Savannah River NUCLEAR SOLUTIONS℠

Focused Corrective Measures Study/Feasibility Study for D-Area Ash Basin Wetlands (NBN) in Support of the Savannah River Floodplain Swamp Integrator Operable Unit (U)

SEMS Numbers: 69

SRNS-RP-2024-01034

Revision 1 Redline ~~0~~

May 2025~~October 2024~~

(40 ft) to 18 m (60 ft) beneath D Area. In D Area, the UTRA has been partially eroded and the tan clay confining zone is not present; therefore, the UTRA in D Area is not defined by upper and lower zones separated by a confining layer as often seen at other units at SRS. A schematic of the lithostratigraphy and hydrostratigraphy generally observed at SRS is provided in Figure 4. The depth to groundwater is ~0 m (0 ft) (wetland/floodplain) to 4.6 m (15 ft) below ground surface.

Surface Topography

SRS lies within the Savannah River drainage basin with the Savannah River forming the southwestern boundary of the SRS. D Area is situated on an erosional terrace formed by the ancestral movement of the Savannah River. The erosional terrace is broad and relatively flat with ~6.1 m (20 ft) of topographic relief over the lateral distance (northeast to southwest) of 3.05 km (1.90 mi). Elevations along the western extent of the erosional terrace (in the vicinity of the 488-D Ash Basin) are ~8.5 m (28 ft) above the elevation of the Savannah River (28 m [92 ft]) above mean sea level (amsl). The modern floodplain represents a southwest migration of the river. The DABW is located within the modern Savannah River floodplain downgradient of the erosional terrace. The land surface within the DABW slopes gradually down-gradient toward the Savannah River and is relatively flat with an elevation range of ~28 m (95 ft) amsl along the Savannah River and 30 m (100 ft) amsl along the upgradient eastern boundary. The western boundary of the DABW is ~600 m (1,979 ft) from the Savannah River.

Unit History

The DABW is the result of ash overflow from the D Area ash basins. ~~Ash is believed to have been deposited in the DABW via an upgradient drainage ditch.~~ The D Area ash basins received ash from the coal fired D-Area Powerhouse via a wet sluice line. Ash is believed to have been deposited in the DABW via an upgradient drainage ditch. The upgradient ditch, identified as the 488-D Drainage, was addressed in the remedial action for the DEXOU where ash was excavated for inclusion under a geosynthetic cover. The area no longer presents a source to the DABW. The location of the former drainage ditch is shown on Figure 2. The D-Area Powerhouse was the longest running coal fired powerhouse, operating from 1952 until 2012.

in the *Environmental Compliance & Area Completion Projects (EC&ACP) Regulatory Document Handbook* (SRNS 2023b).

Data Evaluation

~~Data supporting the FCMS/FS for the DABW~~ Data used to support the risk evaluations for the DEXOU wetlands subunit (i.e., 488-D Wetland) is presented in the 2002 RFI/RI/BRA ~~for the DEXOU (as noted in Table 1, (~~WSRC 2002a) and includes the following:

- 1997 pre-characterization data consisting of surface water sampling and a wetland survey consisting of ~~39~~ 44 water samples (DSW1 through 18, DSW21 through 42, DSW46, DSW47, and DSW49) along with pH and conductivity readings,

- DEXOU Phase I sampling conducted from 1998-1999 resulting in eight (8) sediment/soil samples (DAB-31 through -38) from 0.0 to 0.3 m (0 to 1 ft) and seven (7) surface water samples (DAB-32 through -38); two (2) background samples (BGSM-1 and BGSM-2) were also taken from 0.0 to 0.3 m (0 to 1 ft) and later determined to be used as part of the DABW risk evaluation,

- DEXOU Phase II sampling conducted in 2001, a Work Plan Addendum for DEXOU that resulted in 16 paired sediment/soil (DAB-50 through -62, DAB-74, DAB-75, and DAB-76) from 0.0 to 0.3 m (0 to 1 ft), 0.3 to 0.6 m (1 to 2 ft), 0.6 to 0.9 m (2 to 3 ft), and 0.9 to 1.2 m (3 to 4 ft) and 13 surface water samples (DAB-50 through -62), and

- ~~a Work Plan Addendum for DEXOU that resulted in 16 paired sediment/soil and surface water samples, and~~

- ~~June~~ Summer 2002 field sampling resulting in four (4) sediment/soil samples (DAB-88 through -91) ~~conducted~~ to identify the 0.0 to 0.3 m (0 to 1 ft) extent of contamination ~~and collection of four (4) sediment/soil samples~~.

Data from the DEXOU used to support the risk evaluations in the FCMS/FS for the DABW included 25 sediment/soil samples (DAB-31, DAB-33 through DAB-38, DAB-50 through 62,

DAB-74, -75, and -76, BGSM-1, and BGSM-2) from the 0.0 to 0.3 m (0 to 1 ft) interval (Table 1). Locations DAB-88 through -91 were not used in the risk evaluation and only used to define the extent of ash.

Figure 5 shows the sampling locations ~~associated with~~ used to support the DABW FCMS/FS.

1.2.2 Nature and Extent of Contamination

The DABW ~~ash deposition area is considered as the boundary of the wetland~~ is represented by the ash deposition area shown in (Figure 2~~)~~. This area was referred to as the ash plume or ash deposition area in earlier documentation. The extent of ash was determined in 2002 based on a review of historical aerial photographs, field observations (i.e., visual verification of ash and field measurements of ash depth), and analytical sampling collected as part of the DEXOU RFI/RI/BRA characterization (WSRC 2002a). The area of ash is ~36 ha (90 ac). The approximate volume of soil/ash within the boundary is 565,006 m^3 (739,000 yds^3). Field measurements from the *Ecological Sampling and Analysis Plan for the D-Area Wetlands Operable Unit* indicate an ash depth up to ~1.3 m (4.3 ft) in portions of the DABW (WSRC 2002b).

1.2.3 Conceptual Site Model

The conceptual site model (CSM) is an objective framework for assessing data pertinent to the investigation. The CSM identifies and evaluates suspected sources of contamination, contaminant release mechanisms, potentially affected media (secondary sources of contamination), potential exposure pathways, and potential human and ecological receptors.

Exposure pathways describe the course a chemical or physical agent takes from the source to the exposed receptor. The following five (5) components make up an exposure pathway:

- Source (facility operations, spill, etc.)
- Exposure media (soil, groundwater, etc.)
- Exposure point (drinking water well, etc.)
- Exposure route (external radiation, ingestion, dermal contact, inhalation, etc.)
- Receptor (resident, industrial, IOU onsite worker, wildlife, etc.)

