

# **Brookhaven Graphite Research Reactor Decommissioning Project**



## **FINAL CANAL AND DEEP SOIL POCKETS EXCAVATION AND REMOVAL COMPLETION REPORT**

**August 22, 2005**

**BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY  
BROOKHAVEN SCIENCE ASSOCIATES  
Under Contract No. DE-AC02-98CH01886 with the  
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY**

## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

This report documents the completion of removal actions authorized by the United States Department of Energy (DOE) at Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL) on the Brookhaven Graphite Research Reactor (BGRR). The work described herein was performed in accordance with the *Comprehensive Environmental Recovery, Liability, and Compensation Act* of 1980 (CERCLA) through the Interagency Agreement between the DOE, the United States Environmental Protection Agency, and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. The BGRR canal and deep soil pockets were removed in accordance with a Non-Time-Critical Removal Action Memorandum dated December 29, 2004.

In summary, all removal activities delineated in the referenced Action Memorandum have been completed. The BGRR canal and contaminated deep soil pockets have been excavated and removed. Radiological surveys were completed to measure the extent of and document residual contamination. The excavated areas have been backfilled, compacted and covered with a temporary asphalt cap. All associated waste from these actions was packaged, transported and disposed at authorized radioactive, hazardous, and clean waste disposal facilities.

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## ACRONYMS, ABBREVIATIONS, AND UNITS OF MEASUREMENT

BAO	Brookhaven Area Office
BGD	(BGRR) Below Ground Ducts
BGRR	Brookhaven Graphite Research Reactor
BHG	Brookhaven Group
BHSO	Brookhaven Site Office
BNL	Brookhaven National Laboratory
BSA	Brookhaven Science Associates
CERCLA	<i>Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980</i>
DOE	Department of Energy
EE/CA	Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
ERD	Environmental Restoration Division
HEPA	High Efficiency Particulate Air
IAG	Interagency Agreement
mCi	milliCuries
mrem/hr	millirem per hour
NESHAP	National Emission Standards of Hazard Air Pollutants
NYSDEC	New York State Department of Environmental Conservation



## 1.0 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Purpose

This completion report documents the work conducted to complete the non time-critical removal of the Brookhaven Graphite Research Reactor (BGRR) canal and deep soil pockets, which is described in the Action Memorandum dated December 29, 2004 [1], and the Final Record of Decision, dated January 31, 2005 [2]. This removal action was completed in accordance with the Interagency Agreement (IAG) between the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) [3], and this report becomes part of the Administrative Record.

## 2.0 SITE DESCRIPTION AND HISTORY

### 2.1 Brookhaven National Laboratory

Brookhaven National Laboratory (BNL) is located in Upton, Long Island, New York, near the geographic center of Suffolk County, approximately 60 miles east of New York City (Figure 1). The Laboratory encompasses 5,265 acres (8.23 square miles). With a few exceptions, the principal facilities are located near the site's geographic center. The facilities cover an area of approximately 900 acres, of which about 500 acres were originally developed by the U.S. Army. The remaining 400 acres are occupied, for the most part, by various large research facilities.



Figure 1. Location of Brookhaven National Laboratory

BNL carries out basic and applied research in the fields of high-energy nuclear and solid-state physics, fundamental material and structure properties and the interactions of matter, nuclear medicine, biomedical, and environmental sciences, and selected energy technologies.

## **2.2 Brookhaven Graphite Research Reactor**

The BGRR was the world's first reactor built for the sole purpose of providing neutrons for research. During its years of operation, it was one of the principal research reactors in the United States. Its construction was completed in August 1950, and the reactor reached initial criticality in the same month. The BGRR operated until June 10, 1968, when its operation was terminated and deactivation of the facility started. In June 1972, defueling and shipment of the fuel to the DOE's Savannah River site was completed. The U.S. Atomic Energy Commission described the BGRR complex as being in a safe shutdown condition and it became a surplus facility within the DOE complex. From 1977 until 1997, portions of the facility were used as the BNL Science Museum.

The BGRR was an air-cooled, graphite-moderated reactor located in Building 701, with supporting systems located in the Fan House (Building 704) and the Instrument House (Building 708). Figure 2 shows the BGRR facility looking north.

