LA-UR-06-2464
April 2006
ER2006-0226

Investigation Work Plan for Upper Los Alamos Canyon Aggregate Area

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Prepared by
Environmental Stewardship Division–
Environmental Remediation and Surveillance Program

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Upper Los Alamos Canyon Aggregate Area is located within and south of the Los Alamos townsite in Technical Areas (TAs) 00, -01, -03, -32, -41, -43, and -61 of Los Alamos National Laboratory (the Laboratory) and includes a total of 115 solid waste management units (SWMUs) and areas of concern (AOCs). Details of previous investigations and analytical results for all 115 sites are provided in the historical investigation report for Upper Los Alamos Canyon Aggregate Area. Of these sites, 54 have been previously investigated and/or remediated and have been approved for no further action; they are not discussed in this work plan. For the remaining 61 sites, this work plan describes the operational history, evaluates existing analytical data, and proposes characterization and/or remediation activities.

Of the 61 SWMUs and AOCs in the Upper Los Alamos Canyon Aggregate Area that require some additional characterization and/or remediation activities, 5 fall within TA-00, 34 fall within TA-01, 5 fall within TA-03, 5 fall within TA-32, 6 fall within TA-41, 5 fall within TA-43, and 1 falls within TA-61. These sites include

- septic tanks and outfalls;
- sanitary waste lines and sewage treatment facilities;
- industrial waste lines, drains, and outfalls;
- storm drains and outfalls;
- soil contamination areas from Laboratory operations;
- landfills and surface disposal areas;
- transformer sites; and
- incinerators.

The main objective of this work plan is to present the evaluation of historical data and, based on that evaluation, to propose any activities necessary to define the nature and extent of contamination associated with each SWMU/AOC. In addition, the work plan identifies, where appropriate, inactive site-related structures for removal to reduce risk associated with a site.

All field activities proposed in this work plan will be conducted using a phased approach. The sites in this work plan are related to some of the earliest activities at the Laboratory and have been subjected to various investigation, remediation, demolition, and construction activities, particularly within TA-00 and TA-01. These activities have resulted in significant changes to the SWMUs and AOCs relative to their operational conditions and complicate the selection of valid sampling locations. The proposed sampling locations presented in this work plan are preliminary. A variety of methods, singly or in combination, may be used to identify the final sampling locations. These methods include research of engineering or other drawings, nonintrusive geophysical surveys, and trenching. Field screening will also be conducted during all field activities, primarily for health and safety purposes, but also to assist with selection of sample locations.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL or the Laboratory) is a multidisciplinary research facility owned by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) and managed by the University of California (UC). The Laboratory is located in north-central New Mexico, approximately 60 mi northeast of Albuquerque and 20 mi northwest of Santa Fe. The Laboratory site covers 40 mi^2 of the Pajarito Plateau, which consists of a series of fingerlike mesas separated by deep canyons containing perennial and intermittent streams running from west to east. Mesa tops range in elevation from approximately 6200 to 7800 ft. The location of Upper Los Alamos Canyon Aggregate Area with respect to the Laboratory technical areas (TAs) and surrounding land holdings is shown in Figure 1.0-1. Sites within the aggregate area are shown in Plate 1.

The Laboratory's Environmental Stewardship–Environmental Remediation and Surveillance (ENV-ERS) Program, formerly the Environmental Restoration (ER) Project, is participating in a national effort by DOE to clean up sites and facilities formerly involved in weapons research and development. The goal of the ENV-ERS Program is to ensure that past operations do not threaten human or environmental health and safety in and around Los Alamos County, New Mexico. To achieve this goal, the ENV-ERS Program investigates sites potentially contaminated by past Laboratory operations.

The sites addressed in this work plan contain hazardous constituents and radionuclides. New Mexico Environment Department (NMED) has authority under the New Mexico Hazardous Waste Act over cleanup of sites with hazardous waste or certain hazardous constituents, including the hazardous waste portion of mixed waste (i.e., waste contaminated with both radioactive and hazardous constituents). DOE has authority over clean up of sites with radioactive contamination. Radionuclides are regulated under DOE Order 5400.5, "Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment," and DOE Order 435.1, "Radioactive Waste Management."

A Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Hazardous Waste Facility Permit was issued to the Laboratory by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 1989. Under the Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA), EPA issued Module VIII to the Permit in 1990 (EPA 1990, 01585) and revised it in 1994 (EPA 1994, 44146). The Module VIII of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit listed individual sites to be investigated and specified conditions and requirements for cleanup activities. In 1996, regulatory authority for Laboratory cleanup activities was conveyed to NMED, which assumed enforcement of Module VIII of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit. On March 1, 2005, NMED, DOE, and the Regents of UC signed a Compliance Order on Consent (hereafter, the Consent Order) that addresses corrective action activities at the Laboratory. In accordance with Consent Order requirements, a permit modification is in progress that replaces the corrective action requirements of Module VIII of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit with those of the Consent Order. Historical documents refer to some sites as Module VIII solid waste management units (SWMUs), areas of concern (AOCs), or non-Module VIII SWMUs or AOCs, and the same convention is used in this report.

1.1 Work Plan Overview

The Upper Los Alamos Canyon Aggregate Area SWMUs and AOCs are located in TAs 00, 01, 03, 32, 41, 43, and 61 of the Laboratory (Figure 1.0-2). A total of 115 sites are in the Upper Los Alamos Canyon Aggregate Area (Table 1.1-1). Historical details of previous investigations and data results for all 115 sites are provided in the historical investigation report (HIR) for the Upper Los Alamos Canyon Aggregate Area (LANL 2006, 91915). Among the 115 sites, 54 have previously been investigated and/or remediated and given no further action (NFA) status (NFA-approval documents are listed in Table 1.1-1); they are included in the HIR and are not discussed further in this work plan. This work plan addresses the

remaining 61 sites using the available information from previous field investigations or removal actions (described in the HIR [LANL 2006, 91915]) to evaluate current conditions at each site.

Because of the large number and vast spread of the sites in Upper Los Alamos Canyon Aggregate Area, the sites in this work plan are organized by TAs. Section 1 gives an overview of the 61 sites addressed and the two objectives of this work plan. Phase approach of field activities and data overview, which apply generally to every TA and to each site of this work plan, are also provided in Section 1. Section 2 presents the surface and subsurface conditions of the Upper Los Alamos Canyon Aggregate Area. Sections 3 through 9 provide summaries of previous investigations and data and present the scope of activities for each site in each respective TA. Each TA section also includes background information on operational history; summary of releases, transport mechanisms, and potential receptors; and current site usage and status of the sites in the TA. Section 10 provides investigation methods for field activities. Section 11 describes the monitoring and sampling program. Section 12 gives the schedule of the investigation report. Appendix A of this work plan includes a list of acronyms and abbreviations, a glossary, and a metric conversion table. Appendix B describes the management of investigation-derived waste. Appendix C contains the data sources for the figures in this work plan.

1.2 Work Plan Objectives

The first objective is to define the nature and extent of contamination associated with the sites and to propose additional sampling to complete the characterization of the sites addressed in this work plan. The second objective is to remove inactive structures related to the sites, where appropriate, and to propose confirmatory sampling after removing the structures.

To accomplish the objectives, this work plan

- presents background information,
- summarizes previous investigations of the sites,
- describes proposed sample collection and/or field activities, and
- describes appropriate investigation methods and protocols for field activities.

1.3 Phased Approach of Field Activities

The sites included in this work plan are related to some of the earliest activities at the Laboratory. The sites have been subjected to various investigation, remediation, demolition, and construction activities. Sites TAs-00 and -01 in particular have changed greatly from their original conditions. Most of the mesa-top sites in the Los Alamos townsite have been developed as commercial or residential properties. As a result, many sites addressed in this work plan, or portions of them, are inaccessible. In addition, because many of the previous activities were poorly documented in terms of exact locations and volumes of material excavated or placed as fill, the locations or even the existence of some Laboratory-related structures is not well known. Therefore, a variety of methods, singly or in combination, were used to identify or select sampling locations, depending on the availability and quality of documentation of past activities, operational history, the degree of prior characterization, and the accessibility of each site.

For lines or structures that have been previously removed but that require additional characterization samples, engineering drawings may provide the best evidence of the locations of the former structures and may guide the selection of sample locations. Similarly, for structures believed to still be in place, engineering drawings provide the best estimate for proposed sample locations and may in some cases be confirmed by visible evidence in the field (outfall pipes, vent pipes, etc.).

For removed structures, engineering drawings may be used with descriptions from previous reports regarding the depth below grade of the removed structures; the documented depth would then be used as the assumed starting depth for proposed new samples. In cases where engineering drawings and previous documentation are unavailable or insufficient, additional surveys may be used to attempt to locate the feature of interest.

If site conditions permit, geophysical methods may be used to locate buried structures, depending on the nature of the structure (e.g., steel or cast-iron pipe may be readily located by geophysics). In many developed locations, geophysical methods may be hampered by a high density of active underground utilities.

If the previously described methods fail to locate the structure of interest, trenching may be used to expose the structure. In many cases, this method will depend on obtaining property access and approval of the property holder(s) to perform invasive exploration.

When the proposed sample locations are identified on the ground (using global positioning system coordinates, visual identification of structures or site features, or other surveys or exploration), samples will be collected using the most efficient and least disruptive method appropriate to the conditions at the site. Shallow soil, fill, and tuff samples will be collected using a hand auger or spade and scoop wherever practical. Where deeper samples are required, the samples may be collected using a drill rig to extract intact core, depending on the accessibility of the locations to heavy equipment. Details regarding sampling are provided in Section 10.2, Sampling.

Sediment samples from outfalls and drainage channels typically will be collected using a spade-and-scoop method. A geomorphologist will select sediment sample locations in clearly defined drainages by using geomorphic characterization methods to target post-1943 sediment. Post-1943 sediment will be collected with a bias toward sediment units that are most likely to have been impacted by Laboratory activities. At sediment sample locations, at least two depth intervals will be sampled: at least one in the appropriate sediment unit(s) and one below the sediment/tuff interface. Sediment profiles that are sampled will be characterized by properties such as particle-size distribution, color, stratification, sorting, inclusions, and estimated age recorded on a geomorphic characterization log.

For health and safety purposes, during sample collection, all samples will be field screened for volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and radioactivity. These screening results will be recorded on the corresponding sample collection logs. If elevated readings are recorded, the field team may adjust the locations, depths, or numbers of samples collected. Additional headspace screening may be performed using a photoionization detector (PID) if the normal screening results are not certain.

Site conditions and operational history of individual sites may indicate the need for additional surveys or methods to refine the proposed sampling approach once field activities have begun. Individual sites and specific survey and sampling needs are discussed in Sections 3 through 9.

At some sites, structures such as pipes or septic tanks may be removed in conjunction with the investigation sampling activities. Pipes, where accessible, may be removed to inspect for signs of leakage and to determine the optimum locations beneath the pipe for sampling. The decision to remove structures will be made based on site conditions and in consultation with the project leader.

1.4 Data Overview

Samples from previous investigations were analyzed for inorganic chemicals, organic chemicals, and/or radionuclides either on-site by the Chemical Sciences and Technology (CST) Division at the Laboratory

by off-site by fixed laboratories, or by both. Data obtained at on-site CST Division laboratories are screening-level quality data and are used only to select sampling locations and analytical suites; these data are not discussed and are not reported. Only data obtained from off-site fixed laboratories are discussed further. Concentrations of detected inorganic chemicals are compared with background values (BVs) and the ranges of the background concentrations (LANL 1998, 59730). Concentrations of detected organic chemicals are presented. Activities of detected radionuclides are compared with BVs or fallout values (FVs) and the ranges of the background/fallout activities for radionuclides (LANL 1998, 59730). These data are presented in their entirety in the Upper Los Alamos Canyon Aggregate Area HIR (LANL 2006, 91915). This work plan summarizes these data to determine whether the nature and extent of contamination are defined for each site. Furthermore, this work plan discusses the locations where the nature and extent of contamination have not been defined, and the work plan presents sampling activities and analytical suites.

2.0 SITE CONDITIONS

2.1 Surface Conditions

2.1.1 Soils

Soils on the Pajarito Plateau were initially mapped and described by Nyhan et al. (1978, 05702). The soils on the slopes between the mesa tops and canyon floors have been mapped as mostly steep rock outcrops consisting of approximately 90% bedrock outcrop and patches of shallow, weakly developed colluvial soils. South-facing canyon walls are generally steep and usually have shallow soils in limited, isolated patches between rock outcrops. In contrast, the north-facing canyon walls generally have more extensive areas of shallow dark-colored soils under thicker forest vegetation. The canyon floors generally contain poorly developed, deep, well-drained soils on floodplain terraces or small alluvial fans (Nyhan et al. 1978, 05702).

The soils on the mesa top in the Upper Los Alamos Canyon Aggregate Area generally belong to either the Carjo or Pogna soil series (Nyhan et al. 1978, 05702). Carjo soils consist of moderately deep, well-drained, and moderately developed soils with an A-B-C horizon sequence. Soil textures can range from clay loams to fine, sandy loams. The Pogna soils consist of shallow, well-drained, and weakly developed soils with an A-C horizon sequence. The soil texture of Pogna soil is usually fine sandy loam. The parent material of these soils may range from Bandelier Tuff to sequences of alluvium/colluvium interstratified with moderately developed to well-developed buried soils.

A majority of the natural mesa-top surface soil has been altered by anthropogenic activities. Excavation and fill, paved roads, parking lots, parks, landscaped yards, and buildings have changed the natural soil landscape considerably.

2.1.2 Surface Water

The Rio Grande is the primary river in north-central New Mexico. All surface-water drainage and groundwater discharge from the plateau ultimately arrive at the Rio Grande. Most surface water in the Los Alamos area occurs as ephemeral, intermittent, or interrupted streams in canyons cut into the Pajarito Plateau. Springs on the flanks of the Jemez Mountains, west of the Laboratory's western boundary, supply flow to the upper reaches of Cañon de Valle and to Guaje, Los Alamos, Pajarito, and Water canyons (Purtymun 1975, 11787; Stoker 1993, 56021). These springs discharge water perched in the Bandelier Tuff and Tschicoma Formation at rates from 2 to 135 gal./min (Abeele et al. 1981, 06273).

The volume of flow from the springs maintains natural perennial reaches of varying lengths in each of the canyons.

Perennial flow occurs in the upper reaches of Los Alamos Canyon (west of the Los Alamos Reservoir). Typically, the overflow of water from the reservoir during spring snowmelt results in nearly continuous surface-water flow between the western Laboratory boundary and TA-02 for several weeks to several months each year (LANL 1995, 50290). Surface water in Los Alamos Canyon rarely flows across the entire length of the Laboratory. Most often, surface waters are depleted by infiltration into canyon alluvium, creating saturated zones of seasonally variable extent (LANL 1995, 50290).

The mesa-top portion of TA-01 is now a commercially developed area. No natural surface water is present at this site. Ashley Pond is a closed water body maintained as a Los Alamos County beautification project. During summer thunderstorms and spring snowmelt, runoff flows from the mesa top down the hillsides and into the ephemeral stream in Los Alamos Canyon. Surface runoff from the TA-01 mesa top enters Los Alamos Canyon by way of several primary drainages. Laboratory studies have indicated that relatively little surface water has infiltrated into the underlying tuff at TA-01 because of low infiltration and high evaporation rates (LANL 1992, 43454, pp. 3-6, 3-7).

2.1.3 Land Use

Currently, TA-01 is a residential, commercial, and industrial-use area made up of private, Los Alamos County, and DOE lands. It includes both mesa-top and canyon-wall areas. The mesa-top portion of TA-01 is situated outside the Laboratory's boundary, includes a portion of the Los Alamos townsite, and is located on the north and south sides of Trinity Drive. The mesa-top area of TA-01 is owned by Los Alamos County and private parties. The wall and floor of Los Alamos Canyon in TA-01 lie within the Laboratory's boundary and are owned by DOE.

TA-03 comprises the core operational and administrative complex of the Laboratory. It is highly developed with numerous office and Laboratory buildings, parking facilities, roads, and other paved areas. Most of TA-03 is located on the mesa top south of Los Alamos Canyon, but limited portions extend into the canyons. The canyon areas of TA-03 are less developed but are within Laboratory boundaries.

TA-32 is located within the Los Alamos townsite south of Trinity Drive and extends southward onto the north slope of Los Alamos Canyon. The mesa-top portion is a developed area that includes commercial properties and facilities owned by Los Alamos County. This area is almost entirely paved or covered by buildings. The canyon-slope area is undeveloped and largely unusable because of the steepness of the slope.

TA-41 is entirely within Laboratory boundaries in the bottom of Los Alamos Canyon. The TA-41 facilities include Laboratory/industrial buildings and structures that are currently in use or planned for reactivation or that are inactive and planned for demolition.

TA-43 is on the mesa top adjacent to Diamond Drive in the Los Alamos townsite and includes active Laboratory facilities (Bioscience [B] Division's Health Research Laboratory [HRL]) and the site of the Los Alamos Medical Center (LAMC). The area is highly developed and is mostly covered by buildings and pavement. Immediately south of the facilities is the steep north slope of Los Alamos Canyon.

TA-61 is located on the mesa top between Los Alamos Canyon to the north and Sandia Canyon to the south. The major facility in the area is the Los Alamos County landfill on the south side of East Jemez Road and adjacent to Sandia Canyon. The remainder of the area, consisting of the narrow mesa top adjacent to East Jemez Road, is undeveloped.

2.2 Subsurface Conditions

2.2.1 Anticipated Stratigraphic Units

The stratigraphy of the Upper Los Alamos Canyon Aggregate Area is summarized in this section. Additional information on the geologic setting of the area and information on the Pajarito Plateau can be found in the ER Project installation work plan (LANL 2000, 66802), the TA-01 operable unit (OU) work plan (LANL 1992, 43454), and the Hydrogeologic Workplan (LANL 1998, 59599).

The bedrock at or near the surface of the mesa top is the Bandelier Tuff. There are approximately 1250 ft of volcanic and sedimentary materials between any potential contaminant-bearing units at the mesa surface and the regional aquifer. The stratigraphy of the upper rock units (tuff) can be observed directly in excellent exposures of outcrops on canyon walls and slopes to the south of TA-01. The descriptions begin with the oldest (deepest) outcrops and proceed to the youngest (topmost). The stratigraphic units that may be encountered during investigation of the Upper Los Alamos Canyon Aggregate Area are described briefly in the following sections.

The Bandelier Tuff

The Bandelier Tuff consists of the Otowi and Tshirege members, which are stratigraphically separated in many places by the tephras and volcaniclastic sediments of the Cerro Toledo interval. The Bandelier Tuff was emplaced during cataclysmic eruptions of the Valles Caldera between 1.61 and 1.22 million years ago. The tuff is composed of pumice, minor rock fragments, and crystals supported in an ashy matrix. It is a prominent cliff-forming unit because of its generally strong consolidation (Broxton and Reneau 1995, 49726).

Otowi Member. Griggs (1964, 08795), Smith, and Bailey (1966, 21584), Bailey et al. (1969, 21498), and Smith et al. (1970, 09752) describe the nature and extent of the Otowi Member. It consists of moderately consolidated (indurated), porous, and nonwelded vitric tuff (ignimbrite) that forms gentle colluvium-covered slopes along the base of canyon walls. The Otowi ignimbrites contain light gray to orange pumice that is supported in a white to tan ash matrix (Broxton et al. 1995, 50119; Broxton et al. 1995, 50121; Goff 1995, 49682). The ash matrix consists of glass shards, broken pumice, crystal fragments, and fragments of perlite.

The Guaje Pumice Bed occurs at the base of the Otowi Member, making a significant and extensive marker horizon. The Guaje Pumice Bed (Bailey et al. 1969, 21498; Self et al. 1986, 21579) contains well-sorted pumice fragments whose mean size varies between 0.8 and 1.6 in. Its thickness averages approximately 28 ft below most of the plateau, with local areas of thickening and thinning. Its distinctive white color and texture make it easily identifiable in borehole cuttings and core, and it is an important marker bed for the base of the Bandelier Tuff.

Tephras and Volcaniclastic Sediments of the Cerro Toledo Interval. The Cerro Toledo interval is an informal name given to a sequence of volcaniclastic sediments and tephras of mixed provenance that separates the Otowi and Tshirege members of the Bandelier Tuff (Broxton et al. 1995, 50121; Goff 1995, 49682; Broxton and Reneau 1995, 49726). Although it is located between the two members of the Bandelier Tuff, it is not considered part of that formation (Bailey et al. 1969, 21498). Outcrops of the Cerro Toledo interval generally occur wherever the top of the Otowi Member appears in Los Alamos Canyon and in canyons to the north. The unit contains primary volcanic deposits described by Smith et al. (1970, 09752), as well as reworked volcaniclastic sediments. The occurrence of the Cerro Toledo interval is widespread; however, its thickness varies, ranging between several feet and more than 100 ft.

The predominant rock types in the Cerro Toledo interval are rhyolitic tuffaceous sediments and tephras (Stix et al. 1988, 49680; Heiken et al. 1986, 48638; Broxton et al. 1995, 50121; Goff 1995, 49682). The tuffaceous sediments are the reworked equivalents of Cerro Toledo rhyolite tephra. Oxidation and clay-rich horizons indicate that at least two periods of soil development occurred within the Cerro Toledo deposits. Because these soils are rich in clay, they may act as barriers to the movement of vadose zone moisture. Some of the deposits contain both crystal-poor and crystal-rich varieties of pumice. The pumice deposits tend to form porous and permeable horizons within the Cerro Toledo interval, and locally, they may provide important pathways for moisture transport in the vadose zone. A subordinate lithology within the Cerro Toledo interval includes clast-supported gravel, cobble, and boulder deposits derived from the Tschicoma Formation (Broxton and Reneau 1996, 55429; Broxton et al. 1995, 50121; Goff 1995, 49682).

Tshirege Member. The Tshirege Member is the upper member of the Bandelier Tuff and is the most widely exposed bedrock unit of the Pajarito Plateau (Griggs 1964, 08795; Smith and Bailey 1966, 21584; Bailey et al. 1969, 21498; Smith et al. 1970, 09752). Emplacement of this unit occurred during eruptions of the Valles Caldera approximately 1.2 million years ago (Izett and Obradovich 1994, 48817; Spell and McDougall 1996, 55542). The Tshirege Member is a multiple-flow, ash-and-pumice sheet that forms the prominent cliffs in most of the canyons on the Pajarito Plateau. It is a chemical cooling unit whose physical properties vary vertically and laterally. The consolidation in this member is largely from compaction and welding at high temperatures after the tuff was emplaced. Its light brown, orange-brown, purplish, and white cliffs have numerous, mostly vertical fractures that may extend from several feet up to several tens of feet. The Tshirege Member includes thin but distinctive layers of bedded, sand-sized particles called surge deposits that demark separate flow units within the tuff. The Tshirege Member is generally over 200 ft thick.

The Tshirege Member differs from the Otowi Member most notably in its generally greater degree of welding and compaction. Time breaks between the successive emplacement of flow units caused the tuff to cool as several distinct cooling units. For this reason, the Tshirege Member consists of at least four cooling subunits that display variable physical properties vertically and horizontally (Smith and Bailey 1966, 21584; Crowe et al. 1978, 05720; Broxton et al. 1995, 50121). The welding and crystallization variability in the Tshirege Member produces recognizable vertical variations in its properties, such as density, porosity, hardness, composition, color, and surface-weathering patterns. The subunits are mappable based on a combination of hydrologic properties and lithologic characteristics.

Broxton et al. (1995, 50121) provide extensive descriptions of the Tshirege Member cooling units. The following paragraphs describe, in ascending order, subunits of the Tshirege Member.

The Tsankawi Pumice Bed forms the base of the Tshirege Member. Where exposed, it is commonly 20 to 30 in. thick. This pumice-fall deposit contains moderately well-sorted pumice lapilli (diameters reaching about 2.5 in.) in a crystal-rich matrix. Several thin ash beds are interbedded with the pumice-fall deposits.

Subunit Qbt1g is the lowermost tuff subunit of the Tshirege Member. It consists of porous, nonwelded, and poorly sorted ash-flow tuffs. This unit is poorly indurated but nonetheless forms steep cliffs because of a resistant bench near the top of the unit; the bench forms a harder, protective cap over the softer underlying tuffs. A thin (4 to 10 in.), pumice-poor surge deposit commonly occurs at the base of this unit.

Subunit Qbt1v forms alternating clifflike and sloping outcrops composed of porous, nonwelded, crystallized tuffs. The base of this unit is a thin, horizontal zone of preferential weathering that marks the abrupt transition from glassy tuffs below (in Unit Qbt1g) to the crystallized tuffs above. This feature forms a widespread marker horizon (locally termed the vapor-phase notch) throughout the Pajarito Plateau, which is readily visible in canyon walls in parts of Los Alamos Canyon. The lower part of Qbt1v is orange-brown, resistant to weathering, and has distinctive columnar (vertical) joints; hence, the term

"colonnade tuff" is appropriate for its description. A distinctive white band of alternating cliff- and slope-forming tuffs overlies the colonnade tuff. The tuffs of Qbt1v are commonly nonwelded (pumices and shards retain their initial equant shapes) and have an open, porous structure.

Subunit Qbt2 forms a distinctive, medium-brown, vertical cliff that stands out in marked contrast to the slope-forming, lighter-colored tuffs above and below. It displays the greatest degree of welding in the Tshirege Member. A series of surge beds commonly mark its base. It typically has low porosity and permeability relative to the other units of the Tshirege Member.

Subunit Qbt3 is a nonwelded to partially welded, vapor-phase altered tuff, which forms the upper cliffs in Los Alamos Canyon. Its base consists of a purple-gray, unconsolidated, porous, and crystal-rich nonwelded tuff that forms a broad, gently sloping bench developed on top of Qbt2. Abundant fractures extend through the upper units of the Bandelier Tuff, including the Tshirege Unit 3 ignimbrite. The origin of the fractures has not been fully determined, but the most probable cause is brittle failure of the tuff caused by cooling contraction soon after initial emplacement (Vaniman 1991, 09995; Wohletz 1995, 54404).

2.2.2 Hydrogeology

The hydrogeology of the Pajarito Plateau is generally separable in terms of mesas and canyons forming the plateau. Mesas are generally devoid of water, both on the surface and within the rock forming the mesa. Canyons range from wet to relatively dry; the wettest canyons contain continuous streams and contain perennial groundwater in the canyon-bottom alluvium. Dry canyons have only occasional streamflow and may lack alluvial groundwater. Intermediate perched groundwater has been found at certain locations on the plateau at depths ranging between 100 and 400 ft (30 and 122 m). The regional aquifer is found at depths of about 600 to 1200 ft (180 and 360 m).

The hydrogeologic conceptual model shows that under natural conditions, relatively small volumes of water move beneath mesa tops because of low rainfall, high evaporation, and efficient water use by vegetation. Atmospheric evaporation may extend deeper into mesas, further inhibiting downward flow.

2.2.2.1 Groundwater

In the Los Alamos area, groundwater occurs as (1) water in shallow alluvium in some of the larger canyons, (2) intermediate perched groundwater (a perched groundwater body lies above a less permeable layer and is separated from the underlying aquifer by an unsaturated zone), and (3) the regional aquifer of the Los Alamos area. Numerous wells have been installed over the past several decades at the Laboratory and in the surrounding area to investigate the presence of groundwater in these zones and to monitor groundwater quality. The locations of the existing wells near the Upper Los Alamos Canyon Aggregate Area are shown in Figure 2.2-1.

The Laboratory formulated a comprehensive groundwater protection plan (LANL 1995, 50124) for an enhanced set of characterization and monitoring activities. The Hydrogeologic Workplan (LANL 1998, 59599) details the implementation of extensive groundwater characterization across the Pajarito Plateau within an area potentially affected by past and present Laboratory operations.

Alluvial Groundwater

Intermittent and ephemeral streamflows in the canyons of the Pajarito Plateau have deposited alluvium that can be as thick as 100 ft. The alluvium in canyons of the Jemez Mountains is generally composed of

sands, gravels, pebbles, cobbles, and boulders derived from the Tschicoma Formation and Bandelier Tuff. The alluvium in canyons on the plateau is comparatively finer grained, consisting of clays, silts, sands, and gravels derived from the Bandelier Tuff.

In contrast to the underlying volcanic tuff and sediments, alluvium is relatively permeable. Ephemeral runoff in some canyons infiltrates the alluvium until downward movement is impeded by the less permeable tuff and sediments, which results in the buildup of a shallow alluvial groundwater body. Depletion by evapotranspiration and movement into the underlying rocks limit the horizontal and vertical extent of the alluvial water (Purtymun et al. 1977, 11846). The limited saturated thickness and extent of the alluvial groundwater preclude its use as a viable source of water for municipal and industrial needs. Lateral flow of the alluvial perched groundwater is in an easterly, downcanyon direction.

Two saturated zones are known to exist in the alluvium of Los Alamos Canyon. The first is in the upper part of Los Alamos Canyon and extends eastward from the Los Alamos Reservoir to the vicinity of observation well LAO-4.5, west of State Highway 4. The second is in the lower part of Los Alamos Canyon and extends from Basalt Spring to the Rio Grande. In middle and upper Los Alamos Canyon, the saturated thickness in the alluvium varies seasonally from a few feet in the winter months to 25 ft in the spring and summer months when recharge is the greatest (Environmental Protection Group 1992, 45363).

Intermediate Perched Water

Two intermediate perched zones (between the alluvial water and the regional aquifer), one beneath the other, have been encountered in Los Alamos Canyon between TA-02 and the confluence with Delta Prime (DP) Canyon (Figure 2.2-2). The upper intermediate perched zone occurs within the Guaje Pumice Bed. This zone was encountered in boreholes LADP-3 (at 325 ft) and LAOI(A)-1.1 (at 295 ft) (Broxton et al. 1995, 50119; Longmire et al. 1996, 54168). The saturated thickness of this zone decreases from west to east, ranging between 22 ft at LAOI(A)-1.1 and 5 ft at LADP-3. A deeper intermediate perched zone was encountered in LAOI(A)-1.1 in the Puye Formation at approximately 317 ft. However, no deeper intermediate perched zone was found at LADP-3 in the approximately 19 ft of the Puye Formation that was penetrated. Although no perched aquifers are known to exist in the immediate vicinity of TA-01, a perched aquifer has been located at an intermediate depth (325 ft below Los Alamos Canyon) in drill hole LADP-3 at TA-21, approximately 2 mi (3 k) east of the site (Broxton et al. 1995, 50119; Longmire et al. 1996, 54168).

Regional Aquifer

The regional aquifer of the Los Alamos area is the only aquifer capable of a large-scale municipal water supply (Purtymun 1984, 06513). The surface of the regional aquifer rises westward from the Rio Grande within the Santa Fe Group into the lower part of the Puye Formation beneath the central and western part of the Pajarito Plateau. The depths to groundwater below the mesa tops range between about 1200 ft along the western margin of the plateau and about 600 ft at the eastern margin. Figure 8 in the 2005 General Facility Information report (LANL 2005, 91139) shows the location of wells and generalized water-level contours on top of the regional aquifer. The regional aquifer is typically separated from the alluvial groundwater and intermediate perched zone groundwater by 350 to 620 ft of tuff, basalt, and sediments (Environmental Protection Group 1993, 23249).

The regional aquifer beneath East Mesa is at an elevation of approximately 6000 ft in the sediments of the Puye and Totavi formations. At mesa-top sites of the Upper Los Alamos Canyon Aggregate Area, the surface is separated from the regional aquifer by an unsaturated zone that is 1000 to 1300 ft thick.

The direction of groundwater flow in the regional aquifer is to the east-southeast toward the Rio Grande. The velocity of groundwater flow ranges from about 20 to 250 ft/yr (LANL 1998, 58841, p. 2-7). Details of depths to the regional aquifer, flow directions and rates, and well locations are presented in various Laboratory documents (LANL 1997, 55622; LANL 2000, 66802; Purtymun 1995, 45344).

2.2.2.2 Vadose Zone

The unsaturated zone from the mesa surface to the top of the regional aquifer is referred to as the vadose zone. The source of moisture for the vadose zone is precipitation, but much of it runs off, evaporates, or is absorbed by plants. The subsurface vertical movement of water is influenced by properties and conditions of the materials that make up the vadose zone.

Although water moves slowly through the unsaturated tuff matrix, it can move relatively rapidly through fractures if nearly saturated conditions exist (LANL 1997, 63131). Fractures may provide conduits for fluid flow but probably only in discrete, disconnected intervals of the subsurface. Because they are open to the passage of both air and water, fractures can have both wetting and drying effects, depending on the relative abundance of water in the fractures and in the tuff matrix.

As a rule, the Bandelier Tuff is very dry and does not readily transmit moisture. Most of the pore spaces in the tuff are of capillary size and have a strong tendency to hold water against gravity by surface-tension forces. Vegetation is very effective at removing moisture near the surface. During the summer rainy season when rainfall is highest, near-surface moisture content is variable because of higher rates of evaporation and of transpiration by vegetation, which flourishes during this time.

The various units of the Bandelier Tuff tend to have relatively high porosities. Porosity ranges between 30% and 60% by volume, generally decreasing for more highly welded tuff. Permeability varies for each cooling unit of the Bandelier Tuff. The moisture content of native tuff is low, generally less than 5% by volume throughout the profile (Purtymun and Stoker 1990, 07508; Kearl et al. 1986, 15368).

3.0 TA-00

3.1 Background

TA-00 includes all Laboratory-related operations and sites outside former or current Laboratory boundaries. These sites are geographically separated and scattered across the Pajarito Plateau in the northern part of Los Alamos County and in adjacent Santa Fe County. The TA-00 sites included in Upper Los Alamos Canyon Aggregate Area are located in Los Alamos Canyon and the Los Alamos townsite.

One SWMU and four AOCs located in TA-00 are addressed in this work plan.

- SWMU 00-017 consists of industrial waste lines.
- AOC 00-031(a) is the potentially contaminated soil beneath a former service station of the Zia Company.
- AOC 00-031(b) is the potentially contaminated soil beneath two USTs of the former Zia Company motor pool facility.
- AOC 00-034(b) is an aboveground surface disposal area.
- AOC C-00-042 is the site of a 2500-gal. steel waste-oil UST of the former Zia Company motor pool facility.

These SWMUs and AOCs in TA-00 are shown in Figure 3.1-1.

3.1.1 Operational History

SWMU 00-017 is part of the underground industrial waste lines and AOCs 00-031(a), 00-031(b), and C-00-042 are associated with the operations of the Zia Company. The operational history is presented separately for these two categories of sites. No operational history is associated with AOC 00-034(b).

3.1.1.1 Underground Industrial Waste Lines

In 1943, the Laboratory began to install underground industrial waste lines. Throughout the Laboratory, 39,000 ft of underground liquid waste lines and associated sumps and pumps were used to transport waste generated by Laboratory operations to various treatment facilities. The lines and associated structures became contaminated. Leaks occurred in the sumps and waste lines. The estimated operation period for the majority of these waste lines is from the 1950s to the 1970s.

TA-00 was decommissioned, the industrial waste lines became inactive, and the removal of the inactive industrial waste lines began in 1964. Details of the removal of the industrial waste lines are presented in Section 3.1.1 of the HIR (LANL 2006, 91915). Lines 170 and 171 were the only sections of the industrial waste line known to remain in the townsite. Former line 167, former manhole (Unassigned Land Reserve) (ULR) 33, and lines 170 and 171 are designated as SWMU 00-017 (LANL 1999, 64029, pp. 4–6).

3.1.1.2 The Zia Company Motor Pool Facility and Service Station

The Zia Company motor pool facility was located between Central Avenue and Trinity Drive east of 15th Street (Figure 3.1-1). In 1958, the motor pool facilities consisted of an automotive maintenance hangar and three other buildings (LANL 1990, 07511; LANL 1995, 46051, pp. 1, 4). The service station operated from approximately 1959 through the mid-1960s. More information on the motor pool facility is presented in Section 3.1.1 of the HIR (LANL 2006, 91915). In 1962, the automotive maintenance hangar was decommissioned and removed. The motor pool and service station property were transferred to Los Alamos County in 1967 and subsequently to private ownership between 1978 and 1980. In 1995, the Los Alamos National Bank (LANB) purchased a majority of the property and began construction of the current LANB building.