1.2.4.3 Summary of Contaminant Fate and Transport and Principal Threat Source Material Evaluations

No PTSM or CM RCOCs were identified for the DABW based on the DEXOU RFI/RI/BRA evaluations (WSRC 2002a). The PTSM evaluation conducted in the DEXOU RFI/RI/BRA was based on a toxicity and mobility assessment and evaluated the DEXOU from a holistic approach, i.e., all subunits within the DEXOU were evaluated. The toxicity evaluation concluded that the DEXOU unit-wide sediment for noncarcinogens and carcinogens were below the allowable PTSM threshold. The mobility evaluation that was conducted as part of the PTSM assessment was derived from the results of the contaminant migration assessment and determined that the only subunit with a mobility concern was the 488-D Ash Basin. The DEXOU RFI/RI/BRA concluded that a separate CM analysis was not warranted for the DABW because there was no primary source material identified, and that the DABW is a discharge area located within a floodplain that is at, or near, the water table (Figure 7).

Since publication of the 2002 DEXOU RFI/RI/BRA, a more extensive groundwater monitoring network is available in D Area to evaluate the impact of coal/ash surface units on groundwater. As part of D-Area Groundwater (DAG) OU monitoring, seven shallow wells exist at the perimeter of the DABW (Figure 8). These empirical groundwater results can be used to evaluate the CM potential from the coal-related contaminants in DABW ash/soil. Arsenic is a common ash unit COC with a robust data set and can be used as an indicator of contamination associated with ash units. The groundwater results from the second quarter of 2023 showed no exceedances of the As maximum contaminant level (MCL) (10 micrograms per liter [ug/L]) in the seven shallow wells (Figure 8). For the second quarter of 2023 sampling event, the practical quantitation limit for arsenic was 30 ug/L and the method detection limit (MDL) was 5 ug/L. The MDL is below the MCL for arsenic. Table 2 provides a summary of groundwater data collected to support the DAG OU monitoring at the seven DABW shallow wells. Arsenic, barium, beryllium, and uranium are common constituents related to ash units at SRS. As shown in Table 2, the only detections above MCLs in the last 16 years were from samples that also had elevated turbidity values (greater than 140 nephelometric turbidity units [NTU]). Review of groundwater monitoring data supports the

conclusions of the DEXOU RFI/RI/BRA, that ash located in the DABW floodplain is not a CM concern to groundwater. Therefore, the conclusions of the DEXOU RFI/RI/BRA were carried forward and no further CM analysis was needed.

1.2.4.4 Conclusion

Results of the evaluations for DABW indicate that there are no CM, ecological, or PTSM RCOCs. The potential risk to human receptor scenarios (residential, industrial worker, and IOU onsite worker) evaluated in the HHRA exceeds 1E-06 for exposure to As and coal-related radionuclides (K-40, Th-232, and U-238) in surface ash/soils. A summary of the RCOCs is provided in Table 3. Based on these conclusions, the preliminary CSM has been revised and is now presented as the refined CSM as shown in Figure 9.

1.2.5 Problems Warranting Action

The problems warranting action include As and coal-related radionuclides (K-40, Th-232, and U-238) that are present in surface ash/soils that pose an unacceptable risk for the IOU onsite worker (with a total cumulative risk [TCR] = 1.7E-04). The most likely cleanup levels for As and the coal-related radionuclides are based on SRS background concentrations (Table 4). Figures 10 and 11 present sampling results for As, K-40, Th-232, and U-238 which represent the highest reasonable maximum exposure concentrations from the HH RCOC parent and daughter products from the DEXOU dataset. The sampling points identify levels that are above 95th percentile background concentrations representing the likely cleanup level for the constituent shown. A proposed LUC boundary is depicted in Figure 12 based on the ash extent and HH RCOC concentrations above ~~2x average SRS background~~ the SRS Background 95th percentile, represented by As (8.2 mg/kg). Arsenic was used to determine the LUC boundary due to its robust data set and because it is a significant contaminant associated with ash. Other radiological COCs are naturally occurring and comparable to SRS background levels making it difficult to distinguish between natural background and process related contamination. There are no ecological, CM, or PTSM RCOCs for the DABW.

The following problem warranting action exists for the DABW:

3.0 DEVELOPMENT AND SCREENING OF ALTERNATIVES

This section provides the development of alternatives and a screening analysis of the remedial alternatives for the DABW based on the general technologies retained from Section 2.3.

3.1 Development of Alternatives

Three remedial alternatives (No Action, LUCs, and Excavation and Disposal) have been developed for the DABW and are discussed in detail below.

3.1.1 Alternative A-1: No Action

Alternative A-1 proposes no remedial efforts to be taken to control risk, treat, or remove contaminated media and is required by the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Contingency Plan to serve as a baseline for comparison with other remedial alternatives. This alternative would leave the DABW in its current condition with no additional controls. This alternative would not include five-year remedy reviews.

3.1.2 Alternative A-2: LUCs

Alternative A-2 involves the use of administrative and engineering controls to limit access to the DABW. LUCs have been implemented successfully within SRS and are fully employed in all areas of the SRS to limit access at the site boundary and on-site facilities. LUCs will include both administrative and engineering controls. Administrative measures include use of the SRS Site Use/Site Clearance Program to require authorization before beginning work activities at the site (e.g. no excavation). Other administrative measures include property record notices and deed restrictions if the property is ever transferred to non-federal ownership to disclose former waste management and disposal activities, as well as remedial actions taken at the ash sites.

Engineering controls would be implemented at the DABW through the use of warning and no trespassing signs at likely ingress locations. The LUCs will be described in detail in a Land Use Control Implementation Plan (LUCIP). Five-year remedy reviews would be required under this alternative. LUCs would be applied to the entire area of contaminated media, ~36 ha (90 ac).

Proposed LUC boundaries are provided in Figure 12. A buffer zone to either the nearest sample location below the SRS Background 95th percentile for arsenic or 100 feet outside the ash deposition area was used to bound the extent.

3.1.3 Alternative A-3: Excavation and Disposal

Alternative A-3 would include excavation of all ash to an average depth of 5 feet with an estimated volume of ~565,006 m^3 (739,000 yd^3)~~739,000 cubic yards (yd3) (565,006 cubic meters [m^3])~~. Prior to excavation activities, additional delineation would be required to bound the extent of contamination that exists outside of the estimated ash plume. ~~The~~ After excavating, the ash would ~~then~~ be dried to meet the acceptance criteria of the receiving permitted receiving disposal facility. The ash would then be hauled to disposal facility. Excavation work would be performed in accordance with an approved stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP). Verification sampling would be performed per an approved sampling and analysis plan (SAP) to ensure all ash is removed. After ash removal, DABW would be contoured with clean fill and topsoil for proper drainage and the wetland restored. This alternative would not require five-year remedy reviews.

