3000	<50	<20
1304	UP	Jun-13	<3	<0.2	<40	<5	<10	<0.5	<3000	<50	<20
1304	UP	Sep-13	<3	<0.2	<40	<5	<10	<0.5	<3000	<50	<20
1304	UP	Dec-13	<3	<0.2	<40	<5	<10	<0.5	<3000	<50	<20
111	DOWN	Dec-13	<3	<0.2	<40	<5	<10	<2	<3000	<50	<20
502	DOWN	Jun-13	<3	<0.2	318	<5	<10	NS	NS	<50	<20
502	DOWN	Dec-13	<3	<0.2	253	<5	<10	NS	NS	<50	<20
8605	DOWN	Dec-13	<3	<0.2	<40	<5	<10	<2	<3000	<50	<20
MP-01	DOWN	Mar-13	<3	<0.2	<40	<5	<10	<2	<3000	<50	<20
MP-01	DOWN	Jun-13	<3	<0.2	<40	<5	<10	<2	<3000	<50	<20
MP-01	DOWN	Sep-13	<3	<0.2	<40	<5	<10	<2	<3000	<50	<20
MP-01	DOWN	Dec-13	<3	<0.2	<40	<5	<10	<2	<3000	<50	<20
MP-02	DOWN	Mar-13	<3	<0.2	<40	<5	<10	<2	<3000	<50	<20
MP-02	DOWN	Jun-13	<3	<0.2	<40	<5	<10	<2	<3000	<50	<20
MP-02	DOWN	Sep-13	<3	<0.2	<40	<5	<10	<2	<3000	<50	<20
MP-02	DOWN	Dec-13	<3	<0.2	<40	<5	<10	<2	<3000	<50	<20
MP-03	DOWN	Mar-13	<3	<0.2	<40	<5	<10	<2	<3000	<50	<20
MP-03	DOWN	Jun-13	<3	<0.2	<40	<5	<10	<2	<3000	<50	<20
MP-03	DOWN	Sep-13	<3	<0.2	<40	<5	<10	<2	<3000	<50	<20
MP-03	DOWN	Dec-13	<3	<0.2	<40	<5	<10	<2	<3000	<50	<20
MP-04	DOWN	Mar-13	<3	<0.2	<40	<5	<10	<2	<3000	<50	<20
MP-04	DOWN	Jun-13	<3	<0.2	<40	<5	<10	<2	<3000	<50	<20
MP-04	DOWN	Sep-13	<3	<0.2	<40	<5	<10	<2	<3000	<50	<20
MP-04	DOWN	Dec-13	<3	<0.2	<40	<5	<10	<2	<3000	<50	<20

Note: Bolding indicates a metal concentration that exceeds the GSL.

NS - Not sampled.

^a GSLs have been established by selection of the larger of the WVDP background concentration or the 6 NYCRR TOGS 1.1.1 Class GA Groundwater Quality Standards (See Table D-1B).

TABLE D-2G (continued)
2013 Results for Metals in Groundwater
Compared with WVDP Groundwater Screening Levels

<i>Location Code</i>	<i>Hydraulic Position</i>	<i>Date Collected</i>	<i>Antimony µg/L</i>	<i>Arsenic µg/L</i>	<i>Barium µg/L</i>	<i>Beryllium µg/L</i>	<i>Cadmium µg/L</i>	<i>Chromium µg/L</i>	<i>Cobalt µg/L</i>	<i>Copper µg/L</i>
Groundwater Screening Levels^a			15.1	25	1,000	3	7.27	52.3	67.8	200
Weathered Lavery Till Unit										
NDATR	DOWN	Mar-13	<3	<10	<200	<1	<5	<10	<50	<25
NDATR	DOWN	Jun-13	<3	<10	<200	<1	<5	<10	<50	<25
NDATR	DOWN	Sep-13	<3	<10	<200	<1	<5	<10	<50	<25
NDATR	DOWN	Dec-13	<3	<10	<200	<1	<5	<10	<50	<25
909	DOWN	Dec-13	<3	16	220	<1	<5	<10	<50	<25
Unweathered Lavery Till Unit										
405	UP	Mar-13	<3	<10	240	<1	<5	290	<50	<25
405	UP	Jun-13	<3	<10	250	<1	<5	130	<50	<25
405	UP	Sep-13	<3	<10	<200	<1	<5	12	<50	<25
405	UP	Dec-13	<3	<10	200	<1	<5	100	<50	<25
1303	UP	Mar-13	<3	<10	<200	<1	<5	<10	<50	<25
1303	UP	Jun-13	<3	<10	<200	<1	<5	<10	<50	<25
1303	UP	Sep-13	<3	<10	<200	<1	<5	<10	<50	<25
1303	UP	Dec-13	<3	12	<200	<1	<5	<10	<50	<25

^a GSls have been established by selection of the larger of the WVDP background concentration or the 6 NYCRR TOGS 1.1.1 Class GA Groundwater Quality Standards (See Table D-1B).

TABLE D-2G (concluded)
2013 Results for Metals in Groundwater
Compared with WVDP Groundwater Screening Levels

Location Code	Hydraulic Position	Date Collected	Lead $\mu\text{g/L}$	Mercury $\mu\text{g/L}$	Nickel $\mu\text{g/L}$	Selenium $\mu\text{g/L}$	Silver $\mu\text{g/L}$	Thallium $\mu\text{g/L}$	Tin $\mu\text{g/L}$	Vanadium $\mu\text{g/L}$	Zinc $\mu\text{g/L}$
Groundwater Screening Levels^a			42.7	0.7	100	10.1	50	13.9	4,083	69.6	2,000
Weathered Lavery Till Unit											
NDATR	DOWN	Mar-13	<3	<0.2	<40	<5	<10	<2	<3000	<50	<20
NDATR	DOWN	Jun-13	<3	<0.2	<40	<5	<10	<2	<3000	<50	<20
NDATR	DOWN	Sep-13	12	<0.2	<40	<5	<10	<2	<3000	<50	39
NDATR	DOWN	Dec-13	<3	<0.2	<40	<5	<10	<2	<3000	<50	<20
909	DOWN	Dec-13	<3	<0.2	<40	<5	<10	<0	<3000	<50	<20
Unweathered Lavery Till Unit											
405	UP	Mar-13	<3	<0.2	3,100	<5	<10	<0	<3000	<50	<20
405	UP	Jun-13	<3	<0.2	2,900	<5	<10	<0	<3000	<50	<20
405	UP	Sep-13	<3	<0.2	1,700	<5	<10	<0	<3000	<50	<20
405	UP	Dec-13	<3	<0.2	1600	<5	<10	<0	<3000	<50	<20
1303	UP	Mar-13	<3	<0.2	<40	<5	<10	<0	<3000	<50	<20
1303	UP	Jun-13	<3	<0.2	<40	<5	<10	<0	<3000	<50	<20
1303	UP	Sep-13	<3	<0.2	<40	<5	<10	<0	<3000	<50	<20
1303	UP	Dec-13	5	<0.2	<40	<5	<10	<0	<3000	<50	33

Note: Bolding indicates a metal concentration that exceeds the GSL.

^a GSLs have been established by selection of the larger of the WVDP background concentration or the 6 NYCRR TOGS 1.1.1 Class GA Groundwater Quality Standards (See Table D-1B).