Another service station operated by the Zia Company was located east of the Hilltop House Hotel on Trinity Drive at 4th Street (Figure 3.1-1). The service station operated through the early 1960s until the land was transferred to private ownership.

3.1.2 Summary of Releases, Transport Mechanisms, and Potential Receptors

A summary of contaminant releases, transport mechanisms, and potential receptors is presented separately, based on operational histories, to address SWMU 00-017, which is part of the underground industrial waste lines. This summary also addresses AOCs 00-031(a), 00-031(b), and C-00-042, which are associated with the operations of the Zia Company. There is no contaminant release or transport, hence no potential receptors, associated with AOC 00-034(b).

3.1.2.1 Underground Industrial Waste Lines

Summary of Releases. The waste lines and associated sumps and pumps were used to transport contaminated liquid wastes generated by Laboratory operations to various treatment facilities. These

waste lines were constructed of either a vitrified clay pipe (VCP) or a cast-iron pipe. Both types of pipe have the potential for leaking at connections. Releases from VCP may have occurred because of the fragility of the clay material and the nature of the connections. Contamination had been found while excavating the pipes and associated structures such as manholes (DOE 1979, 08897, pp. 24–36). As a result of these potential releases, the soil and/or tuff in the surrounding environment may have been contaminated.

Transport Mechanisms. Potential contaminants from former line 167, which was located in the canyon, could have migrated to the surface water and to the alluvial groundwater in Los Alamos Canyon.

Other potential transport mechanisms that may lead to exposure of potential receptors include

- infiltration of water through the vadose zone,
- continued dissolution and advective/dispersive transport of potential chemical and radiological contaminants contained in subsurface soil and bedrock,
- erosion of contaminated surface soil,
- disturbance and uptake of potential contaminants in shallow soil by plants and animals, and
- site disturbance through human activities.

Potential Receptors. Potential receptors to potential contaminant exposure include

- commercial and laboratory workers,
- trail users in the canyons below the mesa top, and
- ecological receptors in the nondeveloped areas (i.e., hillsides).

Specifically, the potential receptors for former line 167 are trail users, construction workers, and terrestrial animals. Because the lines for potential receptors for lines 170 and 171 are buried at such depths, no complete pathway exists.

3.1.2.2 The Zia Company Motor Pool Facility and Service Station

Summary of Releases. Contaminants including fuel, oil, solvents, and detergents may have been released to the environment through leaks from the underground fuel tanks. As a result, contaminants may be present in the soil and/or tuff.

Transport Mechanisms. The former Zia Company motor pool facility and the service station of the Zia Company are currently under asphalt pavement and concrete sidewalk. No complete pathway exists for contaminant transport.

Potential Receptors. Potential receptors to potential contaminant exposure include commercial workers. Specifically, exposure to the soil could occur through significant disturbance of the asphalt and concrete (e.g., trenching) by construction workers.

3.1.3 Current Site Usage and Status

Lines 170 and 171 of SWMU 00-017 lie entirely in a trench excavated into the Tshirege Member of the Bandelier Tuff and remain 15 to 20 ft under asphalt parking lots and the LAMC. The canyon slopes and

bottom where former line 167 was located remain undeveloped with the exception of Omega Road. Trail users could access the area.

AOCs 00-031(a), 00-031(b), and C-00-042 are entirely commercially developed. AOC 00-034(b) has several residences built on it.

3.2 SWMU 00-017, Waste Lines

SWMU 00-017 includes former line 167, former manhole ULR-33, and lines 170 and 171 (LANL 1999, 64029, pp. 4–6).

- Former line 167 and former manhole ULR-33: A cast-iron line extended from the south edge of Los Alamos Canyon, just west of Omega Bridge, to former manhole ULR-33 at the bottom of the canyon, then up the north side of the canyon wall. It was completely removed except for nine concrete anchors and 3-ft-long sections of pipe that are encased in each of the anchors. The anchors and the sections of pipe were left in place in 1984 and 1985 (Cox 1984, 30811; Montoya 1985, 07295) and are still there.
- Line 170: A 200-ft section of VCP that runs east of the HRL to manhole ULR-61. It was left in place after removal operations in 1977.
- Line 171: A 365-ft section of VCP that runs east from manhole ULR-61 under the north wing of the LAMC and then from the parking lot to the location of former manhole ULR-60 (removed in 1977).

The site map of SWMU 00-017 is shown in Figure 3.2-1. Currently, the location of former line 167 on the canyon wall beneath the Omega Bridge is undeveloped. The location of line 170 is covered with an asphalt parking lot and narrow landscaped areas in the medians. The location of line 171 is entirely covered by an asphalt parking lot and the LAMC.

3.2.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 00-017

A Phase I RFI was conducted in 1998 and 1999 to characterize potential contamination associated with former lines 167, 170, and 171, and former manhole ULR-33. Based on investigation results, the RCRA facility investigation (RFI) report recommended NFA for SWMU 00-017 (LANL 1999, 64029, pp. ES-2, 68, and 69). However, in its request for supplemental information, NMED stated that SWMU 00-017 should include the entire underground acid/industrial waste line system and associated sumps and pumps (LANL 2000, 66408, p. 1). The Laboratory withdrew the NFA proposal “until the specific location(s) and components of PRS 0-017 are identified and documented as part of a joint LANL/NMED drainline consolidation effort to be undertaken in the near future” (LANL 2000, 66408, p. 1). Section 3.2.1 of the HIR provides details of the investigation (LANL 2006, 91915).

Samples analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories included 40 soil, fill, sediment, and tuff samples collected from 26 locations at SWMU 00-017 (Figure 3.2-1, Table 3.1-1). Samples from the 11 locations (00-10141, 00-10143 through 00-10146, and 00-10179 through 00-10184) at former line 167 were collected from depths of 0.1 to 9 ft. Samples from the 15 locations at line 170 and line 171 (00-10126 through 00-10140) were collected from depths of 12.5 to 27.5 ft, depending on the depth of the pipe. The suites analyzed for each sample are provided in Table 3.1-1.

3.2.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 00-017

A summary of data for SWMU 00-017 is presented below. Section 3.2.2, Figures 3.2-2 through 3.2-5, and Tables 3.2-1 and 3.2-2 of the HIR provide details of data evaluation (LANL 2006, 91915).

- Samples from 20 locations (00-10126 through 00-10141 and 00-10143 through 00-10146) were analyzed for cyanide and metals; samples from six locations (00-10179 through 00-10184) were analyzed only for lead. Analytical results indicated that aluminum, arsenic, barium, beryllium, calcium, chromium, cobalt, copper, iron, lead, magnesium, mercury, nickel, and vanadium were detected at concentrations greater than BVs in at least one sample between 0.1 and 27.5 ft below ground surface (bgs). Arsenic, beryllium, chromium, iron, and vanadium were detected within the range of the background concentrations. Aluminum, barium, calcium, copper, lead, magnesium, and nickel were detected greater than the range of the background concentrations.
- Samples from 20 locations (00-10126 through 00-10141 and 00-10143 through 00-10146) were analyzed for polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs), pesticides, and semivolatile organic compounds (SVOCs); samples from 17 locations (00-10126 through 00-10141, and 00-10146) were analyzed for VOCs. No organic chemicals were detected.
- Samples from 20 locations (00-10126 through 00-10141 and 00-10143 through 00-10146) were analyzed for isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, and tritium and by gamma spectroscopy. Analytical results indicated that americium-241, plutonium-238, plutonium-239, and tritium (soil FV not available) were detected at depths in soil/fill/tuff where FVs do not apply or were greater than the sediment FV (all depths); uranium-235 was detected at an activity greater than BV in at least one sample between 0.1 and 27.5 ft bgs. Uranium-235 was detected at activities within the range of the background activities. Plutonium-239 and tritium were detected at activities greater than the range of the fallout activities.

Vertical extent of contamination on the mesa-top portion of SWMU 00-017 was not defined for aluminum, barium, calcium, cobalt, copper, lead, magnesium, mercury, and nickel. Lateral extent along the path of the pipeline on the mesa top is defined for all chemicals and radionuclides except mercury, americium-241, plutonium-238, and plutonium-239 at the northeastern end of the pipeline.

Vertical extent of contamination for the canyon portion of SWMU 00-017 was not defined for lead, plutonium-239, and tritium. Lateral extent along the path of the pipeline is defined for all chemicals and radionuclides, except for tritium at the northern end of the pipeline and plutonium-239 at the southern end of the pipeline.

3.2.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 00-017

The proposed sample locations at SWMU 00-017 are shown in Figure 3.2-1. Table 3.2-1 provides a summary of the proposed sample locations, depths, the objectives each sample addresses, and the proposed analytical suites. Sampling at SWMU 00-017 will consist of the following activities:

- Mesa-top portion of SWMU 00-017 (lines 170 and 171). No sampling activities are proposed for the pipelines of the mesa-top portion of SWMU 00-017 because they are 15–20 ft beneath an asphalt parking lot and the hospital building. Photographs of the mesa-top portion of SWMU 00-017 (Figure 3.2-2) show the current site status. There is no pathway for contaminant transport at that depth and no complete pathway for exposure to humans or ecological receptors.
- Canyon portion of SWMU 00-017 (former line 167). Samples will be collected at the bed of the previously excavated pipe from the 0- to 1.0-ft, 2.0- to 3.0-ft, and 4.0- to 5.0-ft-depth intervals.

Zero depth is defined as immediately beneath the bed of the previously excavated pipe or manhole. A total of five locations will be sampled. Two locations will be situated on the south wall of Los Alamos Canyon (Figure 3.2-1, locations 1 and 2). A third location will be situated at the location of former manhole ULR-33 (Figure 3.2-1, location 3). Two more locations will be situated on the north wall of Los Alamos Canyon (Figure 3.2-1, locations 4 and 5).

Samples will be analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories for target analyte list (TAL) metals, cyanide, nitrates, perchlorate, americium-241, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, strontium-90, tritium, moisture, and pH and by gamma spectroscopy. PCBs, SVOCs, and VOCs will not be analyzed because they were not detected previously. Dioxins, explosive compounds, and furans will not be analyzed because they are not related to the historical operations of the industrial waste lines.

3.3 AOC 00-031(a), Soil Contamination beneath Former Service Station

AOC 00-031(a) was designated as the potentially contaminated soil beneath a former service station east of the Hilltop House Hotel on Trinity Drive at 4th Street. The service station was operated by the Zia Company property then owned by the Atomic Energy Commission until the early 1960s (LANL 1990, 07511, p. 0-031; LANL 1992, 07667, p. 5-115). In the 1960s, the land was transferred from the Atomic Energy Commission to private ownership (LANL 1995, 50053). The Hilltop House was renovated in the late 1980s, and three fiberglass tanks were installed northwest of the hotel to support new gas pumps at the north end of the hotel.

The Laboratory and the DOE sent a letter to the EPA in November 1995 requesting a deviation from the OU 1071 work plan (LANL 1992, 07667) 00-031(a) (LANL 1995, 50053). The letter indicated that an investigation of 00-031(a) was not warranted because after transfer of the subject land into private ownership, the land was subsequently used commercially for 20 yr (1968 to 1988) for storing substances now regulated by UST laws (LANL 1995, 50053). The EPA responded with a letter to the DOE indicating that 00-031(a) was not listed on Module VIII of the RCRA permit and confirming that it was more appropriate that the USTs be addressed by the NMED UST Bureau (EPA 1995, 85498). The Laboratory listed 00-031(a) as one of 73 sites identified for NFA (LANL 1998, 59689, Table 2). The DOE concurred with the NFA recommendation (DOE 1998, 59694).

The site map of AOC 00-031(a) is shown in Figure 3.3-1. Currently, the USTs are located completely beneath an asphalt parking lot.

3.3.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for AOC 00-031(a)

No previous investigations have been conducted at AOC 00-031(a).

3.3.2 Summary of Data for AOC 00-031(a)

No off-site fixed laboratory data are available for this AOC.

3.3.3 Scope of Activities for AOC 00-031(a)

No sampling activities are proposed for AOC 00-031(a) because the land was transferred into private ownership, and the land was subsequently used commercially for 20 yr (1968 to 1988) for the storage of substances now regulated by UST laws (LANL 1995, 50053). A photograph of AOC 00-031(a) (Figure 3.3-2) shows the current site status.

3.4 AOC 00-031(b), Soil Contamination beneath Former Motor Pool

AOC 00-031(b) is the potentially contaminated soil associated with the service station (Building 3) of the Zia Company motor pool facility. The service station, which operated from approximately 1959 to the mid-1960s, was located on Wall Street (currently Knecht Street) between Central Avenue and Trinity Drive. The two USTs were located to the east of the service station at approximately 12 ft bgs. The 1994 RFI determined that Building 3 was not a service station but a vehicle and machinery maintenance and repair facility (LANL 1996, 54913, p. 22).

The site map of AOC 00-031(b) is shown in Figure 3.4-1. Currently, the area formerly occupied by the AOC is located to the east of the LANB and is covered by asphalt and concrete paving.

3.4.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for AOC 00-031(b)

A Phase I RFI was conducted for AOC 00-031(b) in 1994. Field activities included excavating and removing two 10,000-gal. USTs, the auxiliary pipe, the distribution line associated with UST-2, and the soil within the concrete curb east of Building 3 (Figure 3.4-1). Verification samples were collected at the bottom and walls of the excavations of both tanks. Sample results obtained at CST on-site laboratories indicated that the petroleum hydrocarbons detected before excavation had been removed to nondetectable or very low levels (LANL 1996, 54913, p. 73). NMED UST Bureau has completed its review of this investigation and does not require any additional work to be performed at this site (NMED 1994, 58861). Based on investigation results, the RFI report recommended NFA for AOC 00-031(b) (LANL 1996, 54913, pp. i, 73). Section 3.4.1 of the Upper Los Alamos Canyon Aggregate Area HIR provides details of the investigation (LANL 2006, 91915).

Samples analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories included 10 soil and tuff samples collected from five locations after excavation of the vicinities of the two USTs at depths from 0.33 to 80 ft (Figure 3.4-1, Table 3.1-1). Sample locations 00-01588 and 00-01589 are located at former UST-2 distribution line. Sample locations 00-01602, 00-01613, and 00-01614 are located at the concrete curb east of Building 3. The suites analyzed for each sample are provided in Table 3.1-1.

3.4.2 Summary of Data for AOC 00-031(b)

A summary of data for AOC 00-031(b) is presented below. Section 3.4.2, Figure 3.4-2, and Tables 3.4-1 and 3.4-2 of the HIR provides details of data evaluation (LANL 2006, 91915).

- Samples from three locations (00-01588, 00-01589, and 00-01602) were analyzed for lead only, and samples from the other two locations (00-01613 and 00-01614) were analyzed for metals. Analytical results indicated that only cadmium was detected at a concentration greater than BV in two samples between 1.8 and 2.2 ft bgs. Cadmium concentrations were within the range of the background concentrations.
- Samples from two locations (00-01613 and 00-01614) were analyzed for SVOCs. Analytical results indicated that benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(g,h,i)perylene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, and pyrene were detected in the only depth sampled at 1.8 ft bgs at location 00-01614.

Vertical and lateral extent of contamination have not been defined for AOC 00-031(b) because samples collected only at location 00-01589 were at the boundary of the AOC; the rest of the samples analyzed off-site were not collected within the AOC boundaries.

3.4.3 Scope of Activities for AOC 00-031(b)

No sampling activities are proposed for AOC 00-031(b). The two USTs and associated devices have been excavated along with contaminated soil. Analytical data indicate that low levels of a few polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs) remain after removal of structures. If residual contaminants were present, there is no pathway for contaminant transport and no complete pathway for exposure to humans or ecological receptors. The area is privately owned and is currently commercially developed with buildings, concrete, and asphalt covering the ground. A photograph of AOC 00-031(b) (Figure 3.4-2) shows the current site status.

3.5 AOC 00-034(b), Landfill, Western Area

AOC 00-034(b) was a suspected pit identified from a 1946 aerial photograph; it was located on private property between Trinity Drive and Fairway Drive, east of 43rd Street. The pit was included in the OU 1071 RFI work plan, although no Laboratory documentation of the pit had been found (LANL 1992, 07667, p. 5-133).

The site map of AOC 00-034(b) is shown in Figure 3.5-1. Currently, the land to the east of 43rd Street, between Trinity Drive and Fairway Drive, is a residential area.

3.5.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for AOC 00-034(b)

An NFA report (LANL 1997, 59367) stated that based on interviews and aerial photograph examination, the identified pit was actually a staging area for soil or tuff fill material used for building roads and home sites in the privately owned western housing area and was not used for land disposal of solid waste; therefore, the site was recommended for NFA (LANL 1997, 59367. p. 7). The Laboratory listed 00-034(b) in 1998 as one of 73 sites identified for NFA (LANL 1998, 59689, Table 2). The DOE concurred with the NFA recommendations for the 73 sites (DOE, 1998, 59694).

3.5.2 Summary of Data for AOC 00-034(b)

No off-site fixed Laboratory data are available for this AOC.

3.5.3 Scope of Activities for AOC 00-034(b)

No sampling activities are proposed for AOC 00-034(b). The site was used for staging fill material for residential construction, not for waste disposal. It is now a residential area.

3.6 AOC C-00-042, Tank (Formerly Part of SWMU 00-032)

AOC C-00-042 was a 2500-gal. steel waste-oil UST associated with the former automotive maintenance hangar at the Zia Company motor pool facility. The facility was located on Trinity Drive between 15th Street and the Los Alamos Credit Union. The automotive maintenance hangar was decommissioned and removed in 1962, and the land subsequently was transferred to Los Alamos County in 1967. After the demolition of the automotive maintenance hangar, the area was covered with fill material and asphalt. The UST was located at approximately 10 ft bgs adjacent to a current building, but it was undiscovered until construction activities at the site in 1995 for building the LANB. There is no indication that subsequent landowners used the UST.

The site map of AOC C-00-042 is shown in Figure 3.4-1. Currently, the site is covered with an asphalt parking lot.

3.6.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for AOC C-00-042

The UST was found in 1995 and a voluntary corrective action (VCA) was conducted to remove the tank in the same year. The tank and surrounding soil were removed and confirmatory soil samples were collected from the excavation. All organic chemicals detected in confirmatory samples were below their respective screening action levels, and all metals were below background upper tolerance limits (LANL 1996, 54618, p. 9). Based on the results of the confirmation samples, the area of the former UST was released to the construction contractor (LANL 1996, 54618, pp. 6, 9). Section 3.6.1 of the HIR provides details of the investigation (LANL 2006, 91915).

3.6.2 Summary of Data for AOC C-00-042

No off-site fixed laboratory data are available for this AOC.

3.6.3 Scope of Activities for AOC C-00-042

No sampling activities are proposed for AOC C-00-042. The UST has been excavated along with contaminated soil. If residual contaminants were present, no pathway for contaminant transport and no complete pathway for exposure to humans or ecological receptors exist. The area is privately owned and is currently commercially developed with buildings, concrete, and asphalt covering the ground. A photograph of AOC C-00-042 (Figure 3.6-1) shows the current site status.

4.0 TA-01, FORMER MAIN TECHNICAL AREA

4.1 Background

TA-01 is located on the southern portion of East Mesa and encompasses a portion of present-day Los Alamos townsite, roughly demarcated by Los Alamos Canyon (on the southern boundary), Central Avenue (on the northern boundary), 15th Street (on the eastern boundary), and the western reach of Timber Ridge Road (on the western boundary). The approximately 50-acre mesa-top area was the location of the initial Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory (LASL) from 1943 to 1965.

This work plan addresses AOC 01-003(c), SWMU 01-003(d), AOC 01-007(k), and 31 SWMUs/AOCs of Consolidated Unit 01-001(a)-99. Consolidated Unit 01-001(a)-99 consists of 40 SWMUs and AOCs, nine of which are administratively complete and addressed in the HIR (LANL 2006, 91915). The following is a brief description of the 34 sites addressed in the work plan.

- SWMUs 01-001(a,b,c,d,e,f,g,o,s,t,u) are septic tanks and sanitary waste lines. Seven are septic tanks [01-001(a,b,c,d,e,f,g)], and four are sanitary waste lines [01-001(o,s,t,u)].
- SWMU 01-002 is the industrial waste line. It consisted of an extensive network of underground drains and pipelines that collected fluids from process buildings.
- SWMUs 01-003(a,b,d,e) and AOC 01-003(c) are landfills. SWMU 01-003(a) is the Bailey Bridge landfill located at the head of Bailey Bridge Canyon. SWMU 01-003(b) and AOC 01-003(c) are the surface-disposal sites for construction debris reported that may have been below the north rim of Los Alamos Canyon. SWMU 01-003(d) is the Can Dump Site located on the hillside above the Los Alamos Canyon just south of the current U.S. West Communications Facility.

SWMU 01-003(e) is the surface-disposal site southeast of Los Alamos Inn and is partly on the mesa top and partly on the Los Alamos Canyon hillside.

- SWMUs 01-006(a,b,c,d,h,n,o) and AOCs 01-006(e,g) are drain lines, storm drains, and their outfalls. Five are drain lines [01-006(a,b,c,d,e)] and four are storm drains [01-006(h,g,n,o)]. They either discharged directly into Los Alamos Canyon or released effluent onto the ground surface near the buildings they served.
- SWMUs 01-007(a,b,c,d,e,j,l) and AOC 01-007(k) are areas of suspected subsurface soil contamination. Subsurface contamination may be present in soil beneath and adjacent to former TA-01 structures. Most of these locations are currently beneath paved roads, parking lots, commercial buildings, or townhouses, which comprise a major portion of the present-day Los Alamos townsite. The suspected soil contamination could have resulted from original Laboratory operations or from demolition and removal of buildings.

These SWMUs/AOCs in TA-01 are shown in Plate 2.

4.1.1 Operational History

Activities to establish a nuclear weapon facility started on March 15, 1943. Section 4.1.1 of the HIR presents more detailed information of the histories of operation, decommissioning, and decontamination of TA-01 (LANL 2006, 91915). Between 1943 and 1965, research work on nuclear weapons was carried out in TA-01. Basic chemical operations that occurred at TA-01 included wet chemistry experimentation and wet and dry chemistry processing, including purification and recovery processes for uranium and plutonium. TA-01 also housed several physical operations, such as casting, machining, powder metallurgy, and metallurgical and solid materials procedures for shaping metals (radioactive as well as nonradioactive) and high explosives.

Activities at TA-01 generated various hazardous and radioactive wastes. The waste management practices during the early years of the Laboratory were conducted in accordance with standard practices of the time. The industrial liquid waste of TA-01 was collected by a dedicated industrial waste line that was separate from sanitary waste lines. The sanitary waste of TA-01 was collected by three sanitary systems that collectively served the western, northern, and eastern sections of TA-01. Additionally, individual septic tanks served several of the outlying buildings and were discharged into Los Alamos Canyon.

Nonradioactive solid waste was burned in two on-site incinerators at TA-01. At least one incinerator located outside TA-01 was used for combustion of TA-01 nonradioactive solid waste. Noncombustible and nonradioactive solid waste was transported to a landfill located outside of TA-01 near the present-day Los Alamos Airport [SWMU 73-001(a)]. No record exists of any radioactive solid waste landfill on the mesa top within the perimeter of TA-01.

It was recognized that facilities at TA-01 would be unable to process larger quantities of uranium and plutonium, so a new processing plant was constructed at the DP site (TA-21). In September 1945, all plutonium-processing and recovery operations, with the exception of secondary recovery, were relocated to DP site. Large quantities of weapons-grade plutonium were never processed at TA-01.

Operations at TA-01 gradually relocated to new TAs from 1945 to 1965. Phased decontamination and decommissioning (D&D) activities began at TA-01 in 1953 and continued through 1976 (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 21).

The Ahlquist Radiological Survey began in 1974 and decontamination was carried out in the entire TA-01 area. By the end of the decontamination activities, approximately 15,000 m^3 of materials was removed from all TA-01 excavations and buried at LASL solid radioactive waste disposal site (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 13). A fence along the DOE property line was constructed to prevent public entry to some contamination that remained on DOE property adjacent to the TA-01 site. After the 1974–1976 Ahlquist Radiological Survey, intense residential and commercial development formed the townsite of Los Alamos and development continues today.

Under new environmental laws and regulations, TA-01 was evaluated to determine the effectiveness of previous Laboratory decontamination efforts. Based on the SWMU report (LANL 1990, 07511), an RFI work plan was completed in 1992 that identified 68 SWMUs and AOCs in TA-01 (LANL 1992, 43454). The 68 SWMUs were organized into 16 aggregates (A through P) based on geographic location, conceptual exposure model and receptors, and/or common drainage area. During the 1990s, Phase I RFIs, VCAs, and interim actions were conducted throughout the TA-01 area.

4.1.2 Summary of Releases, Transport Mechanisms, and Potential Receptors

Summary of Releases. Releases from septic systems, the industrial waste line, drain lines, and storm-water drainages occurred as a result of normal site operations (e.g., discharges from outfalls) and accidental spills or releases. No documentation exists to estimate the volumes or rates of the flow of the effluent from septic system outlet pipes, industrial waste line, drain lines, or storm-water drainages to outfalls.

Releases from septic tanks and sanitary waste lines [SWMUs 01-001(a,b,c,d,e,f,g,o,s,t,u)] may have occurred as a result of leaks that may have caused subsurface contamination. Discharges from outfalls, as a result of normal site operation, may have caused surface and subsurface contamination on the hillside of Los Alamos Canyon.

Releases from the industrial waste line (SWMU 01-002) may have occurred as a result of leaks and may have caused subsurface contamination. Although the entire industrial waste line had been removed, contamination may still remain in the former location of the industrial waste line. The discharge location from the industrial waste line is part of the scope of the Pueblo Canyon Aggregate Area work plan (LANL 2005, 90579).

Placement of contaminated materials at landfills [SWMUs 01-003(a,b,d,e) and AOC 01-003(c)] may have caused surface and subsurface contamination on the hillside of Los Alamos Canyon.

Contamination from drain lines, storm drains, and their outfalls [SWMUs 01-006(a,b,c,d,h,n,o) and AOCs 01-006(e,g)] may have occurred as a result of leaks and intentional discharges.

Contamination at the areas of suspected subsurface soil contamination [SWMUs 01-007(a,b,c,d,e,j,l) and AOC 01-007(k)] may be a direct result of spills or releases that may have caused surface and subsurface contamination.

Transport Mechanisms. No natural surface-water bodies are present in TA-01. Ashley Pond is a closed water body maintained by Los Alamos County. During summer thunderstorms and spring snowmelt, runoff from the mesa top flows down the hillsides and into an ephemeral stream in Los Alamos Canyon. Surface-water runoff and erosion of contaminated surface soil could lead to contamination of bench areas on the hillside and contamination of surface waters off-site. Surface water may also access subsurface contaminants exposed by soil erosion. Soil erosion can vary significantly depending on factors that

include soil properties, the amount of vegetative cover, the slope of the contaminated area, the intensity and frequency of precipitation, and seismic activity.

The thickness of the unsaturated zone beneath TA-01 indicates that migration of contaminants from the mesa top to the regional aquifer is unlikely. Studies have shown that infiltration of natural precipitation cannot provide enough water to sustain downward movement of contaminants (Nylander et al. 2003, 76059.49, pp. 5-2 to 5-5). Therefore, groundwater is not a viable pathway for contaminant transport from TA-01.

Other potential transport mechanisms that may lead to exposure of potential receptors include

- airborne transport of contaminated surface soils,
- infiltration through vadose zone,
- continued dissolution and advective/dispersive transport of chemical and radiological contaminants contained in subsurface soil and bedrock,
- disturbance and uptake of contaminants in shallow soil by plants and animals, and
- site disturbance through human activities.

Potential Receptors. Potential receptors to possible contaminant transport include

- mesa-top residents;
- recreational users;
- commercial, county, or Laboratory workers; and
- ecological receptors in the nondeveloped areas (i.e., hillsides).

4.1.3 Current Site Usage and Status

Property transfer of land from DOE to Los Alamos County and private parties began in 1976. Since then, TA-01 has been regarded and recontoured and has undergone significant coverage from backfill and construction. These activities have greatly altered the landscape and there are few exposed areas of native soil or tuff are evident on the mesa. No remnant evidence of TA-01 Laboratory structures exists in the area. The Los Alamos Community Center (formerly the Laboratory Communication Center), located east of Ashley Pond, is the only building remaining from TA-01.

4.2 SWMU 01-001(a), Septic Tank 134

Septic tank 134, 5 ft by 9 ft by 5.67 ft deep, made of reinforced concrete and installed in 1945 (LANL 2001, 69946, p. 35), was located south of the sheet metal shop (01-104). It served Warehouse 19 (01-103) and the sheet metal shop from 1949 to 1964. Warehouse 19 was used to store unknown nonradioactive materials. The concrete floor of the sheet metal shop was radioactively contaminated and was removed to the Bailey Bridge Canyon and covered with dirt (Montoya 1965, 03711). Part of the floor drain of the sheet metal shop was dug out and found to have no radiological contamination; the rest of the floor drain was left in place (Montoya 1965, 03711). Two separate sanitary waste lines from the two buildings fed into the septic tank and the effluent discharged through an outfall to Bailey Bridge Canyon.

The site map of SWMU 01-001(a) is shown in Figure 4.2-1. Currently, the location of the former pipelines is landscaped with grass and trees.

4.2.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 01-001(a)

The tank was removed in 1975 during the Ahlquist Radiological Survey (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 119). During the Phase I RFI in 1992, samples were collected along the Bailey Bridge Canyon rim, but no samples were collected at the outfall area. The RFI report recommended NFA for SWMU 01-001(a) (LANL 1996, 54461, pp. i, 81). Section 4.2.1 of the HIR provides details of previous investigations (LANL 2006, 91915).

4.2.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 01-001(a)

No off-site fixed Laboratory data are available for this SWMU.

4.2.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 01-001(a)

The proposed sampling locations at SWMU 01-001(a) are shown in Figure 4.2-1. Table 4.2-1 provides a summary of the proposed sampling locations, depths, the objectives each sample addresses, and the proposed analytical suites. Sampling at SWMU 01-001(a) will be contingent upon access and permission by the landowner and will consist of the following activities:

- *Septic System Pipelines*. Because no record exists that the pipelines were removed completely, any pipelines encountered will be removed and inspected for leaks. Samples will be collected where elevated levels of VOCs and/or radioactivity are present, as determined by field screening, or where other evidence of a leak (i.e., odor, staining) is found. At a minimum, samples will be collected from the 0- to 1.0-ft- and 2.0- to 3.0-ft-depth intervals where the path of the pipeline turns (Figure 4.2-1, locations 1 and 2) and at the location of the joint (Figure 4.2-1, location 3). Zero depth is defined as immediately beneath the bed of the excavated pipe. A photograph of SWMU 01-001(a) mesa top (Figure 4.2-2) shows the current site status.
- *Septic Tank*. Samples will be collected from the 0- to 1.0-ft- and the 4.0-to 5.0-ft-depth intervals at the center of the floor of the excavation of the former septic tank (Figure 4.2-1, location 4). Zero depth is defined as the floor of the tank excavation.
- *Outfall*. Samples will be collected from the 0- to 0.5-ft-, 1.5- to 2.0-ft-, and 4.0- to 5.0-ft -depth intervals at the mouth of the outfall (Figure 4.2-1, location 5). Additional samples will be collected from a location 7 ft downslope from the mouth of the outfall, preferably in a discernible drainage (Figure 4.2-1, location 6), and 7 ft to the west and east of that location (Figure 4.2-1, locations 7 and 8). Outfall sampling locations will be selected by a geomorphologist, and at least two depth intervals will be sampled: one in the appropriate sediment unit(s) and one below the sediment/tuff interface.

Samples will be analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories for TAL metals, cyanide, nitrates, perchlorate, VOCs (in samples deeper than 0.5 ft bgs), SVOCs, PCBs, americium-241, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, strontium-90, tritium, moisture, and pH and by gamma spectroscopy. Dioxins, explosive compounds, and furans will not be analyzed because they are not related to historical operations at TA-01.

4.3 SWMU 01-001(b), Septic Tank 135

Septic tank 135, 7 ft by 3.5 ft by 5 ft deep, made of reinforced concrete, was installed in 1950 (LANL 2001, 69946, p. 35). It served Buildings FP and M-1 and discharged into Los Alamos Canyon. Building FP, a wood-frame and steel building, 40 ft by 122 ft by 20 ft high, constructed in 1945 (LANL

2001, 69946), was a foundry for nonradioactive and nonferrous metals (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 129). Building M-1, 70 ft by 32 ft with a concrete floor (LANL 2001, 69946), was completed in 1950 to machine lithium and later to machine uranium-238 (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 133).

The site map of SWMU 01-001(b) is shown in Figure 4.3-1. Currently, the locations of pipelines are under the pavement and buildings of Ridge Park Village.

4.3.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 01-001(b)

The tank was removed during the Ahlquist Radiological Survey (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, pp. 119–120). A Phase I RFI was conducted in 1992, and samples were collected along the canyon rim and hillside areas near the outfall. Based on investigation results, the RFI report recommended NFA for SWMU 01-001(b) (LANL 1996, 54467, pp. ii, 84). Section 4.3.1 of the HIR provides details of previous investigations (LANL 2006, 91915).

Samples analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories included three soil samples collected from three locations at SWMU 01-001(b) (Figure 4.3-1, Table 4.1-1). These locations were clustered around the location of the former septic tank and were sampled from only one depth interval (between 0 and 0.5 ft bgs). The suites analyzed for each sample are provided in Table 4.1-1.

4.3.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 01-001(b)

A summary of data for SWMU 01-001(b) is presented below. Section 4.3.2, Figure 4.3-2, and Tables 4.3-1 and 4.3-2 of the HIR provide the details of data evaluation (LANL 2006, 91915).

- Samples from three locations (01-01162, 01-01168, and 01-01174) were analyzed for metals. Analytical results indicated that chromium, lead, and mercury were detected at concentrations greater than BVs in at least one sample between 0 and 0.5 ft bgs. Chromium and lead were detected at concentrations greater than the range of the background concentrations.
- Samples from three locations (01-01162, 01-01168, and 01-01174) were analyzed for SVOCs. Analytical results indicated that acenaphthene, anthracene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(g,h,i)perylene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, chrysene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, dibenzofuran, fluoranthene, fluorene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, 2-methylnaphthalene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, and pyrene were detected in at least one sample between 0 and 0.5 ft bgs.
- Samples from three locations (01-01162, 01-01168, and 01-01174) were analyzed for isotopic plutonium. No isotopic plutonium was detected or was detected at activities greater than FV.

Vertical extent of contamination at the location of the former septic tank of SWMU 01-001(b) has not been defined because samples were collected at only one depth at each of the three sample locations. Lateral extent has been defined for metals, SVOCs, and isotopic plutonium at the location of the former septic tank.

Vertical and lateral extent of contamination have not been defined along the path of the pipeline or at the outfall of SWMU 01-001(b) because no samples have been collected in those areas.