3.2 Screening of Alternatives

In this section, the proposed remedial alternatives for the DABW are evaluated against the CERCLA criteria of effectiveness, implementability, and cost. (See Table 7) The retained alternatives will be analyzed in detail in Section 4.0.

For an alternative to be effective, it must achieve specified objectives, must be compatible with the contaminant characteristics and unit conditions, and must be protective of human health and the environment in the long term. The alternative must also be effective in reducing the risk to human health and the environment in the short term (during construction and construction execution). In addition, to the extent practicable, each alternative should be effective in decreasing the inherent threats or risks associated with hazardous substances or media by reducing toxicity, mobility, or volume through treatment. Permanence of the action is also considered. Alternatives that do not provide adequate protection of human health and the welfare of the environment or that

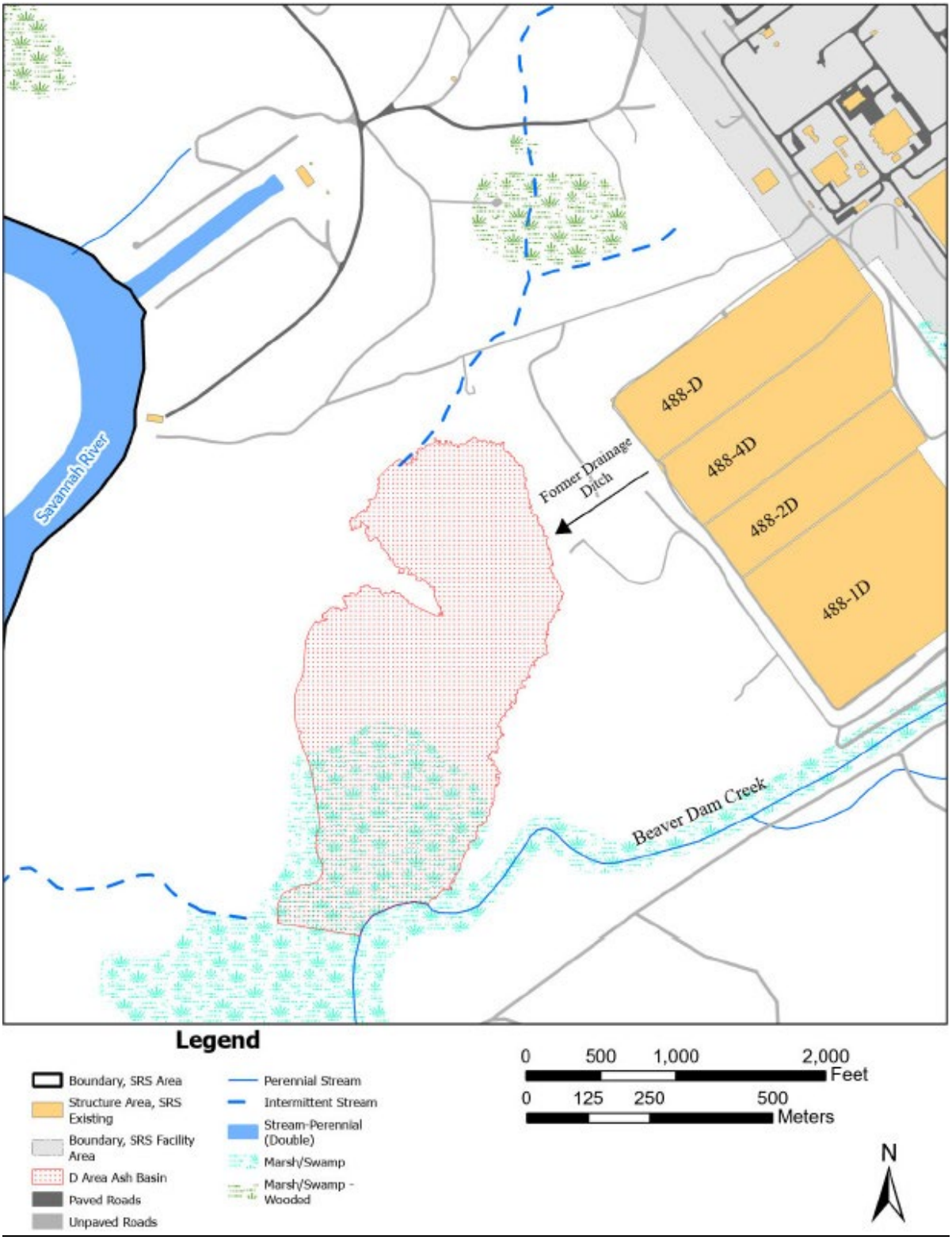