TABLE D-2H
2013 Radioactivity in Groundwater From Selected Monitoring Locations

Location	Hydraulic Position ^a	Date Collected	C-14 μCi/mL	Sr-90 μCi/mL	Tc-99 μCi/mL	I-129 μCi/mL	Cs-137 μCi/mL	Ra-226 μCi/mL
Groundwater Screening Levels^b			2.82E-08	5.90E-09	5.02E-09	9.61E-10	1.03E-08	1.33E-09
Sand and Gravel Unit								
401	UP	Dec-13	2.32±3.59E-08	-0.80±6.15E-10	0.13±2.09E-09	-3.21±9.84E-10	-0.13±3.52E-09	5.72±1.96E-10
1304	UP	Dec-13	-0.07±3.53E-08	-0.03±1.02E-09	1.09±1.75E-09	0.42±3.81E-10	-0.28±3.75E-09	4.67±1.98E-10
406	DOWN	Dec-13	-1.22±3.48E-08	1.03±1.06E-09	1.14±1.73E-09	-0.18±6.05E-10	-2.17±3.51E-09	0.76±1.37E-10
408	DOWN	Dec-13	0.51±3.06E-08	8.33±0.01E-05	1.41±0.30E-08	-0.05±1.35E-09	0.00±3.53E-09	2.16±0.38E-09
501	DOWN	Dec-13	NS	4.01±0.01E-05	NS	NS	NS	NS
502	DOWN	Dec-13	NS	4.02±0.01E-05	NS	NS	NS	NS
8609	DOWN	Dec-13	NS	4.12±0.08E-07	NS	NS	NS	NS
801	DOWN	Dec-13	NS	4.80±0.01E-06	NS	NS	NS	NS
MP-01	DOWN	Dec-13	-0.36±3.03E-08	1.19±0.01E-04	2.96±0.33E-08	1.74±1.27E-09	0.30±6.83E-09	NS
MP-02	DOWN	Dec-13	0.12±3.04E-08	1.49±0.01E-04	4.26±0.36E-08	1.20±1.04E-09	1.46±5.88E-09	NS
MP-03	DOWN	Dec-13	1.05±3.06E-08	7.48±0.01E-05	1.94±0.31E-08	0.60±1.58E-09	4.19±3.57E-09	NS
MP-04	DOWN	Dec-13	2.19±3.13E-08	1.34±0.01E-04	3.23±0.34E-08	0.50±1.15E-09	-1.12±5.46E-09	NS
Weathered Till Unit								
NDATR	DOWN	Jun-13	-0.32±3.51E-08	2.55±0.03E-07	3.38±2.30E-09	2.20±0.20E-08	0.00±4.01E-09	2.30±1.59E-10
NDATR	DOWN	Dec-13	-1.43±3.06E-08	2.95±0.08E-07	0.20±2.11E-09	2.02±0.21E-08	1.00±2.05E-09	3.73±1.87E-10
909	DOWN	Dec-13	1.86±3.61E-08	1.42±0.03E-07	2.02±1.86E-09	8.98±2.66E-09	2.39±3.07E-09	4.56±1.90E-10

Note: Bolding indicates radiological concentration that exceeds the GSL.

NS - Not sampled.

^a Hydraulic position is relative to other wells within the same hydrologic unit.

^b The GSLs for radiological constituents are set equal to the larger of the background concentrations or the TOGS 1.1.1 Class GA Groundwater Quality Standards (See Table D-1A).

TABLE D-2H (continued)
2013 Radioactivity in Groundwater From Selected Monitoring Locations

Location	Hydraulic Position ^a	Date Collected	Ra-228 μCi/mL	U-232 μCi/mL	U-233/234 μCi/mL	U-235/236 μCi/mL	U-238 μCi/mL	Total U μg/mL
Groundwater Screening Levels ^b			2.16E-09	1.38E-10	6.24E-10	8.07E-11	4.97E-10	1.34E-03
Sand and Gravel Unit								
401	UP	Dec-13	4.24±3.30E-10	-1.24±2.59E-11	2.38±0.59E-10	1.19±1.94E-11	1.53±0.47E-10	6.81±0.18E-04
1304	UP	Dec-13	5.18±4.32E-10	1.43±3.01E-11	1.31±0.53E-10	0.04±1.77E-11	9.22±3.70E-11	3.70±0.10E-04
406	DOWN	Dec-13	1.29±4.82E-10	-0.74±3.45E-11	1.52±0.49E-10	1.92±2.02E-11	8.48±3.96E-11	3.26±0.07E-03
408	DOWN	Dec-13	1.48±0.50E-09	2.22±3.41E-11	4.82±0.96E-10	7.97±4.28E-11	4.06±0.88E-10	1.12±0.03E-03
MP-01	DOWN	Dec-13	NS	2.56±3.93E-11	5.51±0.92E-10	7.79±3.54E-11	3.30±0.71E-10	NS
MP-02	DOWN	Dec-13	NS	1.34±0.54E-10	7.82±1.20E-10	1.12±0.48E-10	5.78±0.97E-10	NS
MP-03	DOWN	Dec-13	NS	-0.88±1.96E-11	7.44±1.09E-10	9.15±4.16E-11	6.61±1.02E-10	NS
MP-04	DOWN	Dec-13	NS	3.97±3.77E-11	1.35±0.17E-09	1.66±0.61E-10	1.02±0.15E-09	NS
Weathered Till Unit								
NDATR	DOWN	Jun-13	1.28±2.61E-10	-0.65±3.72E-11	1.20±0.13E-09	5.48±3.24E-11	8.11±1.10E-10	2.46±0.06E-03
NDATR	DOWN	Dec-13	9.89±6.21E-10	5.13±3.77E-11	1.40±0.14E-09	7.98±3.63E-11	1.06±0.12E-09	3.17±0.13E-03
909	DOWN	Dec-13	7.24±3.72E-10	0.51±3.87E-11	1.22±0.14E-09	9.05±4.12E-11	1.10±0.13E-09	2.82±0.07E-03

Note: Bolding indicates radiological concentration that exceeds the GSL.

NS - Not sampled.

^a Hydraulic position is relative to other wells within the same hydrologic unit.

^b The GSLs for radiological constituents are set equal to the larger of the background concentrations or the TOGS 1.1.1 Class GA Groundwater Quality Standards (See Table D-1A).

TABLE D-2H (concluded)
2013 Radioactivity in Groundwater From Selected Monitoring Locations

<i>Location</i>	<i>Hydraulic Position^a</i>	<i>Date Collected</i>	<i>Np-237^b</i> μCi/mL	<i>Pu-238^b</i> μCi/mL	<i>Pu-239/240^b</i> μCi/mL	<i>Pu-241^b</i> μCi/mL	<i>Am-241^b</i> μCi/mL	<i>Cm-243/244^b</i> μCi/mL
Sand and Gravel Unit								
MP-01	DOWN	Dec-13	1.97±3.92E-11	-0.35±3.00E-11	0.00±2.92E-11	1.57±0.97E-08	-0.29±2.46E-11	-0.28±2.44E-11
MP-02	DOWN	Dec-13	2.57±1.40E-10	1.43±4.87E-11	3.12±5.52E-11	5.59±9.69E-09	1.34±3.76E-11	1.32±3.72E-11
MP-03	DOWN	Dec-13	-1.57±2.52E-11	-0.66±2.90E-11	-0.33±2.83E-11	-1.51±8.10E-09	1.05±3.92E-11	0.00±2.74E-11
MP-04	DOWN	Dec-13	2.47±5.31E-11	0.00±2.46E-11	0.93±3.47E-11	8.57±9.15E-09	3.25±5.17E-11	1.28±3.59E-11

^a Hydraulic position is relative to other wells within the same hydrologic unit.

^b Groundwater screening levels have not been established for Np-237, Pu-238, Pu-239/240, Pu-241, Am-241, or Cm-234/244.

APPENDIX E

Summary of Biological Data

TABLE E-1
2013 Radioactivity Concentrations in Milk

<i>Location</i>	<i>K-40</i> ($\mu\text{Ci/mL}$)	<i>Sr-90</i> ($\mu\text{Ci/mL}$)	<i>I-129</i> ($\mu\text{Ci/mL}$)	<i>Cs-137</i> ($\mu\text{Ci/mL}$)
BFMFLDMN Annual	1.39±0.16E-06	-0.16±1.04E-09	2.89±6.65E-10	4.44±4.01E-09

Note: The near-site milk sample (BFMFLDMN) is located 5.1 km southeast of the site. The control milk sample (BFMCTLS) was last sampled in 2012. It will be sampled again in 2017.

TABLE E-2
2013 Radioactivity Concentrations in Venison

<i>Location</i>	<i>% Moisture</i>	<i>H-3</i> ($\mu\text{Ci/mL}$)	<i>K-40</i> ($\mu\text{Ci/g - dry}$)	<i>Sr-90</i> ($\mu\text{Ci/g - dry}$)	<i>Cs-137</i> ($\mu\text{Ci/g - dry}$)
Deer Flesh Background (BFDCTRL 11/13/2013)	74.5	0.71±9.15E-08	1.16±0.07E-05	-0.12±2.71E-09	6.70±2.18E-08
Deer Flesh Background (BFDCTRL 11/13/2013)	75.2	1.03±0.92E-07	9.54±0.78E-06	-1.75±2.53E-09	8.32±3.75E-08
Deer Flesh Background (BFDCTRL 11/14/2013)	72.7	1.95±0.96E-07	9.57±0.81E-06	-1.02±2.84E-09	6.79±3.31E-08
Deer Flesh Near-Site (BFDNEAR 10/17/2013)	75.9	1.54±1.18E-07	1.18±0.07E-05	-0.84±2.62E-09	2.77±2.90E-08
Deer Flesh Near-Site (BFDNEAR 10/28/2013)	75.9	0.20±1.15E-07	1.25±0.10E-05	-0.29±2.33E-09	5.53±3.58E-08
Deer Flesh Near-Site (BFDNEAR 12/24/2013)	71.1	0.31±1.12E-07	7.87±0.63E-06	3.07±2.69E-09	0.85±1.76E-08

TABLE E-3
2013 Radioactivity Concentrations in Food Crops

The frequency of sampling of food crops has been decreased from annual to once every five years, consistent with guidance on periodic confirmatory sampling in DOE/EH-0173T.
Food crops will next be sampled in CY 2017.

