

Status of Corrective Actions Along Fourmile Branch, Savannah River Site

Philip Prater
Project Manager
US Department of Energy

Gerald Blount
Bechtel Savannah River Company

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Acronyms

1pCi/L	one picocurie per liter
1pCi/mL	one picocurie per milliliter
40Km	40 kilometers
I-129	Iodine, atomic number 129
mrem/yr.	millirem per year
pH	negative logarithm of effective hydrogen-ion concentration
Sr-90	Strontium-90
MWMF	Mixed Waste Management Facility
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
SRS	Savannah River Site
VOCs	Volatile Organic Compounds

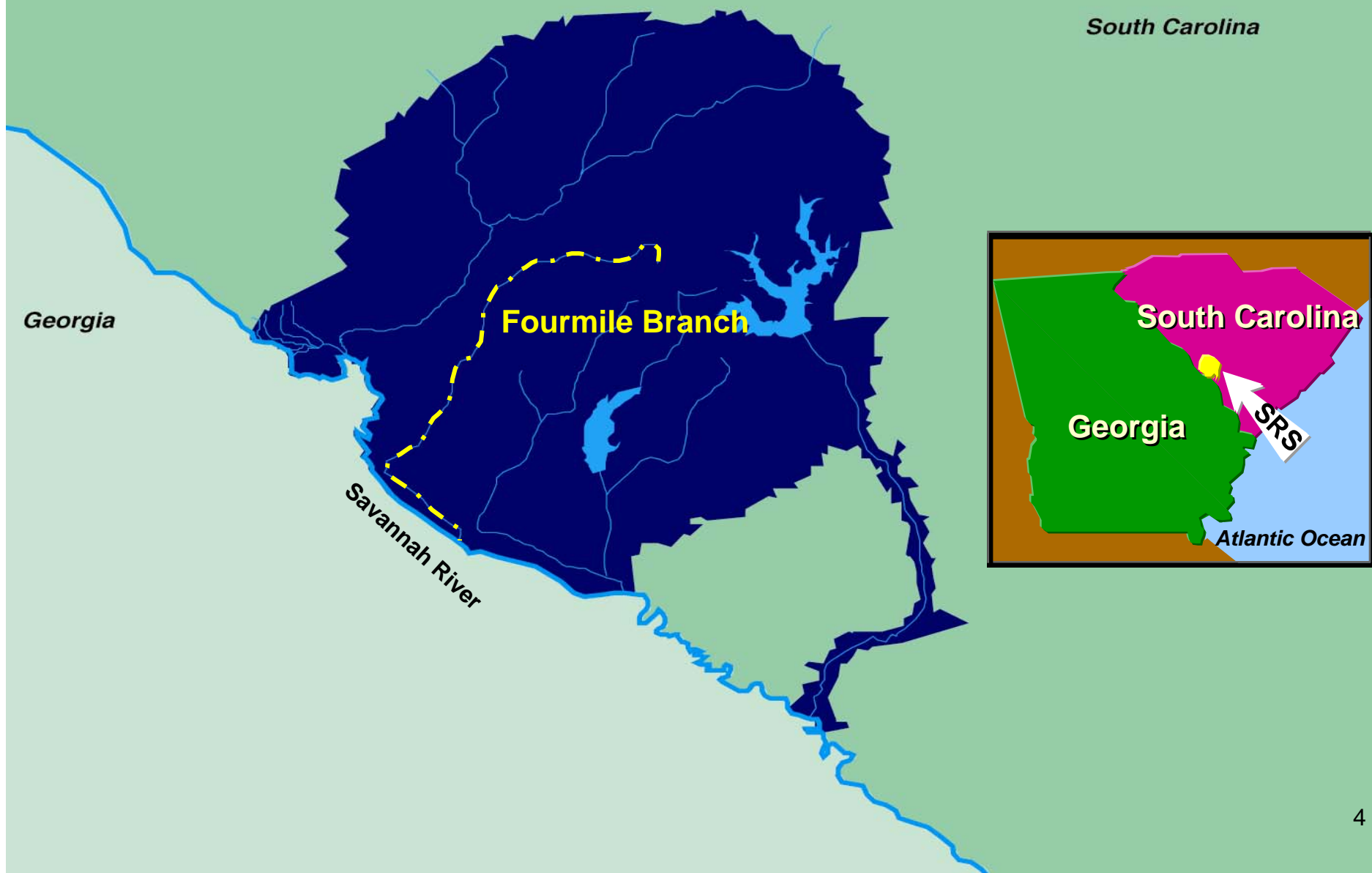


Groundwater and Surface Water Quality Goals

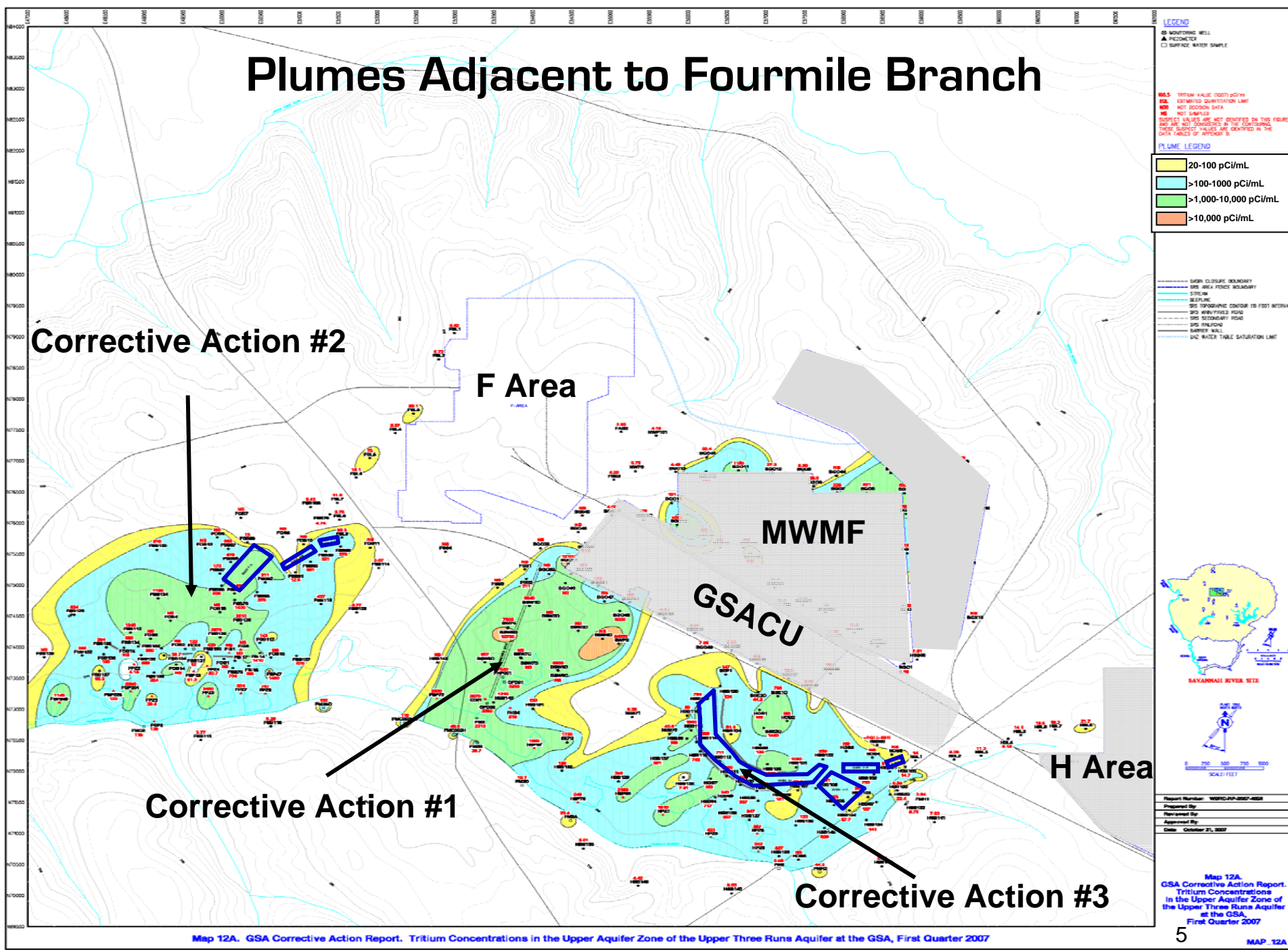
- **Protect the water quality of the Savannah River**
 - Water quality in the river is good
 - No downstream drinking water or ecological issues
- **Currently performing three Corrective Actions on Groundwater (Plumes) adjacent to Fourmile Branch**
 - **RCRA Permit Goals include:**
 - 70% reduction in tritium flux to Fourmile Branch
 - Reduce all other constituents to below standards in Fourmile Branch and seep lines along the Branch