4.3.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 01-001(b)

The proposed sampling locations at SWMU 01-001(b) are shown in Figure 4.3-1. Table 4.3-1 provides a summary of the proposed sampling locations, depths, the objectives each sample addresses, and the

proposed analytical suites. Sampling at SWMU 01-001(b) will be contingent upon access and permission by the landowner and will consist of the following activities:

- *Septic System Pipelines*. The pipelines probably were removed during the construction of current residential buildings. Some locations of the former pipelines are now under buildings and pavement. Soil samples will be collected at the origin of the north branch under the asphalt road (Figure 4.3-1, location 1). A second location will be at the eastern end of the pipeline (Figure 4.3-1, location 2). Samples will be collected from the 0- to 1.0-ft- and 2.0- to 3.0-ft-depth intervals. Zero depth is defined as beneath the bed of the excavated pipe. Care will be taken that debris containing roadbed material or asphalt is not inadvertently included in these samples. A photograph of SWMU 01-001(b) mesa top (Figure 4.3-2) shows the current site status.
- *Septic Tank*. Samples will be collected from the 0- to 1.0-ft- and 4- to 5.0-ft-depth intervals at the center of the floor of the excavation of the former septic tank location (Figure 4.3-1, location 3). Zero depth is defined as the floor of the tank excavation.
- *Outfall*. Samples will be collected from the 0- to 0.5-ft-, 1.5- to 2.0-ft, and 4.0- to 5.0-ft-depth intervals at the mouth of the outfall (Figure 4.3-1, location 4). Additional samples will be collected from a location 7 ft downslope from the mouth of the outfall, preferably in a discernible drainage (Figure 4.3-1, location 5), and 7 ft to the west and east of that location (Figure 4.3-1, locations 6 and 7). Outfall sampling locations will be selected by a geomorphologist, and at least two depth intervals will be sampled: one in the appropriate sediment unit(s) and one below the sediment/tuff interface.

Samples will be analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories for TAL metals, cyanide, nitrates, perchlorate, VOCs (in samples deeper than 0.5 ft bgs), SVOCs, PCBs, americium-241, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, strontium-90, tritium, moisture, and pH and by gamma spectroscopy. Dioxins, explosive compounds, and furans will not be analyzed because they are not related to historical operations at TA-01.

4.4 SWMU 01-001(c), Septic Tank 137

Septic tank 137, 3 ft by 6 ft by 5 ft deep, made of reinforced concrete, was installed in 1947 (LANL 2001, 69946, p. 36; Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 49) to serve Building D-2, an electronic shop (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 128). Building D-2 had been used as a laundry for radioactively contaminated clothing and recyclable equipment until the laundry operations were relocated to TA-21 in 1945 (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 49). The outfall discharged over the canyon rim and the hillside is now designated Hillside 137.

The site map of SWMU 01-001(c) is shown in Figure 4.4-1. Currently, this area is undeveloped.

4.4.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 01-001(c)

The tank was located in 1975 and found to be a cylindrical metal tank containing water and sludge (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 47). The tank and its outfall pipe were removed (LASL 1976, 08935, pp. 3, 5). Contaminated soil in the areas around Building D-2, septic tank 137, and drain lines were also removed (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, pp. 47–49). A Phase I RFI was conducted in 1992 and 1993, and samples were collected on both mesa-top and hillside areas near SWMU 01-001(c). However, most of the samples were analyzed at CST on-site laboratories. Based on investigation results, the RFI report recommended NFA for SWMU 01-001(c) (LANL 1996, 54465, pp. iv, 119). Section 4.4.1 of the HIR provides details of previous investigations (LANL 2006, 91915).

Samples analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories included three surface soil and fill samples (0–0.5 ft) collected from three locations at SWMU 01-001(c), near the tank and in the outfall area (Figure 4.4-1, Table 4.1-1). These samples were analyzed for metals only.

4.4.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 01-001(c)

A summary of data for SWMU 01-001(c) is presented below. Section 4.4.2, Figure 4.4-2, and Table 4.4-1 of the HIR provide the details of data evaluation (LANL 2006, 91915).

- Samples from three locations (01-03003, 01-03015, and 01-03023) were analyzed for metals. Analytical results indicated that lead and selenium were detected at concentrations greater than BVs and also greater than the range of the background concentrations in at least one sample between 0 and 0.5 ft bgs.

Vertical extent of contamination has not been defined because samples were collected at only one depth at each of the three sample locations. Lateral extent has been defined for lead but not for selenium.

Vertical and lateral extent of contamination have not been defined along the path of the pipeline or at the immediate area of the outfall because no samples have been collected in those areas.

4.4.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 01-001(c) and Adjacent SWMUs 01-006(c,d) and 01-007(b)

The proposed sampling activities for SWMU 01-001(c) are combined with adjacent SWMUs 01-006(c,d) and 01-007(b) because of proximity of these sites. The background information and previous investigation on SWMUs 01-006(c,d) and 01-007(b) are given in Sections 4.20, 4.21, and 4.29, respectively. The proposed sampling locations at SWMUs 01-001(c), 01-006(c), 01-006(d), and 01-007(b) are shown in Figure 4.4-2. Table 4.4-1 provides a summary of the proposed sample locations, depths, the objectives each sample addresses, and the proposed analytical suites. Sampling at SWMUs 01-001(c), 01-006(c), 01-006(d), and 01-007(b) will consist of the following activities:

- *SWMU 01-001(c) Septic System Pipeline, Septic Tank, and Outfall*. Samples will be collected from the 0- to 1.0-ft- and 2.0- to 3.0-ft-depth intervals from where the north end of the pipe was located (Figure 4.4-2, location 1). Zero depth is defined as immediately beneath the bed of the excavated pipe. At the center of the floor of the excavation of the former septic tank location, samples will be collected from the 0- to 1.0-ft- and the 4.0-to 5.0-ft-depth intervals (Figure 4.4-2, location 2). Zero depth is defined as the floor of the tank excavation. At the mouth of the outfall, samples will be collected from the 0- to 0.5-ft-, 1.5-to 2.0-ft-, and 4.0 to 5.0-ft -depth intervals (Figure 4.4-2, location 3). Outfall soil samples will be located 7 ft downslope from the mouth of the outfall, preferably in a discernible drainage (Figure 4.4-2, location 4), and 7 ft to the west and east of that location (Figure 4.4-2, locations 5 and 6). Outfall sample locations will be selected by a geomorphologist, and at least two depth intervals will be sampled; one in the appropriate sediment unit(s) and one below the sediment/tuff interface.
- *Areas of SWMUs 01-006(c, d) and 01-007(b*). Because the entire area has been excavated along with the drain lines during the 1974–1976 Ahlquist Survey (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, pp. 64–70) and the septic system occupied the middle area, additional samples will be situated close to the boundaries of SWMU 01-007(b) (Figure 4.4-2, locations 7 through 12). Location 7 will be approximately 50 ft west of location 1. Location 8 will be 1 ft downslope from previous sample location 01-04044. Location 9 will be near the ends of the two drainlines on the southwest side of the building. Location 10 will be near the end of drain line 01-006(d) (the two drain lines on the southeast side of the buildings were never found; see Section 4.22). Location 11 will be 1 ft

downslope from previous sample location 01-03125. Location 12 will be approximately 60 ft south of location 10. Sediment sample locations will be selected by a geomorphologist, and at least two depth intervals will be sampled: one in the appropriate sediment unit(s) and one below the sediment/tuff interface.

- *Hillside 137*. Four lines of samples approximately 40–50 ft apart and with three locations per line will be collected downgradient of the outfalls on Hillside 137 (Figure 4.4-2, locations 13 through 15, locations 16 through 18, 19 through 21, and 22 through 24). Locations 14, 20, and 21 will be 1 ft downslope from previous sample locations 01-03023, 01-03045, and 01-03051, respectively. Sediment sampling locations will be selected by a geomorphologist, and at least two depth intervals will be sampled: one in the appropriate sediment unit(s) and one below the sediment/tuff interface.

Samples will be analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories for TAL metals, cyanide, nitrates, perchlorate, VOCs (in samples deeper than 0.5 ft bgs), SVOCs, PCBs, americium-241, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, strontium-90, tritium, moisture, and pH and by gamma spectroscopy. Dioxins, explosive compounds, and furans will not be analyzed because they are not related to historical operations at TA-01.

4.5 SWMU 01-001(d), Septic Tank 138

Septic tank 138, 3 ft by 6 ft by 5 ft deep, made of reinforced concrete, was installed in 1943. It was located southeast of Building Y and served K, V, and Y. Building K was a chemical stock room that contained a mercury still. Building V housed the original uranium and beryllium machine shop at TA-01. Dry-grinding of boron was also conducted in V. Building Y housed a physics laboratory that handled tritium, uranium-238, and polonium-210. The buildings were connected to septic tank 138 by one sanitary waste line. The outfall was located east of Y and discharged over the rim of Los Alamos Canyon. This outfall area is known as Hillside 138.

The site map of SWMU 01-001(d) is shown in Figure 4.5-1. Currently, the location of the former pipelines and septic tank is privately owned and commercially developed with buildings and an asphalt parking lot. The outfall is on undeveloped land owned by the DOE.

4.5.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 01-001(d)

The tank and surrounding soil were removed during the Ahlquist Radiological Survey (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 79). A Phase I RFI was conducted in 1992 and 1994 and both the canyon rim area and Hillside 138 were extensively sampled. However, most of the samples were analyzed at CST on-site laboratories. Based on investigation results, the RFI report recommended NFA for SWMU 01-001(d) (LANL 1995, 49703, pp. vii, 95).

An interim action was implemented in 1996 and 1997 to remove contaminated soil on Hillside 138 in order to reduce the potential migration of contaminants from the site to the stormwater drainage and ultimately to Los Alamos Canyon (LANL 1997, 56908, p. 1). Section 4.5.1 of the HIR provides details of previous investigations (LANL 2006, 91915).

Among the samples collected in Phase I RFI, three soil samples were analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories. They were collected from two locations in the outfall at SWMU 01-001(d) at depths of 0 to 1.83 ft (Figure 4.5-1, Table 4.1-1). The suites analyzed for each sample are provided in Table 4.1-1.

4.5.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 01-001(d)

A summary of data for SWMU 01-001(d) is presented below. Section 4.5.2, Figure 4.5-2, and Table 4.5-1 of the HIR provide the details of data evaluation (LANL 2006, 91915).

- The sample from location 01-05028 was analyzed only for mercury. Mercury was not detected at a concentration greater than BV.
- Samples from location 01-05219 were analyzed for isotopic plutonium. Analytical results indicated that plutonium-239 was detected greater than FV or at depths where FV does not apply between 0 and 1.83 ft bgs. Activities decreased with depth.

Vertical and lateral extent of contamination have not been defined at SWMU 01-001(d) because a limited number of samples were collected from a limited number of locations and depths and analyzed only for mercury or isotopic plutonium.

4.5.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 01-001(d) and Adjacent SWMU 01-006(h)

The proposed sampling locations at SWMU 01-001(d) and adjacent SWMU 01-006(h) are shown in Figure 4.5-2. Table 4.5-1 provides a summary of the proposed sample locations, depths, the objectives each sample addresses, and the proposed analytical suites. Sampling at SWMU 01-001(d) will be contingent upon access and permission by the landowner and will consist of the following activities:

- *Septic System Pipeline*. Because no record exists that the mesa-top portion of the pipeline of SWMU 01-001(d) was removed completely, any pipeline encountered will be removed and inspected for leaks. Samples will be collected where elevated levels of VOCs and/or radioactivity are present, as determined by field screening, or where other evidence of a leak (i.e., odor, staining) is found. At a minimum, samples will be collected from the 0- to 1.0-ft and 2.0- to 3.0-ft depth intervals at where the pipeline turns (Figure 4.5-2, location 1). Zero depth is defined as immediately beneath the bed of the excavated pipe. A photograph of SWMU 01-001(d) mesa top (Figure 4.5-3) shows the current site status.
- *SWMU 01-001(d) Septic Tank*. The location of the former septic tank is now under a building. No samples can be collected at the location of the previously excavated tank.
- *Outfall*. Samples will be collected from the 0- to 0.5-ft-, 1.5- to 2.0-ft-, and 4.0- to 5.0-ft-depth intervals at the mouth of the outfall (Figure 4.5-2, location 2). Outfall samples will be collected from a location 7 ft downslope from the mouth of the outfall, preferably in a discernible drainage (Figure 4.5-2, location 3) and 7 ft to the west and east of that location (Figure 4.5-2, locations 4 and 5). Because the location of SWMU 01-006(h), including its outfall, has been completely built over, the downslope area on Hillside 138 will be sampled. Outfall sampling locations will be selected by a geomorphologist, and at least two depth intervals will be sampled: one in the appropriate sediment unit(s) and one below the sediment/tuff interface.
- *Hillside 138*. Samples will be collected on the hillside beginning approximately 60 ft from the outfall (Figure 4.5-2, locations 6 through 8) and then approximately every 70 ft before reaching a steep cliff (Figure 4.5-2, locations 9 through 11, and 12 through 14). Locations 7 and 10 will be 1 ft downslope from previous sample locations 01-05028 and 01-05219, respectively. Below the cliff, samples will be collected downslope every 80 ft until the canyon bottom is reached (Figure 4.5-2, locations 15 through 17, 18 through 20, and 21 through 23). Sediment sample locations will be selected by a geomorphologist, and at least two depth intervals will be sampled: one in the appropriate sediment unit(s) and one below the sediment/tuff interface. Samples at

location 10 will be collected from the 0- to 0.5-ft-, 1.5- to 2.0-ft-, and 4.0- to 5.0-ft-depth intervals because previous data indicated the presence of plutonium-239 with activity of three orders of magnitude higher than the FV in the 0.5- to 1.8-ft-depth interval (LANL 2006, 91915) (Figure 4.5-2).

Samples will be analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories for TAL metals, cyanide, nitrates, perchlorate, VOCs (in samples deeper than 0.5 ft bgs), SVOCs, PCBs, americium-241, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, strontium-90, tritium, moisture, and pH and by gamma spectroscopy. Dioxins, explosive compounds, and furans will not be analyzed because they are not related to historical operations at TA-01.

4.6 SWMU 01-001(e), Septic Tank 139

Septic tank 139, 3 ft by 6 ft by 5 ft deep, made of reinforced concrete and installed in 1944 (LANL 2001, 69946, p. 36), served D-5 Sigma vault, Building I, and Delta. D-5 Sigma vault was used to store plutonium-239 and uranium-235. Building I was used to store and machine beryllium between 1947 and 1958. Delta was used as a meeting place and a laboratory where fission-product tracers were used. The outfall of the tank discharged southeast of Building I and D-5 Sigma vault at the head of Bailey Bridge Canyon. The tank became inactive and was left in place in 1965 (Ahlquist 1977, 03270, p. 135).

The site map of SWMU 01-001(e) is shown in Figure 4.6-1. Currently, the entire SWMU area is under Oppenheimer Drive or residential buildings and their yards, driveways, and sidewalks.

4.6.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 01-001(e)

The tank was not found during the Ahlquist Radiological Survey, and area inspection led to the conclusion that the tank had been removed (Ahlquist 1977, 03270, p. 113). A Phase I RFI was not conducted because the SWMU is inaccessible. Based on investigation results, the RFI report recommended NFA for SWMU 01-001(e) (LANL 1996, 54461, pp. i, 81). Section 4.6.1 of the HIR provides details of previous investigations (LANL 2006, 91915).

4.6.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 01-001(e)

No off-site fixed-laboratory data are available for this SWMU.

4.6.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 01-001(e)

Sampling is proposed where accessible because the entire area of the SWMU has been developed and the outfall area no longer exists. The proposed sampling locations at SWMU 1-001(e) are shown in Figure 4.6-1. Table 4.6-1 provides a summary of the proposed sampling locations, depths, the objectives each sample addresses, and the proposed analytical suites. Sampling at SWMU 1-001(e) will be contingent upon access and permission by the landowner and will consist of the following activities:

- *Septic System Pipelines*. The pipelines probably were removed during the construction of current buildings. Samples will be collected from the 0- to 1.0-ft- and 2.0- to 3.0-ft-depth intervals at the turn of the pipeline (Figure 4.6-1, location 1) and at the pipe joint (Figure 4.6-1, location 2). Zero depth is defined as immediately beneath the bed of the excavated pipe. Photographs of SWMU 01-001(e) (Figure 4.6-2) show the current site status.
- *Septic Tank*. The location of the former septic tank is now under a building. No samples can be collected at the location of the previously excavated tank.

- *Outfall*. The outfall area will be sampled during the sampling activities of SWMU 01-003(a); no additional sampling is proposed for the outfall of SWMU 01-001(e) because it is the same as proposed in Section 4.14.3.

Samples will be analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories for TAL metals, cyanide, nitrates, perchlorate, VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, americium-241, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, strontium-90, tritium, moisture, and pH and by gamma spectroscopy. Dioxins, explosive compounds, and furans will not be analyzed because they are not related to historical operations at TA-01.

4.7 SWMU 01-001(f), Septic Tank 140

Septic tank 140, 3 ft by 6 ft by 5 ft deep, made of reinforced concrete and installed in 1945 (LANL 2001, 69946, p. 36), was located west of Building K-1 and served Buildings HT and FP. Building HT was used to heat-treat and machine natural and enriched uranium. The heat treatment operations could have contributed radioactive waste to the tank. FP was a foundry for nonradioactive and nonferrous metals and was not radiologically contaminated (Buckland 1964, 04810; Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 39). The septic system outfall discharged into Los Alamos Canyon. The outfall area is known as Hillside 140.

The site map of SWMU 01-001(f) is shown in Figure 4.7-1. Currently, the entire mesa-top area of the SWMU is developed, and the locations of the former pipelines are under the pavement and buildings of Ridge Park Village. Currently, the location of the former septic tank is partially covered by a building. The outfall is on undeveloped land owned by the DOE.

4.7.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 01-001(f)

The tank, its inlet and outlet lines, and surrounding soil were removed in 1975 during the Ahlquist Radiological Survey (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, pp. 40, 111). A Phase I RFI was conducted in 1992 and 1993 and both the canyon rim area and Hillside 140 were extensively sampled; however, most of the samples were analyzed at CST on-site laboratories. Based on investigation results, the RFI report recommended NFA for SWMU 01-001(f) (LANL 1996, 54467, pp. ii, 84).

A VCA was conducted as a best management practice (BMP) in 1996 to remove elevated total uranium on Hillside 140. Contaminated soil identified by real-time field screening was excavated. The VCA report formally requested regulatory concurrence to remove the site from Module VIII of the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit and requested DOE concurrence that this site no longer be considered a potential release site for radiological contamination (LANL 1996, 53797, p. 3). Section 4.7.1 of the HIR provides details of previous investigations (LANL 2006, 91915).

Among the samples collected in Phase I RFI, six surface soil samples (0–0.5 ft) were analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories. They were collected from six locations in the outfall area of SWMU 01-001(f) at depths of 0 to 0.5 ft (Figure 4.7-1, Table 4.1-1). The suites analyzed for each sample are provided in Table 4.1-1. These sample locations were not excavated during the 1996 VCA activities.

4.7.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 01-001(f)

A summary of data for SWMU 01-001(f) is presented below. Section 4.7.2, Figures 4.7-2 and 4.7-3, and Tables 4.7-1 and 4.7-2 of the HIR provide the details of data evaluation (LANL 2006, 91915).

- Samples from six locations (01-01083, 01-01090, 01-01095, 01-01096, 01-01110, and 01-01112) were analyzed for metals. Analytical results indicated that cadmium, lead, mercury, selenium, thallium, and uranium were detected greater than BVs in at least one sample between 0 and 0.05 ft bgs. Cadmium was detected at a concentration within the range of the background

concentrations. Lead, selenium, thallium, and uranium were detected at concentrations greater than the range of the background concentrations.

- Samples from six locations (01-01083, 01-01090, 01-01095, 01-01096, 01-01110, and 01-01112) were analyzed for SVOCs; none were detected.
- Samples from three locations (01-01083, 01-01090, and 01-01110) were analyzed for isotopic plutonium. Analytical results indicated that plutonium-239 was detected at an activity greater than FV and the range of the fallout activities in the only depth sampled between 0 and 0.5 ft bgs at one location (01-01110).

Vertical extent of contamination at these six locations has not been defined because samples were collected at only one depth (surface). Lateral extent has been defined for SVOCs and plutonium-238. Lateral extent has not been defined for cadmium, lead, mercury, selenium, thallium, uranium, and plutonium-239.

Vertical and lateral extent of contamination have not been defined along the path of the pipeline or in the drainage on Hillside 140 because no samples have been collected in those areas. Only surface samples have been collected at the outfall area and analyzed for a limited number of suites.

4.7.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 01-001(f)

The proposed sampling locations at SWMU 01-001(f) are shown in Figure 4.7-1. Table 4.7-1 provides a summary of the proposed sampling locations, depths, the objectives each sample addresses, and the proposed analytical suites. Sampling at SWMU 01-001(f) will be contingent upon access and permission by the landowner and will consist of the following activities:

- *Septic System Pipelines*. The pipelines probably were removed during the construction of current buildings. The locations of the former pipelines have been regraded and developed. Samples will be collected from the 0- to 1.0-ft- and 2.0- to 3.0-ft-depth intervals where accessible: at the south end of the pipe at an asphalt parking lot (Figure 4.7-1, location 1) and along the former pipeline in the asphalt road (Figure 4.7-1, location 2). Zero depth is defined as beneath the bed of the excavated pipe. Care will be taken that debris containing roadbed material or asphalt is not inadvertently included in these samples. Photographs of SWMU 01-001(f) mesa top (Figure 4.7-2) show the current site status.
- *Septic Tank*. The location of the former septic tank is too close to a building (Figure 4.7-1); therefore, no sampling is proposed.
- *Outfall*. Samples will be collected from the 0- to 0.5-ft-, 1.5- to 2.0-ft-, and 4.0- to 5.0-ft -depth intervals at the mouth of the outfall (Figure 4.7-1, location 3). Outfall samples will be collected from a location 7 ft downslope from the mouth of the outfall, preferably in a discernible drainage (Figure 4.7-1, location 4), and 7 ft to the north and south of that location (Figure 4.7-1, locations 5 and 6). Location 7 will be 1 ft downslope from previous sample location 01-01095, approximately 30 ft downslope from location 4 (Figure 4.7-1), because 1996 RFI results showed elevated concentrations of thallium and total uranium. Additional samples will be collected 15 ft to the north and south of this location (Figure 4.7-1, locations 8 and 9). Extent farther downslope from the outfall will be defined by sampling the drainage of Hillside 140. Outfall sampling locations will be selected by a geomorphologist, and at least two depth intervals will be sampled: one in the appropriate sediment unit(s) and one below the sediment/tuff interface.
- *Drainage of Hillside 140*. Locations 10 and 12 will be 1 ft downslope from previous sample locations 01-01112 and 01-01110, respectively (Figure 4.7-1), because 1996 RFI results showed

elevated concentrations of thallium and total uranium. Another location will be sampled 15 ft north to location 10 (Figure 4.7-1, location 11). To determine the downslope extent of potential contamination along the drainage of Hillside 140, samples will be collected approximately every 40 to 65 ft following the main drainage. Because the drainage at Hillside 140 is obvious, samples will be collected along the center of the drainage (Figure 4.7-1, locations 13 through 21). Sediment sampling locations will be selected by a geomorphologist, and at least two depth intervals will be sampled: one in the appropriate sediment unit(s) and one below the sediment/tuff interface.

Samples will be analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories for TAL metals, cyanide, nitrates, perchlorate, VOCs (in samples deeper than 0.5 ft bgs), SVOCs, PCBs, americium-241, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, strontium-90, tritium, moisture, and pH and by gamma spectroscopy. Dioxins, explosive compounds, and furans will not be analyzed because they are not related to historical operations at TA-01.

4.8 SWMU 01-001(g), Septic Tank 141

Septic tank 141, 3 ft by 6 ft by 5 ft deep, installed in 1943 (LANL 2001, 69946, p. 37), was located south of Building X near the edge of Los Alamos Canyon and served X. Radioactive targets were tested in X. The tank received sanitary waste from Building X through one sanitary waste line. The outfall discharged over the rim of the canyon.

The site map of SWMU 01-001(g) is shown in Figure 4.8-1. Currently, the location of the former inlet pipeline is under a building of the Los Arboles townhouses, and the outfall area is undeveloped land owned by the DOE.

4.8.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 01-001(g)

The tank, its inlet, and outlet lines were removed in 1975 during the Ahlquist Radiological Survey (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, pp. 113–114). A Phase I RFI was conducted in 1992, and samples were collected along the canyon rim and on hillside; however, most of the samples were analyzed at CST on-site laboratories. Based on investigation results, the RFI report recommended NFA for SWMU 01-001(g) (LANL 1996, 54465, pp. iii, 49). Section 4.8.1 of the HIR provides details of previous investigations (LANL 2006, 91915) (Table 4.8-1).

A sample analyzed at an off-site fixed laboratory is a surface fill sample (0–0.5 ft) that was collected near the location of the former septic tank (Figure 4.8-1, Table 4.1-1). This sample was analyzed for metals.

4.8.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 01-001(g)

Data of the sample from location 01-06069 indicated that no metals were detected (LANL 2006, 91915) (Table 4.8-1.

Vertical and lateral extent have not been defined because only one sample at one depth was analyzed and it was analyzed only for metals.

4.8.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 01-001(g)

The proposed sampling locations at SWMU 01-001(g) are shown in Figure 4.8-1. Table 4.8-1 provides a summary of the proposed sampling locations, depths, the objectives each sample addresses, and the

proposed analytical suites. Sampling at SWMU 01-001(g) will be contingent upon access and permission by the landowner and will consist of the following activities:

- *Septic System Pipelines*. The inlet pipeline was removed and its former location currently is partially under a building and partially in a private yard. No sampling is proposed at the former location of the inlet pipeline of the septic tank.
- *Septic Tank*. Samples will be collected from the 0- to 1.0-ft- and the 4.0- to 5.0-ft-depth intervals at the center of the floor of the excavation of the former septic tank location (Figure 4.8-1, location 1). Zero depth is defined as the floor of tank excavation.
- *Outfall*. Samples will be collected from the 0- to 0.5-ft-, 1.5- to 2.0-ft-, and 4.0- to 5.0-ft-depth intervals at the mouth of the outfall (Figure 4.8-1, location 2). Outfall samples will be collected from a location 7 ft downslope from the mouth of the outfall, preferably in a discernible drainage (Figure 4.8-1, location 3), and 7 ft to the west and east of that location (Figure 4.8-1, locations 4 and 5). Outfall sampling locations will be selected by a geomorphologist, and at least two depth intervals will be sampled: one in the appropriate sediment unit(s) and one below the sediment/tuff interface.

Samples will be analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories for TAL metals, cyanide, nitrates, perchlorate, VOCs (in samples deeper than 0.5 ft bgs), SVOCs, PCBs, americium-241, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, strontium-90, tritium, moisture, and pH and by gamma spectroscopy. Dioxins, explosive compounds, and furans will not be analyzed because they are not related to historical operations at TA-01.

4.9 SWMU 01-001(o), Sanitary Waste Line

SWMU 01-001(o) is the former sanitary waste line located east of Bailey Bridge and served Buildings J and ML: J housed a laboratory and ML was a medical laboratory. The line discharged directly into Bailey Bridge Canyon.

The site map of SWMU 01-001(o) is shown in Figure 4.9-1. Currently, the location of the pipeline runs across Loma Vista Drive and under a building of the Los Arboles townhouses.

4.9.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 01-001(o)

The sanitary waste line was removed in 1959 (Buckland 1959, 03426). The Ahlquist Radiological Survey indicated part of the line still existed and was subsequently removed (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 126). A Phase I RFI was conducted and samples were collected at the outfall area of SWMU 01-001(o). Based on investigation results, the RFI report recommended NFA for SWMU 01-001(o) (LANL 1996, 54461, pp. i, 81). Section 4.9.1 of the HIR provides details of previous investigations (LANL 2006, 91915).

Samples analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories included six surface soil, fill, and sediment samples (0–0.5 ft) collected from six locations at SWMU 01-001(o) (Figure 4.9-1, Table 4.1-1). The suites analyzed for each sample are provided in Table 4.1-1.

4.9.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 01-001(o)

A summary of data for SWMU 01-001(o) is presented below. Section 4.9.2, Figures 4.9-2 and 4.9-3, and Tables 4.9-1, 4.9-2, and 4.9-3 HIR provide the details of data evaluation (LANL 2006, 91915).

- Samples from six locations (01-02064, 01-02073, 01-02075, 01-02080, 01-02095, and 01-02096) were analyzed for metals. Analytical results indicated that chromium, lead, mercury, nickel, silver,

and uranium were detected at concentrations greater than BVs in at least one sample between 0 and 0.5 ft bgs. Chromium, lead, nickel, and uranium were detected at concentrations greater than the range of the background concentrations.

- Samples from six locations (01-02064, 01-02073, 01-02075, 01-02080, 01-02095, and 01-02096) were analyzed for SVOCs. Analytical results indicated that anthracene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(g,h,i)perylene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, chrysene, fluoranthene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, phenanthrene, and pyrene were detected in at least one sample between 0 and 0.5 ft bgs.
- Samples from six locations (01-02064, 01-02073, 01-02075, 01-02080, 01-02095, and 01-02096) were analyzed for isotopic plutonium. Analytical results indicated that plutonium-239 was detected at activities greater than FVs in at least one sample between 0 and 0.5 ft bgs. Plutonium-239 was detected at activities greater than the range of the fallout activities.

Vertical extent of contamination at these six locations has not been defined because samples were collected at only one depth (surface). Lateral extent has been defined for chromium, silver, and plutonium-238. Lateral extent has not been defined for lead, mercury, nickel, uranium, SVOCs, and plutonium-239.

Vertical and lateral extent of contamination have not been defined along the path of the pipeline or at the immediate area of the outfall because no samples have been collected in those areas.

4.9.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 01-001(o)

The proposed sampling locations at SWMU 01-001(o) are shown in Figure 4.9-1. Table 4.9-1 provides a summary of the proposed sampling locations, depths, the objectives each sample addresses, and the proposed analytical suites. Sampling at SWMU 01-001(o) will be contingent upon access and permission by the landowner and will consist of the following activities:

- *Septic System Pipelines*. Samples will be collected from the 0- to 1.0-ft- and 2.0- to 3.0-ft-depth intervals at the turn of the pipe (Figure 4.9-1, location 1). The location of the east end will be sampled during investigation of SWMU 01-002 (Section 4.13.3). Zero depth is defined as immediately beneath the bed of the excavated pipe. A photograph of SWMU 01-001(o) mesa top (Figure 4.9-2) shows the current site status.
- *Outfall*. Samples will be collected from the 0- to 0.5-ft-, 1.5- to 2.0-ft-, and 4.0- to 5.0-ft-depth intervals at the mouth of the outfall (Figure 4.9-1, location 2). Outfall samples will be collected from a location 7 ft downslope from the mouth of the outfall, preferably in a discernible drainage (Figure 4.9-1, location 3), and 7 ft to the north and south of that location (Figure 4.9-1, locations 4 and 5). Outfall sampling locations will be selected by a geomorphologist, and at least two depth intervals will be sampled: one in the appropriate sediment unit(s) and one below the sediment/tuff interface.
- *Confirming Previous Sampling Results*. Soil samples will be collected from the 0- to 0.5-ft- and 2.0- to 3.0-ft-depth intervals 1 ft downslope from previous sample location 01-02080 (Figure 4.9-1, location 6) because previous data indicated the presence of plutonium-239 with activity of 18 pCi/g in the 0- to 0.5-ft-depth interval (LANL 2006, 91915, Figure 4.9-3). To determine the extent of potential contamination, another location will be situated 10 ft downslope from location 6 (Figure 4.9-1, location 7), and 10 ft to the north and south of that location (Figure 4.9-1, locations 8 and 9). Sediment sampling locations will be selected by a

geomorphologist, and at least two depth intervals will be sampled: one in the appropriate sediment unit(s) and one below the sediment/tuff interface.

Samples will be analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories for TAL metals, cyanide, nitrates, perchlorate, VOCs (in samples deeper than 0.5 ft bgs), SVOCs, PCBs, americium-241, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, strontium-90, tritium, moisture, and pH and by gamma spectroscopy. Dioxins, explosive compounds, and furans will not be analyzed because they are not related to historical operations at TA-01.

4.10 SWMU 01-001(s) Western Sanitary Waste Line, Main Line

SWMUs 01-001(s,u) constitute the western sanitary waste line (WSWL). The buildings that were served by SWMU 01-001(s) housed most of the processing and production operations in the early days of the Laboratory. SWMU 01-001(s) served Buildings A, B; Boiler House 2; and Buildings C, D, G, M, V, and Sigma.

- Building A housed administrative offices.
- Building B had administrative offices and electronic and metallurgical laboratories. Small amounts of radionuclide foils were stored in a concrete vault in the building (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 128).
- Boiler House 2 supplied steam to TA-01 buildings.
- Building C had a uranium machine shop and other machining (e.g., graphite machining) operations. Before its removal in 1964, Building C was found to be free of radioactive contamination, except for the concrete building pad. The contaminated concrete pad was removed to an unspecified material disposal area (MDA).
- Building D was used to process plutonium.
- Building G housed the Sigma Pile, a small pile of graphite and uranium. Leak-testing of radium sources was also performed in Building G. In 1959, the building structure was found to be uncontaminated and was removed. The concrete floor was found to be slightly contaminated with radioactivity and, along with drain lines, was taken to an unspecified MDA (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 125).
- Building M was used to process and recover enriched uranium.
- Building V contained offices and a toolmaker's shop. It was the original machine shop for machining uranium and beryllium and for dry-grinding boron at TA-01.
- The Sigma Building was used for machining radionuclides for casting and powder metallurgy.

SWMU 01-001(s) exited from Building D, ran parallel to most of the main industrial waste line [SWMU 01-002], and passed near the southwest corner of Building C. It then proceeded west along the former Finch Street and turned north between former Buildings T-221 and T-225. This sanitary waste line connected to septic tank 6 [SWMU 00-030(g)] and discharged into Acid Canyon.

The site map of SWMU 01-001(s) is shown in Figure 4.10-1. Currently, the entire SWMU area has been developed. The location of majority of the western section of SWMU 01-001(s) is under the Trinity Village apartments. The location of the eastern section of SWMU 01-001(s) is under a number of streets and various buildings.

4.10.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 01-001(s)

The portion of the WSWL leading from Building C to the east end of the eastern building of the Trinity Village apartments had been removed in the 1960s (Buckland 1973, 58138). The lines beneath the central and western Trinity Village buildings were probably removed before building construction, but the line beneath the eastern building may still be there. A Phase I RFI was conducted in 1994 and 1996. Thirteen locations (Figure 4.10-1) were physically accessible for field investigation (LANL 1993, 38753, pp. 8–9). A 210-ft portion of the WSWL at location 1A (from near Timber Ridge to Trinity Drive) was removed in 1994 (LANL 1995, 66456, p. iii, Section 3.0). The portion of the WSWL at location 13 was removed in 1994 (LANL 1997, 56660.112, p. 52).

Geophysical surveys were conducted at location 2 (Figure 4.12-1) and location 8 and boreholes were drilled to assess contamination associated with soils outside of the WSWL (LANL 1997, 56660.112, pp. 9, 58). For locations 1B, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 12, only geophysical surveys were conducted (LANL 1997, 56660.112, p. 9). In 1996, approximately 250 ft of the WSWL was removed from locations 9, 10, and 11, and an additional 12 ft of the WSWL was removed from location 1A during the interim action (LANL 1996, 62538, p. 3). Based on investigation results, the RFI report recommended NFA for SWMU 01-001(s) (LANL 1997, 56660.112, pp. ii, 131). In 2000, NMED issued final approval that no additional investigation was needed at the location 1A portion of the WSWL (NMED 2000, 68647). The approval, however, did not grant NFA for the entire SWMU. Section 4.10.1 of the HIR provides details of previous investigations (LANL 2006, 91915). Portions of the WSWL that may still be in place are at locations 1B, 4, 7, 8, and 12 (LANL 1997, 56660.112, p. 7).

Samples analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories included four soil samples collected from four locations along the pipeline path at SWMU 01-001(s) at depths of 0 to 7.5 ft (Figure 4.10-1, Table 4.1-1). The suites analyzed for each sample are provided in Table 4.1-1.

4.10.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 01-001(s)

A summary of data for SWMU 01-001(s) is presented below. Section 4.10.2, Figures 4.10-2 and 4.10-3, and Tables 4.10-1 and 4.10-2 of the HIR provide the details of data evaluation (LANL 2006, 91915).