TABLE E-4
2013 Radioactivity Concentrations in Edible Portions of Fish

The frequency of sampling fish has been decreased from annual to once every five years, consistent with guidance on periodic confirmatory sampling in DOE/EH-0173T.
Fish will next be sampled in CY 2017.

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APPENDIX F

Summary of Direct Radiation Monitoring Data

TABLE F-1
Summary of 2013 Semiannual Averages of Off-Site TLD Measurements^a
(mR±2 SD/quarter)

<i>Location Number^b</i>	<i>1st Half</i>	<i>2nd Half</i>	<i>Location Average</i>
DFTLD01	15±1	19±2	17±1
DFTLD02	15±1	18±1	16±1
DFTLD03	12±1	15±1	13±1
DFTLD04	14±1	16±1	15±1
DFTLD05	15±1	17±1	16±1
DFTLD06	13±1	16±1	15±1
DFTLD07	12±1	13±1	13±1
DFTLD08	14±1	17±1	15±1
DFTLD09	13±1	16±1	15±1
DFTLD10	13±1	16±1	15±1
DFTLD11	13±1	15±1	14±1
DFTLD12	14±1	16±2	16±2
DFTLD13	15±1	18±1	16±1
DFTLD14	14±1	16±1	15±1
DFTLD15	13±1	16±1	15±1
DFTLD16	14±1	16±1	15±1
DFTLD20	12±1	13±1	12±1
DFTLD23 (Background)	15±1	17±1	16±1

^a The frequency of collection at the TLD locations was reduced from quarterly to semiannual in 2008, however data are reported in units of mR per quarter for comparability with historical results.

^b Off-site locations are shown on Figures A-12 and A-13.

Conversion factor: Milliroentgen (mR) units are used to report exposure rates in air. To convert mR to mrem (dose to humans), a conversion factor of 1.03 must be applied. For example, a reported exposure rate of 18.1mR/quarter would be equivalent to 18.6 mrem/quarter (based upon dose-equivalent phantom calibration using cesium-137).

TABLE F-2
Summary of 2013 Semiannual Averages of On-Site TLD Measurements^a
(mR±2SD/quarter)

<i>Location Number^b</i>	<i>1st Half</i>	<i>2nd Half</i>	<i>Location Average</i>
DNTLD24	412±53	523±46	467±50
DNTLD28	15±1	17±2	16±1
DNTLD32	15±1	17±1	16±1
DNTLD33	16±1	19±2	18±1
DNTLD34	16±1	17±1	16±1
DNTLD35	17±1	18±1	17±1
DNTLD36	15±1	15±1	15±1
DNTLD38	47±7	47±7	47±7
DNTLD40	110±20	122±12	116±16
DNTLD43	13±1	14±2	14±1

^a The frequency of collection at the TLD locations was reduced from quarterly to semiannual in 2008, however data are reported in units of mR per quarter for comparability with historical results.

^b On-site locations are shown on Figure A-11.

Conversion factor: Milliroentgen (mR) units are used to report exposure rates in air. To convert mR to mrem (dose to humans), a conversion factor of 1.03 must be applied. For example, a reported exposure rate of 18.1mR/quarter would be equivalent to 18.6 mrem/quarter (based upon dose-equivalent phantom calibration using cesium-137).

APPENDIX G

Summary of Quality Assurance Crosscheck Analyses

TABLE G-1
Crosscheck Sample Comparisons From the DOE Mixed Analyte Performance
Evaluation Program (MAPEP)^a ; Study 28; February 2013

Analyte	Matrix	Units	Reported Value	Reference Value	Acceptance Range	Accept? ^b	Analyzed by:
MAPEP – 13 – GrF28, Air Filter – Gross Alpha/Beta							
Gross alpha	Air Filter	Bq/sample	0.307	1.2	0.36-2.04	No	ELAB
Gross beta	Air Filter	Bq/sample	0.905	0.85	0.43-1.28	Yes	ELAB
MAPEP – 13 – RdF28, Air Filter – Radiological							
Am-241	Air Filter	Bq/sample	0.106	0.104	0.073-0.135	Yes	GEL
Cs-137	Air Filter	Bq/sample	2.71	2.60	1.82-3.38	Yes	GEL
Co-60	Air Filter	Bq/sample	0.00505	^c	<i>False Positive Test^d</i>	Yes	GEL
Pu-238	Air Filter	Bq/sample	0.124	0.127	0.089-0.165	Yes	GEL
Pu-239/240	Air Filter	Bq/sample	0.118	0.121	0.085-0.157	Yes	GEL
Sr-90	Air Filter	Bq/sample	1.54	1.49	1.04-1.94	Yes	GEL
U-233/234	Air Filter	Bq/sample	0.0340	0.0318	0.0223-0.0413	Yes	GEL
U-238	Air Filter	Bq/sample	0.230	0.231	0.162-0.300	Yes	GEL
MAPEP – 13 – GrW28, Water – Gross Alpha/Beta							
Gross alpha	Water	Bq/L	2.06	2.31	0.69 - 3.93	Yes	ELAB
Gross beta	Water	Bq/L	12.7	13.0	6.5 - 19.5	Yes	ELAB
Gross alpha	Water	Bq/L	2.60	2.31	0.69 - 3.93	Yes	GEL
Gross beta	Water	Bq/L	14.2	13.0	6.5 - 19.5	Yes	GEL
MAPEP – 13 – XaW28, Water – Alkaline							
Iodine-129	Water	Bq/L	5.94	6.06	4.24 - 7.88	Yes	GEL
MAPEP – 13 – MaW28, Water – Radiological							
Cs-137	Water	Bq/L	-0.0697	^c	<i>False Positive Test^d</i>	Yes	ELAB
Co-60	Water	Bq/L	18.9	19.56	13.69-25.43	Yes	ELAB
H-3	Water	Bq/L	527	507	355-659	Yes	ELAB
Sr-90	Water	Bq/L	10.5	10.50	7.40-13.70	Yes	ELAB
Am-241	Water	Bq/L	0.690	0.689	0.482-0.896	Yes	GEL
Cs-137	Water	Bq/L	0.103	^c	<i>False Positive Test^d</i>	Yes	GEL
Co-60	Water	Bq/L	19.4	19.56	13.69-25.43	Yes	GEL
H-3	Water	Bq/L	517	507	355-659	Yes	GEL
Pu-238	Water	Bq/L	0.825	0.884	0.619-1.149	Yes	GEL
Pu-239/240	Water	Bq/L	0.0162	0.0096	<i>Sensitivity Evaluation^e</i>	Yes	GEL
Sr-90	Water	Bq/L	12.5	10.50	7.40-13.70	Yes	GEL
Tc-99	Water	Bq/L	12.9	13.1	9.2-17.0	Yes	GEL
U-234/233	Water	Bq/L	0.289	0.315	0.221-0.410	Yes	GEL
U-238	Water	Bq/L	1.81	1.95	1.37-2.54	Yes	GEL

Note: This report includes only those matrix/analyte combinations performed in support of the analysis of environmental samples collected as part of the WVDP monitoring program or special investigations.

ELAB - WVDP Environmental Laboratory.

GEL - General Engineering Laboratory.

^a MAPEP monitors performance and requests corrective action as required.

^b "Yes" - Result acceptable; "No" - Result not acceptable. Bias > +/- 70% or the reported result is not statistically positive at two standard deviations.

^c Although no actual reference value or acceptance range was provided, the results were assessed by MAPEP as acceptable.

^d The false positive test is used to identify laboratory results indicating the presence of an analyte, when, in fact, the analyte is far below the detection limit.

^e Sensitivity evaluation reported a statistically zero result.

