

CONFIDENTIAL ^{TS} 9/9/96

DRAFT

TO: Don Hickmott, LANL FU-3 ER

FROM: Steve Yanicak, NMED, DOE OB, POC
Michael Dale, NMED, DOE OB

DATE: 16 September 1996

SUBJECT: Pre-final draft review concerning RFI Report PRSs 16-003(k) and 16-021(c) at TA-16, dated September 1996

GENERAL

- o The report is generally easy to read and the data appears up-to-date, and accessible in the text.
- o It should be made clear to the regulators that the 16-003(k) sumps and drain lines which discharge to the 16-021(c) outfall are currently active, and may remain so until the new TA-16 HE liquid treatment facility is completed sometime in 1997 or 1998. So it appears that for at least the next year or so, the outfall will continue to be a source of HE contaminated wastewater to Canon de Valle.
- o It should be made clear to the regulators that the BMPs at the 16-021(c) outfall will be continuously monitored and up-graded/replaced as necessary in order that they remain effective in run-on and run-off control at this site.

COMMENT: 5.1.10 Conclusions and Recommendations, Pg. 9

The recommendation of VCA for 16-003(k) during the CMI of 16-021(c) is adequate since great amounts of contamination were not found at the sumps and drain line areas investigated.

COMMENT: 5.2.11.1 Problem Definition, Pg. 3

GENERAL: DOE OB feels that augmenting other and in-progress RFI Phase 1 SAPs to determine the vertical extent of contamination of shallow perched ground waters at TA-16 are a good approach to address the possible site-wide problem of contaminated shallow perched ground waters at S-Site. This ~~is~~ better now than later ~~is~~ approach might benefit the proposed CMS at 16-021(c).

COMMENT: 5.2.11.2.2 Surface and Near-surface Sampling at the TA-16-260 Outfall, Pg. 5

TV
Although these field methods have been shown to be somewhat effective, DOE OB cautions the sole use of spot kit and RDX immunoassay test to estimate the lateral extent of contamination. These field techniques should be validated to some degree by



6013

sound fixed-lab analytical methods (esp
constituents with very low SALs). It is
how LANL will test or validate the later
contamination which is believed to have
these field results.

the reader
based on

COMMENT: 5.2.11.2.4, Mesa-top wells Pg. 7

See comments below

COMMENT: 5.2.11.2.6, Spring Sampling and
10

g. 9 -

See comments below

**DOE OB preliminary recommendations conc
investigations:**

1. Perched ground water may be prese
the steam-plant outfall to Canon de Va
monitoring wells (hand-held power-auge
continuous-flight augering) need to be
drainage in order to address ground-wa
SWMUs. Deep borehole placement and lo
determined after evaluating tracer dat
alluvium on the mesa tops, etc. DOE
opportunity to discuss this (placement
16) with LANL verbally at their earlie

drainage from
several
follow-stem
this
to nearby
be
curated
ne
les at TA-

2. Perched ground water may exist wi
de Valle from SWSC Spring to some unkn
Characterization and monitoring of thi
warranted. We recommend the placement
of SWSC Spring (if dry, then the well
the tuff/alluvium interface to monitor
between SWSC Spring and Burning Ground
Burning Ground Spring and MDA-P; and o

um of Canon
st of MDA-P.
e is
ightly west
ned across
e well
ll between
MDA-P.

3. Underflow (ground-water movement
interface) should be monitored (simple
drainage from the TA-16-260 (EPA 05A-0
Valle, and any other tributaries which
contaminants via underflow.

(alluvium
along the
Canon de
itting

Specific Comments:

1- NMED DOE OB data should be referenc

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Dale, M.D., Yanicak, S.M., and Anderson, S.P., Ground-water Oversight at Los Alamos National Laboratory and Surrounding Areas from 1994 and 1995: New Mexico Environment Department, in press.

2- Need to include a map concerning background springs

3- Historical ground-water samples/data were collected at Pine Spring at the cabin, and our observations show that the water may be emanating from canyon alluvium. We have data (see attachment) which was collected approximately 1 mi above the cabin in Garcia Canyon, and may represent perched ground water from the tuff.

4- Recommend performing a water balance concerning how much water is discharged via outfalls versus springs.

5- Were Water Canyon Gallery samples collected at spring source or at the Gallery overflow?

6- Steam-plant outfall water needs to be chemically characterized.

7- Table C-5

A-DNT (PPM); should be lower case ppm or consistent with other analytes.

8- Table C-7

CIS-1,2-DICHLOROPROPENE; SHOULD BE CIS-1,2-DICHLOROETHENE

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