- Samples from three locations (01-04109, 01-04120, and 01-04260) were analyzed for metals. Analytical results indicated that copper, lead, and mercury were detected at concentrations greater than BVs in at least one sample between 0 and 7.5 ft bgs. Lead was detected at a concentration within the range of the background concentrations. Copper was detected at a concentration greater than the range of the background concentrations.
- The sample from one location (01-04105) was analyzed for PCBs and pesticides; the sample from another location (01-04260) was analyzed for PCBs, pesticides, and SVOCs. No organic chemicals were detected.
- Samples from two locations (01-04105 and 01-04109) were analyzed for isotopic plutonium and isotopic uranium; the sample from location 01-04260 was analyzed by gamma spectroscopy for isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, and tritium. Analytical results indicated that plutonium-238 and plutonium-239 were detected at depths where FVs do not apply, and uranium-234 was detected at an activity greater than BV in at least one sample between 0 and 6.5 ft bgs. Uranium-34 was detected at an activity greater than the range of the background activities at location 01-04-109.

Vertical and lateral extent of contamination have not been defined at SWMU 01-001(s) because a limited number of samples were collected from a limited number of locations and depths and analyzed for only a limited number of suites.

4.10.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 01-001(s)

Among the 13 locations identified in the 1993 sampling and analysis plan (LANL 1993, 38753, pp. 8–9), location 1A was granted NFA in 2000 (NMED 2000, 68647); therefore, no sampling will be proposed west of Timber Ridge Road (Figure 4.10-1). Locations 2 and 3 will be addressed in the scope of activities for SWMU 01-001(u) in Section 4.12.3.

The proposed sampling locations at SWMU 01-001(s) are shown in Figure 4.10-1. Table 4.10-1 provides a summary of the proposed sampling locations, depths, the objectives each sample addresses, and the proposed analytical suites. Sampling at SWMU 01-001(s) will be contingent upon access and permission by the landowner and will consist of the following activity:

- *Waste Line.* A total of 13 locations will be sampled along the waste line. Sampling locations 1 through 3 are at the Trinity Village apartments. Sampling locations 1 and 2 are pebble-landscaped areas. Sample location 3 is at an asphalt road. Sampling locations 4 and 5 are at the asphalt parking/road surrounding the Duratek and Oppenheimer buildings. Sampling location 6 is to the east of the intersection of Oppenheimer Drive and Short Drive. Sampling location 7 is at the landscaped areas beside the sidewalk. Sampling locations 8 through 13 are at paved roads or parking areas. Samples will be collected at the bed of the excavated pipe from the 0- to 1.0-ft- and 2.0- to 3.0-ft-depth intervals. Zero depth is defined as immediately beneath the bed of the excavated pipe. Care will be taken when collecting samples located under paved areas that debris containing roadbed material or asphalt is not inadvertently included in the sample. Photographs of SWMU 01-001(s) (Figure 4.10-2) show the current site status.

Samples will be analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories for TAL metals, cyanide, nitrates, perchlorate, VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, americium-241, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, strontium-90, tritium, moisture, and pH and by gamma spectroscopy. Dioxins, explosive compounds, and furans will not be analyzed because they are not related to historical operations at TA-01.

4.11 SWMU 01-001(t), Eastern Sanitary Waste Line

SWMU 01-001(t), known as the eastern sanitary waste line, served Gamma, M, P-Prime, R, S, S-1, T, U, V, W, and Z buildings:

- Gamma housed offices and a physics laboratory.
- M was used to process and recover enriched uranium.
- P-Prime was used for supply and property offices.
- R housed electrical, glass blowing, carpentry, and plumbing shops.
- S was used as a technical warehouse and stock building.
- S-1 served as Garage 1 and later was used to store nonradioactive materials.
- T housed the Theoretical Division and contained offices, a silver-soldering operation, and a photography laboratory.
- U contained physics laboratories where radionuclides were used.

- V contained offices and a toolmaker's shop. It was the original TA-01 machine shop for machining uranium and beryllium and for dry-grinding boron.
- W housed the Van de Graaff accelerator.
- Z housed two high-voltage accelerators that were used for research on atomic nuclei.

Pipelines from the buildings connected to septic tank 1 [SWMU 00-030(b)] that discharged into a drain field southeast of the intersection of DP Road and Trinity Drive. Later, effluent was routed to the central wastewater treatment plant until it was decommissioned and then to other Los Alamos County treatment plants. TA-01 was fully decommissioned by 1966, and the ESWL was left in place.

The site map of SWMU 01-001(t) is shown in Figure 4.11-1. Currently, the entire SWMU area is either landscaped (around Ashley Pond) or beneath various streets, parking lots, and commercial buildings.

4.11.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 01-001(t)

A Phase I RFI was conducted at SWMU 01-001(t) in 1993. Subsurface samples were collected during the construction of office buildings west of the Los Alamos Inn to determine if any contamination was present that could adversely affect the construction project. Based on archival information and the results of the Phase I RFI, the RFI report recommended NFA for SWMU 01-001(t) (LANL 1996, 54463, pp. i, 55). NMED rejected the RFI report for SWMUs that included 01-001(t) in a letter to DOE-Los Alamos Office (LAO) and the Laboratory on November 18, 1997 (NMED 1997, 57000). Section 4.11.1 of HIR provides details of the investigation (LANL 2006, 91915).

4.11.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 01-001(t)

No off-site fixed-laboratory data are available for this SWMU.

4.11.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 01-001(t), AOC 01-006(e), and AOC 01-007(k)

The proposed sampling activities for SWMU 01-001(t) are combined with adjacent AOCs 01-006(e) and 01-007(k) because of physical vicinity of these sites. The background information and previous investigation on AOCs 01-006(e) and 01-007(k) are given in Sections 4.23 and 4.34, respectively. The proposed sampling locations at 01-001(t), 01-006(e), and 01-007(k) are shown in Figure 4.11-2. Table 4.11-1 provides a summary of the proposed sample locations, depths, the objectives each sample addresses, and the proposed analytical suites. Sampling will be contingent upon access and permission by the landowner and will consist of the following activities:

- *Waste Line of SWMU 01-001(t)*. A total of 10 locations will be sampled along the waste line. Sample locations 1 through 5 are at the grass area surrounding Ashley Pond. The pipe branch under Trinity Drive will not be sampled because there is no complete pathway for potential contaminant transport. In addition, the area has been extensively regraded for preparation of the roadbed, and thus the original bed surface of the pipe is not expected to be there. Data from samples collected from under the road would not represent SWMU 01-001(t). Sample locations 6 through 10 are at the heavily developed area to the south of Trinity Drive, and all these locations are under either paved parking lots or driveways. Samples will be collected at the bed of the pipe from the 0- to 1.0-ft- and 2.0- to 3.0-ft-depth intervals. Zero depth is defined as immediately beneath the bed of the pipe. Where the drain lines of 01-006(e) and the pipeline of 01-001(t) intersect (Figure 4.11-2, locations 1, 3, and 5), zero depth is defined as immediately beneath the

bed of the lower pipe. Care will be taken when collecting samples located under the parking lot or driveway that debris containing asphalt is not inadvertently included in the sample.

- *Drain Lines of AOC 01-006(e).* This AOC will be characterized by sampling activities at locations 1, 3, and 5 (Figure 4.11-2).
- *AOC 01-007(k*). This AOC will be characterized by sampling activities at locations 8, 9, and 10 (Figure 4.11-2).

Photographs of SWMU 01-001(t), AOC 01-006(e), and AOC 01-007(k) (Figure 4.11-3) show the current site status.

Samples will be analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories for TAL metals, cyanide, nitrates, perchlorate, VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, americium-241, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, strontium-90, tritium, moisture, and pH and by gamma spectroscopy. Dioxins, explosive compounds, and furans will not be analyzed because they are not related to historical operations at TA-01.

4.12 SWMU 01-001(u), Western Sanitary Waste Line, Branch Line

SWMU 01-001(u) is a branch of the WSWL that served Building J-2, built in 1949 for radiochemistry work and it was connected to the main WSWL [SWMU 01-001(s)] through SWMU 01-001(u). SWMU 01-001(u) was not removed during TA-01 D&D because it was not considered contaminated based on the soil- sample data and portable beta-gamma instrument survey (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, pp. 92, 127).

The site map of SWMU 01-001(u) is shown in Figure 4.12-1. Currently, the location of the southern portion of the pipeline is under a building of the Timber Ridge condominiums, the middle section is at a wooded area behind the condominium, and the northern portion of the pipeline is under the parking lot and between two buildings of the Trinity Village apartments.

4.12.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 01-001(u)

The Timber Ridge condominiums were built over and around SWMU 01-001(u) in the 1970s. Geophysical survey and borehole drilling were conducted at SWMU 01-001(u) in 1994 (location 2 on Figure 4.12-1), and no piping was encountered (LANL 1997, 56660.112, p. 58). Based on investigation results, the RFI report recommended NFA for SWMU 01-001(u) (LANL 1997, 56660.112, pp. ii, 131). Section 4.12.1 of the HIR provides details of the investigation (LANL 2006, 91915).

A sample analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories is a soil sample collected from the wooded area behind a condominium at SWMU 01-001(u) at the depth interval from 1 to 3 ft (Figure 4.12-1, Table 4.1-1). It was analyzed for metals, PCBs, pesticides, SVOCs, VOCs, isotopic plutonium, and isotopic uranium.

4.12.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 01-001(u)

A summary of data for SWMU 01-001(u) is presented below. Section 4.12.2, Figure 4.12-2, and Tables 4.12-1 and 4.12-2 of the HIR provide the details of data evaluation (LANL 2006, 91915).

- One sample at location 01-04129 was analyzed for metals. Analytical results indicated that lead was detected at a concentration greater than BV but within the range of the background concentrations at a depth interval between 1.0 and 3.0 ft bgs.
- One sample at location 01-04129 was analyzed for PCBs, pesticides, SVOCs, and VOCs. Acetone was detected at a depth interval sampled between 1.0 and 3.0 ft bgs.

- One sample at location 01-04129 was analyzed for isotopic plutonium and isotopic uranium. No radionuclides were detected or detected at activities greater than BV/FV.

Vertical and lateral extent of contamination have not been defined at SWMU 01-001(u) because only one sample was collected from one location at the SWMU.

4.12.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 01-001(u)

The proposed sampling locations at SWMU 1-001(u) are shown in Figure 4.12-1. Table 4.12-1 provides a summary of the proposed sampling locations, depths, the objectives each sample addresses, and the proposed analytical suites. Sampling at SWMU 1-001(u) will be contingent upon access and permission by the landowner and will consist of the following activity:

- *Waste Line*. The pipeline probably was removed during the construction of the condominiums. Samples will be collected where accessible along the excavated pipeline (Figure 4.12-1, sample locations 1 and 2). Samples will be collected from the 0- to 1.0-ft- and 2.0- to 3.0-ft-depth intervals. Zero depth is defined as immediately beneath the bed of the excavated pipe. Sample location 1 is at the asphalt parking lot of the Trinity Village condominiums. Care will be taken when collecting samples located under a road that debris containing roadbed material or asphalt is not inadvertently included in the sample. Sample location 2 is at a wooded area behind a residential building. A photograph of SWMU 01-001(u) (Figure 4.12-2) shows the current site status.

Samples will be analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories for TAL metals, cyanide, nitrates, perchlorate, VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, americium-241, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, strontium-90, tritium, moisture, and pH and by gamma spectroscopy. Dioxins, explosive compounds, and furans will not be analyzed because they are not related to historical operations at TA-01.

4.13 SWMU 01-002, Industrial Waste Line

SWMU 01-002 is located in the southern and western portion of TA-01. From 1943 to 1951, chemical and radioactive process wastes passed through this section of pipe en route to discharge to Acid Canyon, a small branch of Pueblo Canyon. SWMU 01-002 includes the area around former Boiler House 2, Buildings D, H, J-2, M, ML, Q, Sigma, and several properties north of Trinity Drive extending to Canyon Road (near the location of TA-45). These buildings were the sources of major process discharges from TA-01 (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 15).

- Boiler House 2 supplied steam for TA-01.
- Building D was used to process plutonium.
- Building H was used for source preparation of polonium-210.
- Building J-2 was used for radiochemistry work.
- Building M was used to recover enriched uranium-235.
- Building ML was a medical laboratory.
- Building Q was used to calibrate laboratory equipment using radium-226 as a check source.
- Sigma Building was used for machining radionuclides for casting and powder metallurgy.

The industrial waste line had two sections: The main industrial waste line south of Trinity Drive ran from Building D and the western industrial waste line ran from building J-2 to its junction with the main

industrial waste line outside the TA-01 boundary. From the junction, the line ran north as a single unit to the TA-45 waste treatment plant.

The site map of SWMU 01-002 is shown in Figure 4.13-1. Currently, the entire SWMU area has been developed. The location of the western section is under pavement and buildings of the Timber Ridge condominiums. The location of the eastern section is under pavement and various commercial and residential buildings.

4.13.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 01-002

The industrial waste line in TA-01 was completely removed along with a substantial amount of contaminated soil associated with the industrial waste line during the Ahlquist Radiological Survey (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, pp. 83, 90, 92, 94). In 1985, the last remnants of the industrial waste line between TA-01 and the Acid Canyon outfall near TA-45 were removed (Elder et al. 1986, 06666, p. 37). An interim action was conducted in 1990 at the route of former industrial waste line between Central Avenue and Rose Street at the Central School site in response to a request from Los Alamos schools (LANL 1990, 07501). No contamination was found. A Phase I RFI was conducted in 1993 and 1994, and subsurface samples were collected at former Buildings D, U, M, and Z and Loma Vista Drive properties. Based on investigation results, the RFI report recommended NFA for SWMU 01-002 (LANL 1996, 54463, pp. i, 44). NMED rejected the RFI report for SWMUs that included 01-002 in a letter to DOE-Los Alamos Area Office (LAAO) and LANL on November 18, 1997 (NMED 1997, 57000). Section 4.13.1 of the Upper Los Alamos Canyon Aggregate Area HIR provides details of previous investigations (LANL 2006, 91915).

Samples analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories included 17 soil, fill, and tuff samples collected from 11 locations along the path of the pipeline at SWMU 01-002 at depths of 1.42 to 20.5 ft (Figure 4.12-1, Table 4.1-1). The suites analyzed for each sample are provided in Table 4.1-1.

4.13.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 01-002

A summary of data for SWMU 01-002 is presented below. Section 4.13.2, Figures 4.13-2 and 4.13-3, and Tables 4.13-1, 4.13-2, and 4.13-3 of the HIR provide the details of data evaluation (LANL 2006, 91915).

- Samples from eight locations (01-04219, 01-04220, and 01-04222 through 01-04227) were analyzed for metals. Analytical results indicated that barium, calcium, lead, mercury, uranium, zinc were detected at concentrations greater than BVs in at least one sample between 1.42 and 20.5 ft bgs. Uranium was detected at a concentration within the range of the background concentrations in the only sample analyzed for uranium at one location (01-04222). Barium, calcium, lead, and zinc were detected at concentrations greater than the range of the background concentrations.
- Samples from six locations (01-04219, 01-04220, and 01-04222 through 01-04225) were analyzed for SVOCs. Analytical results indicated that only bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate was detected in the deepest depth interval sampled between 9.0 and 9.5 ft bgs at location 01-04220.
- Samples from three locations (01-04021, 01-04022, and 01-04026) were analyzed for isotopic plutonium and isotopic uranium and the sample from one location (01-04222) was analyzed by gamma spectroscopy. Analytical results indicated that only plutonium-239 was detected in one sample at 01-04026 between 4.0 and 8.0 ft bgs.

Vertical extent of contamination has not been defined at 6 of the 11 locations because only one depth interval was sampled. At the five locations sampled at multiple depths and analyzed for metals and SVOCs, vertical extent was not defined for mercury, uranium, and bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate.

Vertical and lateral extent of contamination have not been defined at SWMU 01-002 because a limited number of samples were collected from a limited number of locations and depths and analyzed for a limited number of suites.

4.13.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 01-002 and Adjacent SWMU 01-007(c)

The proposed sampling activities for SWMU 01-002 are combined with adjacent SWMU 01-007(c) because of physical vicinity of these sites. The background information and previous investigation on SWMU 01-007(c) are given in Section 4.30. The proposed sample locations at SWMUs 01-002 and 01-007(c) are shown in Figure 4.13-2. Table 4.13-1 provides a summary of the proposed sample locations, depths, the objectives each sample addresses, and the proposed analytical suites. Sampling at SWMUs 01-002 and 01-007(c) will be contingent upon access and permission by the landowner and will consist of the following activities:

- *Industrial Waste Line*. A total of 18 locations will be sampled along the waste line. Locations 1 through 3 are at the western section of the industrial waste line. The western end is at a private yard and no sampling is proposed there. Location 1 is at a wooded area. Locations 2 and 3 are at the asphalt parking area west and north of the Duratek building. Locations 4 through 18 are at the eastern section along the main line and pipe branches that served Buildings Sigma, H, Q, ML, M, and D. These locations are at either landscaped areas or paved roads/parking lots. Samples will be collected along the main industrial waste line (Figure 4.13-2, locations 4, 5, 9–12, and 17), at the branches that served Sigma (Figure 4.13-2, locations 6–8), at the branches that served ML (Figure 4.13-2, locations 13 and 14), at the branches that served M (Figure 4.13-2, locations 15 and 16), and at the branches that served D (Figure 4.13-2, location 18). Samples will be collected at the bed of the previously excavated pipe from the 0- to 1.0-ft- and 2.0- to 3.0-ft depth intervals. Zero depth is defined as immediately beneath the bed of the previously excavated pipe. Care will be taken when collecting samples located under the road that debris containing roadbed material or asphalt is not inadvertently included in the sample.
- *SWMU 01-007(c).* This SWMU will be characterized by sampling activities at locations 12, 14, 15, and 17 (Figure 4.13-2).

Photographs of SWMUs 01-002 and 01-007(c) (Figure 4.13-3) show the current site status.

Samples will be analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories for TAL metals, cyanide, nitrates, perchlorate, VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, americium-241, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, strontium-90, tritium, moisture, and pH and by gamma spectroscopy. Dioxins, explosive compounds, and furans will not be analyzed because they are not related to historical operations at TA-01.

4.14 SWMU 01-003(a), Bailey Bridge Landfill

Bailey Bridge landfill was used for disposal of demolition debris between 1964 and 1978. A September 1964 Zia Company memorandum regarding disposal of TA-01 debris from demolition activities specified that concrete walls and flooring from Sigma Building with activity less than 2500 cpm of surface alpha contamination were broken up and disposed of in Bailey Bridge Canyon and covered with 4 ft of earthen fill (Hill 1964, 04821). Additional fill was deposited when the area was developed for housing. Demolition debris with less than 2500 cpm of surface alpha contamination from several other buildings (D-5 vault,

HT, Warehouse 19, and sheet metal shop) located in the western portion of TA-01 was also disposed of in Bailey Bridge Canyon and covered with soil (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 122; DOE 1987, 08662).

The site map of SWMU 01-003(a) is shown in Figure 4.14-1. The Bailey Bridge no longer exists, and the head of Bailey Bridge Canyon (the location of the landfill) has received fill material and been regraded. The mesa-top portion of the SWMU is under pavement and under one building of the Loma Vista condominium complex. The area downslope from the landfill is undeveloped DOE land.

4.14.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 01-003(a)

A Phase I RFI was conducted in 1992 and samples were collected at the landfill and on the hillside. Debris mapping and screening were conducted in 1994, and no radioactivity was observed greater than background. Based on investigation results, the RFI report recommended NFA for SWMU 01-003(a) (LANL 1996, 54461, pp. i, 81). Section 4.14.1 of the HIR provides details of previous investigations (LANL 2006, 91915).

Samples analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories included five surface soil, fill, and sediment samples (0–0.5 ft) collected from five locations within and downslope from SWMU 01-003(a) (Figure 4.14-1, Table 4.1-1). The suites analyzed for each sample are provided in Table 4.1-1.

4.14.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 01-003(a)

A summary of data for SWMU 01-003(a) is presented below. Section 4.14.2, Figures 4.14-2 and 4.14-3, and Tables 4.14-1 and 4.14-2 of the Upper Los Alamos Canyon Aggregate Area HIR provide the details of data evaluation (LANL 2006, 91915).

- Samples from five locations (01-02058, 01-02114, 01-02122, 01-02133, and 01-06064) were analyzed for metals. Analytical results indicated that antimony, cadmium, lead, mercury, and selenium were detected at concentrations greater than BVs in at least one sample between 0 and 0.5 ft bgs. Cadmium was detected at concentrations within the range of the background concentrations. Antimony, lead, and selenium were detected at concentrations greater than the range of the background concentrations.
- The sample from one location (01-02058) was analyzed for SVOCs. No SVOCs were detected.
- A sample from one location (01-02058) was analyzed for isotopic plutonium, and samples from three locations (01-02114, 01-02122, and 01-02133) were analyzed for isotopic plutonium and isotopic uranium. Analytical results indicated that plutonium-238 and plutonium-239 were detected at activities greater than FVs, and uranium-234 and uranium-238 were detected at activities greater than BVs in at least one sample between 0 and 0.5 ft bgs. Plutonium-238 and plutonium-239 were detected greater than the range of the fallout activities. Uranium-234 and uranium-238 were detected greater than the range of the background activities.

Vertical extent of contamination at these five locations has not been defined because samples were collected only at one depth (surface). Lateral extent has been defined for antimony, cadmium, mercury, selenium, plutonium-238, and isotopic uranium. Lateral extent has not been defined for lead, SVOCs, and plutonium-239.

Vertical and lateral extent of contamination have not been defined at SWMU 01-003(a) because a limited number of samples were collected from a limited number of locations and depths and analyzed for a limited number of suites.

4.14.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 01-003(a)

The proposed sampling locations at SWMU 01-003(a) are shown in Figure 4.14-1. Table 4.14-1 provides a summary of the proposed sampling locations, depths, the objectives each sample addresses, and the proposed analytical suites. Sampling at SWMU 01-003(a) will be contingent upon access and permission by the landowner and will consist of the following activities:

- *Area of Landfill*. Because the northern portion of the SWMU is currently under building and pavement, no samples will be collected in the northern portion of the SWMU. Samples will be collected at the back of the building and on a hillside near the former bridge/old perimeter road (Figure 4.14-1, locations 1 and 2). Two sampling locations will be situated approximately 50 ft downgradient of locations 1 and 2 (Figure 4.14-1, locations 3 and 4). Samples will be collected from the 0- to 0.5-ft- and 2.0- to 3.0-ft-depth intervals. The eastern portion of the SWMU area will be sampled during the sampling activities of the outfalls of SWMU 01-001(o) (Section 4.9.3) and SWMU 01-006(o) (Section 4.27.3).
- *Drainage*. Samples will be collected in the discernible drainage on the hillside approximately every 50 ft (Figure 4.14-1, locations 5, 6, 8, and 10 through 18). Locations 7 and 9 will be 1 ft downslope from previous sampling locations 01-02114 and 01-02133, respectively (Figure 4.14-1), because the 1996 RFI results indicated radionuclides with concentrations greater than BVs/FVs. Locations 15 and 16 will be 1 ft downslope from previous sample locations 01-02171 and 01-02172, respectively (Figure 4.14-1), to confirm past screening-level data. Sediment sample locations will be selected by a geomorphologist, and at least two depth intervals will be sampled: one in the appropriate sediment unit(s) and one below the sediment/tuff interface.

Samples will be analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories for TAL metals, cyanide, nitrates, perchlorate, VOCs (in samples deeper than 0.5 ft bgs), SVOCs, PCBs, americium-241, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, strontium-90, tritium, moisture, and pH and by gamma spectroscopy. Dioxins, explosive compounds, and furans will not be analyzed because they are not related to historical operations at TA-01.

4.15 SWMU 01-003(b), Surface Disposal Area

SWMU 01-003(b) is the former surface disposal site for construction debris reported to be below the north rim of Los Alamos Canyon approximately 450 ft east of Bailey Bridge Canyon (LANL 1990, 07511).

The approximate location of SWMU 01-003(b) is shown in Figure 4.15-1. Currently, the area is undeveloped DOE land.

4.15.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 01-003(b)

During the preparation of the 1992 work plan, several trips were made to locate the site, but the disposal area was not evident although several pieces of metal piping were found. The pipes appeared to be components of the aboveground carriage supporting the steam lines that once traversed TA-01. The site was proposed for NFA in the work plan (LANL 1992, 43454, p. 2-20).

During the preparation of the RFI report, several additional attempts were made to locate this site. A few objects were found scattered over more than an acre on the hillside, and the portable beta/gamma instruments used to screen each object registered only background radiation. No evidence of objects that

contain hazardous constituents was found. Therefore, SWMU 01-003(b) was proposed for NFA in the RFI report (LANL 1996, 54465, pp. iii, 49).

4.15.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 01-003(b)

No off-site fixed laboratory data are available for this SWMU.

4.15.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 01-003(b)

In an attempt to locate and characterize this SWMU, a walkover geophysical survey will be conducted. If no geophysical anomalies indicating a concentrated area of disposal are found, it will be assumed that no disposal site exists and no sampling will be conducted. If the walkover geophysical survey produces anomalies indicating a concentrated area of disposal, sampling will be conducted to define the nature and extent of potential contamination. Sampling will consist of one location in the middle of the anomaly, one to the north, east, south, and west of the perimeter of the anomaly at depths of 0–0.5 ft and 2–3 ft.

Samples will be analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories for TAL metals, cyanide, nitrates, perchlorate, americium-241, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, strontium-90, tritium, moisture, and pH and by gamma spectroscopy. Dioxins, explosive compounds, furans, PCBs, VOCs, and SVOCs will not be analyzed because this surface disposal area was only for demolition debris from TA-01.

4.16 AOC 01-003(c), Surface Disposal Site

AOC 01-003(c) was a surface disposal area located below the north rim of Los Alamos Canyon and west of Bailey Bridge Canyon (LANL 1990, 07511).

The approximate location of AOC 01-003(c) is shown in Figure 4.16-1. Currently, the area is behind the backyard of a condominium and on a cliff of Los Alamos Canyon.

4.16.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for AOC 01-003(c)

A site visit was conducted in 1988 and no debris was observed. According to the OU 1078 RFI work plan, no record of any radioactive waste disposal at AOC 01-003(c) was found (LANL 1992, 43454, p. 2-20). Therefore, the site was recommended for NFA. In 1996, a Phase I RFI did not locate the surface disposal site. An area to the southeast of the originally described site location was identified. The RFI report for AOC 01-003(c) stated that a few scattered pieces of solid, nonhazardous debris were found at a site near the canyon rim, but the site did not qualify as a SWMU (LANL 1996, 54467, p. 27). Therefore, the site was proposed for NFA again (LANL 1996, 54467, pp. ii, 27). In a 1998 letter to DOE, the Laboratory listed AOC 01-003(c) as 1 of 73 sites identified for NFA (LANL 1998, 59689, Table 2). The site was never listed on the Laboratory's HSWA permit.

4.16.2 Summary of Data for AOC 01-003(c)

No off-site fixed laboratory data are available for this AOC.

4.16.3 Scope of Activities for AOC 01-003(c)

No sampling activities are proposed for AOC 01-003(c). A site visit revealed that the area is bare with boulders and no debris on the steep cliff. The site does not exist anymore. A photograph of AOC 01-003(c) (Figure 4.16-2) shows the current site status.

4.17 SWMU 01-003(d), Surface Disposal Site—Can Dump Site

SWMU 01-003(d) was used for surface disposal of empty solvent and paint cans during the operations of Zia Company (paint, carpentry, furniture repair, and sign shops). No radioactive materials were handled in these warehouses because they were outside the TA-01 security fence. The SWMU is located on the undeveloped hillside of Los Alamos Canyon just south of the current U.S. West Communications Facility.

The site map of SWMU 01-003(d) is shown in Figure 4.17-1. Currently, the area is undeveloped DOE land.

4.17.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 01-003(d)

A Phase I RFI was conducted in 1992, and samples were collected across the entire area of the SWMU. Because a paint spill was discovered during the investigation, a VCA was conducted in 1995 to remove decomposing paint cans and the paint spill. The majority of the paint and contaminated soil were excavated; however, some material was considered to be unsafe to remove because of the topography and was left in place and covered with erosion control matting (LANL 1996, 55029). The submission letter for the VCA report requested NMED concurrence to remove SWMU 01-003(d) from Module VIII of the Laboratory's Hazardous Waste Facility Permit (LANL 1996, 55029, p. 1). Section 4.17.1 of the HIR provides details of previous investigations (LANL 2006, 91915).

Samples analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories included three surface soil samples (0–0.5 ft) collected from three locations on the hillside within SWMU 01-003(d) (Figure 4.17-1, Table 4.1-1). The suites analyzed for each sample are provided in Table 4.1-1.

4.17.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 01-003(d)

A summary of data for SWMU 01-003(d) is presented below. Section 4.17.2, Figures 4.17-2 and 4.17-3, and Tables 4.17-1 and 4.17-2 of the HIR provide the details of data evaluation (LANL 2006, 91915).

- Samples from three locations (01-06005, 01-06014, and 01-06023) were analyzed for metals. Analytical results indicated that antimony, barium, lead, mercury, and uranium were detected greater than BVs in at least one sample between 0 and 0.5 ft bgs. Barium was detected within the range of the background concentrations. Antimony, lead, and uranium were detected greater than the range of the background concentrations.
- Samples from three locations (01-06005, 01-06014, and 01-06023) were analyzed for SVOCs; none were detected.
- Samples from three locations (01-06005, 01-06014, and 01-06023) were analyzed for isotopic plutonium. Analytical results indicated that plutonium-239 was detected greater than the range of the fallout activities in the only depth sampled between 0 and 0.5 ft bgs at one location (01-06023).

Vertical extent of contamination at these three locations has not been defined because samples were collected only at one depth (surface). Lateral extent downgradient has been defined for antimony, barium, lead, uranium, SVOCs, and isotopic plutonium but not defined for mercury.

Vertical and lateral extent of contamination have not been defined at SWMU 01-003(d) because a limited number of samples were collected from a limited number of locations and depths and were analyzed for a limited number of suites.

4.17.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 01-003(d)

The proposed sampling locations at SWMU 01-003(d) are shown on Figure 4.17-1. Table 4.17-1 provides a summary of the proposed sampling locations, depths, the objectives each sample addresses, and the proposed analytical suites. Sampling at SWMU 01-003(d) will consist of the following activities:

- *Area of Landfill*. Visible and extruding foreign objects, if any, will be removed from the landfill area. Samples will be collected across the midsection of the landfill (Figure 4.17-1, locations 1 through 3). Samples will be collected from the 0- to 0.5-ft- and 2.0- to 3.0-ft-depth intervals.
- *Nature and Extent of Contamination Determination*. A line of three sample locations will be situated approximately 25 ft downgradient of the south boundary of the SWMU (Figure 4.17-1, locations 4 through 6). Samples will be collected from the 0- to 0.5-ft- and 2.0- to 3.0-ft-depth intervals.

Samples will be analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories for TAL metals, cyanide, nitrates, perchlorate, VOCs (in samples deeper than 0.5 ft bgs), SVOCs, PCBs, americium-241, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, strontium-90, tritium, moisture, and pH and by gamma spectroscopy. Dioxins, explosive compounds, and furans will not be analyzed because this landfill was used for disposal of solvent and paint containers.

4.18 SWMU 01-003(e), Surface Disposal Site Southeast of Los Alamos Inn

SWMU 01-003(e) was located along the northern wall of Los Alamos Canyon. In the early 1990s, the private land owner significantly altered the original canyon rim landscape by pushing the rim farther south using fill material. Before the alteration, discarded materials observed at the disposal area included utility boxes, concrete construction debris, piping, and other miscellaneous objects (DOE 1987, 08662). No documentation on radioactive contamination is available.

The site map of SWMU 01-003(e) is shown in Figure 4.18-1. Currently, a major portion of this SWMU is under the fill material, and the mesa-top portion of the SWMU does not contain any of the previously discarded materials.

4.18.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 01-003(e)

A Phase I RFI was conducted in 1992 and samples were collected across the SWMU area. Based on investigation results, the RFI report recommended NFA for SWMU 01-001(e) (LANL 1996, 54461, pp. i, 92). Section 4.18.1 of the HIR provides details of the investigation (LANL 2006, 91915).

Samples analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories included two surface samples (0–0.5 ft), one soil and one sediment, collected from two locations immediately downslope from SWMU 01-003(e) (Figure 4.18-1, Table 4.1-1). The suites analyzed for each sample are provided in Table 4.1-1.

4.18.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 01-003(e)

A summary of data for SWMU 01-003(e) is presented below. Section 4.18.2, Figure 4.18-2, and Table 4.18-1 of the HIR provide the details of data evaluation (LANL 2006, 91915).

- Samples from two locations (01-05041 and 01-05046) were analyzed for metals. Analytical results indicated that cadmium and lead were detected greater than BVs but within the range of the background concentrations in one sample between 0 and 0.5 ft bgs at location 01-05041.

- Two samples from two locations (01-05041 and 01-05046) were analyzed for isotopic plutonium and isotopic uranium. No radionuclides were detected greater than FVs or BVs.

Vertical extent of contamination at these two locations has not been defined because samples were collected only at one depth (surface). Lateral extent downgradient has been defined for cadmium, lead, isotopic plutonium, and isotopic uranium.

Vertical and lateral extent of contamination have not been defined at SWMU 01-003(e) because a limited number of samples were collected from a limited number of locations and depths, and these samples were analyzed for a limited number of suites.

4.18.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 01-003(e)

Because the hillside SWMU has been resurfaced with fill material of unknown origin by the private landowner, and because the original canyon rim does not exist anymore, sampling activities will be conducted on the current hillside to characterize potential migration of contaminants. The proposed sampling locations at SWMU 01-003(e) are shown in Figure 4.18-1. Table 4.18-1 provides a summary of the proposed sampling locations, depths, the objectives each sample addresses, and the proposed analytical suites. Sampling at SWMU 01-003(e) will be contingent upon access and permission by the landowner and will consist of the following activities:

- No sampling is proposed on the mesa top because it has been converted to a parking lot. A photograph of SWMU 01-003(e) mesa top (Figure 4.18-2) shows the current site status.
- *Soil Sampling on Hillside*. Samples will be collected 20–35 ft downslope from the canyon rim (Figure 4.18-1, locations 1 through 3). Samples will be collected from the 0- to 0.5-ft- and 2.0- to 3.0-ft-depth intervals.
- *Nature and Extent of Contamination Determination*. Samples will be collected from the 0- to 0.5-ft- and 2.0- to 3.0-ft-depth intervals downslope from the south boundary of the SWMU (Figure 4.18-1, locations 4 through 6).

Samples will be analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories for TAL metals, cyanide, nitrates, perchlorate, VOCs (in samples deeper than 0.5 ft bgs), SVOCs, PCBs, americium-241, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, strontium-90, tritium, moisture, and pH and by gamma spectroscopy. Dioxins, explosive compounds, and furans will not be analyzed because they are unlikely to present in the landfill materials.

4.19 SWMU 01-006(a), Cooling Tower Drain Line and Outfall

SWMU 01-006(a) served Cooling Tower 80. The drain line and outfall were located on the east side of the cooling tower and south of Building X near the north rim of Los Alamos Canyon.

The site map of SWMU 01-006(a) is shown in Figure 4.19-1. Currently, the location of the former pipeline is under a building of the Los Arboles townhouses. Although no record can be found on the removal of the pipeline, it probably was removed during the construction of the residential building.

4.19.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 01-006(a)

One soil sample was collected in 1987 during the DOE verification survey to search for chromium contamination. The sample results indicated no contamination (LANL 1987, 02956, p. 4).

A Phase I RFI was conducted in 1992 and samples were collected at the canyon rim and on the hillside. However, most of the samples were analyzed at CST on-site laboratories. Based on investigation results, the RFI report recommended NFA for SWMU 01-006(a) (LANL 1996, 54465, pp. iii, 49). Section 4.19.1 of the HIR provides details of the investigation (LANL 2006, 91915).