Savannah River Site



Plumes Adjacent to Fourmile Branch

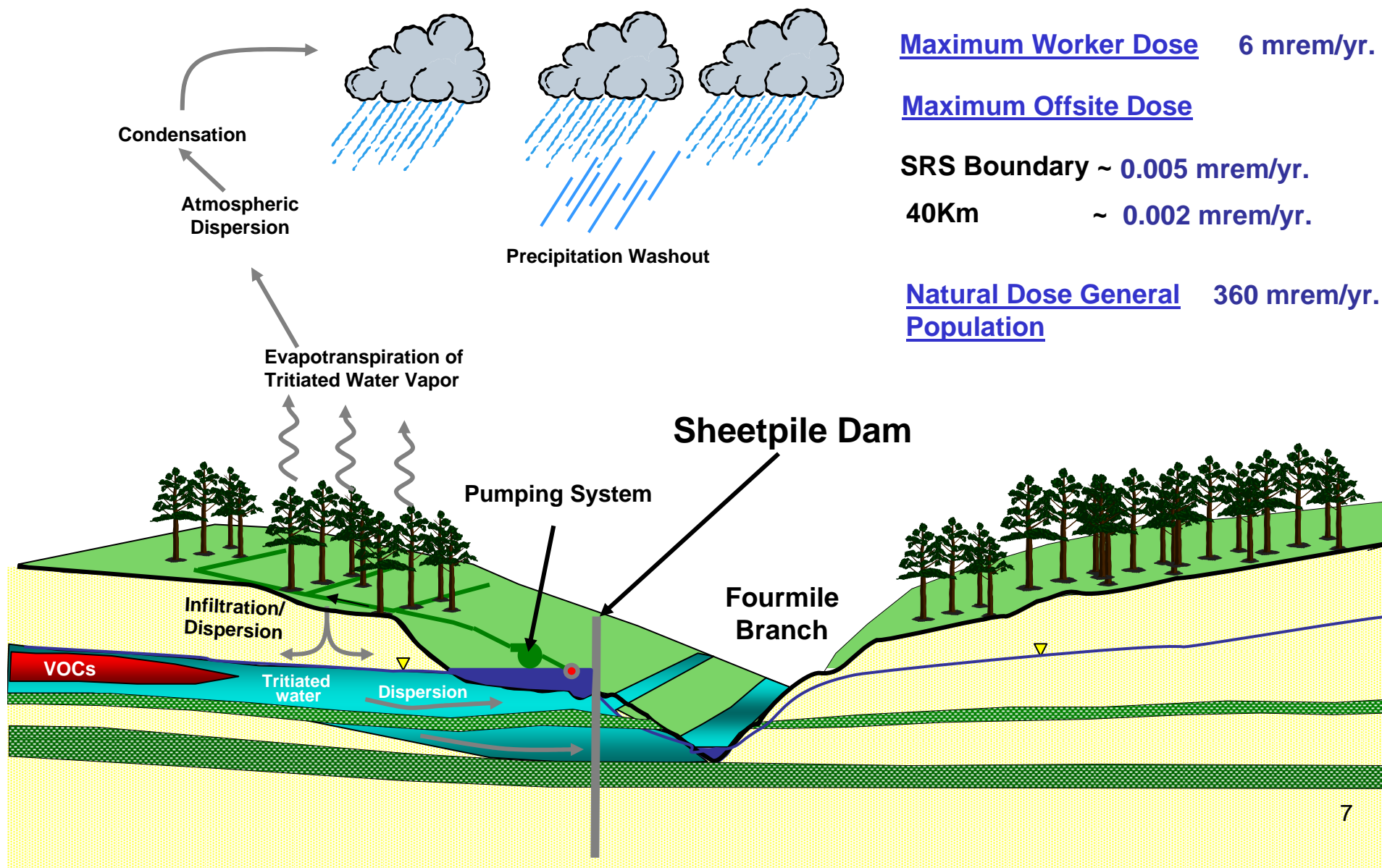


Corrective Action #1

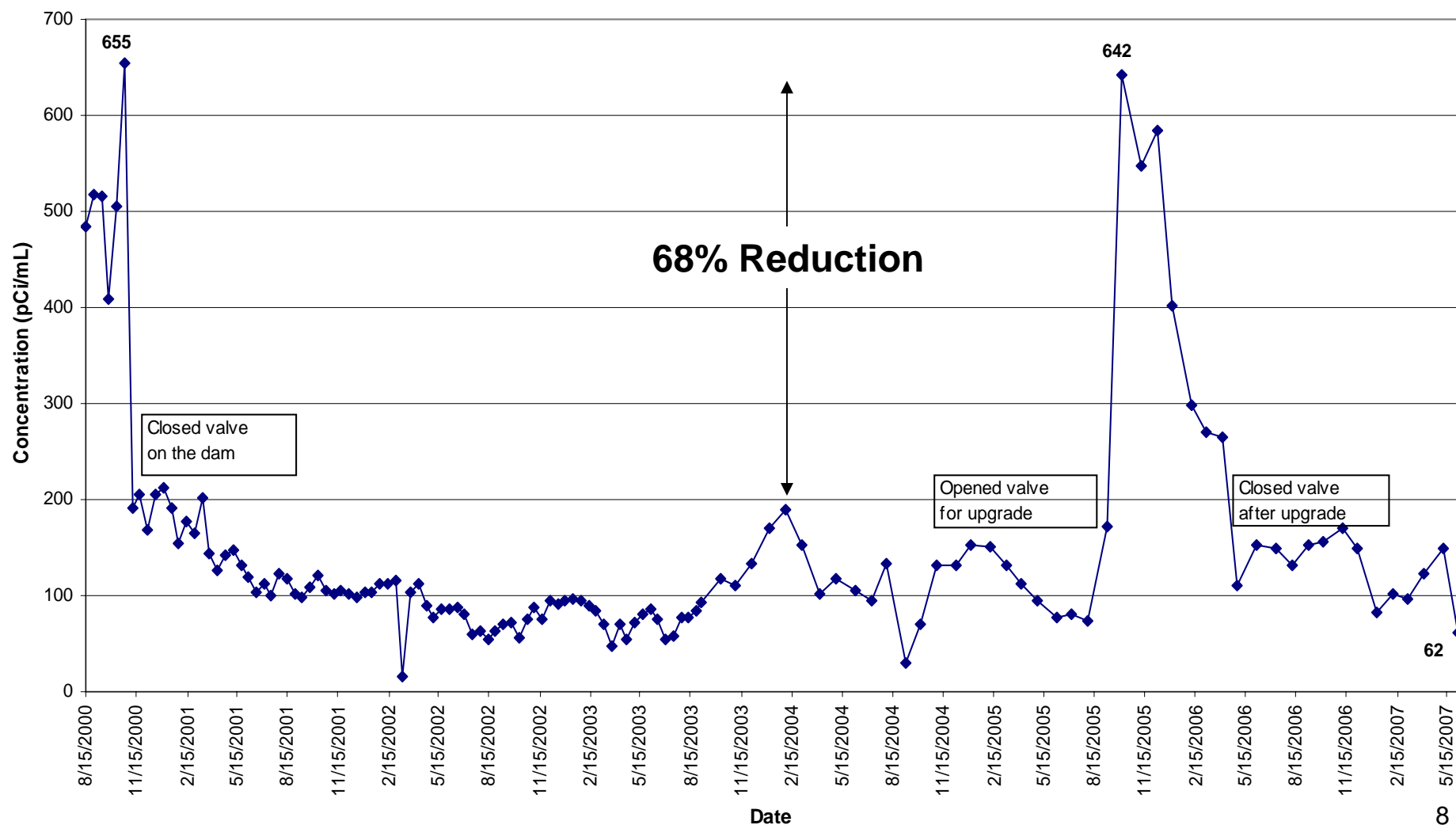
- **Tritium at the Mixed Waste Management Facility Southwest Plume**
 - Plume is sourced from the Old Radioactive Waste Burial Ground consists principally of tritiated water and VOCs
 - Groundwater containing contaminants discharged into a spring area that was eventually released to Fourmile Branch and the Savannah River (over 1000 curies per year)
 - No treatment for tritium other than decay