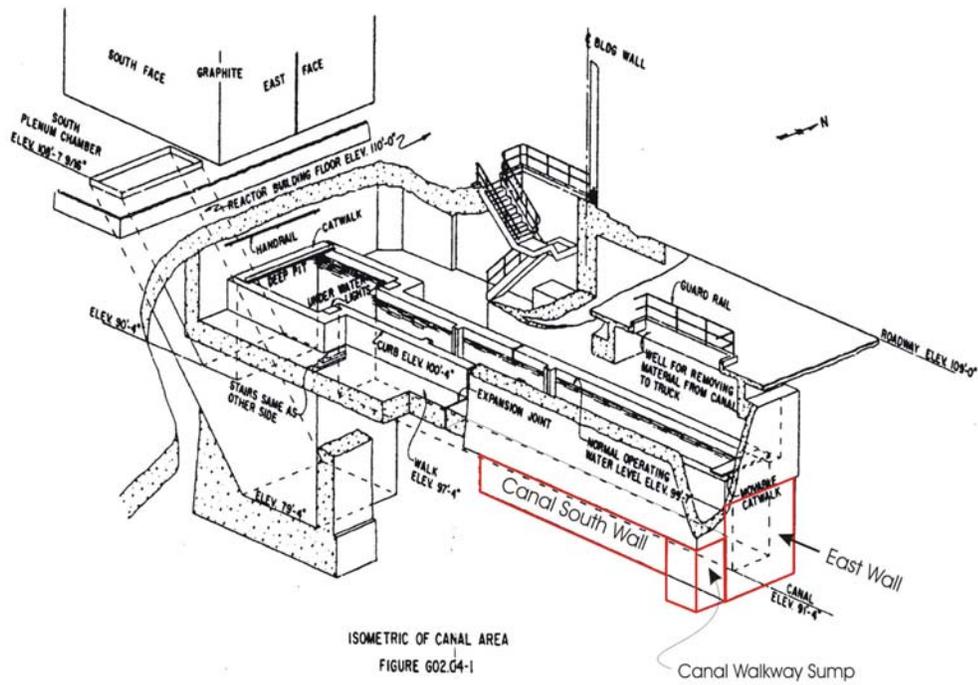


**Figure 2. BGRR Facility Looking North**

During reactor operations, outside cooling air was drawn across the reactor pile by cooling fans that were located in the fan house. Connecting the reactor to the fan house was ductwork that was constructed beneath the ground until it reached the instrument house, where it rose above ground, and connected to the exhaust fans that were located inside the fan house. After the reactor was shutdown, it was discovered that rainwater and melted snow leaked into this ductwork from various above ground penetrations. Eventually, this water leaked out of the ductwork through degraded joints and connections and contaminated the soil. Radiological characterization was performed at these areas, which identified the location and levels of the contamination in these areas that are referred to as deep soil pockets.

The lower canal and canal house (Building 709), and water treatment house (Building 709A), and related systems and equipment were used to support BGRR refueling and fuel handling operations. BGRR refueling operations were performed from the south face of the reactor. The fuel elements would be withdrawn from the channels into the area between the reactor's biological shield wall and pile face where they would drop into the deep pit. The deep pit was located inside of Building 701 beneath the ground floor and connected to the canal. The canal was also located beneath the building 701 and continued almost fifty feet underground east of the building 701 east wall. The canal/deep pit structure included a walkway at the upper level where workers could move the fuel using long-reach tools. Spent uranium fuel rods were segmented in the deep pit/canal system. Figure 3 depicts the canal and deep pit in an isometric view.

Routine fuel-handling activities in connection with BGRR operation resulted in the radiological contamination of the canal, water treatment systems, water treatment house, as well as the associated piping systems and equipment. Based on BGRR operating history and radiological characterization, contaminated water was known to have leaked at the construction joint between the canal and Building 701, the bottom of the canal walkway sump, and other construction seams in the canal. The canal above grade house, the water treatment house, and related systems were removed by a previously authorized removal action [4], which was halted before completion. Figure 3 depicts the deep pit and canal in an isometric view.