Among the samples collected in Phase I RFI, three surface soil samples (0–0.5 ft) were analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories. They were collected from three locations in the drainage downgradient of SWMU 01-006(a) (Figure 4.19-1, Table 4.1-1). These samples were analyzed for metals.

4.19.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 01-006(a)

A summary of data for SWMU 01-006(a) is presented below. Section 4.19.2, Figure 4.19-2, and Table 4.19-1 of the HIR provide the details of data evaluation (LANL 2006, 91915).

- Samples from three locations (01-03083, 01-03088, and 01-03093) were analyzed for metals. Analytical results indicated that antimony, lead, and selenium were detected greater than BVs and were also greater than the range of background concentrations in at least one sample between 0 and 0.5 ft bgs.

Vertical extent of contamination at these three locations has not been defined because samples were collected only at one depth (surface). Lateral extent downgradient has been defined for antimony, lead, and selenium.

Vertical and lateral extent of contamination have not been defined at SWMU 01-006(a) because a limited number of samples were collected from a limited number of locations and depths and were analyzed for a limited number of suites.

4.19.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 01-006(a)

The proposed sampling locations at SWMU 01-006(a) are shown in Figure 4.19-1. Table 4.19-1 provides a summary of the proposed sampling locations, depths, the objectives each sample addresses, and the proposed analytical suites. Sampling at SWMU 01-006(a) will be contingent upon access and permission by the landowner and will consist of the following activities:

- *Drain Line*. The location of the former drain line is currently under a building. No sample can be collected along the location of the former drain line.
- *Outfall*. Samples will be collected from the 0- to 0.5-ft-, 1.5- to 2.0-ft-, and 4.0- to 5.0-ft-depth intervals at the mouth of the outfall or as close to the building as possible in a discernible drainage (Figure 4.19-1, location 1). Outfall samples will be collected from a location 7 ft immediately downslope from the mouth of the outfall (Figure 4.19-1, location 2), and 7 ft to the west and east of that location (Figure 4.19-1, locations 3 and 4). Outfall sampling locations will be selected by a geomorphologist, and at least two depth intervals will be sampled: one in the appropriate sediment unit(s) and one below the sediment/tuff interface.
- *Drainage*. Locations 5, 6, and 8 will be 1 ft downslope from previous sample locations 01-03088, 01-03093, and 01-03083, respectively (Figure 4.19-1). Two more locations will be situated in a discernible drainage, one approximately 60 ft downslope from location 6 (Figure 4.19-1, location 7) and the other approximately 30 ft downslope from location 8 (Figure 4.19-1, location 9), to define the extent of potential contamination. Sediment sampling locations will be selected by a geomorphologist, and at least two depth intervals will be sampled: one in the appropriate sediment unit(s) and one below the sediment/tuff interface.

Samples will be analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories for TAL metals, cyanide, nitrates, perchlorate, VOCs (in samples deeper than 0.5 ft bgs), SVOCs, PCBs, americium-241, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, strontium-90, tritium, moisture, and pH and by gamma spectroscopy. Dioxins, explosive compounds, and furans will not be analyzed because they are not related to historical operations at TA-01.

4.20 SWMU 01-006(b), Drain Line and Outfall

SWMU 01-006(b) served Building D, which was primarily used to process plutonium. The drain line exited the southwest side of the building and extended southwest and then south before discharging into Los Alamos Canyon. The types and quantities of fluids handled by this drain line are unknown. During the excavation of Buildings D and D-2 areas, all drain lines were removed along with areas of elevated radioactivity (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 64).

The site map of SWMU 01-006(b) is shown in Figure 4.20-1. Currently, the area is undeveloped.

4.20.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 01-006(b)

The drain line was removed during the Ahlquist Radiological Survey (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 64). In 1992 and 1993, a Phase I RFI was conducted in the area of SWMU 01-007(a), within which SWMU 01-006(b) lies. Based on investigation results, the RFI report recommended NFA for SWMU 01-006(b) (LANL 1996, 54465, pp. iii, 119). Section 4.20.1 of the HIR provides details of previous investigations (LANL 2006, 91915).

4.20.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 01-006(b)

No off-site fixed-laboratory data are available for this SWMU.

4.20.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 01-006(b)

Proposed sampling for SWMU 01-006(b) is discussed with the sampling activities of SWMU 01-007(a) in Section 4.28.3.

4.21 SWMU 01-006(c), Drain Lines and Outfalls

SWMU 01-006(c) consists of possibly four drain lines and outfalls that served Building D-2. The drain lines exited the southwest side of the building and discharged directly onto Hillside 137. The two drain lines at the southeast end of the building were indicated on engineering drawings but were not located when trenching was conducted in the Building D-2 area (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 49). The two drain lines at the southwest end of the building were encountered during trenching (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 49). All four drain lines are shown in Figure 4.21-1.

The site map of SWMU 01-006(c) is shown in Figure 4.21-1. Currently, the site has been covered with fill material by the private owner in anticipation of redevelopment.

4.21.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 01-006(c)

The drain lines were removed during the Ahlquist Radiological Survey (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 49). In 1992 and 1993, a Phase I RFI was conducted in the area of SWMU 01-007(b), within which SWMU 01-006(c) lies. Based on investigation results, the RFI report recommended NFA for

SWMU 01-006(c) (LANL 1996, 54465, pp. iv, 119). Section 4.21.1 of the HIR provides details of previous investigations (LANL 2006, 91915).

4.21.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 01-006(c)

No off-site fixed-laboratory data are available for this SWMU.

4.21.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 01-006(c)

Proposed sampling for SWMU 01-006(c) is presented along with the sampling activities of SWMU 01-001(c) in Section 4.4.3.

4.22 SWMU 01-006(d), Drain Line and Outfall

SWMU 01-006(d) served Building D-3 and discharged to Hillside 137 in the same area as the Building D-2 drain lines [SWMU 01-006(c)]. Activities at Building D-3 included counting radioactive filter papers from Building H-1 (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 128). During the decontamination of areas of Buildings D and D-2, all drain lines were removed along with areas of elevated radioactivity (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 64). Because the main portion of the drain line of Building D-3 was located in the Building D-2 area, this drain line was most likely removed during the excavation of Buildings D and D-2.

The site map of SWMU 01-006(d) is shown in Figure 4.22-1. Currently, the area is undeveloped.

4.22.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 01-006(d)

In 1992 and 1993, a Phase I RFI was conducted at the area of SWMU 01-007(b) within which SWMU 01-006(d) lies. Because no contaminants of concern were identified, the RFI report recommended NFA for SWMU 01-006(d) (LANL 1996, 54465, pp. iii, 119).

4.22.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 01-006(d)

No off-site fixed-laboratory data are available for this SWMU.

4.22.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 01-006(d)

Proposed sampling for SWMU 01-006(d) is presented along with the sampling activities of SWMU 01-001(c) in Section 4.4.3.

4.23 AOC 01-006(e), Drain Lines and Outfalls to Ashley Pond

AOC 01-006(e) consists of two drain lines and two outfalls to Ashley Pond. One drain line originated at Building P (structure 01-46); the other drain line served the cleaning plant. Building P was used for personnel offices, and no radioactive materials or hazardous chemicals, except toluene, were used in the building. Cleaning solvents were probably used at the cleaning plant. Building P drain line was a 4-in.-diameter pipe that extended northeast from the building for approximately 100 ft underground to the southwest side of the pond. The drain line from the cleaning plant originated at the northwest corner of the building and extended underground to the southeast side of the pond. The cleaning plant was replaced by a parking lot during decommission activities in the 1960s (LANL 1992, 43454, pp. 6-46, 6-47).

The site map of AOC 01-006(e) is shown in Figure 4.23-1. Currently, the locations of former pipelines are either landscaped or under pavement. The site is currently owned and operated by Los Alamos County.

4.23.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for AOC 01-006(e)

The water in Ashley Pond has been replaced several times and the sediment was removed at least once (IT Corporation 1991, 04816). In 1992, surface water and bottom sediment samples were collected to determine whether radiological and/or hazardous contaminants were present in the water and/or sediment (LANL 1996, 54461, pp. 110–112). No contamination was found exceeding applicable regulatory levels. The RFI report recommended NFA for AOC 01-006(e) (LANL 1996, 54461, pp. i, 122). Section 4.23.1 of the HIR provides a detailed chronology about the history of the Ashley Pond (LANL 2006, 91915).

4.23.2 Summary of Data for AOC 01-006(e)

The 1996 RFI report compared sludge results with the Laboratory soil BVs (LANL 1996, 54461, pp. 112–121). Inorganic chemicals, plutonium-238, and plutonium-239/240 were detected at concentrations greater than soil BVs/FVs. Acetone, 2-butanone, and 1,2,3- trimethylbenzene were detected. Results of water samples were compared with applicable regulatory levels at that time, and no constituents exceeded those levels (LANL 1996, 54461, pp. 118–120).

Vertical and lateral extent of contamination have not been defined because samples were not collected along the drain line.

4.23.3 Scope of Activities for AOC 01-006(e)

Proposed sampling for AOC 01-006(e) is presented along with the sampling activities of SWMU 01-001(t) in Section 4.11.3.

No sampling is proposed for Ashley Pond because the pond water has been previously drained out and the sediment removed (IT Corporation 1991, 04816). Therefore, evidence of historical laboratory operations would not be present in the water and sediment currently in the pond.

4.24 AOC 01-006(g), Stormwater-Drainage System

AOC 01-006(g) is the stormwater-drainage system that served ML, Q, X, D, D-4, and D-7 buildings:

- ML was a medical laboratory.
- Q was used to calibrate equipment, using radium-226 as a check source.
- X was used to test radioactive targets.
- D was used primarily to process plutonium.
- D-4 was storage.
- D-7 was used for hydrofluoric gas analysis.

The stormwater-drain system consisted of three buried conduits that emptied into one open north-south main drain. The main drain discharged approximately 20 ft south of the east side of Building X into Los Alamos Canyon.

The site map of AOC 01-006(g) is shown in Figure 4.24-1. Currently, locations of the pipelines are under either the pavement or residential buildings. The outfall is on the hillside of Los Alamos Canyon.

4.24.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for AOC 01-006(g)

The Ahlquist Radiological Survey found no radioactive contamination in the water drainage areas near Buildings ML, Q, X, D, D-4, and D-7 (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 42). In 1992, a Phase I RFI was conducted downgradient of AOC 01-006(g) at the canyon rim and the outfall area on the hillside. No contaminants of concern were identified. The RFI report recommended NFA for AOC 01-006(g) (LANL 1996, 54465, pp. iii, 49).

4.24.2 Summary of Data for AOC 01-006(g)

No off-site fixed-laboratory data are available for this AOC.

4.24.3 Scope of Activities for AOC 01-006(g)

The proposed sampling locations at AOC 01-006(g) are shown in Figure 4.24-1. Table 4.24-1 provides a summary of the proposed sampling locations, depths, the objectives each sample addresses, and the proposed analytical suites. Sampling at AOC 01-006(g) will be contingent upon access and permission by the landowner and will consist of the following activities:

- *Drain Lines*. AOC 01-006(g) is a stormwater-drain system, and the entire area where it was located has been regraded and developed. Residual contamination related to the building function could have been carried through the stormwater-drain system; however, it would have been diluted, and the amount of potential contamination would be extremely low. Thus, no sample activities are proposed for the stormwater-drain system on the mesa top.
- *Outfall*. Samples will be collected from the 0- to 0.5-ft-, 1.5- to 2.0-ft-, and 4.0- to 5.0-ft-depth intervals at the mouth of the outfall or as close to the residential building of the Los Arboles townhouses as possible (Figure 4.24-1, location 1). Outfall samples will be collected from a location 7 ft immediately downslope from the mouth of the outfall, preferably at a discernible drainage (Figure 4.24-1, location 2), and 7 ft to the west and east of that location (Figure 4.24-1, locations 3 and 4). Outfall sampling locations will be selected by a geomorphologist, and at least two depth intervals will be sampled: one in the appropriate sediment unit(s) and one below the sediment/tuff interface.

Samples will be analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories for TAL metals, cyanide, nitrates, perchlorate, VOCs (in samples deeper than 0.5 ft bgs), SVOCs, PCBs, americium-241, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, strontium-90, tritium, moisture, and pH and by gamma spectroscopy. Dioxins, explosive compounds, and furans will not be analyzed because they are not related to historical operations at TA-01.

4.25 SWMU 01-006(h), Stormwater-Drainage System

SWMU 01-006(h) is the stormwater-drainage system that served the northwest side of Building R and the east side of Building Y. Building R housed model, glass, carpentry, and plumbing shops. Building Y housed a physics laboratory that handled tritium, uranium-238, and polonium-210. The outfall was located 25 ft south of Building Y on the north rim of Los Alamos Canyon, immediately west of Hillside 138.

The site map of SWMU 01-006(h) is shown in Figure 4.25-1. Currently, the entire SWMU area is under commercial buildings.

4.25.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 01-006(h)

The Ahlquist Radiological Survey found no radioactive contamination in the water drainage areas near Buildings R and Y (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 42). The SWMU was not sampled during the Phase I RFI in part because of inaccessibility along the majority of the former storm drain and outfall and also because results of the investigation conducted on Hillside 138 [the outfall area of SWMU 01-001(d)] would reveal any potential contamination (LANL 1995, 49703, p. 30). The RFI report recommended NFA for SWMU 01-006(h) (LANL 1995, 49703, pp. vii, 93–95). Section 4.25.1 of the HIR provides details of previous investigations (LANL 2006, 91915).

4.25.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 01-006(h)

No off-site fixed-laboratory data are available for this SWMU.

4.25.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 01-006(h)

Proposed sampling for SWMU 01-006(h) is presented along with the sampling activities of SWMU 01-001(d) in Section 4.5.3.

4.26 SWMU 01-006(n), Stormwater-Drainage System

SWMU 01-006(n) is the stormwater-drainage system that served Building D that was used to process plutonium. It originated near the east corner of the building and extended along the southeast side of the building to an outfall into Los Alamos Canyon. No information on the excavation of this specific drain line can be located, although during the excavation of Buildings D and D-2 areas, all drain lines were removed, along with areas of elevated radioactivity (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 64).

The site map of SWMU 01-006(n) is shown in Figure 4.26-1. Currently, the location of the pipeline is under a paved parking lot.

4.26.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 01-006(n)

The Ahlquist Radiological Survey found no radioactive contamination in the water-drainage area near Building D (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 42). In 1992 and 1993, a Phase I RFI was conducted in the area of SWMU 01-007(a), which is downgradient of SWMU 01-006(n). No contaminants of concern were identified (LANL 1996, 54465, p. 110). The RFI report recommended NFA for SWMU 01-006(n) (LANL 1996, 54465, pp. iv, 118–119).

4.26.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 01-006(n)

No off-site fixed-laboratory data are available for this SWMU.

4.26.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 01-006(n)

Proposed sampling for SWMU 01-006(n) is presented along with the sampling activities of SWMU 01-007(a) in Section 4.28.3.

4.27 SWMU 01-006(o), Stormwater-Drainage System

SWMU 01-006(o) is the stormwater-drainage system that served Buildings A, B, C, H, and Sigma 4. Buildings A and B contained administrative offices; C was used as shops; H was used for polonium-210 preparation; and Sigma 4 was used for storage. In 1964, the foundation of Building C was determined to be radiologically contaminated and was subsequently demolished and disposed of at an unspecified MDA. The storm drain near the H-Theta Building area was excavated (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 83). The entire area has been completely regraded and rebuilt.

The site map of SWMU 01-006(o) is shown in Figure 4.27-1. Currently, the majority of the SWMU area is under pavement and residential buildings.

4.27.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 01-006(o)

The Ahlquist Radiological Survey found no radioactive contamination in the water drainage areas near Buildings A, B, C, and Sigma 4 (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 42). However, the water drainage from the H-Theta Building area was found contaminated with radioactivity and the associated storm drain was removed because of its potential for contamination (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 83). During the Phase I RFI in 1992, SWMU 01-006(o) was not sampled because the discharge end of the drainage system lies beneath the Los Arboles townhouses and several feet of fill material (LANL 1996, 54461, p. 50). However, an investigation was conducted at SWMU 01-003(a), which is downgradient of SWMU 01-006(o). The RFI report recommended NFA for SWMU 01-006(o) (LANL 1996, 54461, pp. i, 81).

4.27.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 01-006(o)

No off-site fixed-laboratory data are available for this SWMU.

4.27.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 01-006(o)

The proposed sampling locations at SWMU 01-006(o) are shown in Figure 4.27-1. Table 4.27-1 provides a summary of the proposed sampling locations, depths, the objectives each sample addresses, and the proposed analytical suites. Sampling at SWMU 01-006(o) will be contingent upon access and permission by the landowner and will consist of the following activities:

- *Drain Line*. SWMU 01-006(o) is a storm-drain system, and the entire area where it was located has been regraded and developed. Residual contamination related to the building function could have been carried through the storm-drain system; however, it would have been diluted and the amount of potential contamination would be extremely low. Thus, no sample activities are proposed for the storm-drain system on the mesa top.
- *Outfall*. Samples will be collected from the 0- to 0.5-ft-, 1.5- to 2.0-ft-, and 4.0- to 5.0-ft-depth intervals at the mouth of the outfall (Figure 4.27-1, location 1). Outfall samples will be collected from a location 7 ft immediately downslope from the mouth of the former outfall (Figure 4.27-1, location 2), and 7 ft to the west and east of that location (Figure 4.27-1, locations 3 and 4). Outfall sampling locations will be selected by a geomorphologist, and at least two depth intervals will be sampled: one in the appropriate sediment unit(s) and one below the sediment/tuff interface.

Samples will be analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories for TAL metals, cyanide, nitrates, perchlorate, VOCs (in samples deeper than 0.5 ft bgs), SVOCs, PCBs, americium-241, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, strontium-90, tritium, moisture, and pH and by gamma spectroscopy. Dioxins, explosive

compounds, and furans will not be analyzed because they are not related to historical operations at TA-01.

4.28 SWMU 01-007(a), Suspected Subsurface Soil Radiological Contamination

SWMU 01-007(a) is the area of suspected subsurface soil radiological contamination near Building D, which was primarily used for processing plutonium (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 11).

The site map of SWMU 01-007(a) is shown in Figure 4.28-1. Currently, the mesa-top portion of the SWMU area is a parking lot, and the hillside portion is undeveloped.

4.28.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 01-007(a)

During the Ahlquist Radiological Survey between 1974 and 1976, almost 9000 m^3 of soil was removed from Buildings D and D-2 areas (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 40). In 1992 and 1993, a Phase I RFI was conducted and samples were collected at the mesa-top area of the former Building D footprint and the hillside downgradient of the SWMU; however, most of the samples were analyzed at CST on-site laboratories. The RFI report recommended NFA for SWMU 01-007(a) (LANL 1996, 54465, pp. iv, 119). Section 4.28.1 of the HIR provides details of previous investigations (LANL 2006, 91915).

Samples analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories included 16 soil, fill, and sediment samples collected from 16 locations on the mesa top and hillside area downgradient of SWMU 01-007(a) at depths of 0 to 12 ft (Figure 4.28-1, Table 4.1-1). The suites analyzed for each sample are provided in Table 4.1-1.

4.28.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 01-007(a)

A summary of data for SWMU 01-007(a) is presented below. Section 4.28.2, Figures 4.28-2 and 4.28-3, and Tables 4.28-1 and 4.28-2 of the HIR provide the details of data evaluation (LANL 2006, 91915).

- Samples from 10 locations (01-03053, 01-03065, 01-03069, 01-03074, 01-03081, 01-03103, 01-03106, 01-03113, 01-03114, and 01-03117) were analyzed for metals. Analytical results indicated that antimony, cadmium, lead, selenium, and thallium were detected greater than BVs in at least one sample between 0 and 0.5 ft bgs. Antimony, cadmium, lead, selenium, and thallium were detected greater than the range of the background concentrations.
- Samples from six locations (01-04024, 01-04025, 01-04027, 01-04029, 01-04030, and 01-04035) were analyzed for isotopic plutonium and isotopic uranium. Analytical results indicated that only plutonium-239 was detected in at least one sample between 2.0 and 12.0 ft bgs where FVs do not apply.

Vertical extent of contamination at these 16 locations has not been defined because samples were collected at only one depth interval. Lateral extent downgradient has been defined for all the suites analyzed.

Vertical and lateral extent of contamination have not been defined at SWMU 01-007(a) because samples were collected at only one depth interval and were analyzed for a limited number of suites.

4.28.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 01-007(a) and Adjacent SWMUs 01-006(b,n)

The proposed sampling activities for SWMU 01-007(a) are combined with adjacent SWMUs 01-006(b,n) because of physical vicinity of these sites. The background information and previous investigation on

SWMUs 01-006(b,n) are given in Sections 4.20 and 4.26, respectively. The proposed sampling locations SWMUs 01-007(a) and 01-006(b,n) are shown in Figure 4.28-2. Table 4.28-1 provides a summary of the proposed sampling locations, depths, the objectives each sample addresses, and the proposed analytical suites. Sampling will be contingent upon access and permission by the landowner and will consist of the following activities:

- *Area of SWMU 01-007(a).* The northwest portion of SWMU 01-007(a) will be sampled as part of the SWMU 01-002 sampling (Figure 4.13-2, locations 17 and 18). Locations 1 and 2 will be near previous sampling locations 01-04024 and 01-04025, respectively (Figure 4.28-2). Samples will be collected at depths from 5.0- to 6.0-ft, 8.0- to 9.0-ft, 11.0- to 12.0-ft, and 14.0- to 15.0-ft-depth intervals, similar to previous sampling depths taken during the Phase I RFI (Table 4.28-2 of LANL 2006, 91915). Care will be taken when collecting samples located under the paved area that debris containing asphalt is not inadvertently included in the sample. The southwest portion of the SWMU area will be sampled during the following sampling activities.
- *Drain Line and Outfall of SWMU 01-006(b*). Samples will be collected at the origin of the drain line from the 0- to 1.0-ft- and 2.0- to 3.0-ft-depth intervals (Figure 4.28-2, location 3). Zero depth is defined as immediately beneath the bed of the excavated pipe. Samples will be collected from the 0- to 0.5-ft-, 1.5- to 2.0-ft-, and 4.0- to 5.0-ft-depth intervals at the mouth of the outfall (Figure 4.28-2, location 4). Additional samples will be collected from a location 7 ft immediately downslope from the mouth of the outfall (Figure 4.28-2, location 5) and 7 ft to the west and east of that location (Figure 4.28-2, locations 6 and 7). Outfall sampling locations will be selected by a geomorphologist, and at least two depth intervals will be sampled: one in the appropriate sediment unit(s) and one below the sediment/tuff interface.
- *Outfall of SWMU 01-006(n)*. As with the sampling strategy of the storm drains in TA-01, only the outfall will be sampled. Samples will be collected from the 0- to 0.5-ft-, 1.5- to 2.0-ft-, and 4.0- to 5.0-ft-depth intervals at the mouth of the outfall (Figure 4.28-2, location 8). Additional samples will be collected from a location 7 ft immediately downslope from the mouth of the outfall, preferably in a discernible drainage (Figure 4.28-2, location 9), and 7 ft to the west and east of that location (Figure 4.28-2, locations 10 and 11). Outfall sampling locations will be selected by a geomorphologist, and at least two depth intervals will be sampled: one in the appropriate sediment unit(s) and one below the sediment/tuff interface.
- *Drainage*. Samples will be collected on the hillside every 70 ft along a discernible drainage (Figure 4.28-2, locations 12 through 18). Locations 12 and 13 will be 1 ft downslope from previous samples locations 01-03106 and 01-03069, respectively. Sediment sampling locations will be selected by a geomorphologist, and at least two depth intervals will be sampled: one in the appropriate sediment unit(s) and one below the sediment/tuff interface.

Samples in the area of SWMU 01-007(a) will be analyzed for TAL metals, americium-241, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, strontium-90, tritium, moisture, and pH. They will not be analyzed for cyanide, nitrates, perchlorate, and organic chemicals because this area was designated a SWMU solely because of the past presence of radionuclides. Samples collected at the pipeline and outfall of SWMU 01-006(b), at the outfall of SWMU 01-006(n), and on the hillside will be analyzed for TAL metals, cyanide, nitrates, perchlorate, VOCs (in samples deeper than 0.5 ft bgs), SVOCs, PCBs, americium-241, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, strontium-90, tritium, moisture, and pH and by gamma spectroscopy. Dioxins, explosive compounds, and furans will not be analyzed because they are not related to historical operations at TA-01.

4.29 SWMU 01-007(b), Suspected Subsurface Soil Radiological Contamination

SWMU 01-007(b) is the area of suspected subsurface soil radiological contamination associated with the drain lines and outfalls from Building D-2 laundry facility (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 11). Building D-2 served as the laundry facility for radioactively contaminated clothing and recyclable equipment for the entire technical area from 1943 to 1945 when the laundry facility was moved to TA-21. Drain lines from the laundry facility discharged directly onto Hillside 137 southwest of Building D-2.

The site map of SWMU 01-007(b) is shown in Figure 4.29-1. Currently, the mesa-top portion of the site has been covered with fill material by the private owner in anticipation of redevelopment.

4.29.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 01-007(b)

During the Ahlquist Radiological Survey between 1974 and 1976, almost 9000 m^3 of soil was removed from Buildings D and D-2 areas (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 40). In 1992 and 1993, a Phase I RFI was conducted and samples were collected at the mesa-top area of the former building D-2 footprint and the hillside downgradient of the SWMU; however, most of the samples were analyzed at CST on-site laboratories. The RFI report recommended NFA for SWMU 01-007(b) (LANL 1996, 54465, pp. iv, 119). Section 4.29.1 of the HIR provides details of previous investigations (LANL 2006, 91915).

Samples analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories included 12 soil, fill, sediment surface samples (0–0.5 ft) collected from 12 locations at SWMU 01-007(b) (Figure 4.29-1, Table 4.1-1). These samples were analyzed for metals.

4.29.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 01-007(b)

A summary of data for SWMU 01-007(b) is presented below. Section 4.29.2, Figure 4.29-2, and Table 4.29-1 of the HIR provide the details of data evaluation (LANL 2006, 91915).

- Samples from 12 locations (01-03007, 01-03033, 01-03045, 01-03051, 01-03110, 01-03124 through 01-03128, 01-06073, and 01-06074) were analyzed for metals. Analytical results indicated that antimony, arsenic, barium, cadmium, lead, mercury, and selenium were detected greater than BVs in at least one sample between 0 and 0.5 ft bgs. Barium and cadmium were detected at concentrations within the range of the background concentrations. Antimony, arsenic, lead, and selenium were detected greater than the range of the background concentrations.

Vertical extent of contamination at these 12 locations has not been defined because samples were collected only at one depth (surface). Lateral extent downgradient has been defined for metals.

Vertical and lateral extent of contamination have not been defined at SWMU 01-007(b) because samples were collected at only one depth interval and were analyzed only for metals.

4.29.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 01-007(b)

Proposed sampling for SWMU 01-007(b) is presented along with the sampling activities of SWMU 01-001(c) in Section 4.4.3.

4.30 SWMU 01-007(c), Suspected Subsurface Soil Radiological Contamination

SWMU 01-007(c) is an area of spotty, shallow, gross alpha soil contamination north and west of Building D (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 11).

The site map of SWMU 01-007(c) is shown in Figure 4.30-1. Currently, the entire area is under pavement and residential buildings.

4.30.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 01-007(c)

During the Ahlquist Radiological Survey between 1974 and 1976, approximately 1300 m^3 of soil was removed from the area of the SWMU (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 40). In 1992 and 1993, a Phase I RFI was conducted and samples were collected at the mesa-top area of the former Building D footprint and its vicinity, although no samples were collected within the boundary of SWMU 01-007(c). The RFI report recommended NFA for SWMU 01-007(c) (LANL 1996, 54465, pp. iv, 119). Section 4.30.1 of the HIR provides details of previous investigations (LANL 2006, 91915).

4.30.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 01-007(c)

No off-site fixed-laboratory data are available for this SWMU.

4.30.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 01-007(c)

Proposed sampling for SWMU 01-007(c) is presented along with the sampling activities of SWMU 01-002 in Section 4.13.3.

4.31 SWMU 01-007(d), Suspected Subsurface Soil Radiological Contamination

SWMU 01-007(d) refers to four areas of subsurface soil radiological contamination between Buildings H and Theta and west of Theta because of an overflow of the industrial waste line in 1946. After the overflow, all the contaminated soil that could be removed was taken away, and a load of gravel and binder was spread to a depth of 4 in. over the area (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 80).

The site map of SWMU 01-007(d) is shown in Figure 4.31-1. Currently, the two areas to the west are landscaped with grass and trees, and the two areas to the east are under pavement and buildings of Los Ventanas.

4.31.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 01-007(d)

During the Ahlquist Radiological Survey between 1974 and 1976, two contaminated lateral connections from Building H to the main line were removed along with approximately 610 yd^3 of contaminated soil (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, pp. 80, 83). SWMU 01-007(d) was sampled as part of the Phase I RFI of the Loma Vista Drive property in 1994. Based on investigation results, the RFI report recommended NFA for SWMU 01-007(d) (LANL 1996, 54461, pp. i, 45). Section 4.31.1 of the HIR provides details of previous investigations (LANL 2006, 91915).

Samples analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories included 13 soil, fill, and tuff samples collected from nine locations at SWMU 01-007(d) at depths of 2.67 to 20 ft (Figure 4.31-1, Table 4.1-1). The suites analyzed for each sample are provided in Table 4.1-1.

4.31.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 01-007(d)

A summary of data for SWMU 01-007(d) is presented below. Section 4.31.2, Figure 4.31-2, and Table 4.31-1 of the HIR provide the details of data evaluation (LANL 2006, 91915).

- Samples from nine locations (01-04211 through 01-04218, and 01-04221) were analyzed for metals. Analytical results indicated that aluminum, calcium, chromium, copper, lead, and mercury

were detected greater than BVs in at least one sample between 2.67 and 20.0 ft bgs. Aluminum was detected within the range of the background concentrations. Calcium, chromium, copper, and lead were detected greater than the range of the background concentrations.

- Samples from one location (01-04221) were analyzed for SVOCs; none were detected.

Vertical extent of contamination has not been defined for the five locations where only one depth interval was sampled. At the four locations where multiple depths were sampled, vertical extent has been defined for metals at 01-04217 and for SVOCs at 01-04221.

Vertical and lateral extent of contamination have not been defined at SWMU 01-007(d) because samples were analyzed for a limited number of suites and part of the samples were collected from only one depth interval.

4.31.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 01-007(d)

The proposed sampling locations at SWMU 01-007(d) are shown in Figure 4.31-1. Table 4.31-1 provides a summary of the proposed sampling locations, the depths, the objectives each sample addresses, and the proposed analytical suites. Sampling at SWMU 01-007(d) will be contingent upon access and permission by the landowner and will consist of the following activity:

- *Soil Samples*. Samples will be collected from the 0- to 1.0-ft and 2.0- to 3.0-ft-depth intervals at locations accessible to sampling at the community area east of a building of Los Ventanas (Figure 4.31-1, location 1) and in Short Drive (Figure 4.31-1, locations 2 and 3). Zero depth is defined as the undisturbed tuff. Care will be taken when collecting samples located under paved area that debris containing asphalt is not inadvertently included in the sample. Photographs of SWMU 01-007(d) (Figure 4.31-2) show the current site status.

Samples in the area of SWMU 01-007(d) will not be analyzed for cyanide, nitrates, perchlorate, and organic chemicals because this area was designated a SWMU solely because of the past presence of radionuclides. Samples will be analyzed for TAL metals, americium-241, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, strontium-90, tritium, moisture, and pH and by gamma spectroscopy.

4.32 SWMU 01-007(e), Suspected Subsurface Soil Radiological Contamination

SWMU 01-007(e) is a suspected subsurface soil radiological contamination in the former Sigma Building footprint (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 12). Sigma was used for machining plutonium, uranium, and thorium and for casting and metallurgy.

The site map of SWMU 01-007(e) is shown in Figure 4.32-1. Currently, the entire area is under pavement and residential buildings.

4.32.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 01-007(e)

During the Ahlquist Radiological Survey between 1974 and 1976, approximately 150 m^3 of contaminated soils was excavated from three small areas in the Sigma Building footprint (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 40). During the Phase I RFI in 1994, SWMU 01-007(e) was not sampled because it was located beneath buildings and was not accessible (LANL 1996, 54461, p. 30). The RFI report recommended NFA for SWMU 01-007(e) (LANL 1996, 54461, pp. i, 45). Section 4.32.1 of the HIR provides details of previous investigations (LANL 2006, 91915).

4.32.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 01-007(e)

No off-site fixed-laboratory data are available for this SWMU.

4.32.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 01-007(e)

The proposed sampling locations at SWMU 01-007(e) are shown in Figure 4.32-1. Table 4.32-1 provides a summary of the proposed sampling locations, depths, the objectives each sample addresses, and the proposed analytical suites. Sampling at SWMU 01-007(e) will be contingent upon access and permission by the landowner and will consist of the following activity:

- *Soil Samples*. Samples will be collected from the 0- to 1.0-ft- and 2.0- to 3.0-ft-depth intervals at locations accessible to sampling west of the intersection of Oppenheimer Drive and Loma Vista Drive (Figure 4.32-1, location 1) and west of the north end of the building west of the intersection of Oppenheimer and Loma Vista drives (Figure 4.32-1, location 2). No sampling activities are proposed for the subarea of SWMU 01-007(e) south of the intersection of Oppenheimer and Short drives because it is at a major intersection. The area downgradient of this subarea will be sampled during sampling activities of SWMU 01-002 (Figure 4.13-1, location 8). Location 1 is at a grass area. Location 2 is at a paved area. Zero depth is defined as the undisturbed tuff. Care will be taken when collecting samples located under paved area that debris containing asphalt is not inadvertently included in the sample. Photographs of SWMU 01-007(e) mesa top (Figure 4.32-2) show the current site status.

Samples near SWMU 01-007(e) will not be analyzed for inorganic and organic chemicals because this area was designated a SWMU solely because of the past presence of radionuclides. Samples will be analyzed for americium-241, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, strontium-90, tritium, moisture, and pH and by gamma spectroscopy.

4.33 SWMU 01-007(j), 12 Areas of Suspected Subsurface Soil Radiological Contamination

SWMU 01-007(j) consists of 12 areas of suspected subsurface soil radiological contamination. These areas, which were called “spots” when they were located during the Ahlquist Radiological Survey, are isolated small areas across TA-01. Toward the end of the TA-01 D&D, a radiological survey of the entire TA-01 area was undertaken to determine whether any spots of contamination had been missed in preceding cleanup operations. The survey was conducted in March–April 1976 using a phosphor sandwich (phoswich) detector and 17 contaminated spots (numbered 1 through 17) were located (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 113).

Three spots (nos. 10, 11, and 12; Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 118) were designated as AOC 01-007(i) (LANL 1992, 43454, p. 6-18). AOC 01-007(i) was granted NFA status in 1994 (see Section 2.2.30 in the HIR [LANL 2006, 91915]).

Two spots (nos. 16 and 17; Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 118) were determined to be the result of false positive readings during the survey (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p.117) and were dismissed.

SWMU 01-007(j) consists of the remaining 12 spots (nos. 1 through 9 and no, 13 through 15), and they are shown in Figure 4.33-1. Currently, these spots are in areas that are highly developed with buildings, sidewalks, and roads.

4.33.1 Summary of Previous Investigations and Current Status for SWMU 01-007(j)

Spot no. 1 and 8 are two areas of soil contamination northeast of Building J-2 at the location of the industrial waste line SWMU 01-002. One area of contamination resulted from a leak in the industrial waste line from J-2 in 1957. An unspecified quantity of plutonium-contaminated soil was removed from the area immediately after the leak and the line was repaired.