TABLE G-1 (continued)
Crosscheck Sample Comparisons From the DOE Mixed Analyte Performance
Evaluation Program (MAPEP)^a; Study 28; February 2013

<i>Analyte</i>	<i>Matrix</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Reported Value</i>	<i>Reference Value</i>	<i>Acceptance Range</i>	<i>Accept?</i> ^b	<i>Analyzed by:</i>
MAPEP – 13– MaW28, Water – Inorganic							
Antimony	Water	mg/L	0.492	0.498	0.349-0.647	Yes	GEL
Arsenic	Water	mg/L	2.36	2.31	1.62-3.00	Yes	GEL
Barium	Water	mg/L	10.4	10.8	7.6-14.0	Yes	GEL
Beryllium	Water	mg/L	0.0766	0.0751	0.0526-0.0976	Yes	GEL
Cadmium	Water	mg/L	<0.005	<0.01	<i>False Positive Test</i> ^c	Yes	GEL
Chromium	Water	mg/L	2.67	2.62	1.83-3.41	Yes	GEL
Cobalt	Water	mg/L	8.0	7.98	5.59-10.37	Yes	GEL
Copper	Water	mg/L	3.31	3.25	2.28-4.23	Yes	GEL
Lead	Water	mg/L	<0.01	<0.01	<i>False Positive Test</i> ^c	Yes	GEL
Mercury	Water	mg/L	0.00551	0.00671	0.00470-0.00872	Yes	GEL
Nickel	Water	mg/L	0.529	0.534	0.374-0.694	Yes	GEL
Selenium	Water	mg/L	0.691	0.750	0.525-0.975	Yes	GEL
Thallium	Water	mg/L	0.832	0.835	0.585-1.086	Yes	GEL
Uranium – total	Water	mg/L	0.152	0.155	0.109-0.202	Yes	GEL
Vanadium	Water	mg/L	<0.005	<0.01	<i>False Positive Test</i> ^c	Yes	GEL
Zinc	Water	mg/L	1.20	1.22	0.85-1.59	Yes	GEL
MAPEP – 13 – MaS28, Soil – Inorganic							
Antimony	Soil	mg/kg	69.4	70	49-91	Yes	GEL
Arsenic	Soil	mg/kg	52.5	55.2	38.6-71.8	Yes	GEL
Barium	Soil	mg/kg	454	463	324-602	Yes	GEL
Beryllium	Soil	mg/kg	26.3	26.4	18.5-34.3	Yes	GEL
Cadmium	Soil	mg/kg	12.2	13.2	9.2-17.2	Yes	GEL
Chromium	Soil	mg/kg	58.7	61.7	43.2-80.2	Yes	GEL
Cobalt	Soil	mg/kg	57.7	61.2	42.8-79.6	Yes	GEL
Copper	Soil	mg/kg	81.2	78.2	54.7-101.7	Yes	GEL
Lead	Soil	mg/kg	54.3	56.8	39.8-73.8	Yes	GEL
Mercury	Soil	mg/kg	0.128	0.135	0.095-0.176	Yes	GEL
Nickel	Soil	mg/kg	106	113	79-147	Yes	GEL
Selenium	Soil	mg/kg	5.87	7.16	5.01-9.31	Yes	GEL
Silver	Soil	mg/kg	36.7	37	26-48	Yes	GEL
Thallium	Soil	mg/kg	54.2	58.7	41.1-76.3	Yes	GEL
Uranium – total	Soil	mg/kg	20.35	22.7	15.9-29.5	Yes	GEL
Vanadium	Soil	mg/kg	161	162	113-211	Yes	GEL
Zinc	Soil	mg/kg	221	247	173-321	Yes	GEL

GEL - General Engineering Laboratory.

NE - Not Evaluated.

^a MAPEP monitors performance and requests corrective action as required.

^b "Yes" - Result acceptable.

^c The false positive test is used to identify laboratory results indicating the presence of an analyte, when, in fact, the analyte is far below the detection limit.

TABLE G-1 (continued)
Crosscheck Sample Comparisons From the DOE Mixed Analyte Performance
Evaluation Program (MAPEP)^a; Study 28; February 2013

<i>Analyte</i>	<i>Matrix</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Reported Value</i>	<i>Reference Value</i>	<i>Acceptance Range</i>	<i>Accept?^b</i>	<i>Analyzed by:</i>
MAPEP – 13– MaS28, Soil – Radiological							
Am-241	Soil	Bq/kg	118	113	79-147	Yes	GEL
Cs-137	Soil	Bq/kg	829	887	621-1153	Yes	GEL
Co-60	Soil	Bq/kg	737	691	484-898	Yes	GEL
Pu-238	Soil	Bq/kg	0.571	0.52	<i>Sensitivity Evaluation^d</i>	Yes	GEL
Pu-239/240	Soil	Bq/kg	77.7	79.5	55.7-103.4	Yes	GEL
K-40	Soil	Bq/kg	713	625.3	437.7-812.9	Yes	GEL
Sr-90	Soil	Bq/kg	693	628	440-816	Yes	GEL
Tc-99	Soil	Bq/kg	419	444	311-577	Yes	GEL
U-234/233	Soil	Bq/kg	60.0	62.5	43.8-81.3	Yes	GEL
U-238	Soil	Bq/kg	274	281	197-365	Yes	GEL
MAPEP – 13 – RvV28, Vegetation – Radiological							
Am-241	Veg	Bq/sample	0.135	0.140	0.098-0.182	Yes	GEL
Cs-137	Veg	Bq/sample	7.13	6.87	4.81-8.93	Yes	GEL
Co-60	Veg	Bq/sample	6.07	5.85	4.10-7.61	Yes	GEL
Pu-238	Veg	Bq/sample	0.110	0.110	0.077-0.143	Yes	GEL
Pu-239/240	Veg	Bq/sample	0.113	0.123	0.086-0.160	Yes	GEL
Sr-90	Veg	Bq/sample	1.358	1.64	1.15-2.13	Yes	GEL
U-233/234	Veg	Bq/sample	0.00811	0.0038	<i>Sensitivity Evaluation</i>	No	GEL
U-238	Veg	Bq/sample	0.00489	0.0022	<i>Sensitivity Evaluation</i>	No	GEL
MAPEP – 13 – OrW28, Water – Organic Compounds							
Heptachlor	Water	µg/L	<0.019	^c	^c	Yes	GEL
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Water	µg/L	<10.0	^c	^c	Yes	GEL
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Water	µg/L	32.2	38.8	3.9-50.3	Yes	GEL
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Water	µg/L	<10.0	^c	^c	Yes	GEL
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Water	µg/L	88.8	116.9	11.7-138.8	Yes	GEL
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	Water	µg/L	43.8	51.4	20.1-69.1	Yes	GEL
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	Water	µg/L	85.8	99.0	31.6-125.0	Yes	GEL
2,4-Dichlorophenol	Water	µg/L	43.2	51.8	15.3-67.3	Yes	GEL
2,4-Dimethylphenol	Water	µg/L	58.6	73.1	14.2-96.8	Yes	GEL
2,4-Dinitrophenol	Water	µg/L	<20	^c	^c	Yes	GEL
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	Water	µg/L	26.0	25.9	7.6-36.3	Yes	GEL
2,6-Dichlorophenol	Water	µg/L	35.2	40.7	15.1-53.5	Yes	GEL
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	Water	µg/L	57.1	60.7	24.3-76.4	Yes	GEL
2-Chloronaphthalene	Water	µg/L	<1.0	^c	^c	Yes	GEL
2-Chlorophenol	Water	µg/L	98.4	119.0	34.3-149.6	Yes	GEL
2-Methylnaphthalene	Water	µg/L	<1.0	^c	^c	Yes	GEL

GEL - General Engineering Laboratory.

^a MAPEP monitors performance and requests corrective action as required.

^b "Yes" - Result acceptable. "No" - Result did not pass the sensitivity evaluation.

^c Although no actual reference value or acceptance range was provided, the results were assessed by MAPEP as acceptable.

^d Sensitivity evaluation reported a statistically zero result.

