



DRAFT
United States Department of Energy
Proposed Plan Fact Sheet
for the
Lower Three Runs Integrator Operable Unit
SEMS Number: 35
SRNS-RP-2020-00110

Savannah River Site, South Carolina

April 2020

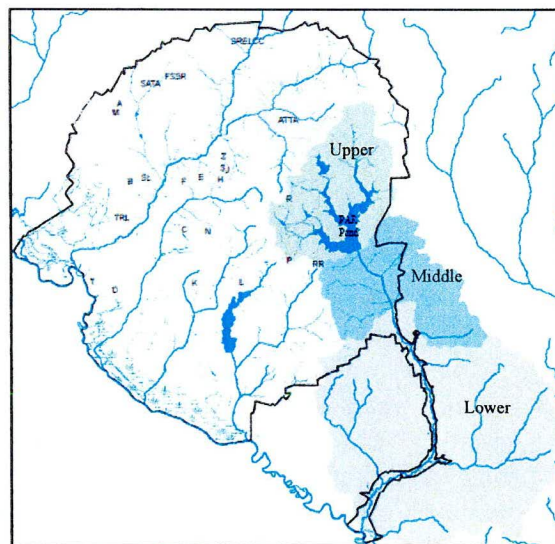
INTRODUCTION

This fact sheet summarizes the Proposed Plan for the Lower Three Runs (LTR) Integrator Operable Unit (IOU) located at the Savannah River Site (SRS). The United States Department of Energy (USDOE) owns and operates the SRS. Hazardous substances that are regulated under the Federal law requirements of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) are managed at the SRS as part of a comprehensive cleanup program.

A remedial action is needed at the LTR IOU due to contaminated media present at levels that may pose a threat to human health and the environment. The radionuclides cesium-137 (Cs-137) and cobalt-60 (Co-60) are present in sediment/soil, in addition to Cs-137 and mercury present in fish tissue. The Proposed Plan for the LTR IOU outlines the range of remedial alternatives evaluated to clean up the contaminated sediment/soil and presents the proposed remedy. The document describes how the public can comment on the proposed action through written comments and by participating in public meetings.

LTR IOU BACKGROUND

The LTR watershed is located in the southeastern portion of SRS. LTR is a large blackwater stream that originates in the northeast portion of SRS and follows a southerly direction for approximately (~) 40 kilometers (km [24.5 miles {mi}]), discharging into the Savannah River. The LTR IOU consists of an Upper, Middle, and Lower subunit. The Upper subunit is located upgradient of the PAR Pond Dam and includes PAR Pond and the pre-cooler ponds and canal system. The Upper subunit is the subject of this Proposed Plan.



The Middle and Lower subunits are located below the PAR Pond Dam. The remedial action for the Middle and Lower subunits of land use controls (LUCs) was previously addressed and documented in the *Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) for the Revision 0 Interim Action Record of Decision Remedial Alternative Selection: PAR Pond Unit (U); Lower Three Runs Integrator Operable Unit Tail Portion (Middle and Lower Subunits) (U)*. As documented in the ESD, no additional data collection, risk assessment, or

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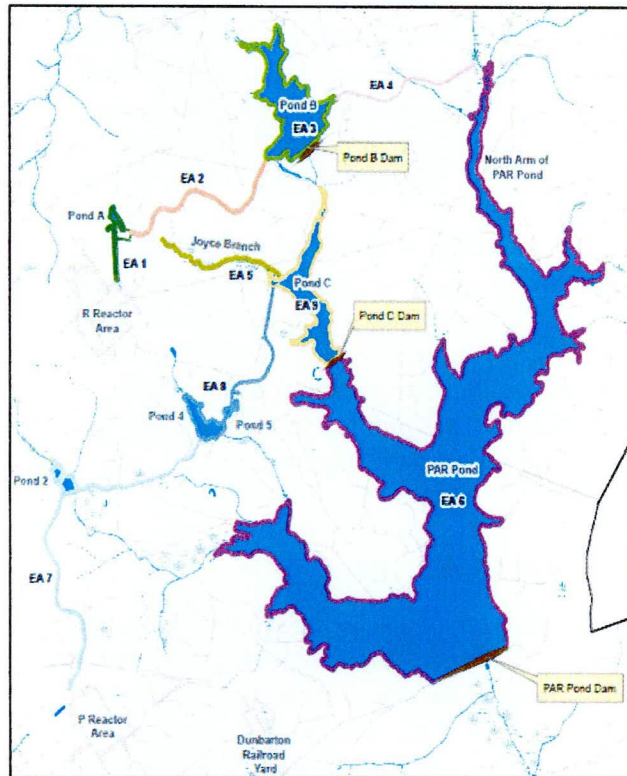
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response evaluation is necessary for the Middle and Lower subunits, and LUCs will be documented as the final action for the Middle and Lower subunits in the LTR IOU Record of Decision.