**Figure 3. Isometric Drawing of the Canal & Deep Pit**

### 2.3 Stakeholder Participation

Stakeholders – including the public, regulators and BNL employees – were informed of and involved in the canal and deep soil pocket removal actions through several scheduled events and media releases. From the beginning, DOE has communicated with stakeholders about its plans for decommissioning of the BGRR and has solicited community input on the path forward. This public input was incorporated into the Record of Decision [2], which includes the removal actions documented herein.

### **3.0 REMOVAL ACTIVITY**

#### **3.1 Objectives**

The removal activities had the following objectives:

- Excavate and remove the canal concrete structure
- Excavate the deep soil pockets
- Restore the excavated areas
- Transport and dispose of the waste at an approved facility.
- Remove substantial portions of the sub-surface contamination without undermining the surrounding buildings and structures
- Substantially reduce the potential hazards posed by the radiological inventory

#### **3.2 Activities**

##### **3.2.1 Non-Time-Critical Removal Actions**

These activities were performed as a Non-Time Critical Removal Action [1]. As part of this Removal Action, limits were established for re-use of overburden soil as backfill. Additionally, it was established that since removal actions were to be performed in congested work areas immediately adjacent to buildings and structures that would remain in place, excavation of contaminated soils and structures would be constrained by the DOE's physical access to the work areas. It was established that the soil in the BGRR complex is Type C soil, which is a sandy loam soil. This soil type has a natural fallback of approximately 34 degrees. Therefore, the depth or grade of all excavations was limited to the horizontal line at which the 34 degree excavation slope intersected and potentially compromised buildings and structures. The completed work described below resulted in the substantial removal of sub-surface contamination without undermining the foundations of the surrounding buildings and structure as demonstrated by the "as-left" surveys (Appendix 1). Table 1 provides a comparison of soil and concrete expected to be removed to the actual volume of soil and concrete removed.

##### **3.2.1.1 BGRR Deep Soil Pockets.**

Radiological characterization identified several pockets of contaminated soil beneath certain BGRR structures. The following locations were identified as areas containing pockets of soil contamination:

- Building 701 north pipe trench
- North below ground duct (BGD) cooler drain sump
- South BGD cooler drain sump
- North BGD cooler expansion joint #4
- South BGD cooler expansion joint #4

- North BGD south secondary air bustle - located just south of Building 701 south wall
- Canal construction joint
- Canal walkway drain sump

Building 701 North Pipe Trench Soil Pocket - The contaminated soil located in the Building 701 north pipe trench was accessible through a floor plug located on elevation 110' inside the building. After the floor plug was removed, a Hi-Vac vacuum unit was used to remove 3-1/2 cubic yards of contaminated soil from this area. This volume of soil was the maximum quantity of soil that could be reasonably removed from this area by the Hi-Vac. Any additional removal would have required additional engineering and major construction activities. Once the contaminated soil was removed, soil samples were obtained to document the "as-left" condition, and the floor plug reinstalled. Residual contaminants included Cs-137 with a maximum concentration of 10.9 pCi/g and Sr-90 with a maximum concentration of 15.8 pCi/g. Appendix 1 documents all "as-left" soil sample results.

Soil Pockets Beneath the Below Ground Ducts - The soil pockets beneath the below ground ducts were made accessible by boring 6 inch diameter holes through the concrete structure and/or the expansion joint. After holes were bored, a Hi-Vac vacuum unit was used to remove the contaminated soil from the following areas:

- North BGD cooler drain sump (1 cubic yard removed)
- South BGD cooler drain sump (1 cubic yard removed)
- North BGD expansion joint #4 (3 cubic yards removed)
- South BGD expansion joint #4 (3 cubic yards removed)

Any additional excavation would have resulted in a significant engineering and construction project because of shoring requirements and access limitations. Once the soil was removed from the above locations, soil samples were obtained to document the "as-left" condition. Residual contaminants included Cs-137 with a maximum concentration of 5907 pCi/g and Sr-90 with a maximum concentration of 676 pCi/g. Appendix 1 documents all "as-left" soil sample results.

The voids created by the soil removal were filled using clean sand; boreholes were plugged using a Bentonite mixture. Figure 4 provides a graphic illustration of the contaminated soil pockets removed beneath the cooler drain sumps and expansion joint #4.