TABLE G-1 (concluded)
Crosscheck Sample Comparisons From the DOE Mixed Analyte Performance
Evaluation Program (MAPEP)^a ; Study 28; February 2013

Analyte	Matrix	Units	Reported Value	Reference Value	Acceptance Range	Accept?^b	Analyzed by:
MAPEP – 13 – OrW28, Water – Organic Compounds							
2-Methylphenol	Water	µg/L	72.9	96.5	18.2-119.8	Yes	GEL
2-Nitrophenol	Water	µg/L	<10.0	^c	^c	Yes	GEL
4-Methylphenol	Water	µg/L	84.6	96.6	9.7-125.8	Yes	GEL
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	Water	µg/L	<10.0	^c	^c	Yes	GEL
4-Bromophenyl-phenylether	Water	µg/L	74.8	92.9	30.5-124.7	Yes	GEL
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	Water	µg/L	<10.0	^c	^c	Yes	GEL
4-Chlorophenyl-phenylether	Water	µg/L	97.6	120.3	45.0-149.5	Yes	GEL
4-Nitrophenol	Water	µg/L	<10.0	^c	^c	Yes	GEL
Acenaphthene	Water	µg/L	116	156.20	60.8-184.2	Yes	GEL
Acenaphthylene	Water	µg/L	72.0	88.0	34.9-107.1	Yes	GEL
Anthracene	Water	µg/L	<1.0	^c	^c	Yes	GEL
Benzo(a)anthracene	Water	µg/L	31.3	44.3	19.8-56.7	Yes	GEL
Benzo(a)pyrene	Water	µg/L	<1.0	^c	^c	Yes	GEL
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	Water	µg/L	35.3	60.3	22.2-81.6	Yes	GEL
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	Water	µg/L	<1.0	^c	^c	Yes	GEL
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	Water	µg/L	56.1	98.6	24.6-141.5	Yes	GEL
bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	Water	µg/L	66.4	75.8	29.8-90.7	Yes	GEL
bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	Water	µg/L	52.7	53.4	15.6-67.9	Yes	GEL
bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	Water	µg/L	175	164.2	39.1-197.4	Yes	GEL
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	Water	µg/L	<10.0	^c	^c	Yes	GEL
Butylbenzylphthalate	Water	µg/L	87.3	114.2	21.4-163.1	Yes	GEL
Chrysene	Water	µg/L	<1.0	^c	^c	Yes	GEL
Di-n-butylphthalate	Water	µg/L	132	128.6	41.7-165.8	Yes	GEL
Di-n-octylphthalate	Water	µg/L	132	169.3	31.5-247.9	Yes	GEL
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	Water	µg/L	<1.0	^c	^c	Yes	GEL
Dibenzofuran	Water	µg/L	68.2	81.8	29.0-102.6	Yes	GEL
Diethylphthalate	Water	µg/L	74.1	95.4	17.1-132.6	Yes	GEL
Dimethylphthalate	Water	µg/L	<10.0	^c	^c	Yes	GEL
Fluoranthene	Water	µg/L	67.4	87.9	39.2-106.7	Yes	GEL
Fluorene	Water	µg/L	<1.0	^c	^c	Yes	GEL
Hexachlorobenzene	Water	µg/L	<10.0	^c	^c	Yes	GEL
Hexachlorobutadiene	Water	µg/L	<10.0	^c	^c	Yes	GEL
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Water	µg/L	77.6	148.6	14.9-192.3	Yes	GEL
Hexachloroethane	Water	µg/L	76.4	98.3	10.2-115.8	Yes	GEL
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	Water	µg/L	<1.0	^c	^c	Yes	GEL
Isophorone	Water	µg/L	<10.0	^c	^c	Yes	GEL
Napthalene	Water	µg/L	51.9	64.9	18.6-79.3	Yes	GEL
Nitrobenzene	Water	µg/L	<10.0	^c	^c	Yes	GEL
Pentachlorophenol	Water	µg/L	<10.0	^c	^c	Yes	GEL
Phenanthrene	Water	µg/L	77.5	100.4	46.4-120.9	Yes	GEL
Phenol	Water	µg/L	64.6	160.5	16.1-214.9	Yes	GEL
Pyrene	Water	µg/L	46.3	58.7	19.3-82.3	Yes	GEL

GEL - General Engineering Laboratory.

^a MAPEP monitors performance and requests corrective action as required.

^b "Yes" - Result acceptable.

^c Although no actual reference value or acceptance range was provided, the results were assessed by MAPEP as acceptable.

TABLE G-2
Crosscheck Sample Comparisons From the DOE Mixed Analyte Performance Evaluation
Program (MAPEP)^a ; Study 29; August 2013

<i>Analyte</i>	<i>Matrix</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Reported Value</i>	<i>Reference Value</i>	<i>Acceptance Range</i>	<i>Accept?^b</i>	<i>Analyzed by:</i>
MAPEP – 13 – GrF29, Air Filter – Gross Alpha/Beta							
Gross Alpha	Air Filter	Bq/sample	0.486	0.90	0.3-1.5	Yes	ELAB
Gross Beta	Air Filter	Bq/sample	1.600	1.63	0.82-2.45	Yes	ELAB
MAPEP – 13 – RdF29, Air Filter – Radiological							
Am-241	Air Filter	Bq/sample	0.000245	^c	<i>False Positive Test^d</i>	Yes	GEL
Cs-137	Air Filter	Bq/sample	3.01	2.7	1.9-3.5	Yes	GEL
Co-60	Air Filter	Bq/sample	2.44	2.3	1.6-3.0	Yes	GEL
Pu-238	Air Filter	Bq/sample	0.128	0.124	0.087-0.161	Yes	GEL
Pu-239/240	Air Filter	Bq/sample	0.0916	0.092	0.064-0.120	Yes	GEL
Sr-90	Air Filter	Bq/sample	1.69	1.81	1.27-2.35	Yes	GEL
U-233/234	Air Filter	Bq/sample	0.0274	0.0292	0.0204-0.0380	Yes	GEL
U-238	Air Filter	Bq/sample	0.204	0.2	0.144-0.267	Yes	GEL
MAPEP – 13 – GrW29, Water – Gross Alpha/Beta							
Gross Alpha	Water	Bq/L	0.731	0.701	0.210-1.192	Yes	ELAB
Gross Beta	Water	Bq/L	6.14	5.94	2.97-8.91	Yes	ELAB
Gross Alpha	Water	Bq/L	0.793	0.701	0.210-1.192	Yes	GEL
Gross Beta	Water	Bq/L	6.22	5.94	2.97-8.91	Yes	GEL
MAPEP – 13 – MaW29, Water – Radiological							
Cs-137	Water	Bq/L	31.6	31.6	22.1-41.1	Yes	ELAB
Co-60	Water	Bq/L	23.3	23.6	16.51-30.65	Yes	ELAB
H-3	Water	Bq/L	-1.04	^c	<i>False Positive Test^d</i>	Yes	ELAB
Sr-90	Water	Bq/L	6.28	7.22	5.05-9.39	Yes	ELAB
Am-241	Water	Bq/L	0.00198	^c	<i>False Positive Test^d</i>	Yes	GEL
Cs-137	Water	Bq/L	31.8	31.6	22.1-41.1	Yes	GEL
Co-60	Water	Bq/L	23.6	23.6	16.51-30.65	Yes	GEL
H-3	Water	Bq/L	-3.48	^c	<i>False Positive Test^d</i>	Yes	GEL
Pu-238	Water	Bq/L	1.07	1.216	0.851-1.581	Yes	GEL
Pu-239/240	Water	Bq/L	0.907	0.996	0.697-1.295	Yes	GEL
Sr-90	Water	Bq/L	6.65	7.22	5.05-9.39	Yes	GEL
Tc-99	Water	Bq/L	15.4	16.2	11.3-21.1	Yes	GEL
U-233/234	Water	Bq/L	0.065	0.07	<i>Sensitivity Evaluation</i>	Yes	GEL
U-238	Water	Bq/L	0.0312	0.034	<i>Sensitivity Evaluation</i>	Yes	GEL

Note: This report includes only those matrix/analyte combinations performed in support of the analysis of environmental samples collected as part of the WVDP monitoring program or special investigations.

GEL - General Engineering Laboratory.

^a MAPEP monitors performance and requests corrective action as required.

^b "Yes" - Result acceptable.

^c Although no actual reference value or acceptance range was provided, the results were assessed by MAPEP as acceptable.

^d The false positive test is used to identify laboratory results indicating the presence of an analyte, when, in fact, the analyte is far below the detection limit.