MWMF Southwest Plume Seepage Management and VOC Treatment Strategy



Effectiveness of Phytoremediation on Tritium Concentration in Fourmile Branch



Phytoremediation Effectiveness

- **System operated since 2000**
- **Concentration of tritium in Fourmile Branch has been reduced by just under 70%**
- **We have identified no issues with the system**



Corrective Actions #2 and #3

F&H Area Seepage Basins

Background

- The F and H Area Seepage Basins received acidic and radioactive liquids (including Tritium) from the F and H Separations Facilities
- Release created a low pH plume containing radionuclides (metallic and non-metallic)
- The acid stripped the formation of metals (including natural radionuclides) and minimized the retardation of contaminants
- The plumes discharge into Fourmile Branch

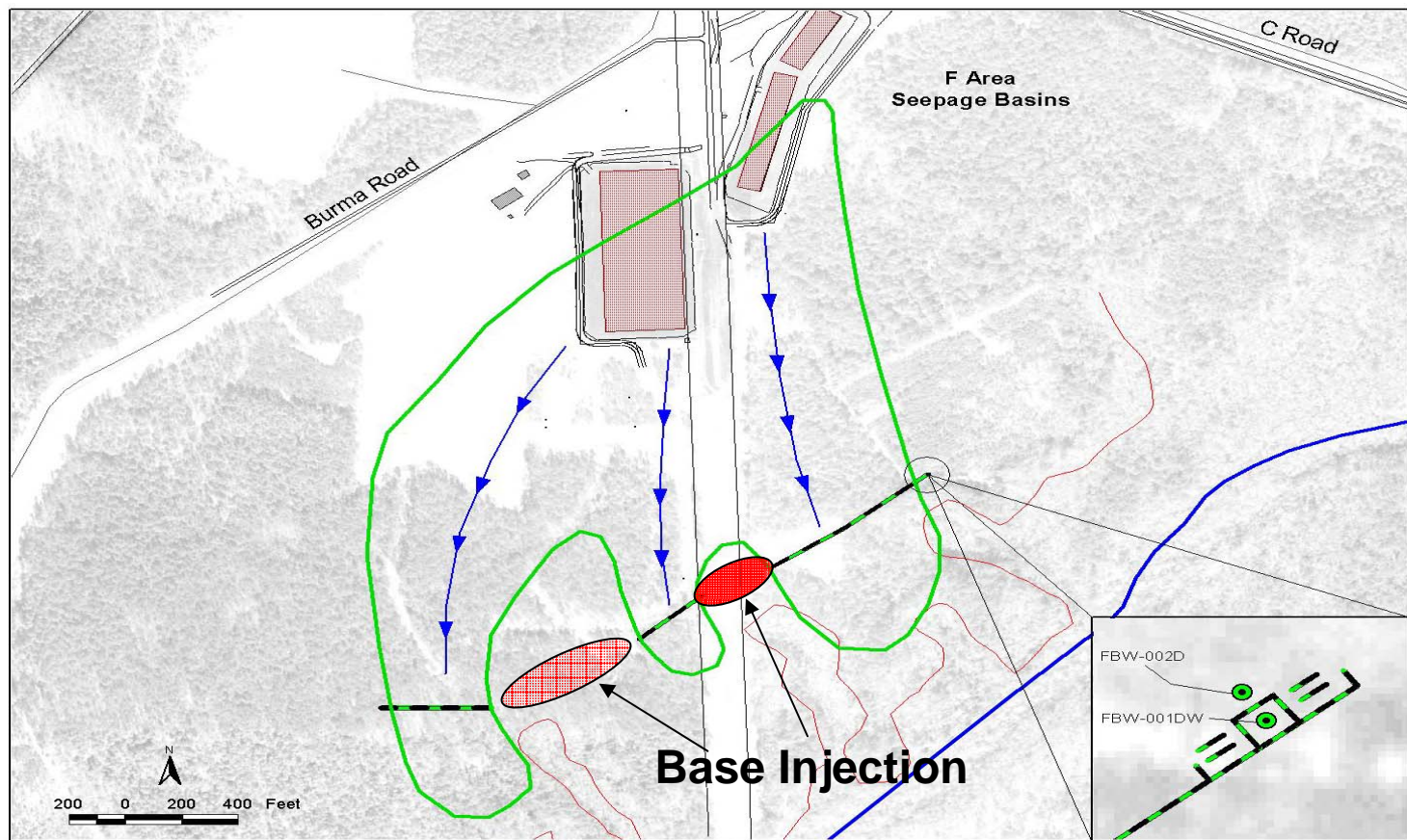


Initial Remedial Strategies

- Releases to the basins were stopped in the mid 1980s
- The basins were capped in the early 1990s
- Two pump and treat / reinject systems were started in 1997 and terminated in 10/2003
 - Did not have a significant impact on releases to Fourmile Branch
 - Cost over \$1million a month to operate
 - Generated large volumes of waste