The Upper subunit is segregated into the following nine individual Exposure Areas (EAs):

- EA1: Pond A – Including R-Area Discharge Canal
- EA2: Canal from Pond A to Pond B
- EA3: Pond B – Including canal to Pond C
- EA4: Canal from Pond B to North Arm of PAR Pond
- EA5: Joyce Branch (Old Discharge Canal)
- EA6: PAR Pond
- EA7: Canal from P-Area to Ponds 4 and 5 – Including Pond 2
- EA8: Ponds 4 and 5 – Including canal from Ponds 4 and 5 to Pond C
- EA9: Pond C



Residual sediment/soil contamination, primarily radioactive Cs-137, is present in the LTR IOU stream corridor due to historical reactor operations. R-Reactor began operations in 1953 and was followed by P-Reactor in 1954. Both reactors received cooling water from the Savannah River via the river water distribution system. R-Reactor initially discharged reactor effluent directly into Joyce Branch, while P-Reactor discharged reactor effluent directly into Steel Creek. In 1958, PAR Pond, along with a series of pre-cooler ponds and a connecting canal system, were constructed to address the cooling water requirements of both P- and R-Reactor. Effluent from R-Reactor was routed to the R-Area Discharge Canal and pre-cooler Pond B where it discharged into the north arm of PAR Pond. This effluent pathway was used for R-Reactor discharge from 1961 until the reactor was shut down in 1964. Since the shutdown of R-Reactor, R-Area Discharge Canal and Pond B have remained essentially undisturbed.

PAR Pond also served as a heat exchange/cooling reservoir for P-Reactor until 1988. Heated water was released through a series of man-made canals and smaller impoundments into the pre-cooler



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Pond C and released into PAR Pond. Effluent discharges from P-Reactor ceased in 1987 with the shutdown of the reactor. As with the R-Area Discharge Canal, the associated canal system and pre-cooler ponds have remained essentially undisturbed. Releases from P-Reactor and R-Reactor operations included process leaks, reactor disassembly basin purges, and thermal discharges that contained primarily Cs-137.

The LTR IOU is currently designated for industrial use. No current or projected future development is planned, nor is the current land use expected to change. To support the risk management decision-making, an IOU onsite worker (wetland researcher) was selected as the most likely receptor scenario. A recreational fisherman scenario was also evaluated for EAs that can sustain populations of consumable fish, i.e., EA3 (Pond B), EA6 (PAR Pond), and EA9 (Pond C).

A risk evaluation determined that for EA1 through EA9, Cs-137 and Co-60 activity in sediment/soil exceeded a risk of 1E-06 for the onsite worker. A risk greater than or equal to 1E-06 indicates a probability of 1 chance in 1,000,000 of an individual developing cancer.

Principal threat source materials (PTSM) are described as highly toxic materials that would present a significant risk to human health or the environment should exposure occur. Results of the PTSM screening determined that the maximum activity of Cs-137 exceeded the PTSM threshold (i.e., risk $\geq 1E-03$) for the IOU onsite worker in one submerged location at EA1 in the R-Area Discharge Canal. EA3 (Pond B) had two sample locations with Cs-137 levels above the PTSM threshold, and EA5 (Joyce Branch) had two locations with Cs-137 above the PTSM threshold.

For EA3 (Pond B), EA6 (PAR Pond), and EA9 (Pond C), Cs-137 and mercury in fish tissue exceed risk-based threshold levels for the recreational fisherman.

CLEANUP GOALS

Cleanup goals for the LTR IOU include the following:

- Protect IOU onsite workers from exposure to Cs-137 and Co-60 in sediment/soil that exceed 1E-06 risk threshold or background levels. The primary exposure route of concern is the external radiation pathway.
- Protect the recreational fisherman from exposure to Cs-137 and mercury in fish tissue. The primary route of exposure is the ingestion of fish pathway.