TABLE G-2 (continued)
Crosscheck Sample Comparisons From the DOE Mixed Analyte Performance Evaluation
Program (MAPEP)^a; Study 29; August 2013

<i>Analyte</i>	<i>Matrix</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Reported Value</i>	<i>Reference Value</i>	<i>Acceptance Range</i>	<i>Accept?^b</i>	<i>Analyzed by:</i>
MAPEP – 13 – MaW29, Water – Inorganic							
Antimony	Water	mg/L	5.38	5.59	3.91-7.27	Yes	GEL
Arsenic	Water	mg/L	0.00914	<0.01	<i>False Positive Test^c</i>	Yes	GEL
Barium	Water	mg/L	27.1	27.5	19.3-35.8	Yes	GEL
Beryllium	Water	mg/L	1.38	1.40	0.98-1.82	Yes	GEL
Cadmium	Water	mg/L	0.255	0.258	0.181-0.335	Yes	GEL
Chromium	Water	mg/L	<0.005	<0.01	<i>False Positive Test^c</i>	Yes	GEL
Cobalt	Water	mg/L	1.68	1.67	1.17-2.17	Yes	GEL
Copper	Water	mg/L	2.37	2.34	1.64-3.04	Yes	GEL
Lead	Water	mg/L	0.676	0.685	0.48-0.891	Yes	GEL
Mercury	Water	mg/L	0.00977	0.0104	0.0073-0.0135	Yes	GEL
Nickel	Water	mg/L	<0.005	<0.01	<i>False Positive Test^c</i>	Yes	GEL
Selenium	Water	mg/L	0.304	0.337	0.236-0.438	Yes	GEL
Thallium	Water	mg/L	1.58	1.61	1.13-2.09	Yes	GEL
Uranium – total	Water	mg/L	0.00266	<0.01	<i>False Positive Test^c</i>	Yes	GEL
Vanadium	Water	mg/L	1.83	1.79	1.25-2.33	Yes	GEL
Zinc	Water	mg/L	4.46	4.64	3.25-6.03	Yes	GEL
MAPEP – 13 – MaS29, Soil – Inorganic							
Antimony	Soil	mg/kg	75.5	81	57-105	Yes	GEL
Arsenic	Soil	mg/kg	57.0	55.8	39.1-72.5	Yes	GEL
Barium	Soil	mg/kg	463	468	328-608	Yes	GEL
Beryllium	Soil	mg/kg	29.1	27.8	19.5-36.1	Yes	GEL
Cadmium	Soil	mg/kg	12.8	12.7	8.9-16.5	Yes	GEL
Chromium	Soil	mg/kg	64.7	62.6	43.8-81.4	Yes	GEL
Cobalt	Soil	mg/kg	60.5	60.5	42.4-78.7	Yes	GEL
Copper	Soil	mg/kg	82.5	79.2	55.4-103.0	Yes	GEL
Lead	Soil	mg/kg	61.6	60.2	42.1-78.3	Yes	GEL
Mercury	Soil	mg/kg	0.109	0.130	0.091-0.169	Yes	GEL
Nickel	Soil	mg/kg	115	114.8	80.4-149.2	Yes	GEL
Selenium	Soil	mg/kg	5.42	7.09	4.96-9.22	W	GEL
Silver	Soil	mg/kg	49.2	46.8	32.8-60.8	Yes	GEL
Thallium	Soil	mg/kg	56.6	59.4	41.6-77.2	Yes	GEL
Uranium – total	Soil	mg/kg	3.12	2.75	1.93-3.58	Yes	GEL
Vanadium	Soil	mg/kg	125	121	85-157	Yes	GEL
Zinc	Soil	mg/kg	255	269	188-350	Yes	GEL

GEL - General Engineering Laboratory.

^a MAPEP monitors performance and requests corrective action as required.

^b "Yes" - Result acceptable; "W" - Result acceptable with warning 20%<Bias<30%.

^c The false positive test is used to identify laboratory results indicating the presence of an analyte, when, in fact, the analyte is far below the detection limit.

TABLE G-2 (continued)
Crosscheck Sample Comparisons From the DOE Mixed Analyte Performance Evaluation
Program (MAPEP)^a; Study 29; August 2013

<i>Analyte</i>	<i>Matrix</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Reported Value</i>	<i>Reference Value</i>	<i>Acceptance Range</i>	<i>Accept?^b</i>	<i>Analyzed by:</i>
MAPEP – 13 – MaS29, Soil – Radiological							
Am-241	Soil	Bq/kg	1.75	^c	<i>False Positive Test^d</i>	Yes	GEL
Cs-137	Soil	Bq/kg	1010	977	684-1270	Yes	GEL
Co-60	Soil	Bq/kg	462	451	316-586	Yes	GEL
Pu-238	Soil	Bq/kg	60.8	61.5	43.1-80.0	Yes	GEL
Pu-239/240	Soil	Bq/kg	1.33	0.36	<i>Sensitivity Evaluation</i>	Yes	GEL
K-40	Soil	Bq/kg	638	633	443-823	Yes	GEL
Sr-90	Soil	Bq/kg	458	460	322-598	Yes	GEL
Tc-99	Soil	Bq/kg	-7.84	^c	<i>False Positive Test^d</i>	Yes	GEL
U-233/234	Soil	Bq/kg	26.1	30	21.0-39.0	Yes	GEL
U-238	Soil	Bq/kg	30	34	23.8-44.2	Yes	GEL
MAPEP – 13 – RdV29, Vegetation – Radiological							
Am-241	Veg	Bq/sample	0.226	0.193	0.135-0.251	Yes	GEL
Cs-137	Veg	Bq/sample	6.91	6.60	4.62-8.58	Yes	GEL
Co-60	Veg	Bq/sample	0.0831	^c	<i>False Positive Test^d</i>	Yes	GEL
Pu-238	Veg	Bq/sample	.000907	0.0011	<i>Sensitivity Evaluation</i>	Yes	GEL
Pu-239/240	Veg	Bq/sample	0.151	0.171	0.120-0.222	Yes	GEL
Sr-90	Veg	Bq/sample	2.33	2.32	1.62-3.02	Yes	GEL
U-233/234	Veg	Bq/sample	0.0461	0.0466	0.0326-0.0606	Yes	GEL
U-238	Veg	Bq/sample	0.332	0.324	0.227-0.421	Yes	GEL
MAPEP – 13 – XaW29, Water – Radiological							
I-129	Water	Bq/L	3.62	3.79	2.65-4.93	Yes	GEL

GEL - General Engineering Laboratory.

^a MAPEP monitors performance and requests corrective action as required.

^b "Yes" - Result acceptable.

^c Although no actual reference value or acceptance range was provided, the results were assessed by MAPEP as acceptable.

^d The false positive test is used to identify laboratory results indicating the presence of an analyte, when, in fact, the analyte is far below the detection limit.

TABLE G-2 (continued)
Crosscheck Sample Comparisons From the DOE Mixed Analyte Performance Evaluation
Program (MAPEP)^a ; Study 29; August 2013

Analyte	Matrix	Units	Reported Value	Reference Value	Acceptance Range	Accept? ^b	Analyzed by:
MAPEP – 13 – OrW29, Water – Organic Compounds							
Heptachlor	Water	µg/L	3.18	6.0	2.1-8.1	Yes	GEL
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	Water	µg/L	<9.8	<10	^c	Yes	GEL
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	Water	µg/L	<9.8	<10	^c	Yes	GEL
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	Water	µg/L	<9.8	<10	^c	Yes	GEL
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	Water	µg/L	<9.8	<10	^c	Yes	GEL
2,4,5-Trichlorophenol	Water	µg/L	<9.8	<10	^c	Yes	GEL
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol	Water	µg/L	113	132	49-161	Yes	GEL
2,4-Dichlorophenol	Water	µg/L	51.6	71	24.4-85.8	Yes	GEL
2,4-Dimethylphenol	Water	µg/L	62.5	90.0	25.4-112.4	Yes	GEL
2,4-Dinitrophenol	Water	µg/L	115	128	13-178	Yes	GEL
2,4-Dinitrotoluene	Water	µg/L	157	170	75-206	Yes	GEL
2,6-Dichlorophenol	Water	µg/L	147	173	52-215	Yes	GEL
2,6-Dinitrotoluene	Water	µg/L	59.5	76.4	31.0-92.2	Yes	GEL
2-Chloronaphthalene	Water	µg/L	<0.98	<10	^c	Yes	GEL
2-Chlorophenol	Water	µg/L	89.4	139	39-166	Yes	GEL
2-Methylnaphthalene	Water	µg/L	109	143	37-167	Yes	GEL
2-Methylphenol	Water	µg/L	91.7	161	37-188	Yes	GEL
2-Nitrophenol	Water	µg/L	85.9	101	32-124	Yes	GEL
4-Methylphenol	Water	µg/L	31.2	65.7	6.6-87.0	Yes	GEL
4,6-Dinitro-2-methylphenol	Water	µg/L	174	196	64-262	Yes	GEL
4-Bromophenyl-phenylether	Water	µg/L	<9.8	<10	^c	Yes	GEL
4-Chloro-3-methylphenol	Water	µg/L	79.9	106	40-131	Yes	GEL
4-Chlorophenyl-phenylether	Water	µg/L	<9.8	<10	^c	Yes	GEL
4-Nitrophenol	Water	µg/L	48.7	123	12-166	Yes	GEL
Acenaphthene	Water	µg/L	74.5	93.0	32.7-113.1	Yes	GEL
Acenaphthylene	Water	µg/L	48.1	60.1	20.8-75.1	Yes	GEL
Anthracene	Water	µg/L	110	124	53-149	Yes	GEL
Benzo(a)anthracene	Water	µg/L	167	192	93-230	Yes	GEL
Benzo(a)pyrene	Water	µg/L	92.1	107	39-137	Yes	GEL
Benzo(b)fluoranthene	Water	µg/L	37.2	45.0	17.1-58.2	Yes	GEL
Benzo(g,h,i)perylene	Water	µg/L	86.7	111	41-145	Yes	GEL
Benzo(k)fluoranthene	Water	µg/L	51.0	58.5	14.0-86.2	Yes	GEL
bis(2-chloroethoxy)methane	Water	µg/L	<9.8	<10	^c	Yes	GEL
bis(2-chloroethyl)ether	Water	µg/L	<9.8	<10	^c	Yes	GEL
bis(2-chloroisopropyl)ether	Water	µg/L	<9.8	<10	^c	Yes	GEL
Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate	Water	µg/L	<9.8	<10	^c	Yes	GEL
Butylbenzylphthalate	Water	µg/L	<9.8	<10	^c	Yes	GEL

GEL - General Engineering Laboratory.