Soil Pockets Beneath the Canal Construction Joint - The soil pocket beneath the canal construction joint was made accessible by boring three - 6 inch diameter holes through the canal floor adjacent to the construction joint. After holes were bored, a Hi-Vac vacuum unit was used to remove approximately 2-1/2 cubic yards of contaminated soil from this area. Any additional excavation would have resulted in a significant engineering and construction project because of shoring requirements and access limitations. Once the soil was removed from the above locations, soil samples were obtained to document the "as-left" condition. No residual contamination was detected

below the Canal Construction Joint. Appendix 1 documents all “as-left” soil sample results. The voids created by the soil removal were filled using clean sand; boreholes were plugged using a Bentonite mixture.

BGD Secondary Air Bustle Soil Pocket - The soil pocket located at the south bustle of the north below ground duct was located between 27 and 33 feet below grade. Prior to commencement of this work, an Excavation Plan was developed by a Professional Engineer to ensure safe work execution and to establish accurate soil and debris excavation volumes. To access and excavate this soil pocket a 12-foot diameter caisson was centered over the location of the pocket. Using a crane and clamshell bucket, the soil from inside the caisson was removed, allowing the caisson to advance downward. The soil that was excavated between grade elevation and 26 feet below grade was separated into 30 cubic yard stockpiles for reuse as clean overburden; each of the overburden stockpiles was surveyed to confirm that reuse criteria was met. Soil that was excavated below 26 feet below grade was loaded into waste containers as it was removed. Once the target depth of 33 feet below grade was reached, soil samples were obtained to document the “as-left” condition. No residual contamination was detected at Secondary Air Bustle. Appendix 1 documents all “as-left” soil sample results.

In summary, 120 cubic yards of overburden soil was excavated and re-used as backfill in the BGD secondary air bustle location of soil contamination. A total of 40 cubic yards of contaminated soil was excavated and disposed of. Figure 5 provides a graphic illustration of the secondary air bustle evacuated contaminated soil pocket.

### 3.2.1.2 BGRR Canal

Canal Excavation and Removal - An excavation plan for the excavation and removal of the canal was developed by a Professional Engineer. As part of the approved Excavation Plan, a new 20-inch thick reinforced concrete isolation wall was installed immediately adjacent to the point where the canal was to be cut for removal. Once the new wall concrete had cured and the concrete tested to verify strength requirements, soil excavation began. Soil from grade down to 10 feet below grade was assumed to be radiologically clean since previous soil removal had been done in most of the area. This clean overburden soil was separated into 30 cubic yard stockpiles for reuse as clean overburden; each of the overburden stockpiles was surveyed for radiological contaminants to confirm that reuse criteria was met. Once the excavation reached 10 feet below grade, demolition of the canal concrete structure commenced in conjunction with excavation of contaminated soil. The canal concrete structure was rubbled in place using an impact hammer fitted to a long-reach excavating machine. Once the concrete was rubbled, a second long reach excavator was used to excavate the concrete, which was mixed with soil, directly into the shipping containers. Throughout the excavation and demolition process, dust control measures such as application of fixative and water misting were employed. These measures, along with continuous air monitoring, assured that there was no release of airborne radiological contaminants. Excavation of the canal area was limited to four feet below the bottom of the canal structure (elevation 85' - 4"). The excavation was limited to this depth to prevent the natural fallback of the Type C soil

from undermining the Building 701 east wall line.

Canal Walkway Sump Soil Pocket – Once the canal structure was removed, the contaminated soil in this area was accessible. Approximately two cubic yards of contaminated soil was removed in this area between elevations 89’ - 4” and 85’ - 4”.

Once the limit of the excavation was reached, soil samples were obtained to document the “as-left” condition, which is shown in Appendix 1.