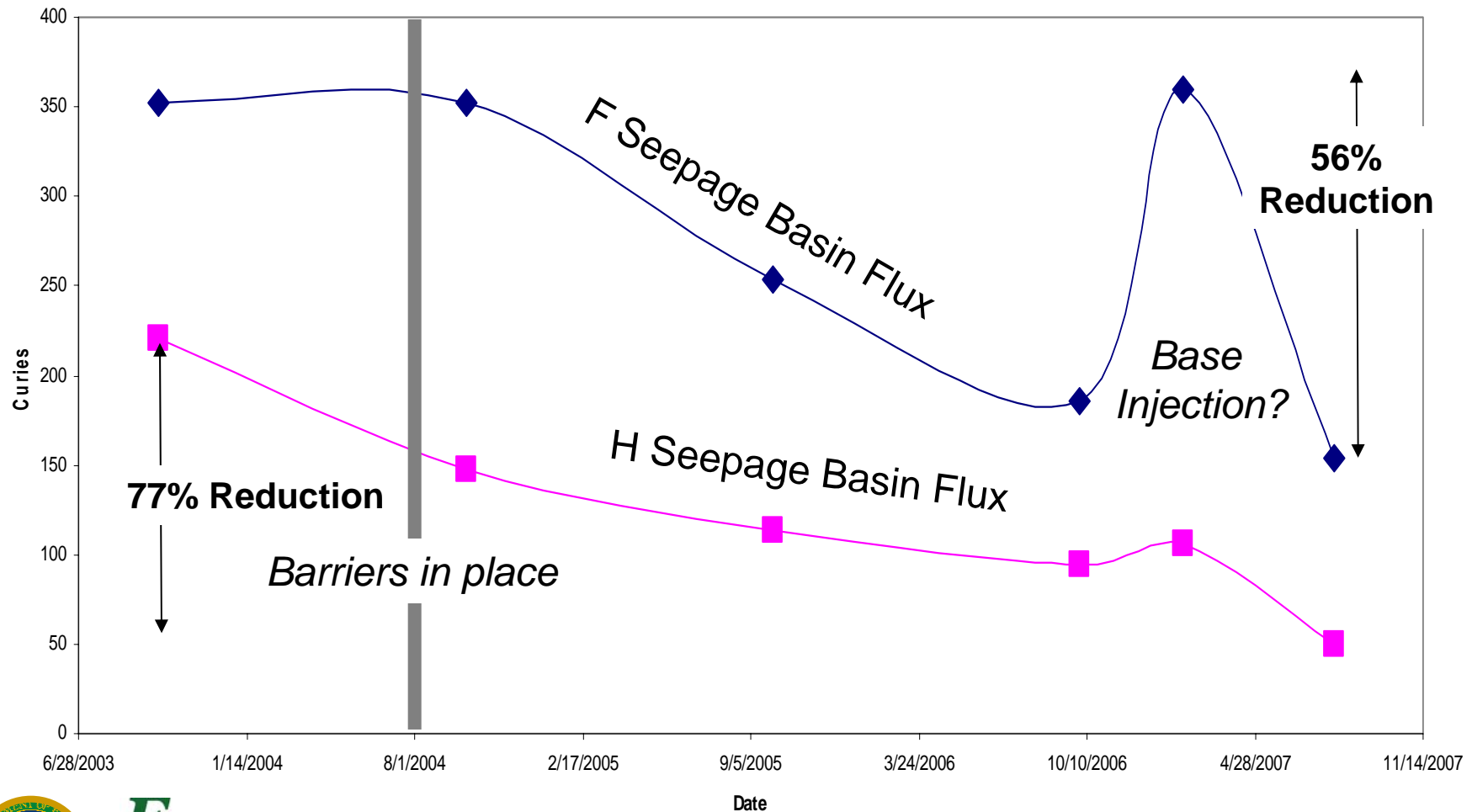
F Area Solution: Barrier Walls / Base Injection