- 1974 to 1976: During the Ahlquist Radiological Survey, cesium-137 was found where the leak occurred (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, pp. 92–94). During the survey, a 121-ft section of the line located beneath a paved parking lot was removed. Additional trenching was conducted along the J-2 industrial waste line trench to remove cesium-137-contaminated soil. Much of the contaminated soil was removed from the trench; however, soil containing activity to a level of 168 pCi/g was left in the floor of the trench in one location because the depth of the trench (approximately 13 ft deep) prevented removal with available equipment (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 94). Contamination was confined to a 10-cm-wide, soil-filled fracture that did not extend up the trench walls.
- 1992: These areas were not sampled during the RFI because buildings make the site no longer accessible, and related drainage and outfall area samples indicated no potential contamination (LANL 1996, 54467, pp. 87–88).
- 1996: The RFI report recommended NFA for this portion of SWMU 01-007(j) (LANL 1996, 54467, pp. ii, 84).
- Current: One spot is completely overlain by a building; the other spot has also been regraded and developed. Part of it is under a residential building and associated landscaping, and the rest of it is under a parking lot.

Spot no. 2 through 7 are six small areas of uranium-238 soil contamination, which are located north and northwest of the Sigma Building footprint.

- 1974 to 1976: The contaminated soil was removed by hand-shoveling and disposed of at MDA G during the Ahlquist Radiological Survey (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 113).
- 1994: These areas were not sampled during the Phase I RFI because they were remediated during the Ahlquist Radiological Survey (LANL 1996, 54461, p. 30).
- 1996: The RFI report recommended NFA for this portion of SWMU 01-007(j) (LANL 1996, 54467, pp. ii, 102).
- Present: This part of the SWMU has been regraded and under either buildings or pavement.

Spot no. 9 is the area of soil contamination located west of the K-1 footprint.

- 1974 to 1976: During the Ahlquist Radiological Survey, one area showed 5000 cpm (using a phoswich detector) and gross alpha activity of 980 pCi/g (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 117). The source was thought to be the residual uranium from septic tank 140 excavation and cleanup. The soil was removed by hand-shoveling.
- 1992: This area was not sampled during the RFI because an existing structure overlies the SWMU location (LANL 1996, 54467, p. 28).
- 1996: The RFI on Hillside 140, which is downgradient of spot no 9, identified lead, total uranium, and isotopic uranium as chemicals of potential concern (COPCs). The results of the human risk assessment indicated that potential exposure to COPCs in soil at Hillside 140 should not result in adverse noncarcinogenic health effects or an unacceptable radiation dose to trail users (LANL

1996, 54467, p. 84). The RFI report recommended NFA for this portion of SWMU 01-007(j) (LANL 1996, 54467, pp. ii, 84).

- 1996: A VCA was conducted on Hillside 140 to remove total uranium at the outfall area of SWMU 01-001(f) as a BMP because of the site's proximity to the Ridge Park Village condominiums. The contaminated soil identified by real-time screening was excavated. Excavation was conducted at the surface and at depths where contamination was found. The total volume of soil removed from Hillside 140 was approximately 15 yd^3. The VCA report formally requested that SWMU 01-001(f) no longer be considered a SWMU (LANL 1996, 53797, p. 3).
- Present: This spot is completely overlain by a building.

Spots no. 13, 14, and 15 are scattered contamination areas located on the mesa top near Bailey Bridge Canyon. Spot no. 13 is located approximately 200 ft southwest of the D-5 Sigma vault footprint. Spot no. 14 is approximately 70 ft south of the footprint of D-5. Spot no. 15 is approximately 85 ft northeast of the footprint of D-5.

- 1974 to 1976: These areas were excavated and disposed of at MDA G during the Ahlquist Radiological Survey (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 113).
- 1992: These areas were not sampled during the Phase I RFI at the Bailey Bridge Canyon area because investigation of the downgradient SWMU 01-003(a) would reveal any potential contamination and because these areas were remediated during the Ahlquist Radiological Survey (LANL 1996, 54461, p. 50). Samples were also collected along the Bailey Bridge Canyon rim, which is downgradient of spot no. 13. Samples analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories included four surface fill samples (0–0.5 ft) collected from four locations downslope from SWMU 01-007(j) (Figure 4.33-1, Table 4.1-1). The suites analyzed for each sample are provided in Table 4.1-1.
- 1996: The RFI report recommended NFA for this portion of SWMU 01-007(j) (LANL 1996, 54467, pp. ii, 102).
- Present: These spots are completely overlain by buildings.

4.33.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 01-007(j)

A summary of data for SWMU 01-007(j) is presented below. Section 4.33.2, Figure 4.33-2, and Tables 4.33-1 and 4.33-2 of the HIR provide the details of data evaluation (LANL 2006, 91915).

- Samples from four locations (01-02034 through 01-2036 and 01-02038) were analyzed for metals. Analytical results indicated that chromium and uranium were detected greater than BVs in at least one sample between 0 and 0.5 ft bgs. Chromium was detected within the range of the background concentrations. Uranium was detected greater than the range of the background concentrations.
- Samples from four locations (01-02034 through 01-2036, and 01-02038) were analyzed for SVOCs. Butylbenzylphthalate was detected in the only depth interval sampled (0 to 0.5 ft bgs) at one location (01-02038).
- Samples from four locations (01-02034 through 01-2036, and 01-02038) were analyzed for isotopic plutonium. No isotopic plutonium was detected at activities greater than FV.

Vertical and lateral extent of contamination have not been defined at SWMU 01-007(j) because previous samples were not collected within the SWMU areas.

4.33.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 01-007(j)

No additional sampling is proposed except for one spot (no. 2) at SWMU 01-007(j) because the contaminated soil was removed and the original spots no longer exist. However, the approximate location of spot no. 2 is accessible. Sampling and analysis of spot no. 2 will verify that no contamination was left at levels of concern because contamination was removed during the Ahlquist Radiological Survey and the subsequent regrading occurred during the construction of buildings and pavement and landscaping activities. The proposed sampling location at SWMU 01-007(j) is shown in Figure 4.33-1. Table 4.33-1 provides a summary of the proposed sampling location, depths, the objectives each sample addresses, and the proposed analytical suites. Sampling at SWMU 01-007(j) will consist of the following activity:

- *Nature and Extent of Contamination Determination.* Samples will be collected from the 0- to 1.0-ft- and 2.0- to 3.0-ft-depth intervals at the location of spot no. 2 (Figure 4.33-1, location 1). The first interval will begin at the soil/tuff interface.

Photograph of SWMU 01-007(j), spot no. 2 (Figure 4.33-2) shows its current site status.

Although previous data indicated that concentrations of chromium and uranium were greater than BVs and butylbenzylphthalate was detected, these samples were collected outside of the SWMU area. Proposed samples collected within the area of SWMU 01-007(j) will not be analyzed for inorganic and organic chemicals because this area was designated a SWMU solely because of the past presence of radionuclides. Samples will be analyzed for americium-241, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, strontium-90, tritium, moisture, and pH and by gamma spectroscopy.

4.34 AOC 01-007(k), Soil-Contamination Area

AOC 01-007(k) was a suspected soil-contamination area located near the U and W buildings (LANL 1992, 43454, p. 1-13). In 1959, Buildings U and W were removed from service (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 131).

The site map of AOC 01-007(k) is shown in Figure 4.34-1. Currently, the area is developed with the structures and parking lots of the Los Alamos Inn.

4.34.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for AOC 01-007(k)

The site was investigated in 1993 as part of the SWMU 01-001(t) sampling activities (LANL 1996, 54463, p. 49). SWMU 01-007(k) was subsequently recommended for NFA in the RFI report (LANL 1996, 54463, p. 63). The report concluded that there was no reason to add this site to Module VIII for the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit. In 1998, DOE granted NFA status to AOC 01-007(k) (DOE 1998, 59694).

4.34.2 Summary of Data for AOC 01-007(k)

No off-site fixed laboratory data are available for this AOC.

4.34.3 Scope of Activities for AOC 01-007(k)

Proposed sampling for AOC 01-007(k) is presented along with the sampling activities of SWMU 01-001(t) in Section 4.11.3.

4.35 SWMU 01-007(l), Suspected Subsurface Soil Contamination

SWMU 01-007(l) is the fill material under Trinity Drive that is bounded by 24th Street to the east and the road into the Timber Ridge condominiums development to the west. The fill material is suspected of containing construction debris and other potentially contaminated fill from the Building D area. Approximately 1308 to 1760 yd^3 of fill and other debris is reported to have been transported from the former location of the Building D during the Trinity Drive widening and repaving project in 1966 (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, pp. 120–121). Building D housed a facility for plutonium chemistry, metallurgy, and processing, and the fill may be contaminated with uranium, fission products, and plutonium, because it contained soil, concrete fragments, pipe insulation, and other debris.

The site map of SWMU 01-007(l) is shown in Figure 4.35-1. Currently this site is overlain with the pavement of Trinity Drive.

4.35.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 01-007(l)

The pavement prevented sampling during the Ahlquist Radiological Survey between 1974 and 1976, but it also precludes any potential radioactivity in the fill from being manifested at the surface. The Ahlquist Report concluded that any remaining concentrations of potentially contaminated soil used as fill material for the 1966 Trinity Drive project would have been significantly reduced by mixing the fill material from the Building D area with the fill material from off-site sources (Ahlquist et al. 1977, 05710, p. 121).

A Phase I RFI was conducted in 1993 when the opportunity became available during construction activities along the south side of Trinity Drive. Three subsurface grab samples were collected and field screened for radiation and organic vapors. No elevated levels of radiological activity or organic chemicals were detected.

Another Phase I RFI was conducted in 1996. Subsurface samples were collected at three locations from depth intervals associated with fill material (LANL 1997, 56660.112, p. 134). Field screening for radiation was conducted and no elevated levels of radioactivity were detected. The RFI found no chemical constituents in concentrations sufficient to indicate adverse human health effects. The RFI report recommended NFA for SWMU 01-007(l) (LANL 1997, 56660.112, pp. ii, 142).

Three soil samples collected during the 1996 Phase I RFI from three locations under the pavement of Trinity Drive (0.5 to 4 ft) at SWMU 01-007(l) were analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories (Figure 4.35-1, Table 4.1-1). The RFI report indicated that these depths were associated with the fill material (LANL 1997, 56660.112, p. 134). The suites analyzed for each sample are provided in Table 4.1-1.

4.35.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 01-007(l)

A summary of data for SWMU 01-007(l) is presented below. Section 4.35.2, Figures 4.35-2 and 4.35-3, and Tables 4.35-1 and 4.35-2 of the HIR provide the details of data evaluation (LANL 2006, 91915).

- Samples from three locations (01-10131 through 01-10133) were analyzed for metals. Analytical results indicated that cadmium, calcium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, nickel, silver, and thallium were detected greater than BVs in at least one sample between 0.5 and 4.0 ft bgs. Cadmium and calcium were detected within the range of the background concentrations. Chromium, copper, lead, nickel, and thallium were detected greater than the range of the background concentrations.

- Samples from three locations (01-10131 through 01-10133) were analyzed for isotopic plutonium and isotopic uranium and by gamma spectroscopy. Analytical results indicated that americium-241 and plutonium-239 were detected in at least one sample between 0.5 and 4.0 ft bgs where FVs do not apply.

Vertical and lateral extent of contamination are defined at SWMU 01-007(l) because contamination is from the fill material deposited beneath the road and is therefore limited to the depth and width of the fill material beneath the road.

4.35.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 01-007(l)

No sampling activities are proposed for SWMU 01-007(l). The volume of the fill, 1760 yd^3 or 47520 ft^3 at maximum, is within an approximate area of 140,000 ft^2 under the road. The extent of contamination is confined to this layer of fill under the road. No complete pathway for contaminant transport or human/ecological exposure exists.

5.0 TA-03, SOUTH MESA SITE

5.1 Background

TA-03 is located on the western end of South Mesa and is almost completely developed. It contains the core of operational facilities at the Laboratory. Several buildings dominate the site: the Administrative Building (03-043), the Otowi Building (03-261), the Chemistry and Metallurgy Research (CMR) Building (03-029), the Physics Building complex (03-040 and 03-215), the main shops building (03-039), and the central warehouse (03-030). Medium-sized and smaller buildings and transportable buildings are interspersed throughout the site. A gas-fired electrical generating plant, gas station and garage, and sewage treatment plant are also located at TA-03.

Four SWMUs and one AOC located in TA-03 are addressed in this work plan.

- SWMU 03-009(j) is a surface disposal site under a parking lot of the Laboratory's Wellness Center.
- SWMU 03-038(a) is the site of a pump house and two concrete underground tanks that was the central collection point for industrial wastes from various Laboratory buildings.
- SWMU 03-038(b) is the site of a 28,500-gal. steel waste-holding tank north of the pump house. SWMUs 03-038(a,b) are Consolidated Unit 03-038(a)-00.
- SWMU 03-055(c) is the outfall of an active storm-drain system near the fire station.
- AOC 03-008(a) was a decommissioned firing site.

These SWMUs and the AOC in TA-03 are shown in Figure 5.1-1.

5.1.1 Operational History

TA-03 was originally built as a firing site before 1945. The site was decommissioned and cleared in 1949. In the summer of 1950, construction began on the major buildings at the South Mesa Site, which was built to replace the operational facilities in Los Alamos townsite (i.e., TA-01). The buildings became operational between summer 1950 and autumn 1952, which included the Van de Graaff accelerator, the communication buildings, and the CMR Building. The initial development of TA-03 also included the

general warehouse, the chemical warehouse, the cryogenics facility, shops, a fire station, and the Physics Building. A wastewater treatment plant, service station and maintenance garage, and a gas-fired electrical generating plant were constructed to service facilities in TA-03. An asphalt concrete plant was moved to TA-03 in 1953. The Administrative Building was completed in 1956. The Sigma Building was completed in 1959. Constructions of new facilities continued through the 1960s and 1970s. Office buildings, shops, storage areas, an addition to the wastewater treatment plant, a cement batch plant, and numerous transportable buildings filled the areas between the initial buildings. More recent constructions included the Oppenheimer Study Center in 1977, the Otowi Building, an annex to the Administrative Building, in 1981, a computer facility, and several national centers for various scientific activities in the 1990s.

5.1.2 Summary of Releases, Transport Mechanisms, and Potential Receptors

Summary of Releases. Despite diverse activities, facilities at TA-03 have never contained or released significant amounts of hazardous constituents. No production facilities at TA-03 existed. Radionuclides were and are used in experimental amounts. Releases to the environment have been only occasional, short-term spills of low concentrations that were quickly cleaned up. However, potential contaminants at TA-03 may have been released into the environment through drainages, outfalls, or landfill areas; may have been inadvertently released as liquid spills, leaks, or spattering to surface soil from storage areas, storage tanks; or may have been released as surface impoundments.

Transport Mechanisms. No natural surface-water bodies are present in TA-03. During summer thunderstorms and spring snowmelt, runoff from the mesa top flows down the hillsides and into an ephemeral stream in Los Alamos Canyon. Surface water runoff and erosion of contaminated surface soil could lead to contamination of bench areas on the hillside and contamination of surface waters off-site. Surface water may also access subsurface contamination exposed by soil erosion. Soil erosion can vary significantly depending on factors that include soil properties, the amount of vegetative cover, the slope of the contaminated area, the intensity and frequency of precipitation, and seismic activity.

The thickness of the unsaturated zone beneath TA-03 indicates that migration of contamination from the mesa top to the regional aquifer is unlikely. Studies have shown that infiltration of natural precipitation cannot provide enough water to sustain downward movement of contaminants (Nylander et al. 2003, 76059.49, pp. 5-2–5-5). Therefore, groundwater is not a viable pathway for contaminant transport from TA-03.

Other potential transport mechanisms that may lead to exposure of potential receptors include

- airborne transport of contaminated surface soils,
- infiltration through vadose zone,
- continued dissolution and advective/dispersive transport of chemical and radiological contaminants contained in subsurface soil and bedrock,
- disturbance and uptake of contaminants in shallow soil by plants and animals, and
- site disturbance through human activities.

Potential Receptors. Potential receptors to possible contaminant transport include

- county or Laboratory workers,
- recreational users, and
- ecological receptors in the nondeveloped areas (i.e., hillsides).

5.1.3 Current Site Usage and Status

TA-03 is almost completely developed. Roads and large paved parking lots surround the buildings. Unpaved areas are landscaped. Approximately one-third of the area, including the Administration and the CMR buildings, is enclosed within a security fence. Several other building complexes are also fenced for controlled access.

5.2 AOC 03-008(a), Firing Site

AOC 03-008(a) was a decommissioned firing site located at the original LASL South Mesa site (LANL 1990, 07511, p. 3-008). Between 1943 and1949, the area housed a production shop, storage building, hutments, and magazines and was used to manufacture and test detonators (LANL 1990, 07511; LANL 1995, 57590, p. 6-38).

The site map of AOC 03-008(a) is shown in Figure 5.2-1. Currently, the area is a parking garage.

5.2.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for AOC 03-008(a)

During the research for the writing of the RFI work plan for OU 1114, Addendum 1 (LANL 1995, 57590), engineering drawings and aerial photographs were reviewed, and it was concluded that the site would have been located near the current intersection of Diamond Drive and Jemez Road and that the site is no longer discernible (LANL 1995, 57590, p. 6-38). Therefore, AOC 03-008(a) was proposed for NFA.5.2.2

5.2.2 Summary of Data for AOC 03-008(a)

No off-site fixed laboratory data are available for this AOC.

5.2.3 Scope of Activities for AOC 03-008(a)

No sampling activities are proposed for AOC 03-008(a). The firing site at TA-03 was decommissioned in 1949 and the site is currently overlain by a parking garage.

5.3 SWMU 03-009(j), Surface Disposal Site

SWMU 03-009(j) is a soil-fill area located west of a warehouse (03-142). Interviews with site workers indicated that the soil fill contained construction debris consisting of tuff, concrete, rock, and other construction-related items (Griggs 1993, 76167). The SWMU report notes that an old water tank could have been used for the fill material (LANL 1990, 07511). The site was never used to manage hazardous wastes or constituents, and no contaminants are suspected at the site.

SWMU 03-009(j) was proposed for NFA in the addendum 1 to the OU 1114 RFI work plan (LANL 1995, 57590, p. 6-4). NMED requested a sampling and analysis plan to confirm that hazardous waste was not disposed of at the site (NMED 1997, 56369). The Laboratory withdrew the NFA proposal for SWMU 03-009(j) in a letter to NMED dated February 11, 2002 (LANL 2002, 71447).

This site map of SWMU 03-009(j) is shown in Figure 5.3-1. Currently, the area is partially under a paved road/parking to the Laboratory's Wellness Center (03-1663).

5.3.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 03-009(j)

No previous field investigations are available for SWMU 03-009(j).

5.3.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 03-009(j)

No off-site fixed laboratory data are available for this SWMU.

5.3.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 03-009(j)

The proposed sampling locations at SWMU 03-009(j) are shown in Figure 5.3-1. Table 5.3-1 provides a summary of the proposed sampling locations, the depths, the objectives each sample addresses, and the proposed analytical suites. Sampling at SWMU 03-009(j) will consist of the following activity:

- *Nature and Extent of Contamination Determination*. Samples will be collected from the 0- to 1.0-ft- and 2.0- to 3.0-ft-depth intervals in the soil-fill area (Figure 5.3-1, locations 1 and 2). Zero depth is defined as the interface of the fill material and the original tuff.

Samples will be analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories for TAL metals, cyanide, nitrates, perchlorate, VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, americium-241, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, strontium-90, tritium, moisture, and pH and by gamma spectroscopy. Dioxins, explosive compounds, and furans will not be analyzed because the fill material contained only construction debris.

5.4 SWMUs 03-038(a,b), Acid Tanks

SWMUs 03-038(a,b) comprise the Consolidated Unit 03-038(a)-00, which is located near the southwest end of Omega Bridge. SWMU 03-038(a) was the site of the acid-neutralizing and pumping building (former 03-700). The building was constructed in 1952 and consisted of a 16-ft by 22-ft by 11-ft concrete-block pump house and two 14-ft by 22-ft by 14-ft concrete underground tanks. The pumping building was the central collection point for industrial wastes from the CMR Building (03-29), the Sigma Building (03-66), and other Laboratory buildings. Once collected, wastes were pumped from the tanks into a waste line (former line 167 of SWMU 00-017) leading to the TA-50 radioactive liquid waste treatment facility. TA-03-700 with associated portions of waste lines, manholes, the pump station, and the underground concrete tanks was removed in 1981 and 1982 as part of the radioactive liquid waste lines removal project of 1981–1986 and disposed of at TA-54 (Elder et al. 1986, 06666, p. 41).

SWMU 03-038(b) was the site of a 28,500-gal. steel waste-holding tank (03-738) located north of former 03-700. The tank was constructed in 1952 and was 11 ft in diameter, 44 ft long and was partially buried on the upper south wall of Los Alamos Canyon. The tank was removed as a single unit in 1982 as part of the radioactive liquid waste lines removal project of 1981–1986 (Elder et al. 1986, 06666, p. 41). The tank apparently did not leak; soil samples collected beneath were below guidelines (Elder et al. 1986, 06666, p. 41).

The site map of SWMUs 03-038(a,b) is shown in Figure 5.4-1. Currently, the site is undeveloped.

5.4.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMUs 03-038(a,b)

Previous investigations were conducted concurrently for SWMU 03-038(a) and SWMU 03-038(b). The areas around 03-700 and 03-738 were remediated by the Zia Company in 1975 (LANL 1993, 20947, p. 6-8). In 1976 radioactive contamination was discovered near 03-700. Several areas were tested for radionuclides in soil. One-third of the 72 samples taken at 5 ft intervals out 12 to 14 ft from the west,

south, and east sides were positive for gross-alpha; portions of the site were excavated before sampling (LANL 1993, 20947, p. 6-8; Stoker 1976, 04118). In 1982, as part of the industrial waste line removal project, the tanks and building of the two SWMUs were removed. The tanks had never leaked; soil samples taken beneath them were below guideline levels. All pipelines leading into and out of the SWMUs were removed, except for 100 ft and 150 ft sections of 8-in.-diameter VCP, which were left under the West Jemez Road at the Diamond Drive intersection. The 1993 RFI work plan for OU 1114 recommended both SWMUs for deferred action because the unexcavated sections are beneath an active area that has no credible off-site pathways and because disturbance of the site may result in unnecessary exposure to the public (LANL 1993, 20947, p. 6-9). Section 5.4.1 of the HIR provides details of previous investigations (LANL 2006, 91915).

5.4.2 Summary of Data for SWMUs 03-038(a,b)

No off-site fixed laboratory data are available for these SWMUs.

5.4.3 Scope of Activities for SWMUs 03-038(a,b)

The proposed sampling locations at SWMUs 03-038(a) and 03-038(b) are shown in Figure 5.4-1. Table 5.4-1 provides a summary of the proposed sample locations, depths, the objectives each sample addresses, and the proposed analytical suites. Sampling at SWMUs 03-038(a,b) will consist of the following activities:

- Soil Sampling. Samples will be collected at the bed of the previously excavated areas and the surrounding area of 03-700 from the 0- to 0.5-ft-, 1.5- to 2.0-ft-, and 4.0- to 5.0-ft-depth intervals (Figure 5.4-1, locations 1 through 6). Zero depth is defined as the ground surface or the bed of the previously excavated area.
- Downgradient of SWMUs 03-038(a,b) will be characterized in sampling activities of former line 167 of SWMU 00-017 (Section 3.2.2 Scope of Activities for SWMU 00-017, Figure 3.2-1).

Samples will be analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories for TAL metals, cyanide, nitrates, perchlorate, VOCs (in samples deeper than 0.5 ft bgs), SVOCs, PCBs, americium-241, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, strontium-90, tritium, moisture, and pH and by gamma spectroscopy. Dioxins, explosive compounds, and furans will not be analyzed because they are not related to the historical operations of the industrial waste lines.

5.5 SWMU 03-055(c), Outfall

SWMU 03-055(c) is identified as an outfall located northeast of the fire station (03-41). This system channels stormwater toward Los Alamos Canyon. Previously, the storm drain was connected to building floor drains but currently it collects and channels only stormwater runoff from parking lots located in the northern portion of TA-03.

The site map of SWMU 03-055(c) is shown in Figure 5.5-1. Currently, the site is in an undeveloped wooded area.

5.5.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 03-055(c)

The RFI work plan for OU 1114, Addendum 1 states that no outfall but only a stormwater-drainage channel was observed during a site visit (LANL 1995, 57590, p. 6-39). The stormwater-drainage channel was sampled by Environmental Management (EM-8) Division in 1992 as part of a reconnaissance survey

associated with the construction of the Industrial Partnership Center at TA-03. No contaminants of concern were identified. SWMU 03-055(c) was proposed for NFA in the addendum to the OU 1114 RFI work plan based on the rationale that no outfall existed in the identified location (LANL 1995, 57590, p. 6-39). The NFA proposal was found deficient by EPA (EPA 1995, 55161.51). Section 5.5.1 of the HIR provides details of the investigation (LANL 2006, 91915).

5.5.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 03-055(c)

No off-site fixed laboratory data are available for this SWMU.

5.5.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 03-055(c)

The proposed sampling locations at SWMU 03-055(c) are shown in Figure 5.5-1. Table 5.5-1 provides a summary of the proposed sampling locations, depths, the objectives each sample addresses, and the proposed analytical suites. Sampling at SWMU 03-055(c) will consist of the following activity:

- *Outfall*. Samples will be collected from the 0- to 0.5-ft-, 1.5- to 2.0-ft-, and 4.0- to 5.0-ft-depth intervals at the mouth of the outfall (Figure 5.5-1, location 1). Outfall samples will be collected from a location 7 ft downslope from the mouth of the outfall (Figure 5.5-1, location 2) and 7 ft to the west and east of that location (Figure 5.5-1, locations 3 and 4). Outfall sampling locations will be selected by a geomorphologist, and at least two depth intervals will be sampled: one in the appropriate sediment unit(s) and one below the sediment/tuff interface.

Samples will be analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories for TAL metals, cyanide, nitrates, perchlorate, VOCs (in samples deeper than 0.5 ft bgs), SVOCs, PCBs, explosive compounds, americium-241, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, strontium-90, tritium, moisture, and pH and by gamma spectroscopy. Explosive compounds will be analyzed because the fire station is close to the historical operations at TA-03 as a fire site. Dioxins and furans will not be analyzed because they are not related to the past operations at TA-03.

6.0 TA-32, MEDICAL RESEARCH LABORATORY

6.1 Background

The site of former TA-32 is located on the south side of East Mesa at an elevation of 7260 ft. The site is bounded approximately by 9th Street to the east, Knecht Street to the west, Trinity Drive to the north, and to the rim of Los Alamos Canyon to the south. Between 1944 and 1954, the medical research and training facilities for the Laboratory were located at TA-32. The area consisted of laboratories, an office building, warehouses, an incinerator, two septic tanks, a valve house, and a transformer station. All the structures at TA-32 were removed after 1954. The Los Alamos County Roads Division currently uses the site to store equipment and materials for road work and road maintenance.

Three SWMUs and two AOCs located in TA-32 are addressed in this work plan.

- SWMU 32-001 is the former location of the incinerator.
- SWMU 32-002(a) is the former septic tank and its associated drain line.
- SWMU 32-002(b) is the other former septic tank and its associated drain line and outfall.
- AOC 32-003 is the former location of the transformer station.
- AOC 32-004 is a former drain line and outfall.

These SWMUs and AOCs are shown in Figure 6.1-1.

6.1.1 Operational History

The Medical Research Facility was established in 1944 to develop a urinalysis method to monitor radionuclide accumulation in Laboratory personnel. The research group expanded, and by 1949 the research group activities included organic chemistry, radiobiology, and biochemistry (LASL 1950, 04681). In 1953, operations were moved to HRL at TA-43. TA-32 was decommissioned in 1954. All structures were razed as part of the 1954 site clearing.

6.1.2 Summary of Releases, Transport Mechanisms, and Potential Receptors

Summary of Releases. It is possible that the animal carcasses and excrement waste streams were incinerated at the on-site incinerator (32-009). However, contaminated waste (e.g., animal carcasses and Laboratory pack material) was picked up from TA-32 on an on-call basis. Between 1948 and 1953, waste from TA-32 was taken to pits 1, 2, and 3 in MDA C at TA-50. No industrial waste line served TA-32; therefore, it is possible that chemical and radioactive wastes may have been disposed of in lab sinks and drains connected to the septic system.

Transport Mechanisms. No natural surface-water bodies are present in TA-32. During summer thunderstorms and spring snowmelt, runoff from the mesa top flows down the hillsides and into an ephemeral stream in Los Alamos Canyon. Surface-water runoff and erosion of contaminated surface soil could lead to contamination of bench areas on the hillside and contamination of surface waters off-site. Surface water may also access subsurface contamination exposed by soil erosion. Soil erosion can vary significantly depending on factors that include soil properties, the amount of vegetative cover, the slope of the contaminated area, the intensity and frequency of precipitation, and seismic activity.

The thickness of the unsaturated zone beneath TA-32 indicates that migration of contamination from the mesa top to the regional aquifer is unlikely. Studies have shown that infiltration of natural precipitation cannot provide enough water to sustain a downward movement of contamination (Nylander et al. 2003, 76059, pp. 5-2–5-5). Therefore, groundwater is not a viable pathway for contaminant transport from TA-32.

Other potential transport mechanisms that may lead to exposure of potential receptors include

- infiltration through vadose zone,
- continued dissolution and advective/dispersive transport of chemical and radiological contaminants contained in subsurface soil and bedrock, and
- site disturbance through human activities.

Potential Receptors. Potential receptors to possible contaminant transport include

- construction workers,
- recreational users, and
- ecological receptors in the nondeveloped areas (i.e., hillsides).

6.1.3 Current Site Usage and Status

The site of former TA-32 is mostly covered with asphalt pavement and is currently used by the Los Alamos County Roads Division to store and maintain road work equipment, materials for road construction, and salted sand for winter road treatment. Maintenance activities may include the use of solvents, lubricants, and fuels.

6.2 SWMU 32-001, Incinerator

This SWMU is the former location of an incinerator that adjoined the northeast corner of the medical research and training facility's main building (32-1). The incinerator was constructed of brick and was 2.5 ft wide by 2.5 ft long by 10 ft high (LANL 1990, 07513, p. 32-2). The incinerator received combustible wastes from the medical research facility, and the ash was disposed of off-site by the Zia Company (LANL 1996, 52928, p. 10). The incinerator operated from 1948 to 1954; it was removed in 1954.

The site map of SWMU 32-001 is shown in Figure 6.2-1. Currently, SWMU 32-001 is located beneath asphalt in the current working area of the Los Alamos County Public Works Department Pavement Management Division.

6.2.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 32-001

A Phase I RFI was conducted in 1993 and two soil samples were collected at locations corresponding with fractures in the asphalt pavement: one was beneath the former base of the incinerator and one located downslope (ICF Kaiser Engineers 1993, 85513, p. 6) (Figure 6.2-1). Sample results indicated low levels of PCBs at 11 in. bgs (LANL 1995, 48944, p. viii). Subsequently, a Phase II RFI was conducted in 1996 to determine the extent of PCB contamination and to confirm that the former incinerator location had been adequately characterized. Eighteen samples from nine locations (0–10- and 10–15-in.-depth intervals) were analyzed for PCBs by the on-site mobile chemistry analytical laboratory (MCAL). The results were all less than 1 mg/kg or nondetect (LANL 1996, 59178, p. 6). Two additional samples were collected at locations downgradient of the incinerator ((32-06447 and 32-06447) and analyzed for metals, organic chemicals at an off-site laboratory, and radionuclides at the mobile radiological analytical laboratory (LANL 1996, 59178, p. 8). No contaminants of concern were identified. Based on investigation results, the Phase II and VCA report recommended NFA for SWMU 32-001 (LANL 1996, 59178, p. 13). Section 6.2.1 of the HIR provides details of previous investigations (LANL 2006, 91915).

One fill sample and one soil sample collected during the Phase II RFI were analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories. They were collected from two locations immediately downslope from the incinerator location at SWMU 32-001 at depths of 0.17–0.92 ft (Figure 6.2-1, Table 6.1-1). The suites analyzed for each sample are provided in Table 6.1-1.

6.2.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 32-001

A summary of data for SWMU 32-001 is presented below. Section 6.2.2, Figure 6.2-2, and Tables 6.2-1 and 6.2-2 of the HIR provide the details of data evaluation (LANL 2006, 91915).

- Samples from two locations (32-06446 and 32-06447) were analyzed for metals. Analytical results indicated that cobalt, copper, lead, manganese, mercury, sodium, and zinc were detected greater than BVs in at least one sample between 0.17 and 0.92 ft bgs. Lead, manganese, and sodium were detected within the range of the background concentrations. Cobalt, copper, and zinc were detected greater than the range of the background concentrations.

- Samples from two locations (32-06446 and 32-06447) were analyzed for SVOCs and VOCs. Analytical results indicated that [cis-1,2-]dichloroethene, methylene chloride, and trichloroethene were detected in at least one sample between 0.17 and 0.92 ft bgs.

Vertical extent has not been defined because samples were collected at only one depth interval at each location.

Lateral extent has not been defined because only two samples were collected on the south side of the incinerator location.

6.2.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 32-001

The proposed sampling locations at SWMU 32-001 are shown in Figure 6.2-1. Table 6.2-1 provides a summary of the proposed sampling locations, depths, the objectives each sample addresses, and the proposed analytical suites. Sampling at SWMU 32-001 will consist of the following activity:

- *Incinerator Location*. One sample location will be situated approximately 6 ft to the north, south, east, and west of the incinerator pad for a total of four locations (Figure 6.6-1, locations 1 through 4). Samples will be collected from the 0- to 1.0-ft- and 2.0- to 3.0-ft-depth intervals for a total of eight samples. The first interval will begin at 0.5 ft, or deeper, to avoid collecting the asphalt pavement.

Samples will be analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories for TAL metals, cyanide, nitrates, perchlorate, VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, dioxins, furans, americium-241, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, strontium-90, tritium, moisture, and pH and by gamma spectroscopy. Explosive compounds will not be analyzed because it is unlikely these chemicals would have been burned in the incinerator.

6.3 SWMU 32-002(a), Septic Tank (Former Location) and Drain Lines

SWMU 32-002(a) is a septic tank (32-7) of wood frame construction, 4 ft by 8 ft by 4 ft deep (LANL 1990, 07513, p. 32-3). The septic tank received waste from a laboratory (-2-01) through a 6-in. septic line constructed of orangeburg (a material similar to tar paper), as well as a cast-iron pipe and VCP (LANL 1996, 59178, p. 1). Research activities at the site involved plutonium-238, plutonium-239, americium-241, and carbon-14. Inorganic and organic chemicals also may have been used at the facility. The laboratory (32-01) operated from 1944 to 1953 and was decommissioned in 1954. The septic tank was initially thought to have been left in place and was removed sometime later. No archival records are available that indicate the deposition of the tank. The 4-in. VCP outfall pipe was left in place at the edge of Los Alamos Canyon. It discharged directly onto the hillside (LANL 1996, 59178, p. 2).

The site map of SWMU 32-002(a) is shown in Figure 6.3-1. Currently, the mesa-top portion of the SWMU (inlet line footprint) is located beneath asphalt in the current working area of the Los Alamos County Public Works Department Pavement Management Division, and the outfall area is on undeveloped hillside.

6.3.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 32-002(a)

A Phase I RFI was conducted in 1993, and samples were collected in a drainage that was thought to be the outfall area of SWMU 32-002(a). This was later found to be incorrect. The location of SWMU 32-002(a) is substantially southeast of the area where samples were collected.

The Phase II RFI and VCA were conducted in 1996. Approximately 195 ft of the drain line and its contents were removed during the VCA and confirmation samples were collected from the base of the

trench (LANL 1996, 59178, p. 12). Samples were also collected at the septic tank footprint and just outside the footprint. Remedial activities included excavation to a depth of approximately 18 in. bgs and removal of approximately 4 yd^3 of soil from an area of 12 ft by 8 ft that included the Phase II sampling locations. Confirmation samples were collected at the base of the excavation. Excavation was backfilled with clean fill, compacted, and seeded (LANL 1996, 59178, p. 26). The Phase II and VCA report for TA-32 recommended NFA for the site (LANL 1996, 59178, p. iv). Section 6.3.1 of the HIR provides details of previous investigations (LANL 2006, 91915).