^a MAPEP monitors performance and requests corrective action as required.

^b "Yes" - Result acceptable.

^c Although no actual value or acceptance range was provided, the results were assessed by MAPEP as acceptable.

TABLE G-2 (concluded)
Crosscheck Sample Comparisons From the DOE Mixed Analyte Performance Evaluation
Program (MAPEP)^a ; Study 29; August 2013

<i>Analyte</i>	<i>Matrix</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Reported Value</i>	<i>Reference Value</i>	<i>Acceptance Range</i>	<i>Accept?^b</i>	<i>Analyzed by:</i>
MAPEP – 13 – OrW29, Water – Organic Compounds							
Chrysene	Water	µg/L	89.1	109	47-136	Yes	GEL
Di-n-butylphthalate	Water	µg/L	<9.8	<10	^c	Yes	GEL
Di-n-octylphthalate	Water	µg/L	<9.8	<10	^c	Yes	GEL
Dibenzo(a,h)anthracene	Water	µg/L	65.8	78.9	28.1-104.2	Yes	GEL
Dibenzofuran	Water	µg/L	<9.8	<10	^c	Yes	GEL
Diethylphthalate	Water	µg/L	<9.8	<10	^c	Yes	GEL
Dimethylphthalate	Water	µg/L	<9.8	<10	^c	Yes	GEL
Fluoranthene	Water	µg/L	170	173	77-209	Yes	GEL
Fluorene	Water	µg/L	94.4	112	47-131	Yes	GEL
Hexachlorobenzene	Water	µg/L	<9.8	<10	^c	Yes	GEL
Hexachlorobutadiene	Water	µg/L	<9.8	<10	^c	Yes	GEL
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	Water	µg/L	<9.8	<10	^c	Yes	GEL
Hexachloroethane	Water	µg/L	<9.8	<10	^c	Yes	GEL
Indeno(1,2,3-c,d)pyrene	Water	µg/L	91.4	109	32-134	Yes	GEL
Isophorone	Water	µg/L	44.8	55.3	20.1-69.6	Yes	GEL
Napthalene	Water	µg/L	144	188	45-216	Yes	GEL
Nitrobenzene	Water	µg/L	56.4	73.0	23.7-87.2	Yes	GEL
Pentachlorophenol	Water	µg/L	51.9	65.3	19.4-89.7	Yes	GEL
Phenanthrene	Water	µg/L	77.2	90.2	42.2-107.9	Yes	GEL
Phenol	Water	µg/L	51.8	183	18-245	Yes	GEL
Pyrene	Water	µg/L	125	153	62-199	Yes	GEL

GEL - General Engineering Laboratory.

^a MAPEP monitors performance and requests corrective action as required.

^b "Yes" - Result acceptable.

^c Although no actual value or acceptance range was provided, the results were assessed by MAPEP as acceptable.

TABLE G-3
Comparisons of Results From Crosscheck Samples Analyzed for Water Quality Parameters as
Part of the EPA's 2013 Discharge Monitoring Report - Quality Assurance (DMR-QA) Study 33;
(2013) for the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

<i>Analyte</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Reference Value</i>	<i>Reported Value</i>	<i>Acceptance Range^a</i>	<i>Accept?^b</i>	<i>Analyzed by:</i>
Aluminum	µg/L	282	360	204-364	Yes	TestAmerica
Aluminum	µg/L	3,160	3,320	2620-3660	Yes	GEL
Ammonia (as N)	mg/L	10.7	9.61	7.90-13.3	Yes	TestAmerica
Antimony	µg/L	550	540	385-661	Yes	TestAmerica
Arsenic (EPA 200.7 / 200.8)	µg/L	237	222 / 225	196-279	Yes	TestAmerica
Barium	µg/L	595	599	516-671	Yes	TestAmerica
Biochemical oxygen demand	mg/L	139.0	75.7	44.4-153	Yes	TestAmerica
Biochemical oxygen demand	mg/L	83.5	78.9	42.1-125	Yes	GEL
Cadmium	µg/L	434	421	370-493	Yes	TestAmerica
Chlorine (total residual)	µg/L	153	150	93.0-213	Yes	WWTF
Chromium (total)	µg/L	736	747	642-832	Yes	TestAmerica
Chromium (hexavalent)	µg/L	777	801	635-912	Yes	TestAmerica
Cobalt	µg/L	535	532	470-600	Yes	TestAmerica
Copper (EPA 200.7 / 200.8)	µg/L	541	550 / 545	487-595	Yes	TestAmerica
Copper	µg/L	170	188	152-189	Yes	GEL
Cyanide, total	mg/L	0.696	0.604	0.434-0.959	Yes	TestAmerica
Iron	µg/L	1,630	1,540	1440-1840	Yes	TestAmerica
Iron	µg/L	322	377	281-369	No	GEL
Lead (EPA 200.7 / 200.8)	µg/L	1,320	1270 / 1300	1160-1470	Yes	TestAmerica
Lead	µg/L	213	220	181-244	Yes	GEL
Manganese	µg/L	2,410	2,470	2170-2670	Yes	TestAmerica
Mercury, 1631E	µg/L	6.77	6.57	4.18-9.25	Yes	GEL
Nickel	µg/L	2,450	2,360	2200-2730	Yes	TestAmerica
Nitrate (as N)	mg/L	20.2	22	15.7-24.3	Yes	TestAmerica
Nitrite (as N)	mg/L	3.32	3.62	2.83-3.82	Yes	TestAmerica
Oil & Grease (Gravimetric)	mg/L	177	175	131-201	Yes	TestAmerica
Oil & Grease (Gravimetric)	mg/L	95.0	91.2	67.1-111	Yes	GEL
pH	SU	5.90	6.01	5.70-6.10	Yes	ELAB
Phosphorus (total, as P)	mg/L	4.08	3.88	3.34-4.88	Yes	TestAmerica
Phosphorus (total, as P)	mg/L	3.31	2.9	2.69-3.98	Yes	GEL
Selenium (EPA 200.7 / 200.8)	µg/L	1,440	1380 / 1320	1150-1670	Yes	TestAmerica
Sulfate	mg/L	33.4	36.7	26.8-39.0	Yes	TestAmerica
Settleable solids	mg/L	22.3	26	17.9-28.6	Yes	WWTF
Settleable solids	mL/L	8.65	9	6.10-11.9	Yes	TestAmerica
Suspended solids (total)	mg/L	78	75.2	63.5-87.0	Yes	TestAmerica
Suspended solids (total)	mg/L	56.6	50	44.6-64.2	Yes	GEL
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	564	559	435-693	Yes	TestAmerica
Total dissolved solids	mg/L	253	223	188-318	Yes	GEL
Total Kjeldahl nitrogen (as N)	mg/L	30.7	31.9	20.2-39.4	Yes	TestAmerica
Vanadium	µg/L	794	746	696-888	Yes	TestAmerica
Zinc	µg/L	674	627	578-775	Yes	TestAmerica
Zinc	µg/L	1,400	1,420	1200-1600	Yes	GEL

Samples provided by Environmental Research Associates (ERA)

ELAB - WVDP Environmental Laboratory.

GEL - General Engineering Laboratory.

TestAmerica - TestAmerica Laboratories, Inc., Buffalo.

WWTF - WVDP Wastewater Treatment Facility Laboratory.

^a Acceptance limits are determined by ERA or the New York State Department of Health (NYSDOH), as applicable

^b "Yes" - Result acceptable; "No" - Result not acceptable.