Figure 2. Layout of the D-Area Ash Basin Wetlands

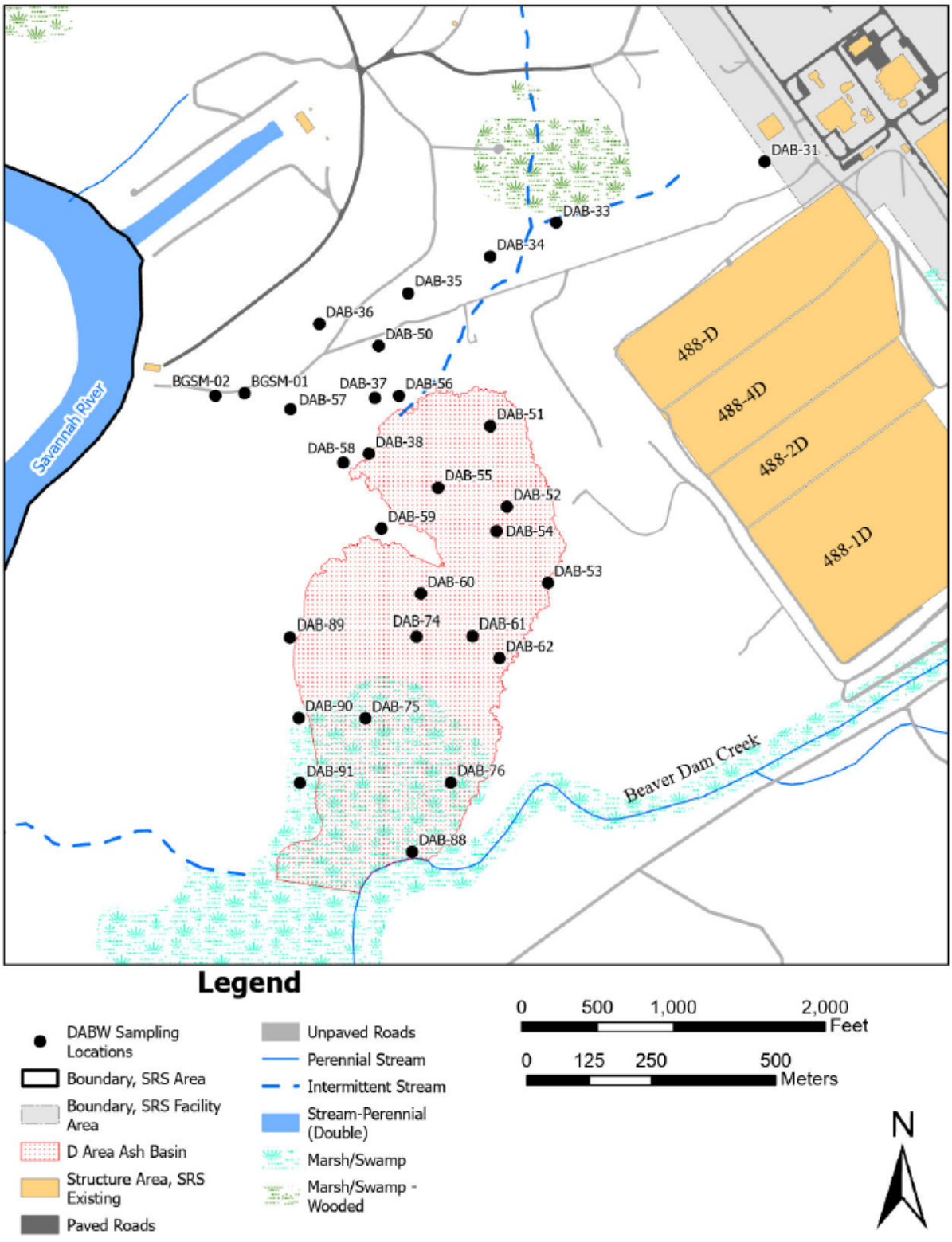

Figure 5. D-Area Ash Basin Wetlands Sampling Locations

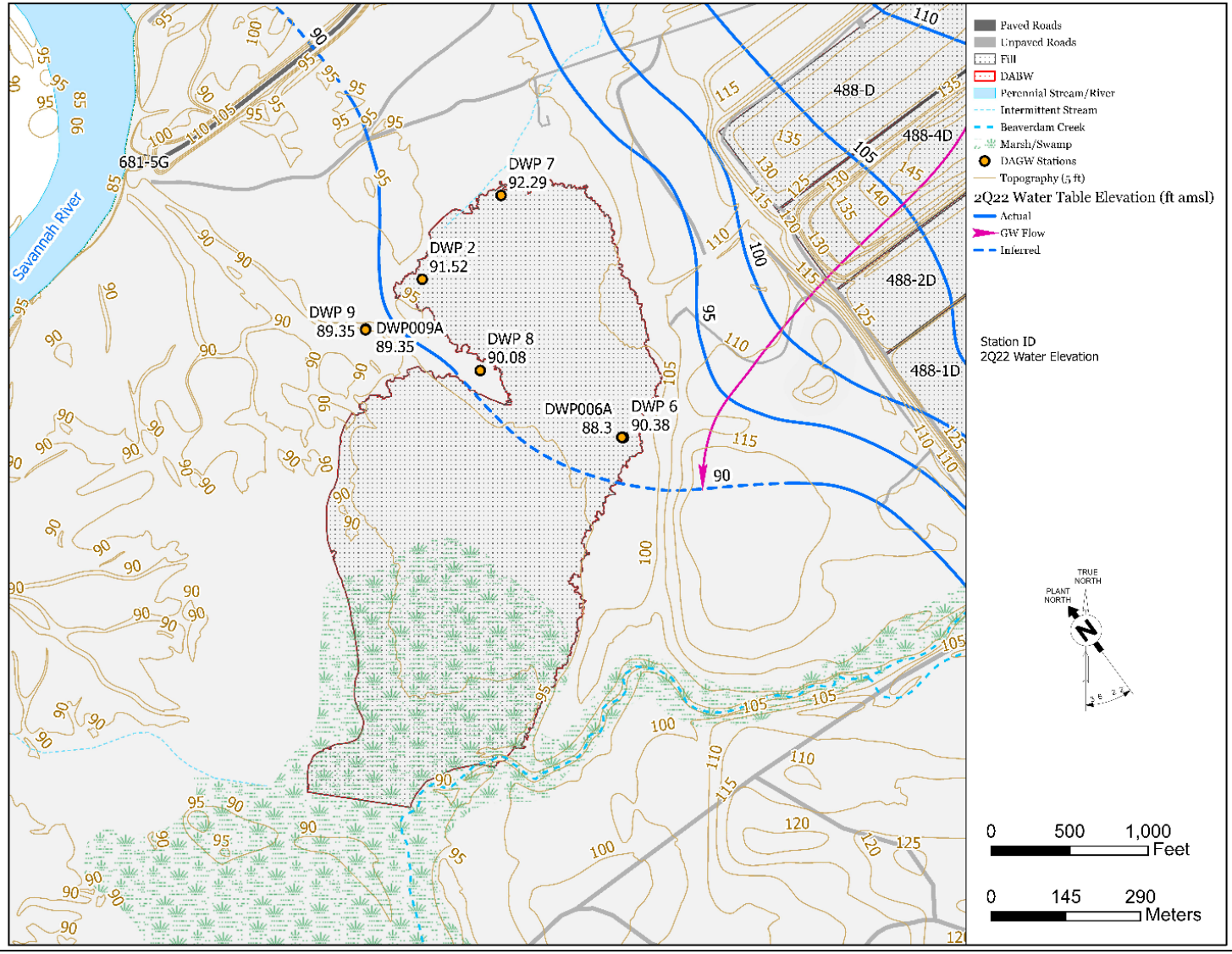

Figure 7. D-Area Ash Basin Wetlands Topography and Water Table Contours

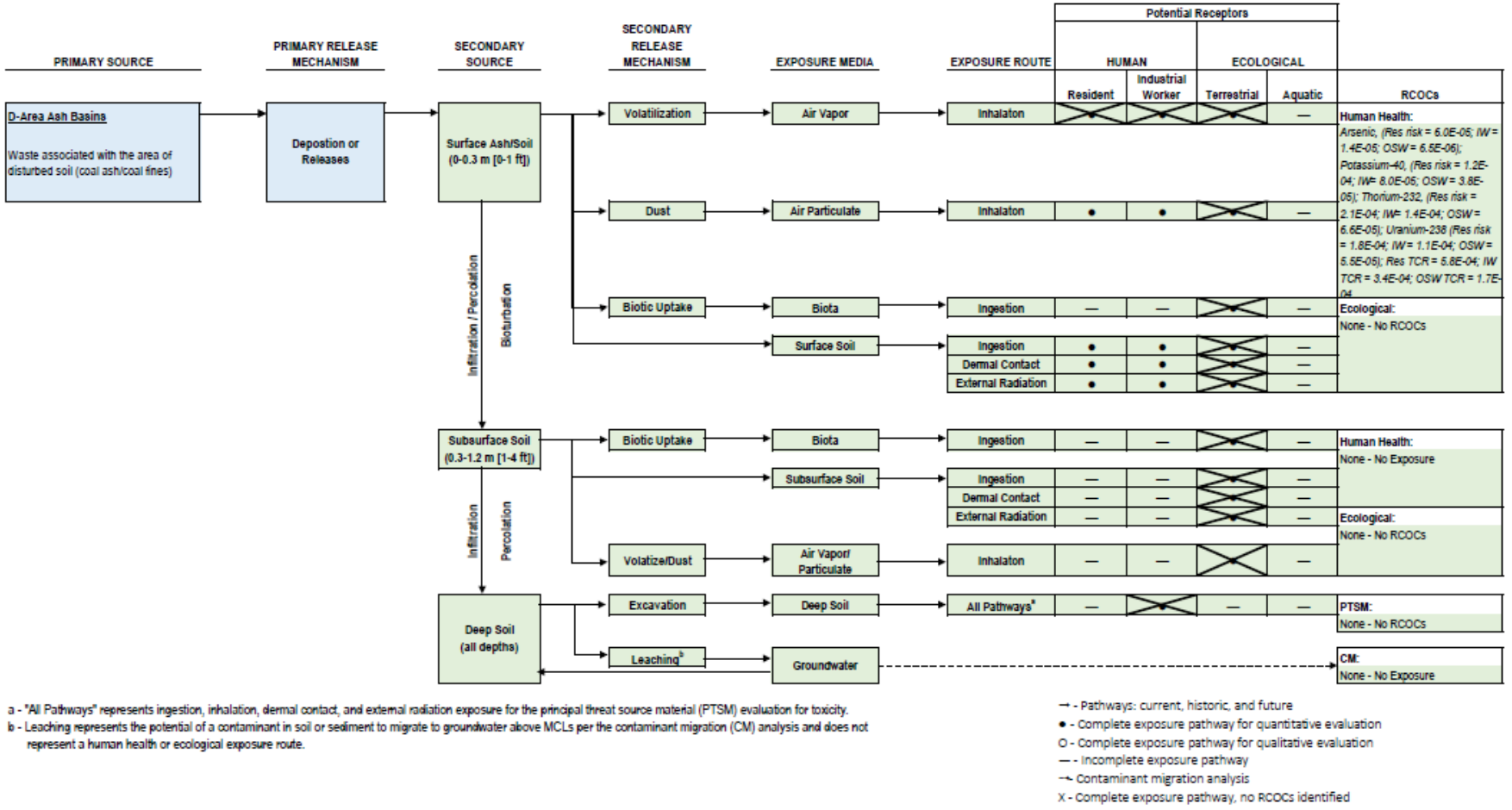

Figure 9. Refined CSM for the D-Area Ash Basin Wetlands

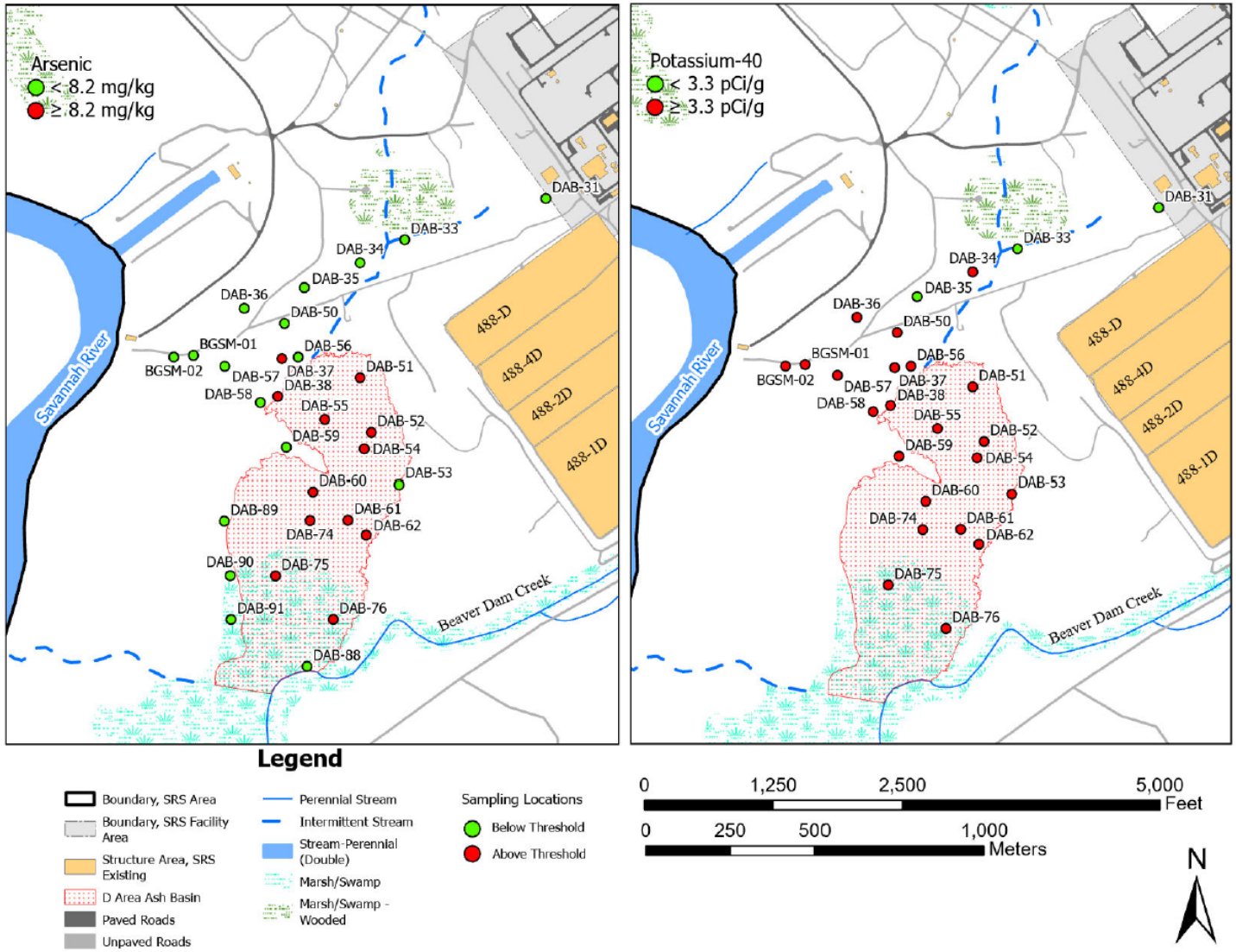

Figure 10. Arsenic and Potassium-40 Levels in Sediment/Soil within the 0-1ft ~~and 0-4ft~~ Depth Intervals