Ten soil and tuff samples collected during the Phase II RFI were analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories. They were collected from 10 locations at the base of the pipeline trench at SWMU 32-002(a) at depths of 0–4.67 ft (Figure 6.3-1, Table 6.1-1). The suites analyzed for each sample are provided in Table 6.1-1.

6.3.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 32-002(a)

A summary of data for SWMU 32-002(a) is presented below. Section 6.3.2, Figures 6.3-2 and 6.3-3, and Tables 6.3-1, 6.3-2, and 6.3-3 of the HIR provide the details of data evaluation (LANL 2006, 91915).

- Samples from 10 locations (32-06367 through 32-06375, and 32-06380) were analyzed for metals. Analytical results indicated that aluminum, arsenic, barium, calcium, chromium, cobalt, copper, iron, lead, mercury, nickel, silver, sodium, and zinc were detected greater than BVs in at least one sample between 0 and 4.67 ft bgs. Aluminum and nickel were detected within the range of the background concentrations. Arsenic, barium, calcium, chromium, cobalt, copper, iron, lead, sodium, and zinc were detected greater than the range of the background concentrations.
- Samples from nine locations (32-06367 through 32-06372, 32-06374, 32-06375, and 32-06380) were analyzed for SVOCs and VOCs. Analytical results indicated that acenaphthene, acetone, anthracene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(g,h,i)perylene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, carbazole, chrysene, dibenz(a,h)anthracene, dibenzofuran, dichlorodifluoromethane, fluoranthene, fluorene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, methylene chloride, naphthalene, phenanthrene, pyrene, and trichlorofluoromethane were detected in at least one sample between 0 and 4.67 ft bgs. The orangeburg pipe removed from the site could have been the source of the PAHs. An analysis indicated no potential unacceptable risk (LANL 1996, 59178, p. 19).
- Samples from seven locations (32-06367 through 32-06372, and 32-06374) were analyzed by gamma spectroscopy and for isotopic uranium; samples from nine locations (32-06367 through 32-06372, 32-06374, 32-06375, and 32-06380) were analyzed for isotopic plutonium and tritium. Analytical results indicated that plutonium-238, plutonium-239, and tritium (soil FV not available) were detected greater than FVs. These results were detected at depths where FVs do not apply or in tuff. Uranium-235 was detected greater than BV in at least one sample between 0 and 4.67 ft bgs. Plutonium-238 and plutonium-239 were detected greater than the range of the fallout activities. Uranium-235 was detected greater than the range of the background values.

Vertical extent has not been defined because samples were collected at only one depth interval at each location.

Lateral extent has not been defined because the concentrations of all the analytes in the downslope direction did not show a decreasing trend.

6.3.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 32-002(a)

The proposed sampling locations at SWMU 32-002(a) are shown in Figure 6.3-1. Table 6.3-1 provides a summary of the proposed sampling locations, depths, the objectives each sample addresses, and the proposed analytical suites. Sampling at SWMU 32-002(a) will consist of the following activities:

- *Drain Line*. Previous samples were collected at only one depth at each location. Therefore, to determine extent, deeper sampling id proposed. Samples will be collected immediately adjacent to previous sample locations: 32-06375 (location of the second highest lead concentration), 32-06368 (location of the highest mercury concentration), 32-06369 (location of the highest lead concentration), 32-06371 (location of highest concentrations of plutonium-239 and PAHs) (Figure 6.3-1, locations 1 through 4, respectively). Samples will be collected from the 1.0- to 1.5-ft- and 4.5- to 5.0-ft-depth intervals. Zero depth is defined as immediately beneath the bed of the previously excavated pipe. Care will be taken that debris containing parking lot material or asphalt is not inadvertently included in the sample.
- *Septic Tank Location*. One sample will be collected in the center of the excavation at a depth immediately beneath the fill (approximately 18-in. bgs) that was deposited at the excavation during the 1996 VCA and a second sample collected 2 ft deeper (Figure 6.3-1, location 5). Samples will also be collected on the perimeter of the 12 ft by 8 ft excavation in the four directions (north, east, south, and west) at the 0–0.5 ft- and 2.0–3.0 ft-depth intervals (Figure 6.3-1, locations 6 through 9, respectively).
- *Outfall*. The outfall is discussed under SWMU 32-002(b) [Section 6.4.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 32-002(b)].

Samples will be analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories for TAL metals, cyanide, nitrates, perchlorate, VOCs (in samples deeper than 0.5 ft bgs), SVOCs, PCBs, dioxins, furans, americium-241, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, strontium-90, tritium, moisture, and pH and by gamma spectroscopy. Samples will not be analyzed for explosive compounds because it is unlikely these products would have been present in the sanitary sewage system of the medical facility.

6.4 SWMU 32-002(b), Septic System

SWMU 32-002(b) is a former reinforced concrete tank (32-8), 9-ft wide by 5-ft long by 6-ft deep, as well as the associated drain line and outfall. The septic tank and influent drain line from 32-2 were installed when SWMU 32-002(a) septic system could no longer meet the usage requirement of the laboratory (32-1). The influent septic line for septic tank 32-7 was then diverted to septic tank 32-8. The outfall was at the edge of Los Alamos Canyon. Septic tank 32-8 was decommissioned in 1954 (LANL 1992, 07668, p. 3-73). In 1988, septic tank 32-8 was removed to MDA L and later pulverized and disposed of in MDA G. The sludge was disposed of at MDA L (LANL 1992, 07668, p. 3-71). The drain lines remained in place (LANL 1990, 07513, p. 32-3). The Phase II and VCA report for TA-32 recommended NFA for the site (LANL 1996, 59178, p. iv).

The site map of SWMU 32-002(b) is shown in Figure 6.4-1. Currently, the mesa-top portion of the SWMU (inlet line footprint) is located beneath asphalt in the current working area of the Los Alamos County Public Works Department Pavement Management Division, and the septic tank and outfall areas are on an undeveloped hillside.

6.4.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 32-002(b)

A Phase I RFI was conducted in 1993 and samples were collected at the location of the former septic tank and at the outfall (ICF Kaiser Engineers 1993, 85513, p. 3). Trenches were excavated to locate the septic system inlet lines and samples were collected from the trenches (LANL 1995, 48944, pp. 35–37).

A Phase II RFI was conducted and samples were collected at the outfall area in 1996 (LANL 1996, 59178, p. 28). Because of PCB contamination (17 mg/kg) discovered during the Phase I RFI near the mouth of the outfall pipe, 13 ft of soil was removed and the mouth of the outfall pipe was grouted. Confirmation samples were collected from the base of the excavation and analyzed at the MCAL for PCBs. Sample results indicated that no PCBs remained in the soil at levels greater than the 1-mg/kg cleanup level. The Phase II RFI at the drain line confirmed the presence of elevated levels of hazardous constituents and radionuclides in the contents of the drain line (dry sludge). A VCA was conducted to remove the drain line. A total of 116 ft of drain line was removed (LANL 1996, 59178, p. 13). Confirmation samples were collected from the base of the trench. The Phase II and VCA report for TA-32 recommended NFA for the site (LANL 1996, 59178, p. iv). Section 6.4.1 of the HIR provides details of previous investigations (LANL 2006, 91915).

Sixteen soil and tuff samples collected during the Phase II RFI were analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories. They were collected from 14 locations either from the base of the trench beneath the drain line or in the outfall area at SWMU 32-002(b) at depths of 0 to 5.5 ft (Figure 6.4-1, Table 6.1-1). The suites analyzed for each sample are provided in Table 6.1-1.

6.4.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 32-002(b)

A summary of data for SWMU 32-002(b) is presented below. Section 6.4.2, Figures 6.4-2 and 6.4-3, and Tables 6.4-1, 6.4-2, and 6.4-3 of the HIR provide the details of data evaluation (LANL 2006, 91915).

- Samples from 14 locations (32-06312 through 32-06315, 32-06323, 32-06325, 32-06342, 32-06344, 32-06353, 32-06357, 32-06358, 32-06365, 32-06366, and 32-06377) were analyzed for metals. Analytical results indicated that arsenic, barium, cadmium, calcium, chromium, cobalt, copper, lead, manganese, mercury, selenium, silver, thallium, and zinc were detected greater than BVs in at least one sample between 0 and 5.25 ft bgs. Arsenic and cadmium were detected within the range of the background concentrations. Barium, calcium, chromium, copper, lead, manganese, selenium, and zinc were detected greater than the range of the background concentrations.
- Samples from 10 locations (32-06312, 32-06313, 32-06315, 32-06323, 32-06325, 32-06342, 32-06344, 32-06365, 63-06366, and 32-06377) were analyzed for SVOCs; samples from three locations (32-06365, 32-06366, and 32-06377) were analyzed for VOCs. Analytical results indicated that anthracene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(g,h,i)perylene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, benzoic acid, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, carbazole, chrysene, di-n-butylphthalate, fluoranthene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, methylene chloride, phenanthrene, pyrene, and trichlorofluoromethane were detected in at least one sample between 0 and 5.25 ft bgs.
- Samples from five locations (32-06312, 32-06313, 32-06315, 32-06323, and 32-06325) were analyzed for americium-241; samples from seven locations (32-06314, 32-06353, 32-06357, 32-06358, 32-06365, 32-06366, and 32-06377) were analyzed by gamma spectroscopy; samples from all 14 locations (32-06312 through 32-06315, 32-06323, 32-06325, 32-06342, 32-06344, 32-06353, 32-06357, 32-06358, 32-06365, 32-06366, and 32-06377) were analyzed for isotopic

plutonium; samples from eight locations (32-06312, 32-06313, 32-06315, 32-06323, 32-06325, 32-06365, 63-06366, and 32-06377) were analyzed for isotopic uranium and tritium. Analytical results indicated that americium-241, cesium-137, plutonium-239, and tritium were detected greater than soil FVs or at depths where soil FVs do not apply or in tuff. Uranium-234 and uranium-238 were detected greater than BVs in at least one sample between 0 and 5.25 ft bgs. Americium-241, cesium-137, and plutonium-239 were detected greater than the range of the fallout activities. Uranium-234 and uranium-238 were detected greater than the range of the background activities.

Vertical extent has not been defined for the drain line or septic tank location because samples were collected at only one depth interval. Vertical extent has been defined in the outfall with analyte concentrations demonstrating a decreasing trend with depth.

Lateral extent has been defined for SVOCs and radionuclides but not inorganic chemicals in the downgradient direction for samples along the drain line. Lateral extent has not been defined in the septic tank area because samples were collected from a limited number of locations. Lateral extent has been defined in the outfall with analytes concentrations demonstrating a decreasing trend with distance from the outfall.

6.4.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 32-002(b)

The proposed sampling locations at SWMU 32-002(b) are shown in Figure 6.4-1. Table 6.4-1 provides a summary of the proposed sampling locations, depths, the objectives each sample addresses, and the proposed analytical suites. Sampling at SWMU 32-002(b) will consist of the following activities:

- *Drain Line*. The SWMU 32-002(b) drain-line confirmation samples were collected from only one depth and had metals and radionuclides greater than background levels and detections of organic chemicals. Therefore, to determine extent, samples will be collected immediately adjacent to previous sample locations: 32-06365 (location of the highest concentrations of lead, mercury, silver, thallium and zinc and trace amounts of organic chemicals and radionuclides), 32-06366 (location of low concentrations of PAHs and other organic chemicals), and 32-06377 (location of low concentrations of PAHs and other organic chemicals) (Figure 6.4-1, locations 1, 2, and 3). Two additional sampling locations are proposed: one will be approximately 50 ft downgradient of location 3 in the drain-line path and the other will be at the end of the pipeline near the mesa edge (Figure 6.4-1, locations 4 and 5). Samples will be collected from the 1.0- to 1.5-ft- and 4.0- to 4.5-ft-depth intervals. Zero depth is defined as immediately beneath the bed of the previously excavated pipe. Care will be taken that debris containing parking lot material or asphalt is not inadvertently included in the sample.
- *Septic Tank*. One sampling location will be situated in the center of the septic tank excavation and a sample will be collected at a depth immediately beneath the fill. A second sample will be collected 2 ft deeper (Figure 6.4-1, location 6). Samples will be collected on the perimeter of the excavation in the four directions) at the soil/tuff interface (approximately 4 to 6-in. bgs) and 1 ft deeper (Figure 6.4-1, locations 7 through 10, respectively).
- *Outfall Area*. No sampling is proposed for the outfall area because the 1996 sample results indicated that the extent was defined for all analytes by a decreasing trend in concentrations.

Samples will be analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories for TAL metals, cyanide, nitrates, perchlorate, VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, dioxins, furans, americium-241, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, strontium-90, tritium, moisture, and pH and by gamma spectroscopy. Samples will not be analyzed for explosive

compounds because it is unlikely these products would have been present in the sanitary sewage system of the medical facility.

6.5 AOC 32-003, Transformer Site

AOC 32-003, the location of a former transformer station (32-10), consists of three transformers on a wooden platform, approximately 20 ft aboveground on poles (LASL 1948, 91749). AOC 32-003 was discovered in 1993 during a Phase I RFI in the immediate area.

The site map of AOC 32-003 is shown in Figure 6.5-1. Currently, the former transformer location is beneath the asphalt parking area of the Los Alamos County Roads Division.

6.5.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for AOC 32-003

Samples were collected at the site immediately above the bedrock and in the drainage immediately downslope during a Phase I RFI in 1993. Aroclor-1260 was retained as a COPC by the human health and ecological screening assessments (LANL 1995, 48944, p. 34). In 1996, a Phase II RFI was conducted to determine the extent of PCB contamination. Samples were collected and analyzed at the MCAL for PCBs. Based on sample results, a VCA was conducted to remove approximately 100 yd^3 of contaminated soil from a 38 ft by 30 ft area. The depth of the excavation ranged from 2 to 5 ft with a narrow zone along the west, north, and east sides of the main excavation removed down to approximately 10 in. bgs (LANL 1996, 59178, p. 50). Confirmation samples were collected, analyzed at the MCAL, and sampling results indicated that the PCB cleanup goal of 10 mg/kg had been met (LANL 1996, 59178, p. 51). The excavation was backfilled with clean fill. The Phase II and VCA report for TA-32 recommended NFA for the site (LANL 1996, 59178, p. iv). Section 6.5.1 of the HIR provides details of previous investigations (LANL 2006, 91915).

6.5.2 Summary of Data for AOC 32-003

No off-site fixed-laboratory data are available for this AOC.

6.5.3 Scope of Activities for AOC 32-003

The proposed sampling locations at AOC 32-003 are shown in Figure 6.5-1. Table 6.5-1 provides a summary of the proposed sampling locations, depths, the objectives each sample addresses, and the proposed analytical suites. Sampling at AOC 32-003 will consist of the following activity:

- Samples will be collected at two depths (0–0.5-ft and 2–2.-ft bgs) around the perimeter of the 32-003 excavation (Figure 6.5-1, locations 1 through 5) to bound the lateral extent of PCB contamination. Samples will be collected within the excavated area to bound the vertical extent at depths immediately beneath the fill and one ft deeper (Figure 6.5-1, locations 6 through 11). These samples will be collected immediately downslope from six previous PCB screening locations that had the highest PCB concentrations detected (1.62 to 4.83 mg/kg). The final location (Figure 6.5-1, location 12) is positioned in the center of where the wood pile had been located, and samples will also be collected beneath the fill and 1 ft deeper.

Samples will be analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories for PCBs, pH, and SVOCs. Other analyte suites will not be analyzed because these chemicals are not associated with transformers.

6.6 AOC 32-004, Drain Line and Outfall

AOC 32-004 is a former drain line and outfall from a former office building (32-03). 32-03 included a vault room where a radioactive source was stored. The drain line led directly to an outfall located at the edge of the mesa and did not pass through a septic tank. AOC 32-004 was discovered in 1993 during a Phase I RFI in the immediate area, and further investigation was recommended (LANL 1995, 48944, p. 52).

The site map of AOC 32-004 is shown in Figure 6.6-1. Currently, the mesa-top portion of the AOC is beneath the asphalt parking area of the Los Alamos County Roads Division, and the outfall portion of the AOC is located on undeveloped DOE property.

6.6.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for AOC 32-004

A Phase II RFI was conducted in 1996 because further investigation was recommended for AOC 32-004 as a result of a Phase I RFI in the immediate area (LANL 1996, 59178, p. 54). The radiation source vault was located and samples were collected from the corners of the vault footprint and analyzed at on-site laboratory for radionuclides. Part of the drain line was excavated during a VCA and samples were collected from inside the pipe (swipe) and at the base of the excavation trench. Because no contamination was found within the pipe that was removed, approximately 50 ft of the drain line that is on DOE property was left in place and each end was grouted (LANL 1996, 59178, p. 58). Samples were also collected at the outfall area and in the drainage pathway from the mesa edge to the bottom of the hillside in Los Alamos Canyon.

To address potential contamination from an industrial area along Knecht Street (including two auto repair shops, a car wash, a gas station, and a paint and body shop) northwest and upgradient of the site, one sample (sample 0132-96-0351) was collected upgradient of the outfall pipe (location 32-06340) and analyzed off-site for metals and SVOCs (LANL 1996, 59178, p. 68). The Phase II RFI in the outfall area did not indicate the presence of radiological or hazardous contamination at concentrations that would pose an unacceptable human health risk, and NFA was recommended. Section 6.6.1 of the HIR provides details of previous investigations (LANL 2006, 91915).

The Phase II RFI and VCA samples analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories included nine soil and tuff samples collected from seven locations at AOC 32-004 (Figure 6.6-1, Table 6.1-1). The suites analyzed for each sample are provided in Table 6.1-1.

6.6.2 Summary of Data for AOC 32-004

A summary of data for AOC 32-004 is presented below. Section 6.6.2, Figures 6.6-2 and 6.6-3, and Tables 6.6-1, 6.6-2, and 6.6-3 of the HIR provide the details of data evaluation (LANL 2006, 91915).

- Samples from seven locations (32-06326, 32-06331, 32-06336, 32-06338, 32-06340, 32-06363, and 32-06364) were analyzed for metals. Location 32-06340 was in an upgradient drainage that eventually meets the AOC 32-004 outfall drainage and will be discussed separately from the AOC samples to illustrate the contaminant contribution from off-site.
    - *AOC 32-004 -Only Sample Results*. The analytical results from the two samples collected beneath the pipe (locations 32-06363 and 32-06364) indicated that mercury was detected at concentrations greater than BV, and zinc was detected at concentrations greater than the range of the background concentrations at 32-06364 and was detected within the range of the background concentrations at 32-06263.

- *Upgradient Non-AOC Sample Results*. The analytical results from the upgradient sample (32-06340) indicated that cadmium, copper, lead, and zinc were detected at concentrations greater than the BVs. Cadmium was detected at a concentration within the background concentrations. Copper, lead, and zinc were detected at concentrations greater than the range of the background concentrations. Of all the samples collected at the AOC, this location had the highest concentrations of cadmium, copper, lead, and zinc.
- *Postconfluence Sample Results*. The analytical results from the drainage samples downgradient of the confluence of the off-site drainage and the AOC outfall (32-06326, 32-06331, 32-06336, and 32-06338) indicated that cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, mercury, silver, and zinc were detected at concentrations greater than the BVs. Lead and zinc were detected at concentrations greater than the range of the background concentrations.

- Samples from seven locations (32-06326, 32-06331, 32-06336, 32-06338, 32-06340, 32-06363, and 32-06364) were analyzed for SVOCs; samples from two locations (32-06363 and 32-06364) were analyzed for VOCs. Location 32-06340 was located in an upgradient drainage that joins the AOC 32-004 outfall drainage and will be analyzed separately from the AOC samples to show the contaminant contribution from off-site.
  - *AOC 32-004-Only Sample Results*. The analytical results from the two samples collected beneath the pipe (locations 32-06363 and 32-06364) indicated that acetone, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(g,h,i)perylene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, butylbenzylphthalate, chrysene, di-n-octylphthalate, fluoranthene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, phenanthrene, and pyrene were detected in at least one sample.
  - *Upgradient Non-AOC Sample Results.* The analytical results from the upgradient sample (32-06340, analyzed only for SVOCs) indicated that anthracene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(g,h,i)perylene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, butylbenzylphthalate, chrysene, fluoranthene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, phenanthrene, and pyrene were detected. Of all the samples collected at the AOC, this location had the highest concentrations of each of these SVOCs. The Phase II VCA report stated that the contaminant sources are likely both the current and historical activities in the industrial area along Knecht Street (LANL 1996, 59178, p. 68).
  - *Postconfluence Sample Results.* The analytical results from the drainage samples downgradient of the confluence of the off-site drainage and the AOC outfall (32-06326, 32-06331, 32-06336, and 32-06338) indicated that acenaphthene, anthracene, benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(g,h,i)perylene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, butylbenzylphthalate, chrysene, fluoranthene, fluorene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, naphthalene, phenanthrene, and pyrene were detected, and all were detected.
- Samples from four locations (32-06326, 32-06331, 32-06336, and 32-06338) were analyzed for americium-241; samples from two locations (32-06363 and 32-06364) were analyzed by gamma spectroscopy; samples from six locations (32-06326, 32-06331, 32-06336, 32-06338, 32-06363, and 32-06364) were analyzed for isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, and tritium. The non-AOC sample was not analyzed for radionuclides. Analytical results indicated that only americium-241 was detected greater than FV and was also greater than the range of fallout activities in one sample between 0 and 0.5 ft bgs.

Vertical extent of contamination under the pipe (locations 32-06363 and 32-06364) has not been defined for mercury and zinc because only one depth interval was sampled. Vertical extent of inorganic chemicals, organic chemicals, and radionuclides from both the AOC and off-site sources has been defined in the outfall by two locations with samples collected at two depths each (locations 32-06326 and 32-06338). Inorganic chemicals and radionuclides were not detected above BV in the deeper sample. Butylbenzylphthalate, chrysene, fluoranthene, and pyrene were detected in one deeper sample at concentrations less than those in the shallower sample.

Lateral extent has been defined for all analytes in downgradient samples.

6.6.3 Scope of Activities for AOC 32-004

The proposed sample location at AOC 32-004 is shown in Figure 6.6-1. Table 6.6-1 provides a summary of the proposed sample location, depths, the objective the sample addresses, and the proposed analytical suites. Sampling at AOC 32-004 will consist of the following activities:

- *Former Radiation Source Vault Location*. To confirm previous screening-level data that indicated no radioactive contamination existed at the site, one location will be at the center of the vault room's former location (Figure 6.6-1, location 1). Samples will be collected from the 1.0- to 2.0- and 4.0- to 4.5 ft-depth intervals.
- *Drain Line*. No sampling is proposed for the drain line because previous sampling determined that no releases had occurred from the drain line and that low concentrations of detected PAHs were associated with runoff from the Los Alamos County Public Work Department Pavement Management Division's paved parking lot (LANL 1996, 59178, p. 58). The sample locations are currently 2.5 to 3 ft beneath asphalt and no pathway for contaminant transport or for a exposure route to humans or ecological receptors exists.
- *Outfall*. No sampling is proposed for the outfall because sample results from locations upgradient of the site indicated the contaminant source of inorganic and organic chemicals was from the industrial area not associated with the site, and the extent of contamination by radionuclides has been defined.

Samples will be analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories for TAL metals, cyanide, nitrates, perchlorate, VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, americium-241, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, strontium-90, tritium, moisture, and pH and by gamma spectroscopy. Dioxins, explosive compounds, and furans will not be analyzed because these chemicals are not associated with the radiation source vault.

7.0 TA-41, W SITE

7.1 Background

TA-41 is located in Los Alamos Canyon at elevations between 6900 and 7000 ft. Los Alamos Canyon is approximately 1350 ft wide at the top and varies in depth from 350 ft to 360 ft. The sides of the canyon are rough and rocky and are partially covered by trees, particularly on the south canyon walls. The bottom of the canyon is wooded and relatively flat with a width of approximately 400–460 ft. A small stream passes along the bottom of the canyon. The Los Alamos Canyon Reservoir, located upstream from TA-41, provides a source of surface water to the stream. Los Alamos Canyon also receives intermittent stream flow from snowmelt and rainfall. Infiltration of treated effluents and natural runoff maintain a shallow body of water in the alluvium of Los Alamos Canyon. Omega Road, which is paved, provides access to TA-41.

Four SWMUs and two AOCs located in TA-41 are addressed in this work plan.

- SWMU 41-001 is a septic system that served a guardhouse from 1949 to 1953.
- SWMUs 41-002(a), 41-002(b), and 41-002(c) are the Imhoff tank, the chlorine contact tank, and the sludge drying bed, respectively, of the wastewater treatment facility. SWMUs 41-002(a,b,c) comprise Consolidated Unit 41-002(a)-99.
- AOC 41-003 is an inactive sump pit that discharged to Los Alamos Canyon.
- AOC C-41-004 is a storm-drain system surrounding a laboratory (TA-41-004).

These SWMUs and AOCs are shown in Figure 7.1-1.

7.1.1 Operational History

TA-41 has been continuously used from the early 1940s to present for testing, monitoring, assembling, and storing nuclear weapon components; for weapons subsystems and boosting systems development; and for long-term studies on weapons subsystems. Most of the past work with plutonium at TA-41 involved metal alloys clad with an inert metal so no alpha activity could escape. From 1954 to 1973, isotopic analyses of Nevada Test Site samples containing plutonium and uranium were performed with two mass spectrometers that were located on the bottom floor at the west and east ends of 41-004.

In addition to these radioactive samples, isotopic analyses were also performed on plutonium-238, resulting in several instances of contamination, primarily in the hood area. One of the original mass spectrometers became alpha-contaminated and was removed. Operations at TA-41 required use of radioactive materials, toxic gases, mercury, and various organic chemicals. Materials used or stored at the site included uranium, plutonium, tritium, lithium isotopes, mercury, beryllium, lead, and cadmium for shielding; nickel-cadmium and mercury batteries; explosives; and thermite-type heat generators. Office and photographic laboratory facilities were also located in the area.

7.1.2 Summary of Releases, Transport Mechanisms, and Potential Receptors

Summary of Releases. Not much liquid radioactive waste has been generated by the work done at TA-41. Dispersion of uranium alpha contamination occurred when workers swiped Laboratory surfaces with swabs (Kimwipes) moistened with solvent. The swabs were placed in special containers for radioactivity that were then collected and removed from the site. This general procedure of segregating and collecting waste is followed with all wastes.

Tritium gas is kept in special containers, often double or triple contained. Special efforts are expended for the recovery and conservation of tritium. However, essentially every surface contacting tritium becomes contaminated to some extent. Some releases of tritium gas into hoods and subsequently into the ventilation effluent stack have also occurred; all such releases are kept to a minimum and are monitored and recorded.

Based on known or suspected releases and past monitoring results, the primary COPCs at TA-41 are tritium, uranium, plutonium, beryllium, lead, and mercury.

Transport Mechanisms. TA-41 is located within the floor of Los Alamos Canyon. The ephemeral stream in the canyon could carry the contamination discharged to soils and sediments. TA-41 lies approximately 800 ft above the regional aquifer within the Santa Fe Group sediments. The alluvial groundwater is present in Los Alamos Canyon only a few feet below land surface. Perched groundwater within the

basalt-Puye Formation may be present at approximately 250–300 ft below the canyon bottom. The Rendija Canyon fault is exposed within TA-41. The fault may be a pathway for water to reach the perched and regional aquifers; if so, the fault might also be migration conduits for waterborne contaminants present in Los Alamos Canyon. Potential exposure points for receptors within Los Alamos Canyon include springs, seeps, gaining stream reaches, wetland areas, and possibly discharging wells.

Other potential transport mechanisms that may lead to exposure of potential receptors include

- airborne transport of contaminated surface soils,
- infiltration through vadose zone,
- continued dissolution and advective/dispersive transport of chemical and radiological contaminants contained in subsurface soil and bedrock,
- disturbance and uptake of contaminants in shallow soil by plants and animals,
- site disturbance through human activities, and
- flooding.

Potential Receptors. TA-41 is fenced to prevent public contact. The site is continually used by a number of employees involved in weapons research. Site workers represent the potential exposed population at TA-41. Laboratory service, environmental surveillance, and ENV-ECR personnel as well as other incidental visitors are also on-site occasionally.

7.1.3 Current Site Usage and Status

Currently, access to buildings at TA-41 is controlled by gates present at the site. The technical area is protected by 8- to 10-ft security fences. The land use of TA-41 probably will remain industrial.

7.2 SWMU 41-001, Septic System

SWMU 41-001 is an inactive septic tank (structure 41-11) that received sanitary waste from a guardhouse (41-2) from 1949 to 1953. The tank is connected through a 4-in. VCP to the guardhouse. The original guardhouse has been replaced, but the sewer pipe and septic tank are believed to remain in place. The overflow from the tank emptied into a single 4-in. drain-tile line that is approximately 60 ft long. The drain-tile line runs from west to east, beginning at the fence gate to the west. Archival information from 1986 indicates that a septic tank at TA-41 was contaminated with plutonium, uranium, and tritium (Balo and Warren 1986, 07419, p. 61). It is not known if the septic tank referred to was 41-11 or to another septic tank at TA-41. It is unlikely that sewage from a guardhouse would contain radioactive contamination. It is more likely that contamination would be affiliated with Building 41-004 where radioactive material was handled. It appears that fill has been placed over the septic system area (LANL 1993, 15314, p. 7-14.1).

The site map of SWMU 41-001 is shown in Figure 7.2-1. Currently, the guardhouse is not being used and is designated as a historical building. The pipeline path is partially under asphalt pavement, partially in undeveloped land; the septic tank is in undeveloped land. The nearby TA-41-004 and the underground storage vault (41-1) are used daily.

7.2.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 41-001

A Phase I RFI was conducted in 1995 at SWMU 41-001. Samples analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories included five tuff samples collected from two locations adjacent to or downgradient of the septic tank (Figure 7.2-1, Table 7.1-1). These samples were analyzed for VOCs, SVOCs, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, and tritium. Sample results indicated no COPCs were present.

A surface radiation survey was conducted in or adjacent to the eastern portion of TA-41 on October 17 and 18, 2000. The surveys did not reveal any surface contamination (LANL 2000, 91505).

7.2.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 41-001

A summary of data for SWMU 41-001 is presented below. Section 7.2.2, Figures 7.2-2 and 7.2-3, and Tables 7.2-1 and 7.2-2 of the HIR provide the details of data evaluation (LANL 2006, 91915).

- Samples from two locations (41-01007 and 41-01008) were analyzed for SVOCs and VOCs. Analytical results indicated that di-n-butylphthalate, fluoranthene, indeno(1,2,3-cd)pyrene, pyrene, and toluene were detected in at least one sample between 0 and 10.0 ft bgs.
- Samples from two locations (41-01007 and 41-01008) were analyzed for isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, and tritium. Analytical results indicated that plutonium-239 and tritium were detected in tuff in at least one sample between 0 and 10.0 ft bgs.

Vertical extent of contamination has been defined for all organic chemicals, except toluene at 41-01007, and for all radionuclides except plutonium-239 at 41-01007.

Vertical and lateral extent of contamination have not been defined along the path of the pipeline because no samples were collected beneath the pipe. Vertical extent in the outfall was defined for organic chemicals and for a limited number of radionuclides (tritium, isotopic plutonium, and uranium) that were analyzed by decreasing trends or by essentially the same concentrations with depth. However, since only two locations were sampled in the outfall, lateral extent of contamination is not defined.

7.2.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 41-001

The proposed sampling locations at SWMU 41-001 are shown in Figure 7.2-1. Table 7.2-1 provides a summary of the proposed sampling locations, depths, the objectives each sample addresses, and the proposed analytical suites. Sampling at SWMU 41-001 will consist of the following activities:

- *Excavation of Sewer Line and Sampling Excavation Trench*. The sewer pipeline will be excavated and inspected for evidence of leaks. Samples will be collected from the 0- to 1.0-ft- and 2.0- to 3.0-ft-depth intervals along the excavation trenches (Figure 7.2-1, locations 1 and 2). Zero depth is defined as immediately beneath the bed of the excavated pipe.
- *Excavation of Septic Tank and Sampling Excavated Area*. The septic tank will be excavated and inspected for evidence of leaks (e.g., stained soil, holes in the tank). At the septic tank excavation, samples will be collected from the 0- to 1.0-ft- and 4.0- to 5.0-ft-depth intervals at the center of the floor of the excavation (Figure 7.2-1, location 4). Zero depth is defined as the floor of tank excavation. Additional soil samples will be collected immediately beneath the septic tank inlet (Figure 7.2-1, location 3) and outlet (Figure 7.2-1, location 5) from the 0- to 1.0-ft- and 2.0- to 3.0-ft-depth intervals.

- *Outfall*. The drain-tile line, into which the tank emptied, cannot be visually located at the site. Samples will be collected from the 0- to 0.5-ft-, 1.5- to 2.0-ft-, and 4.0- to 5.0-ft-depth intervals at the end of the outlet pipe (Figure 7.2-1, location 6). Zero depth is defined at the depth of the outlet pipe. Outfall samples will be collected from a location 7 ft downslope from location 6 (Figure 7.2-1, location 7), and 7 ft to the west and east of that location (Figure 7.2-1, locations 8 and 9). Another line of samples will be collected 20 ft downslope from location 7 (Figure 7.2-1, location 10) and 15 ft to the west and east of that location (Figure 7.2-1, locations 11 and 12). Samples will be collected from the 0- to 0.5-ft- and 2.0- to 3.0-ft-depth intervals. Zero depth is defined at immediately beneath the fill.
- If the drain-tile line is found below the outlet pipe during excavation, it will be removed and samples will be collected at the two ends of the drain tile line from the 0- to 0.5-ft- and 2.0- to 3.0-ft-depth intervals. Zero depth is defined at immediately beneath the fill.

Samples will be analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories for TAL metals, cyanide, nitrates, perchlorate, VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, americium-241, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, strontium-90, tritium, moisture, and pH and by gamma spectroscopy. Dioxins, explosive compounds, and furans will not be analyzed because they are not related to the functions at TA-41.

7.3 SWMUs 41-002(a,b,c), TA-41 Sewage Treatment Plant

SWMUs 41-002(a), 41-002(b), and 41-002(c) comprise Consolidated Unit 41-002(a)-99. SWMU 41-002(a) consists of an Imhoff tank and a 10 ft by 8 ft by 10 ft chlorinator (structure 41-7). SWMU 41-002(b) is a chlorine contact tank (41-8). SWMU 41-002(c) is a sludge drying bed (41-9). These SWMUs were components of a small sanitary sewage treatment plant at TA-41. The treatment plant was built in 1951 and received sanitary waste from TA-41 and TA-02 until 1987. It discharged to Los Alamos Canyon through the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)-permitted outfall SSS06S (removed from the Laboratory's NPDES permit effective December 14, 1990). The plant received sewage from TA-02 from the mid-1970s until 1987. After 1987, wastes were pumped to TA-03 for treatment [Consolidated Unit 03-014(a)-99] until 1992 and to TA-46 after that time. The TA-41 treatment plant was retained as a standby unit in case of a lift pump failure. These SWMUs are all components of the treatment plant and are interconnected by a network of drain lines. They were consolidated in 1999 and are completely inactive.

The site map of SWMUs 41-002(a,b,c) is shown in Figure 7.3-1. Currently, the sewage treatment plant is located on DOE property behind locked gates.

7.3.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMUs 41-002(a,b,c)

Samples were collected from wastes entering the Imhoff tank and exiting the chlorine contact tank in 1955. Sample results showed alpha radiation counts ranging from 216 to 244 dpm/L (Buckland 1955, 07686). Detailed records have been found on radiation testing of the liquid effluent and dried sludge from 1978 to 1986 and results are summarized in Section 7.3.1 of the HIR (LANL 2006, 91915).