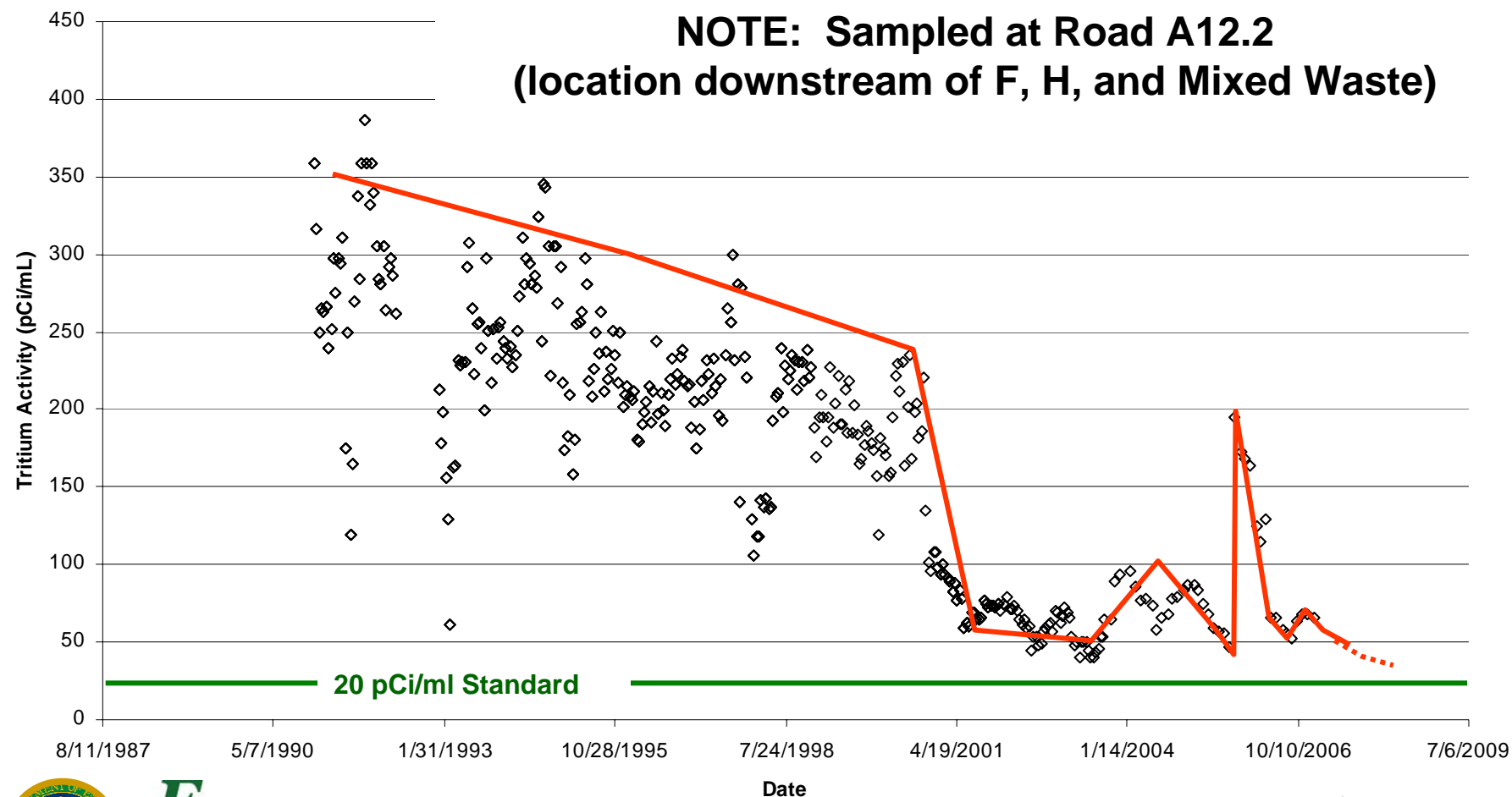
H Area Solution: Barrier Walls



Effectiveness of Barrier Walls in Reducing Tritium Flux



Combined Effectiveness of Corrective Actions in Tritium Reduction at Fourmile Branch



Remaining Challenges

- **Sr-90 and I-129 concentrations occasionally exceed the standard in Fourmile Branch near the plumes (much progress has been made)**
 - Perform another base injection campaign at both F&H Areas that will fully treat the Sr-90 between the creek and the barriers
 - Developing a technology to treat I-129 in-situ
- **This will take several years to complete**
- **It will take several years to see the effects**



Conclusions

- **No water quality issues associated with the Savannah River**
- **Significant progress has been made in reducing tritium activity at Fourmile Branch**
 - **Near the permit goals for tritium (70%)**
- **Need to perform additional remedial actions to meet permit goals**
 - **Base treatments in F/H Areas for Sr-90**
 - **Develop technology for I-129 and implement**
 - **Will take several years to implement and several years to understand the effects**