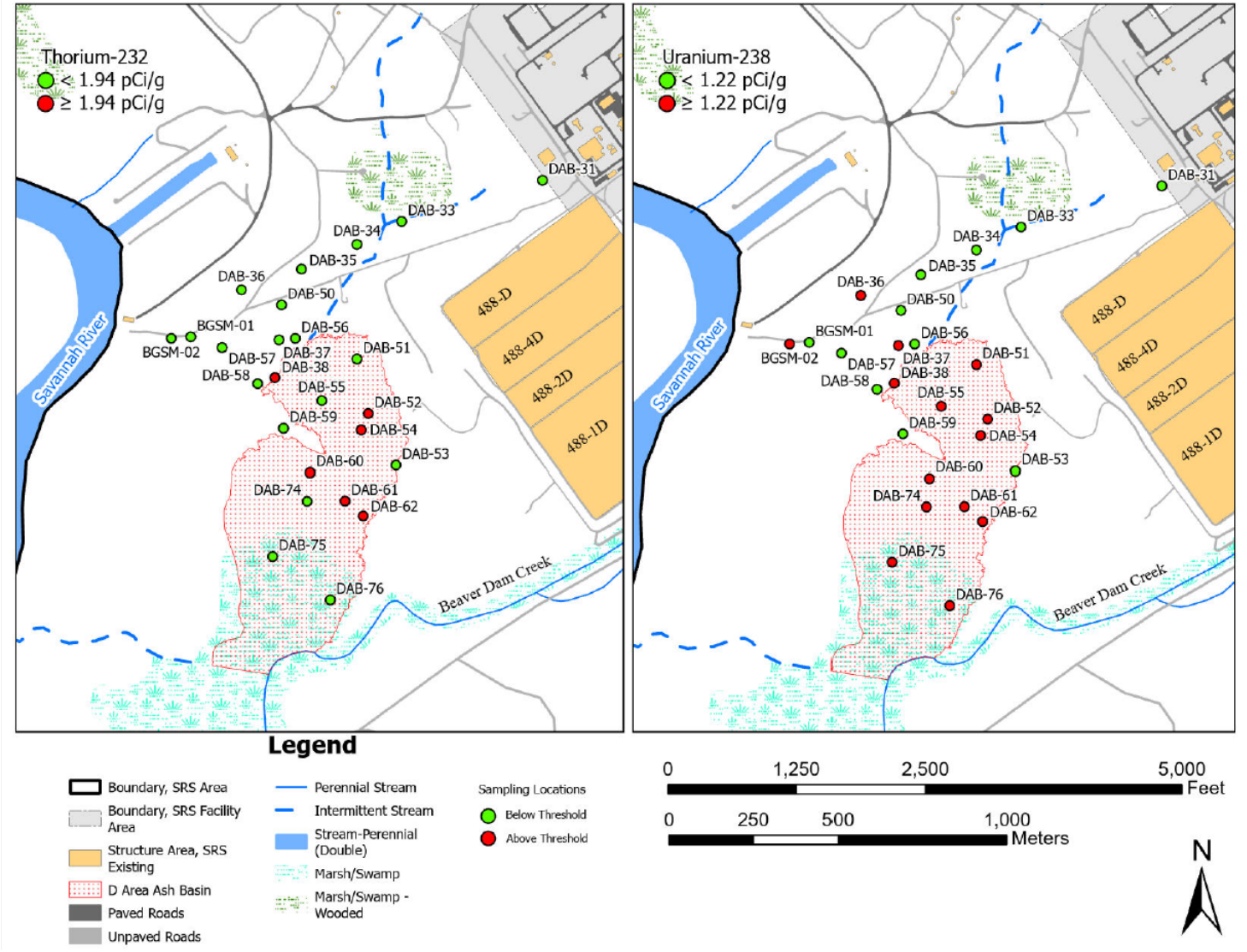

Figure 11. Thorium-232 and Uranium-238 Levels in Sediment/Soil within the 0-1ft ~~and 0-4ft~~ Depth Intervals