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PROPOSED REMEDY

Due to the complexity of the Upper subunit, multiple remedial strategies are needed to address the nature and extent of contamination within the LTR IOU system. The preferred remedial alternative for the entire Upper Subunit (EA1 through EA9) is LUCs with Monitored Natural Recovery (MNR). In addition, the Excavation, Treatment and Disposal of PTSM Sediment/Soil alternative is the preferred alternative to address the one location in EA1 in the R-Area Discharge Canal that exceeded the PTSM threshold, and the Maintain Water in Ponds alternative is the preferred alternative to provide additional exposure protection for EA3 (Pond B) and EA6 (PAR Pond). An enhanced form of LUCs will be supplemented to address the two locations in EA5 (Joyce Branch) that exceeded the PTSM threshold.

LUCs include engineering controls such as signs and gates at access points and administrative measures (i.e., deed restrictions, and worker protection programs) to effectively reduce exposure of contaminated media to human receptors. MNR is a remedy that uses the ongoing, naturally-occurring process to contain, destroy, or reduce the bioavailability or toxicity of contaminants in sediment/soil. The MNR remedy component will assess the natural decay of Cs-137 in the Upper subunit over time. Cs-137 levels are expected to decay below the PTSM threshold in the Upper subunit in ~50 years, and the need to continue with the MNR component of the remedy will be reevaluated at that time.

For EA1, the Excavation, Treatment and Disposal of PTSM sediment/soil remedial alternative will be implemented to remove the single PTSM location in the R-Area Discharge Canal. The PTSM location is in relatively shallow water and is accessible for standard excavation practices. The excavated sediment/soil will be treated with a drying agent to reduce contaminant mobility during transportation and on site disposal.

EA5 (Joyce Branch) contains two PTSM locations in shallow water. EA5 (Joyce Branch) is located interior to the site ~4.5 miles from the SRS boundary, is remotely located from site operations, and is not accessible to the public (i.e., trespassers). Because PTSM is present in EA5 (Joyce Branch) in two locations, LUCs will be augmented in the form of additional signage at access roads and utility corridors in addition to gates within the access roads leading toward the two PTSM locations. Also, additional signs will be installed along the banks near the PTSM locations.

The Maintain Water in Ponds remedial alternative is the preferred action for EA3 (Pond B) and EA6 (PAR Pond) to minimize access and limit exposure to submerged, contaminated sediment/soil within the ponds. This alternative consists of maintaining dam structures for water retention, allows for natural fluctuation of water levels, and controls sediment movement downstream of the PAR Pond Dam. Annual inspections and periodic maintenance of the physical attributes (i.e.,



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dams, weirs, control gates, etc.) that make water retention viable are already in place per SRS procedures and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission guidelines.

The proposed remedy for the LTR IOU Upper subunit includes LUCs with MNR, Excavation, Treatment and Disposal of PTSM, and Maintain Water in Ponds remedial alternatives. The proposed remedy requires five-year remedy reviews. The United States Environmental Protection Agency and South Carolina Department of Health and Environmental Control concur with the proposed remedy.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

The Administrative Record File, which contains the information pertaining to the selection of the response action, is available at the following locations:

U.S. Department of Energy
Public Reading Room
Gregg-Graniteville Library
University of South Carolina – Aiken
471 University Parkway
Aiken, South Carolina 29803
(803) 641-3504

Thomas Cooper Library
Government Information and Maps
Department
University of South Carolina
1322 Green Street
Columbia, South Carolina 29208
(803) 777-4841

Hard copies of the Proposed Plan for the LTR IOU are available at the following locations:

Reese Library
Government Information Department
Augusta University
2500 Walton Way
Augusta, Georgia 30904
(706) 737-1744

Asa H. Gordon Library
Savannah State University
2200 Tompkins Road
Savannah, Georgia 31404
(912) 358-4324

HOW TO SUBMIT COMMENTS

The public comment period for the Proposed Plan for LTR IOU begins October 7, 2020, and ends November 20, 2020. To request a public meeting during the public comment period, to obtain more information concerning this document, or to submit written comments, contact one of the following:



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