A Phase I RFI was conducted at SWMUs 41-002(a,b,c) in 1995 and samples were collected near the SWMUs. Samples analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories included 11 soil samples collected from 6 locations adjacent to the Imhoff tank and chlorinator at depths of 0 to 10 ft; 6 surface soil samples (0–1.0 ft) collected from 6 locations adjacent to and downgradient of the chlorine contact tank, and 7 soil samples collected from 6 locations within and adjacent to the sludge drying bed at depths of 0 to 3 ft (Figure 7.3-1, Table 7.1-1). The suites analyzed for each sample are provided in Table 7.1-1.

A radiation walkover survey was conducted in or adjacent to the eastern portion of TA-41 on October 17 and 18, 2000. The surveys did not reveal any surface contamination (LANL 2000, 91507; LANL 2000, 91508; LANL 2000, 91509).

7.3.2 Summary of Data for SWMUs 41-002(a,b,c)

A summary of data for SWMUs 41-002(a, b, c) is presented below. Section 7.3.2, Figures 7.3-2 and 3.2-3, and Tables 7.3-1 through 7.3-8 HIR provide the details of data evaluation (LANL 2006, 91915).

At SWMU 41-002(a)

- Samples from six locations (41-01009 through 41-01012, 41-01025, and 41-01026) were analyzed for total uranium. Analytical results indicated that uranium was detected greater than BV in at least one sample between 0 and 10.0 ft bgs. Uranium was detected at concentrations greater than the range of the background concentrations at all six locations.
- Samples from five locations (41-01009 through 41-01011, 41-01025, and 41-01026) were analyzed for SVOCs. Analytical results indicated that bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate, chrysene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, and pyrene were detected in at least one sample between 0 and 1.0 ft bgs.
- Samples from six locations (41-01009 through 41-01012, 41-01025, and 41-01026) were analyzed for isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, and tritium and by gamma spectroscopy. Analytical results indicated that plutonium-238, plutonium-239, and tritium (soil FV not available) were detected at depths where FVs do not apply or in tuff, in at least one sample between 0 and 10.0 ft bgs. Uranium-234 was detected greater than BV in one sample between 0 and 1.0 ft bgs at location 41-01010 and was also greater than the range of the background activities. Vertical extent has been defined for isotopic plutonium at locations 41-01009 and 41-01012 but not defined at location 41-01010. Vertical extent has not been defined for tritium at all three locations. Vertical extent has been defined for isotopic uranium at all three locations.

Three of the six locations were sampled at multiple depth intervals (41-01009, 41-01010, and 41-01012). Vertical extent has not been defined for total uranium at these three locations. Vertical extent has been defined for SVOCs only at 41-01009.

Lateral extent has not been defined for all suites analyzed, as can be seen by SWMU 41-001(b) downgradient samples in Figures 7.3.2 and 7.3.3 in the HIR (LANL 2006, 91915).

At SWMU 41-002(b)

- Samples from six locations (41-01019 through 41-01024) were analyzed for total uranium. Analytical results indicated that uranium was detected greater than BV in at least one sample between 0 and 1.0 ft bgs. Uranium was detected at concentrations greater than the range of the background concentrations in the only depth interval sampled at five locations (41-01019 through 41-01023).
- Samples from six locations (41-01019 through 41-01024) were analyzed for SVOCs. Analytical results indicated that benzo(a)anthracene, benzo(a)pyrene, benzo(b)fluoranthene, benzo(k)fluoranthene, chrysene, fluoranthene, phenanthrene, and pyrene were detected in at least one sample between 0 and 1.0 ft bgs.
- Samples from six locations (41-01019 through 41-01024) were analyzed for isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, and tritium and by gamma spectroscopy. Analytical results indicated that

plutonium-239 and tritium (soil FV not available) were detected in the only depth interval sampled between 0 and 1.0 ft bgs at all six locations (41-01019 through 41-01024).

Vertical extent for all suites analyzed has not been defined because samples were collected only from one depth interval.

Lateral extent downgradient has been defined for all suites analyzed by decreasing trends in concentrations or nondetects in the most downgradient sample location (41-01024).

At SWMU 41-002(c)

- Samples from six locations (41-01013 through 41-01018) were analyzed for total uranium. Analytical results indicated that uranium was detected greater than BV in at least one sample between 0 and 3.0 ft bgs. Uranium was detected at concentrations greater than the range of the background concentrations at all six locations.
- Samples from six locations (41-01013 through 41-01018) were analyzed for SVOCs. No SVOCs were detected.
- Samples from six locations (41-01013 through 41-01018) were analyzed for isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, and tritium and by gamma spectroscopy. Analytical results indicated that plutonium-239 and tritium (soil FV not available) were detected at depths where FVs do not apply in at least one sample between 0 and 3.0 ft bgs.

Only one location was sampled at multiple depth intervals (41-01013). Vertical extent has been defined for all suites analyzed at this location.

Lateral extent has not been defined for total uranium. Lateral extent has been defined for SVOCs by no detections of SVOCs. Lateral extent of radionuclides has been demonstrated by lower concentrations outside the drying bed than inside the bed.

7.3.3 Scope of Activities for SWMUs 41-002(a,b,c)

No sampling activities are proposed for SWMUs 41-002(a,b,c). Site characterization and investigation will be deferred until future D&D of the sewage treatment plant when structures are removed and access to the site with a drill rig is improved.

7.4 AOC 41-003, Sump

AOC 41-003 is an inactive sump pit (41-10) that discharged to Los Alamos Canyon. The pit measured 3.66 ft by 2 ft by 2.5 ft deep and received effluent from floor and sink drains at the underground storage vault (41-1), stormwater, and rinse water from the storage tunnel. The tunnel was occupied in 1949 and used to store transuranic wastes and tritium. In 1988, the sump and associated pipes were excavated, removed, and reburied approximately 20 ft south of their original location to make room for a concrete pad, retaining wall, and structures supporting a ventilation system upgrade for 41-1.

The site map of AOC 41-003 is shown in Figure 7.4-1. Currently, the sump is located beneath the ventilation system that is situated on concrete.

7.4.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for AOC 41-003

When the sump was relocated in 1988, the drain sump lines exterior to 41-1 and the sump structure were monitored and were not found to be radioactively contaminated. Subsequently, the drain lines were extended to the new location where the sump structure was placed (Larson 1992, 44022). A Phase I RFI was conducted in 1995, and samples were collected near the AOC.

Samples analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories included seven soil samples collected from seven locations downgradient of AOC 41-003 at depths of 0–9.5 ft (Figure 7.4-1, Table 7.1-1). The suites analyzed for each sample are provided in Table 7.1-1.

A radiation walkover survey was conducted in or adjacent to the eastern portion of TA-41 on October 17 and 18, 2000. The surveys did not reveal elevated surface contamination (LANL 2000, 91510).

7.4.2 Summary of Data for AOC 41-003

A summary of data for AOC 41-003 is presented below. Section 7.4.2, 7.4-2 and 4.2-3, and Tables 7.4-1 and 7.4-2 of the HIR provide the details of data evaluation (LANL 2006, 91915).

- Samples from seven locations (41-01027 through 41-01033) were analyzed for total uranium. Analytical results indicated that uranium was detected greater than BV in at least one sample between 0 and 9.5 ft bgs. Uranium was detected at concentrations greater than the range of the background concentrations in the only depth interval sampled at four locations (41-01027 through 41-01029, and 41-01031).
- Samples from seven locations (41-01027 through 41-01033) were analyzed for isotopic plutonium and tritium. Analytical results indicated that plutonium-239 and tritium (soil FV not available) were detected at depths where FVs do not apply in at least one sample between 0 and 9.5 ft bgs. Plutonium-239 was detected in the only depth interval sampled at one location (41-01033). Tritium was detected in the only depth interval sampled at all seven locations.

Vertical extent has not been defined because samples were collected only from one depth interval.

Lateral extent downgradient has not been defined for total uranium, plutonium-239, and tritium.

7.4.3 Scope of Activities for AOC 41-003

No sampling activities are proposed for AOC 41-003. The sump is located beneath the ventilation system stationed on concrete and is not accessible for characterization sampling. Additionally, the sump actively serves the storage tunnel (41-001), which is still in use along with the ventilation system. Characterizing the sump and its surrounding is deferred until the storage tunnel is decommissioned.

7.5 AOC C-41-004, Storm Drains

AOC C-41-004 is the storm-drain system surrounding a laboratory (41-004). The system has seven storm drainage catch basins/manholes (41-22 through 41-28). There are no indications of contaminant releases to the system, and no monitoring of the storm drains or outfalls has been done in the past. Operational tritium releases from the emission stacks located between 41-004 and 41-30 (office building) may have resulted in surface contamination of the storm-drain system.

The site map of AOC C-41-004 is shown in Figure 7.5-1. Currently, 41-004 is in use and the catch basins/manholes are located within and under the asphalt pavement that surrounds the building.

7.5.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for AOC C-41-004

A Phase I RFI was conducted in 1995. A sample analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories is a surface sediment sample (0–1 ft) collected at the storm-drain outfall (Figure 7.5-1, Table 7.1-1) and analyzed for metals, isotopic plutonium, and tritium.

7.5.2 Summary of Data for AOC C-41-004

A summary of data for AOC C-41-004 is presented below. Section 7.5.2, Figures 7.5-2 and 7.5-3, and Tables 7.5-1 and 7.5-2 of the HIR provide the details of data evaluation (LANL 2006, 91915).

- One sample from location 41-01034 was analyzed for total uranium. Analytical results indicated that uranium was detected at a concentration greater than BV between 0 and 1.0 ft bgs. Uranium was detected at a concentration greater than the range of the background concentrations in the only depth interval sampled at this location.
- One sample from location 41-01034 was analyzed for isotopic plutonium and tritium. Analytical results indicated that plutonium-239 and tritium were detected at activities greater than FV between 0 and 1.0 ft bgs. Both radionuclides were detected at activities greater than the range of the fallout activities in the only depth interval sampled at this location.

Lateral and vertical extent have not been defined because only one sample was collected from this AOC.

7.5.3 Scope of Activities for AOC C-41-004

No sampling activities are proposed for AOC C-41-004. Building 41-004 is an active facility, and characterization of the storm-drain system will be deferred until the facility is decommissioned.

8.0 TA-43, HEALTH RESEARCH LABORATORY

8.1 Background

TA-43 is on the north rim of Los Alamos Canyon, bounded on the north and west by Diamond Drive and on the east by the parking lot between the HRL and the LAMC. The area is paved except for a lawn and natural vegetation along the canyon edge.

Two SWMUs and three AOCs located in TA-43 are addressed in this work plan.

- SWMU 43-001(a) is the sanitary waste line that served the HRL before 1981.
- SWMU 43-002 is an incinerator that was used at the HRL.
- AOC 43-001(a2) is the sanitary waste system that has been serving TA-43 since 1981.
- AOC 43-001(b2) is a storm-drain outfall that was permitted in the mid- to late 1970s under NPDES permit (Outfall 03A040).
- AOC C-43-001 is a storm-drain outfall that collects runoff from the HRL building (TA-43-01) loading dock and functions as the overflow from the lift station (-43-10).

These SWMUs and AOCs are shown in Figure 8.1-1.

8.1.1 Operational History

TA-43 was established in 1953 when the Laboratory's former Health Division, which conducted biomedical and industrial hygiene research, first occupied HRL (43-001) (DOE 1987, 08662). The work conducted at the HRL was a mix of basic and applied research to assess the health effects of radiation and materials associated with Laboratory operations (DOE 1987, 08662). Industrial hygiene activities were relocated to TA-59 in 1966. Since then, the focus at the HRL has been on biomedical research conducted by the Life Sciences Division (now B Division). Work includes diverse experiments at the molecular, cellular, and whole-body levels.

8.1.2 Summary of Releases, Transport Mechanisms, and Potential Receptors

Summary of Releases. Trace amounts of a wide range of radionuclides, including carbon-14, cobalt-60, phosphorus-32, plutonium-238, plutonium-239, polonium-210, promethium-147, sulphur-35, and tritium, have been used in many animal studies. Low-level radioactive waste was poured down the drain during the early operations of the Laboratory until 1975; after that time, containers were provided for the transfer of contaminated liquid wastes to the Laboratory's industrial waste treatment plant in TA-50.

The liquid waste was carried through the industrial waste line to the TA-45 wastewater treatment facility from 1953 to 1963. In 1963, contamination in wastewater from TA-43 was considered sufficiently low to be diverted to the Los Alamos County sanitary sewer system. In 1981, the sanitary waste lines were connected to the TA-03 sanitary treatment plant. Treated cooling water, once-through cooling water, and wastes from photoprocessing were routed to the sanitary system at various times. Subsequently, cooling water effluent was routed to outfalls. After 1987, photoprocessing chemicals were processed through silver recovery units (LANL 1990, 07513; Potter 1994, 58454). Contamination may have been released to the environment through drains or outfalls or by leaking from sewer lines.

Transport Mechanisms. No natural surface-water bodies are present in TA-43. During summer thunderstorms and spring snowmelt, runoff from the mesa top flows down the hillsides and into an ephemeral stream in Los Alamos Canyon. Surface-water runoff and erosion of contaminated surface soil could lead to contamination of bench areas on the hillside and contamination of surface waters off-site. Surface water may also access subsurface contaminants exposed by soil erosion. Soil erosion can vary significantly depending on factors that include soil properties, the amount of vegetative cover, the slope of the contaminated area, the intensity and frequency of precipitation, and seismic activity.

The thickness of the unsaturated zone beneath TA-43 indicates that migration of contamination from the mesa top to the regional aquifer is unlikely. Studies have shown that infiltration of natural precipitation cannot provide enough water to sustain a downward movement of contaminants (Nylander et al. 2003, 76059.49, pp. 5-2 to 5-5). Therefore, groundwater is not a viable pathway for contaminant transport from TA-43.

Other potential transport mechanisms that may lead to exposure of potential receptors include

- airborne transport of contaminated surface soils,
- infiltration through vadose zone,
- continued dissolution and advective/dispersive transport of chemical and radiological contaminants contained in subsurface soil and bedrock,
- disturbance and uptake of contaminants in shallow soil by plants and animals on the hillside, and
- site disturbance through human activities.

Potential Receptors. Potential receptors to possible contaminant transport include

- construction workers,
- recreational users, and
- ecological receptors in the nondeveloped areas (i.e., hillsides).

8.1.3 Current Site Usage and Status

Biomedical research continues at TA-43. The B Division is required to follow all Laboratory requirements for the disposal of hazardous waste, and recycling programs have been established for many types of nonhazardous material. The sanitary system is connected to the Laboratory sanitary wastewater system consolidation facility at TA-46.

8.2 SWMU 43-001(a1), Waste Lines (Pre-1981)

SWMU 43-001(a1) is a disconnected 4-in. cast-iron sanitary sewer line that served the health research building (43-1), now called the HRL. The line runs from a lift station (43-10) at the south side of the HRL to a Los Alamos County manhole 315 ft to the northeast. The sewer line is approximately 30 ft bgs at 43-10 and reaches a joint to the east at a depth of approximately 10 ft, where gravity carries the effluent to the county manhole. This SWMU addresses the sewer line until 1981 when the sewer lines were redirected to the TA-03 sanitary sewer system (Emility 1981, 08081). AOC 43-001(a2) addresses the sewer line post-1981.

The site map of SWMU 43-001(a1) is shown in Figure 8.2-1. Currently, the site is under pavement at the HRL and under LAMC (see Figure 3.2-2 a).

8.2.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 43-001(a1)

No previous investigations have been conducted at SWMU 43-001(a1).

8.2.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 43-001(a1)

No off-site fixed laboratory data are available for this SWMU.

8.2.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 43-001(a1)

No sampling activities are proposed for SWMU 43-001(a1). Investigation is being deferred pending deactivation of nearby utilities and the removal of associated buildings to allow access. Once these conditions have been met, the Laboratory will prepare a supplemental work plan to investigate the AOC to determine the nature and extent of any contamination present and to determine if the levels of contamination would be protective of human health and the environment for the intended land use. If the levels of contamination are not acceptable, the Laboratory will remediate the AOC to conditions protective of human health and the environment for the intended use.

8.3 AOC 43-001(a2), Waste Lines (Post-1981)

AOC 43-001(a2) is the post-1981 sanitary waste disposal system serving TA-43. In 1981, the effluent flow was redirected from the Los Alamos County treatment facility in Bayo Canyon to the Laboratory's TA-03 sanitary sewer system. After 1987, recovery units, collection points, and the types of photochemicals

being used were upgraded in an attempt to eliminate hazardous constituents. However, some photochemicals were still discharged to the sanitary sewer (LANL 1990, 07513)

In 1992, sanitary waste was redirected to the Laboratory sanitary waste system consolidation facility (LANL 1994, 34754, p. 6-3). Effluent in the system included sanitary waste, once through cooling water, treated cooling water, and photoprocessing chemicals.

This AOC was proposed for deferred action in the 1994 OU 1136 work plan (LANL 1994, 34754, p. 6-4), pending site decommissioning because the existing sanitary waste collection and disposal system is part of and serves an active experimental site. In addition, no known leaks in the sanitary waste line that currently serve TA-43 have been documented, and the site does not present a human health or environmental risk (LANL 1993, 26078).

The site map of AOC 43-001(a2) is shown in Figure 8.3-1. Currently, the lines are located under pavement of the HRL.

8.3.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for AOC 43-001(a2)

No previous investigations have been conducted at AOC 43-001(a2).

8.3.2 Summary of Data for AOC 43-001(a2)

No off-site fixed laboratory data are available for this AOC.

8.3.3 Scope of Activities for AOC 43-001(a2)

No sampling activities are proposed for AOC 43-001(a2). Investigation is being deferred pending deactivation of nearby utilities and removal of associated buildings to allow access. Once these conditions have been met, the Laboratory will prepare a supplemental work plan to investigate the SWMU to determine the nature and extent of any contamination present and to determine if the levels of contamination would be protective of human health and the environment for the intended land use. If the levels of contamination are not acceptable, the Laboratory will remediate the SWMU to conditions protective of human health and the environment for the intended use.

8.4 AOC 43-001(b2), Outfall

AOC 43-001(b2) is a storm-drain outfall permitted in the mid-to-late 1970s under NPDES permit Outfall 03A040 and was removed from the Laboratory's NPDES permit on January 11, 1999. The outfall received effluent from 6 floor drains in the subbasement at the HRL (building 43-1), blow-down from the evaporative cooler, and storm water from 13 roof drains on the west side of the HRL (Santa Fe Engineering, Ltd. 1992, 58455). The effluent discharged west of the HRL through a 130-ft long, 12-in.-diameter corrugated metal pipe to Los Alamos Canyon. The outfall may have historically discharged radioactively contaminated water and/or once-through and treated cooling water (DOE 1987, 08662). No quantitative information is available about possible residual contamination as a result of the discharges from this outfall.

The site map of AOC 43-001(b2) is shown in Figure 8.4-1. Currently, the outfall is located on the undeveloped slope west of the HRL.

8.4.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for AOC 43-001(b2)

No previous investigations have been conducted at AOC 43-001(b2).

8.4.2 Summary of Data for AOC 43-001(b2)

No off-site fixed laboratory data are available for this AOC.

8.4.3 Scope of Activities for AOC 43-001(b2)

The proposed sampling locations at AOC C-43-001 are shown in Figure 8.4-1. Table 8.4-1 provides a summary of the proposed sampling locations, depths, the objectives each sample addresses, and the proposed analytical suites. Sampling at AOC C-43-001 will consist of the following activity:

- *Outfall Investigation*. Samples will be collected from the 0- to 0.5-ft-, 1.5- to 2.0-ft-, and 4.0- to 5.0-ft-depth intervals at the mouth of the outfall (Figure 8.4-1, location 1). Outfall samples will be collected from a location 7 ft downslope from the mouth of the outfall, preferably in a discernible drainage (Figure 8.4-1, location 2), and 7 ft to the west and east of that location (Figure 8.4-1, locations 3 and 4). Outfall sample locations will be selected by a geomorphologist, and at least two depth intervals will be sampled: one in the appropriate sediment unit(s) and one below the sediment/tuff interface.

Samples will be analyzed at an off-site fixed laboratory for TAL metals, cyanide, nitrates, perchlorate, VOCs (in samples deeper than 0.5 ft bgs), SVOCs, PCBs, dioxins, furans, americium-241, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, strontium-90, tritium, moisture, and pH and by gamma spectroscopy. Explosive compounds will not be analyzed because these chemicals are not associated with the operations at HRL.

8.5 SWMU 43-002, Incinerator

SWMU 43-002 was an incinerator installed in Room B-137 of the HRL (building 43-1) to dispose of wastes generated by health research activities in 1952. It was a 400,000-BTU/h gas burner with a 100-lb/h pathological organic waste capacity. Daily throughput was 5 to 10 lb of rats and mice and 8 to 12 lb of paper with small amounts of animal-cage wood shavings (Mitchell 1967, 08074). The animal carcasses were contaminated with tracer quantities of nontransuranic isotopes. A number of isotopes were used (antimony, arsenic, barium, cadmium, cesium, cobalt, copper, gallium, iron, lead, mercury, nickel, niobium, rubidium, selenium, silver, strontium, thallium, tin, yttrium, and zinc) in pico-curie quantities (10–12) over a period of approximately 15 yr between 1960 and 1975 (Watanabe 1993, 58460; Watanabe 1993, 58452).

The incinerator was removed in 1992 (Watanabe 1993, 58453) and Room B-137 was remodeled. During remodeling, the room was submitted to a swipe survey. The health monitor found 1000 dpm fixed on the interior surfaces (direct frisk) and the large area swipes indicated no detectable activity (LANL 1992, 58457). The passage to the stack was sealed off with concrete mortar and the top of the stack was blocked with a stack cover. The ash pit remains and the cleanout door is located on the east wall of the HRL. The ash was analyzed by the Laboratory's Analytical Chemistry Group, and the results indicated the presence of cesium-137 (Watanabe 1993, 58464).

The OU 1136 work plan recommended deferred action at SWMU 43-002 until the site is decommissioned because the remaining system components (the stack and the ash pit) are within an active Laboratory site and within 43-1 (LANL 1994, 34754, p. 6-5). Characterization of the inactive SWMU would disrupt

active operations, and neither the stack nor the ash pit presents a human health or environmental risk (LANL 1993, 26078).

The site map of SWMU 43-002 is shown in Figure 8.5-1. Currently, the location of the removed incinerator is inside an active facility.

8.5.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 43-002

No previous investigations have been conducted at SWMU 43-002.

8.5.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 43-002

No off-site fixed laboratory data are available for this SWMU.

8.5.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 43-002

No sampling activities are proposed for SWMU 43-002. Investigation is being deferred pending D&D of the HRL (Building 43-1). Once these conditions have been met, the Laboratory will prepare a supplemental work plan to investigate the SWMU to determine the nature and extent of any contamination present and to determine if levels of contamination would be protective of human health and the environment for the intended land use. If levels of contamination are not acceptable, the Laboratory will remediate the SWMU to conditions protective of human health and the environment for the intended use.

8.6 AOC C-43-001, Outfall

AOC C-43-001 is a storm-drain outfall that flows into Los Alamos Canyon. It collects runoff from the HRL (43-1) loading dock and also functions as the overflow from the lift station (43-10). The overflow line is an 8-in. VCP that extends from 43-10 130 ft south to a manhole. A 12-in. corrugated metal pipe, which receives discharge from two storm drains and any effluent from the overflow, flows southwest for 160 ft, and drains into the canyon south of the HRL. The sanitary waste lines for the HRL [SWMU 43-001(a1) and AOC 43-001(a2)] may have become clogged at some time, causing an overflow. Any sanitary waste carried through the sewer lines could have discharged into the storm drains. Although no documentation was found about any routine releases into the storm drains, the outfall may have received radioactive, nonsanitary cooling water.

The site map of AOC C-43-001 is shown in Figure 8.6-1. Currently, the outfall is located on the undeveloped north slope of Los Alamos Canyon.

8.6.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for AOC C-43-001

No previous investigations have been conducted at AOC C-43-001.

8.6.2 Summary of Data for AOC-43-001

No off-site fixed laboratory data are available for this AOC.

8.6.3 Scope of Activities for AOC C-43-001

The proposed sampling locations at AOC C-43-001 are shown in Figure 8.6-1. Table 8.6-1 provides a summary of the proposed sampling locations, depths, the objectives each sample addresses, and the proposed analytical suites. Sampling at AOC C-43-001 will consist of the following activity:

- *Storm Drain Outfall Investigation*. Samples will be collected from the 0- to 0.5-ft-, 1.5- to 2.0-ft-, and 4.0- to 5.0-ft-depth intervals at the mouth of the outfall (Figure 8.6-1, location 1). Samples will be collected from a location 7 ft downslope from the mouth of the outfall, preferably in a discernible drainage (Figure 8.6-1, location 2), and 7 ft to the west and east of that location (Figure 8.6-1, locations 3 and 4). Outfall sampling locations will be selected by a geomorphologist, and at least two depth intervals will be sampled: one in the appropriate sediment unit(s) and one below the sediment/tuff interface.

Samples will be analyzed at an off-site fixed laboratory for TAL metals, cyanide, nitrates, perchlorate, VOCs (in samples deeper than 0.5 ft bgs), SVOCs, PCBs, dioxins, furans, americium-241, isotopic plutonium, isotopic uranium, strontium-90, tritium, moisture, and pH and by gamma spectroscopy. Samples will not be analyzed for explosive compounds because these chemicals are not associated with the operations at HRL.

9.0 TA-61, EAST JEMEZ SITE

9.1 Background

TA-61 is bounded on the north by Los Alamos Canyon and on the south by Sandia Canyon. East Jemez Road traverses the north edge of the site near the rim of Los Alamos Canyon. A major feature at TA-61 is the Los Alamos County municipal sanitary landfill, which is still in use. A few small support buildings are located at the northern end of TA-61. The privately owned 1 mi^2 of land for the Royal Crest Trailer Court, established when Los Alamos became a permanent community after World War II, is located at the northeast corner of TA-61. Two privately owned cement-mixing plants operate on land leased from the DOE. The remainder of TA-61 is naturally vegetated with ponderosa pine forest.

Only one SWMU is addressed in this work plan. SWMU 61-007 is a former transformer-staging site along the south side of East Jemez Road. SWMU 61-007 is shown in Figure 9.1-1.

9.1.1 Operational History

TA-61 was created during the Laboratory's TA redesignation in 1989. TA-61 is used for physical support and infrastructure facilities, including the municipal sanitary landfill. Nine facilities are located at TA-61: sewer pump stations, computer model shop, general storage sheds, blower house, and general warehouse storage for maintenance activities performed throughout the laboratory.

9.1.2 Summary of Releases, Transport Mechanisms, and Potential Receptors

Summary of Releases. It is thought that the subsurface soil was contaminated by releases of PCB-containing oils from a transformer-staging site operated by an electrical contracting firm. The firm is no longer in business, and the years of operation are not known (LANL 1990, 07511).

Transport Mechanisms. No transport mechanisms have been identified for subsurface PCB contaminants; PCBs are unlikely to migrate to groundwater because of strong binding to soil (DHHS 2000, 91520, p. 487). Erosion potential is low for flat mesa-top sites.

Potential Receptors. Potential receptors to potential contaminant exposure include construction workers. Specifically, exposure to the soil could occur through significant disturbance of the soil (e.g., trenching) by construction workers.

9.1.3 Current Site Usage and Status

The site is located along the south side of East Jemez Road and is not occupied or near any industrial area or residence.

9.2 SWMU 61-007, Transformer Site—Systematic Leak—PCB-Only Site

SWMU 61-007 is thought to be the location of a transformer-staging site of an electrical contracting firm that once operated in the vicinity. While excavating a trench for a new sewer line along the south side of East Jemez Road, approximately 0.75 mi east of the intersection of East Jemez Road and Diamond Drive in 1989, workers detected an organic odor. Chemical analysis of the soil determined that the soil was contaminated with PCBs and 1,2,4-trichlorobenzene (a VOC) (LANL 1989, 62843).

The site map of SWMU 61-007 is shown in Figure 9.2-1. Currently, the site is under a dirt road and parking lot area and is not occupied or near any industrial area or residence.

9.2.1 Summary of Previous Investigations for SWMU 61-007

The site was cleaned up under the Toxic Substances Control Act by the Laboratory's Health, Safety, and Environment (HSE) Division in 1989 and regulatory closure was verbally approved by EPA Region 6 (LANL 1997, 55510). Section 9.2.1 of the HIR provides details of previous investigation (LANL 2006, 91915).

9.2.2 Summary of Data for SWMU 61-007

No off-site fixed-laboratory data are available for this SWMU.

9.2.3 Scope of Activities for SWMU 61-007

The proposed sampling locations at SWMU 61-007 are shown in Figure 9.2-1. Table 9.2-1 provides a summary of the proposed sampling locations, depths, the objectives each sample addresses, and the proposed analytical suites. Sampling at SWMU 61-007 will consist of the following activity:

- *Transformer-Staging Site*. Samples will be collected in the center of the previous excavation and to the north, east, south, and west of the previous excavation (Figure 9.2-1, locations 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, respectively). Samples will be collected from the center of the previous excavation starting immediately beneath a plastic liner that marked the depth of the previous excavation. Samples will be collected from the 0- to 1.0-ft-, 4.0- to 5.0-ft-, and 9.0- to 10.0-ft-depth intervals beneath the plastic. Samples will be collected from the north, east, south, and west of the previous excavation starting approximately 0.5 ft bgs in order to avoid collecting road and parking lot debris. Samples to the north, east, south, and west of the previous excavation will be collected from the 0- to 1.0-ft-, 4.0- to 5.0-ft-, 9.0- to 10.0-ft-, 14.0- to 15.0-ft, 19.0- to 20.0-ft-, and 24.0- to 25.0-ft-depth intervals bgs.

Samples will be analyzed at off-site fixed laboratories for VOCs, SVOCs, PCBs, and pH. Inorganic chemicals, dioxins, explosive compounds, furans, and radionuclides will not be analyzed because this area was designated a SWMU solely because of past presence of PCBs.

10.0 INVESTIGATION METHODS

The current versions of ENV-ECR standard operating procedures (SOPs) and quality procedures (QPs) presented below apply to the investigation methods proposed in this plan. The methods are summarized in Table 10.0-1.

- SOP-01.01, General Instructions for Field Investigations
- SOP-01.02, Sample Containers and Preservation
- SOP-01.03, Handling, Packaging, and Shipping of Samples
- SOP-01.04, Sample Control and Field Documentation
- SOP-01.05, Field Quality Control Samples
- SOP-01.06, Management of Environmental Restoration Project Waste
- SOP-01.08, Field Decontamination of Drilling and Sampling Equipment
- SOP-01.10, Waste Characterization
- SOP-03.11, Coordination and Evaluating Geodetic Surveys
- SOP-06.09, Spade and Scoop Method for the Collection of Soil Samples
- SOP-06.10, Hand Auger and Thin-Wall Tube Sampler
- SOP-06.26, Core Barrel Sampling for Subsurface Earth Materials
- SOP-06.33, Headspace Vapor Screening with a Photoionization Detector
- SOP-15.09, Chain of Custody for Analytical Data Packages
- QP-02.2, Personnel Training Management
- QP-04.4, Records Transmittal to the Records Processing Facility
- QP-05.3, Readiness Planning and Review
- QP-05.7, Notebook Documentation for Environmental Restoration Technical Activities

The procedures listed above are available at the following address: http://erproject.lanl.gov/documents/procedures.html. Additional procedures may be added as necessary or appropriate to describe and document activities. All work will be performed in accordance with applicable SOPs, QPs, and the ENV-ECR quality management program.

10.1 Establish Sampling Locations

Subsurface structures (septic tank, inlet and outlet piping, etc.) may be located using engineering drawings and site visual inspections. If the drawings and inspections do not establish locations with confidence, the field team may elect to use appropriate geophysical techniques to attempt to locate structures. These geophysical techniques that may be used include metal detectors, geomagnetics, ground-penetrating radar, or others as appropriate to the known characteristics of the structure(s) to be

located. If structures cannot be located through these methods, limited exploratory excavation may be attempted, depending on site topography, accessibility, buried utilities, and property owner's permission.

10.2 Sampling

Soil and rock samples will be collected by the most efficient and least-invasive method practicable. The methods will be determined by the field team based on site conditions such as the topography, the nature of the material to be sampled, the depth intervals required, accessibility, obtaining the property owner's permission, and level of disruption to the public or property owners. Typically, samples will be collected using spade and scoop (SOP-06.09) or hand auger (SOP-06.10) method unless site conditions require other methods (Table 10.0-1).

Sample paperwork (sample collection logs, container labels, chain-of-custody forms, and custody seals) and sample containers will be obtained through the Sample Management Office (SMO). The SMO will provide the appropriate number, type, and size of containers based on the type of samples and analyses required.

Samples will be field screened for radioactivity and VOCs at they are collected. VOC screening may be performed through direct reading of the sample as it is collected or by using a headspace screening method in accordance with SOP-06.33 (Table 10.0-1). All pertinent information regarding each sample will be recorded on sample collection logs provided by the SMO, in accordance with SOP-01.04. Samples will be maintained under chain of custody and preserved according to the requirements for each sample type and analysis until they are delivered to the SMO for processing.

If conditions require using a drill rig, core samples will be collected per SOP-06.26, examined for lithologic and structural features, field screened for radioactivity and organic vapors, and photographed. All pertinent characteristics of core samples will be recorded on the corresponding sample collection log.

All samples (surface and subsurface) will be shipped for analysis through the SMO to off-site fixed laboratories on the ENV-ECR–approved suppliers' list. All samples will be collected and handled according to SOP-01.03. The analytical suites for each sample location are described in the sections pertaining to the individual sites and are listed in the corresponding proposed soil sampling tables.

Quality assurance/quality control samples will include field duplicate, equipment blank, and field trip blank samples collected in accordance with SOP-01.05. Field duplicate samples will be collected at a frequency of at least one for every 10 regular samples as directed by Section IX.C.3.b of the Consent Order.

10.3 Equipment Decontamination

Following investigation activities, project personnel will decontaminate all equipment. Sampling equipment will be decontaminated after each sample is collected. Residual material adhering to the equipment will be removed using dry decontamination methods, including wire-brushing and scraping (SOP-01.08). Dry decontamination of sampling equipment may include use of a nonphosphate detergent such as Fantastik.

10.4 Waste Management

Materials identified as waste will be segregated into their specific waste types for appropriate disposal. Investigation activities will minimize the waste generated by following the Laboratory's Hazardous Waste Minimization Awareness Report (LANL 2005, 91291). Methods for managing investigation-derived waste,

including soil, tuff, concrete and other structural material, protective personal equipment, and other miscellaneous materials used, are described in Appendix B.

11.0 MONITORING AND SAMPLING PROGRAM

No monitoring is currently performed at any of the sites. It is anticipated that no monitoring will be required at any of these sites after these work plan activities are completed.

12.0 SCHEDULE

This investigation work plan will be submitted to the NMED by April 28, 2006. Assuming a 120-day period for NMED review and comment resolution, the work plan will be approved by approximately August 31, 2006. Preparation for investigation activities is scheduled to start by September 30, 2006. Fieldwork is expected to start in January 2007 and will take approximately 18 months to complete, with a scheduled finish date of July 31, 2008. The investigation report will be delivered to NMED on or before May 31, 2009.

13.0 REFERENCES

The following list includes all documents cited in this plan. Parenthetical information following each reference provides the author, publication date, and ER identification (ID) number. This information is also included in text citations. ER ID numbers are assigned by the ENV-ERS Program Records Processing Facility (RPF) and are used to locate the document at the RPF and, where applicable, in the ENV-ERS Program master reference set.

Copies of the master reference set are maintained at the NMED Hazardous Waste Bureau; the U.S. Department of Energy–Los Alamos Site Office; the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 6; and the ENV-ERS Program. The set was developed to ensure that the administrative authority has all material needed to review this document, and it is updated with every document submitted to the administrative authority. Documents previously submitted to the administrative authority are not included.

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