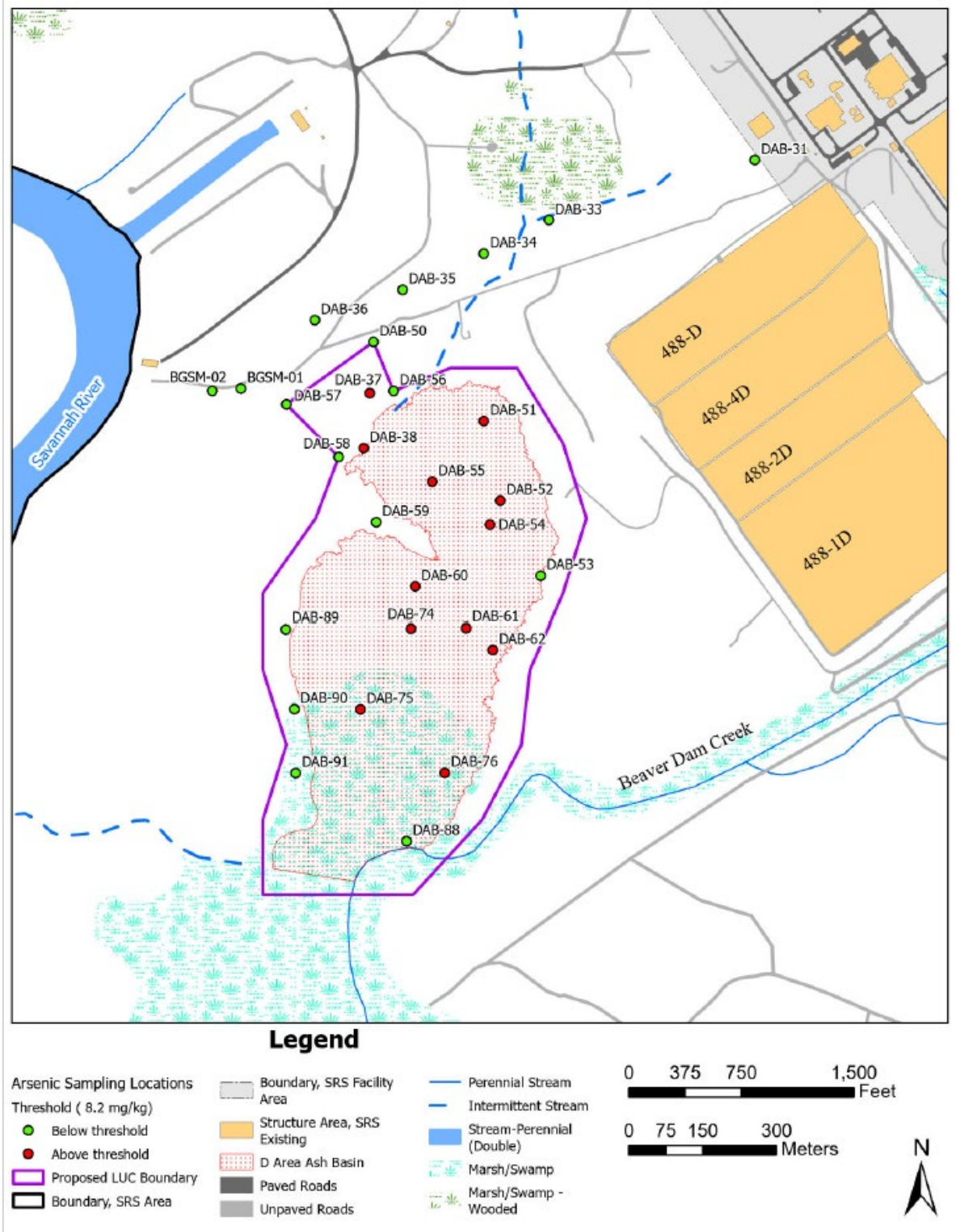

Figure 12. Proposed Land Use Control Boundary Based on Ash Extent (represented by As and background cleanup level of 8.2 mg/kg

Table 1. Sampling Stations for the DABW presented in the RFI/RI/BRA for the DEXOU

Exposure Group	Media	Sampling Stations	Notes
488-DAB (Interior)	Soil	DAB-07 through -16, DAB-43 and DAB-44	Includes borings through waste, berm, and 488-D Pooled Basin.
488-DAB (Exterior)	Soil	DAB-17 through –24	
DRP	Soil	DRP-01 through -51	
Background	Soil	BGFA-01, BGFA-02	Background dataset for all soil exposure groups.
Background	Soil	BGCH-01, BGCH-02	For information only (See Section 4.3).
Background	Soil	BGUO-01, BGUO-02	For information only (See Section 4.3).
488-D Pooled Basin	SW	DAB-43 and DAB-44	Data group for surface water only. DAB-43 and DAB-44 sediment samples are evaluated as soil under 488-DAB (Interior).
488-D Drainage	SW/SED	DAB-39, -40, -45, -46	
Dead and Stressed Vegetation Area	SW/SED	DAB-27, -28, -41, -41R, -42	DAB-41: Sediment only.
488-D Wetland	SW/SED	DAB-31, DAB-33 through -38; DAB-50 through -62; and DAB-74, -75, and -76 and BGSM-01 and BGSM-02.	
DRP Stream Boundary	SW/SED	DRP-S2, -S3, and -S4; DAB-32	
DRP Stream Boundary Background	SW/SED	DRP-S1	For information only (See Section 4.3).
Background	SW/SED	SSBG-01, SSBG-02, SSBG-03	For use as background for all SW/SED exposure groups, including DRP.

Note: Samples from locations DAB-88 through -91 were taken as part of a characterization effort in 2002 to define the extent of ash. Analytical results from these locations were not evaluated as part of the risk assessments.

Table 2. Summary of the Groundwater Data from the Seven DABW Shallow Wells

Calendar Year [A] ~~Sampling Event~~	Arsenic				Barium				Beryllium				Uranium			
	Detects/ Samples	Max	Station of Max	# Above MCL[AB]	Detects/ Samples	Max	Station of Max	# Above MCL[AB]	# of Samples	Max	Station of Max	# Above MCL[AB]	# of Samples	Max	Station of Max	# Above MCL[AB]
2023	5/8	58[CB]	DWP-008	1	8/8	103	DWP-007	0	7/8	10[CB]	DWP-008	1	-	-	-	-
2022	2/7	7.77	DWP-008	0	7/7	125	DWP-009-A	0	4/7	2.07	DWP-008	0	-	-	-	-
2021	5/10	27.9[CB]	DWP-008	1	10/10	127	DWP-006-A	0	2/10	1.11	DWP-006-A	0	-	-	-	-
2020	4/7	6.77	DWP-008	0	7/7	81.2	DWP-002	0	5/7	0.714	DWP-009-A	0	-	-	-	-
2019	4/6	6.47	DWP-008	0	6/6	47.4	DWP-007	0	6/6	0.946	DWP-009-A	0	0/6	-	-	-
2018	5/6	7.5	DWP-009-A	0	6/6	109	DWP-009-A	0	5/6	3.04	DWP-009	0	2/6	0.185	DWP-007	0
2017	4/5	5.97	DWP-008	0	5/5	142	DWP-009-A	0	5/5	1.54	DWP-009	0	-	-	-	-
2016	6/8	7.92	DWP-006	0	8/8	185	DWP-006	0	5/8	2.75	DWP-006	0	1/8	2.92	DWP-006	0
2015	4/7	5.97	DWP-009-A	0	7/7	68	DWP-008	0	5/7	0.944	DWP-008	0	0/7	-	-	-
2014	3/6	3.9	DWP-009-A	0	6/6	140	DWP-009-A	0	5/6	0.68	DWP-002	0	-	-	-	-
2013	2/5	6.2	DWP-008	0	5/5	82.8	DWP-009-A	0	5/5	0.896	DWP-002	0	-	-	-	-
2012	4/4	7.63	DWP-009-A	0	4/4	156	DWP-007	0	4/4	1.29	DWP-002	0	0/3	-	-	-
2011	2/6	6.4	DWP-008	0	6/6	92.8	DWP-009-A	0	4/6	0.66	DWP-002	0	-	-	-	-
2010	3/7	9.3	DWP-008	0	7/7	118	DWP-009-A	0	2/7	0.45	DWP-002	0	-	-	-	-
2009	3/7	5.8	DWP-008	0	7/7	90	DWP-009-A	0	7/7	1.6	DWP-009	0	1/7	0.327	DWP-008	0
2008	0/6	-	-	-	6/6	135	DWP-008	0	2/6	1.87	DWP-009	0	0/6	-	-	-
2007	2/7	16.2	DWP-008	1	7/7	131	DWP-008	0	6/7	2	DWP-009	0	-	-	-	-
2006	3/7	10.1	DWP-008	1	7/7	195	DWP-009-A	0	7/7	1	DWP-009	0	-	-	-	-
2005	2/5	10.7	DWP-008	1	5/5	81.9	DWP-008	0	3/5	2.1	DWP-009	0	0/5	-	-	-
2004	3/5	13.9	DWP-008	1	5/5	87.9	DWP-008	0	2/5	5	DWP-008	1	-	-	-	-
2003	2/6	7.29	DWP-008	0	6/6	67	DWP-008	0	12/12	3.48	DWP-009	0	-	-	-	-

Red shaded results exceed the MCL

A – Number of sampling events vary in each calendar year. Sampling performed in accordance with the *Monitoring Work Plan for the D-Area Groundwater Operable Unit (U)* (WSRC-RP-2003-4150).