APPENDIX H

West Valley Demonstration Project Act

West Valley Demonstration Project Act (Public Law 96-368 [S.2443]; October 1, 1980)

(As presented in Exhibit G of the Cooperative Agreement between United States Department of Energy and New York State Energy Research and Development Authority on the Western New York Nuclear Service Center at West Valley, New York; Effective October 1, 1980 as amended September 18, 1981.)

EXHIBIT G

WEST VALLEY PROJECT DEMONSTRATION ACT

PUBLIC LAW 96-368 [S. 2443]; October 1, 1980

WEST VALLEY DEMONSTRATION PROJECT ACT

For Legislative History of this and other Laws, see Table 1, Public Laws and Legislative History, at end of final volume

An Act to authorize the Department of Energy to carry out a high-level liquid nuclear waste management demonstration project at the Western New York Service Center in West Valley, New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the "West Valley Demonstration Project Act".

SEC. 2. (a) The Secretary shall carry out, in accordance with this Act, a high level radioactive waste management demonstration project at the Western New York Service Center in West Valley, New York, for the purpose of demonstrating solidification techniques which can be used for preparing high level radioactive waste for disposal. Under the project the Secretary shall carry out the following activities:

(1) The Secretary shall solidify, in a form suitable for transportation and disposal, the high level radioactive waste at the Center by vitrification or by such other technology which the Secretary determines to be the most effective for solidification.

(2) The Secretary shall develop containers suitable for the permanent disposal of the high level radioactive waste solidified at the Center.

(3) The Secretary shall, as soon as feasible, transport, in accordance with applicable provisions of law, the waste solidified at the Center to an appropriate Federal repository for permanent disposal.

(4) The Secretary shall, in accordance with applicable licensing requirements, dispose of low level radioactive waste and transuranic waste produced by the solidification of the high level radioactive waste under the project.

(5) The Secretary shall decontaminate and decommission—

(A) the tanks and other facilities of the Center in which the high level radioactive waste solidified under the project was stored,

(B) the facilities used in the solidification of the waste, and

(C) any material and hardware used in connection with the project,

in accordance with such requirements as the Commission may prescribe.

(b) Before undertaking the project and during the fiscal year ending September 30, 1981, the Secretary shall carry out the following:

(1) The Secretary shall hold in the vicinity of the Center public hearings to inform the residents of the area in which the Center is located of the activities proposed to be undertaken under the project and to receive their comments on the project.

(2) The Secretary shall consider the various technologies available for the solidification and handling of high level radioactive waste taking into account the unique characteristics of such waste at the Center.

West Valley
Demonstration
Project Act.
42 USC 2021a
note.
42 USC 2021a
note.

Activities.

Hearings.

(3) The Secretary shall—

(A) undertake detailed engineering and cost estimates for the project,

(B) prepare a plan for the safe removal of the high level radioactive waste at the Center for the purposes of solidification and include in the plan provisions respecting the safe breaching of the tanks in which the waste is stored, operating equipment to accomplish the removal, and sluicing techniques,

(C) conduct appropriate safety analyses of the project, and

(D) prepare required environmental impact analyses of the project.

41 USC 501
note.

(4) The Secretary shall enter into a cooperative agreement with the State in accordance with the Federal Grant and Cooperative Agreement Act of 1977 under which the State will carry out the following:

(A) The State will make available to the Secretary the facilities of the Center and the high level radioactive waste at the Center which are necessary for the completion of the project. The facilities and the waste shall be made available without the transfer of title and for such period as may be required for completion of the project.

(B) The Secretary shall provide technical assistance in securing required license amendments.

State costs,
percentage.

(C) The State shall pay 10 per centum of the costs of the project, as determined by the Secretary. In determining the costs of the project, the Secretary shall consider the value of the use of the Center for the project. The State may not use Federal funds to pay its share of the cost of the project, but may use the perpetual care fund to pay such share.

Licensing
amendment
application.

(D) Submission jointly by the Department of Energy and the State of New York of an application for a licensing amendment as soon as possible with the Nuclear Regulatory Commission providing for the demonstration.

(c) Within one year from the date of the enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall enter into an agreement with the Commission to establish arrangements for review and consultation by the Commission with respect to the project: *Provided*, That review and consultation by the Commission pursuant to this subsection shall be conducted informally by the Commission and shall not include nor require formal procedures or actions by the Commission pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act of 1954, as amended, the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974, as amended, or any other law. The agreement shall provide for the following:

42 USC 2011
note.
42 USC 5801
note.

(1) The Secretary shall submit to the Commission, for its review and comment, a plan for the solidification of the high level radioactive waste at the Center, the removal of the waste for purposes of its solidification, the preparation of the waste for disposal, and the decontamination of the facilities to be used in solidifying the waste. In preparing its comments on the plan, the Commission shall specify with precision its objections to any provision of the plan. Upon submission of a plan to the Commission, the Secretary shall publish a notice in the Federal Register of the submission of the plan and of its availability for public inspection, and, upon receipt of the comments of the Commission respecting a plan, the Secretary shall publish a notice in the Federal Register of the receipt of the comments and of the availability of the comments for public inspection. If the Secre-

Publications
in Federal
Register.

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WEST VALLEY PROJECT ACT

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tary does not revise the plan to meet objections specified in the comments of the Commission, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a detailed statement for not so revising the plan.

(2) The Secretary shall consult with the Commission with respect to the form in which the high level radioactive waste at the Center shall be solidified and the containers to be used in the permanent disposal of such waste.

(3) The Secretary shall submit to the Commission safety analysis reports and such other information as the Commission may require to identify any danger to the public health and safety which may be presented by the project.

(4) The Secretary shall afford the Commission access to the Center to enable the Commission to monitor the activities under the project for the purpose of assuring the public health and safety.

(d) In carrying out the project, the Secretary shall consult with the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Secretary of Transportation, the Director of the Geological Survey, and the commercial operator of the Center.

Sec. 3. (a) There are authorized to be appropriated to the Secretary for the project not more than \$5,000,000 for the fiscal year ending September 30, 1981.

(b) The total amount obligated for the project by the Secretary shall be 90 per centum of the costs of the project.

(c) The authority of the Secretary to enter into contracts under this Act shall be effective for any fiscal year only to such extent or in such amounts as are provided in advance by appropriation Acts.

Sec. 4. Not later than February 1, 1981, and on February 1 of each calendar year thereafter during the term of the project, the Secretary shall transmit to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President pro tempore of the Senate an up-to-date report containing a detailed description of the activities of the Secretary in carrying out the project, including agreements entered into and the costs incurred during the period reported on and the activities to be undertaken in the next fiscal year and the estimated costs thereof.

Sec. 5. (a) Other than the costs and responsibilities established by this Act for the project, nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting any rights, obligations, or liabilities of the commercial operator of the Center, the State, or any person, as is appropriate, arising under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 or under any other law, contract, or agreement for the operation, maintenance, or decontamination of any facility or property at the Center or for any wastes at the Center. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as affecting any applicable licensing requirement of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 or the Energy Reorganization Act of 1974. This Act shall not apply or be extended to any facility or property at the Center which is not used in conducting the project. This Act may not be construed to expand or diminish the rights of the Federal Government.

(b) This Act does not authorize the Federal Government to acquire title to any high level radioactive waste at the Center or to the Center or any portion thereof.

Sec. 6. For purposes of this Act:

(1) The term "Secretary" means the Secretary of Energy.

(2) The term "Commission" means the Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

(3) The term "State" means the State of New York.

Reports and other information to Commission.

Consultation with EPA and others.

Appropriation authorization. 42 USC 2021a note.

Report to Speaker of the House and President pro tempore of the Senate. 42 USC 2021a note.

42 USC 2021a note.

42 USC 2011 note.

42 USC 5801 note.

Definitions. 42 USC 2021a note.

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(4) The term "high level radioactive waste" means the high level radioactive waste which was produced by the reprocessing at the Center of spent nuclear fuel. Such term includes both liquid wastes which are produced directly in reprocessing, dry solid material derived from such liquid waste, and such other material as the Commission designates as high level radioactive waste for purposes of protecting the public health and safety.

(5) The term "transuranic waste" means material contaminated with elements which have an atomic number greater than 92, including neptunium, plutonium, americium, and curium, and which are in concentrations greater than 10 nanocuries per gram, or in such other concentrations as the Commission may prescribe to protect the public health and safety.

42 USC 2014.

(6) The term "low level radioactive waste" means radioactive waste not classified as high level radioactive waste, transuranic waste, or byproduct material as defined in section 11 e. (2) of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954.

(7) The term "project" means the project prescribed by section 2(a).

(8) The term "Center" means the Western New York Service Center in West Valley, New York.

Approved October 1, 1980.