~~B~~A – November 2023 USEPA MCLs; Arsenic - 10 ug/L, Barium - 2,000 ug/L, Beryllium - 4 ug/L, Uranium - 30 ug/L

~~C~~B – Sample had high turbidity (>140 NTU)

Table 4. Summary of the D-Area Ash Basin Wetlands PRGs

Unit (media)	RCOC	Units	ARAR	CM	HH Residential[1]	HH Industrial[1]	HH IOU Worker[1]	ERA	PTSM	Most Restrictive Cleanup Level	SRS Background Maximum[2]	SRS Background 95th Percentile	Most Likely PRG[3]
DABW (ash)	Arsenic	mg/kg	---	---	0.68	3.0	6.24	---	---	0.68	22.9	*8.2*	8.2
	Potassium-40	pCi/g	---	---	0.144	0.219	0.446	---	---	0.144	8.53	*3.3*	3.3
	Thorium-232	pCi/g	---	---	0.00985	0.0153	0.0318	---	---	0.00985	2.79	*1.94*	1.94
	Uranium-238	pCi/g	---	---	0.0125	0.020	0.0416	---	---	0.0125	1.9	*1.22*	1.22

[1] Resident, Industrial Worker and IOU Onsite Worker 1E-06 regional screening level or PRG from Appendix B, Table B-1.
[2] SRS Background concentrations from the *Background Soils Statistical Summary Report for the Savannah River Site* (ERD-EN-2005-0223) (WSRC 2006).
[3] Most likely PRG is the lesser of the risk-based levels ~~and~~ or the SRS 95th percentile background concentration. Source of the most likely cleanup level is identified in italics.

ARAR = applicable or relevant and appropriate requirement
CM = contaminant migration
DABW = D-Area Ash Basin Wetlands
ERA = ecological risk assessment
HH = human health
IOU = Integrator Operable Unit
PTSM = principal threat source material
RCOC = refined constituents of concern from RFI/RI/BRA

Table 7. Summary of the Screening of Alternatives for the DABW

Alternatives	Effectiveness	Implementability	Cost	Status	Comments
A-1 – No Action	Not effective in preventing exposure to IOU onsite worker to contaminated media. Alternative does not treat waste	Not applicable	None	Required	Alternative is required by NCP
A-2 - LUCs	Effective for achieving RAO; prevents exposure to IOU onsite worker. Does not reduce toxicity, mobility, or volume of waste.	Already implemented at SRS; additional measures to be incorporated into Site Use/Site Clearance permits, SSHASPs to protect IOU onsite worker	Low	Retained	Effective; implementation would allow contaminated media to remain in place where exposure scenarios are prevented. Requires five-year remedy reviews.
A-3 – Excavation and Disposal	Effective for achieving RAO; eliminates exposure to IOU onsite worker. Permanently removes volume, toxicity and mobility of ash.	Although excavation and disposal are typically readily implemented with standard earth-moving equipment, materials, and conventional construction methods; the implementation of this large-scale removal in a wetland environment would be very challenging. Specialized equipment and/or site preparation will likely be necessary to execute the work safely.	High	Retained	Protective of human health; all ash would be removed from DABW eliminating risk, volume, toxicity, and mobility. Even though the distance to the nearest permitted landfill with adequate storage capacity is in the vicinity, hauling costs very high. ~~Requires~~ Does not require five-year remedy reviews.

table includes the HH RCOCs identified in the DEXOU RFI/RI/BRA and provides all of the necessary information to update the HH risk calculation in Appendix B per the approved Environmental Compliance and Area Completion Protocols (SRNS 2023). The ProUCL (USEPA 2022) software package was used to calculate the 95% upper confidence limit (UCL) on the arithmetic mean. The data distribution and recommended 95% UCL, as determined by ProUCL for each constituent, are presented as footnotes to Table A-1. Non-detected constituent concentrations were processed in accordance with the ProUCL User's Guide. Rather than including the output from the ProUCL software (v 5.2) in this appendix due to volume of files generated for each analyte, the results are summarized in Table A-1.

The ecological risk assessment is presented in Appendix C.

A-2. REFERENCES

SRNS, 2023. *Environmental Compliance and Area Completion Projects Regulatory Document Handbook*, SRNS-RP-2022-00330, Revision 0, June 2023, Savannah River Nuclear Solutions, LLC, Savannah River Site, Aiken, SC.

USEPA, 2022. *Statistical Software ProUCL v5.2 for Environmental Applications for Data Sets With and Without Nondetect Observations*, United States Environmental Protection Agency

WSRC, 2002. *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Facility Investigation/Remedial Investigation/Baseline Risk Assessment (RFI/RI/BRA) for the D-Area Expanded Operable Unit*, WSRC-RP-2001-4162, Revision 1, Washington Savannah River Company, Savannah River Site, Aiken, SC

USEPA Regional Screening Levels Table *RSLs for Default Resident and Default Industrial Worker Scenarios*

SFO (mg/kg-day)$^{-1}$	key	IUR (ug/m^3)$^{-1}$	key	RfD_o (mg/kg-day)	key	RfC_i (mg/m^3)	key	VOC	Analyte	CAS No.	Resident Soil (mg/kg)	key	Industrial Soil (mg/kg)	key	Tap Water (ug/L)	key	MCL (ug/L)
Inorganics																	
1.5E+00	I	4.3E-03	I	3.0E-04	I	1.5E-05	C		Arsenic, Inorganic	7440-38-2	6.8E-01	c*G	3.0E+00	cG	5.2E-02	c	1.0E+01

Note: This table was generated from the May 2024 Regional Screening Level Summary Table found on the USEPA RSL website (USEPA 2024a)

C = California EPA
G = User's Guide
I = Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
MCL= maximum contaminant level
P = Provisional Peer-Reviewed Toxicity Values
VOC = volatile organic compound
c = cancer
* = where: n SL < 100X c SL