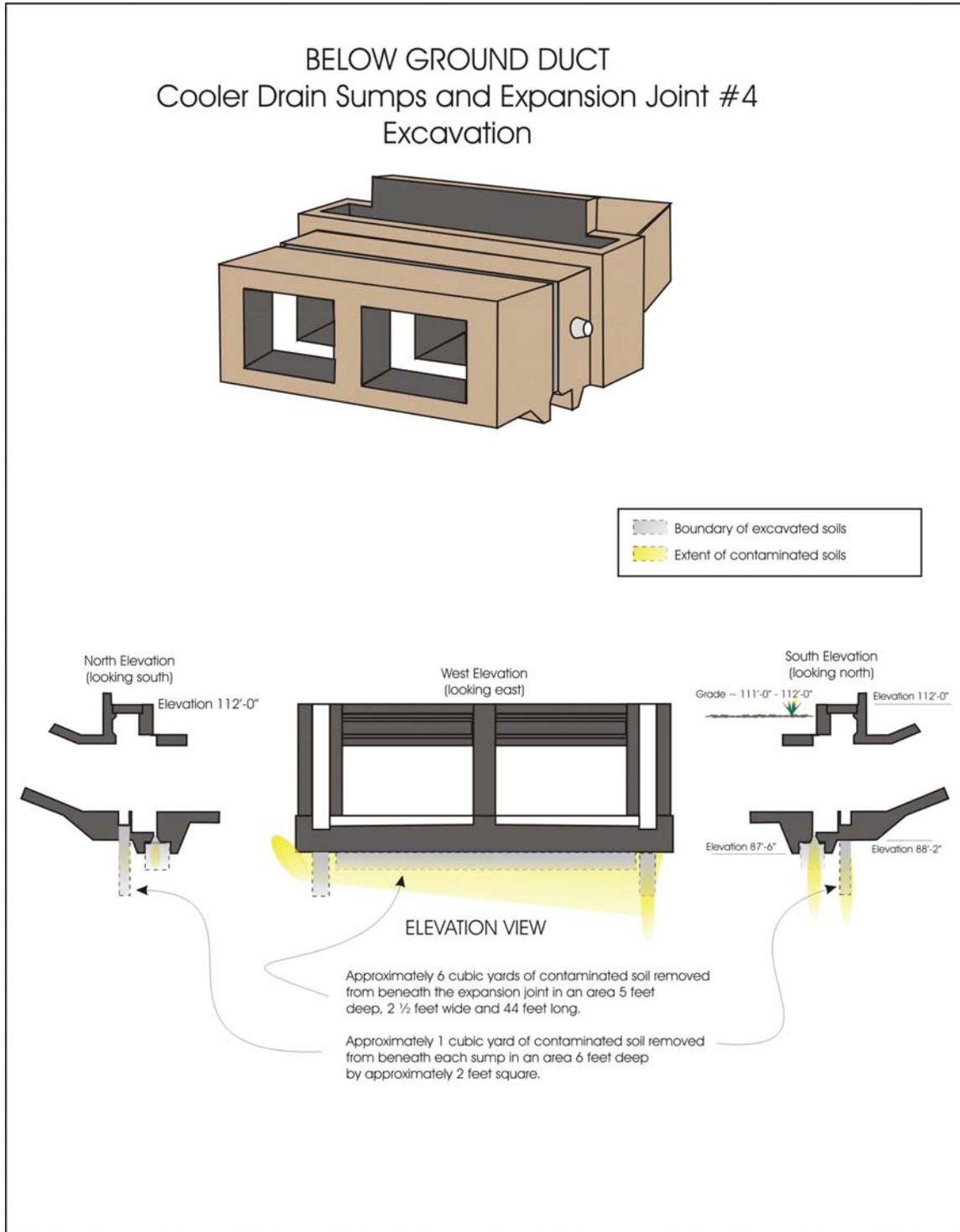
In summary, approximately 480 cubic yards of overburden soil was excavated and re-used as backfill in the canal excavation. Approximately 770 cubic yards of contaminated soil, concrete, and steel debris associated with the BGRR canal and canal walkway sump was excavated and disposed of. Table 1 provides a comparison of soil and concrete expected to be removed to the actual volume of soil and concrete removed. Figure 6 provides a graphic illustration of the canal structure removal and soil excavation.

Location	Expected Volume to be Removed [1] (cubic yards)	Actual Volume Removed (cubic yards)
Clean Overburden	840	480 <sup>(1)</sup>
Potentially Contaminated Soil	560	570
Contaminated Concrete	200	200
<b>Contaminated Soil Pockets</b>		
Secondary Air Bustle	40	40
Building 701 North Pipe Trench	2	3.5
Canal Construction Joint	4	2.5
North & South Cooler Drain Sumps and Expansion Joints #4	10	8

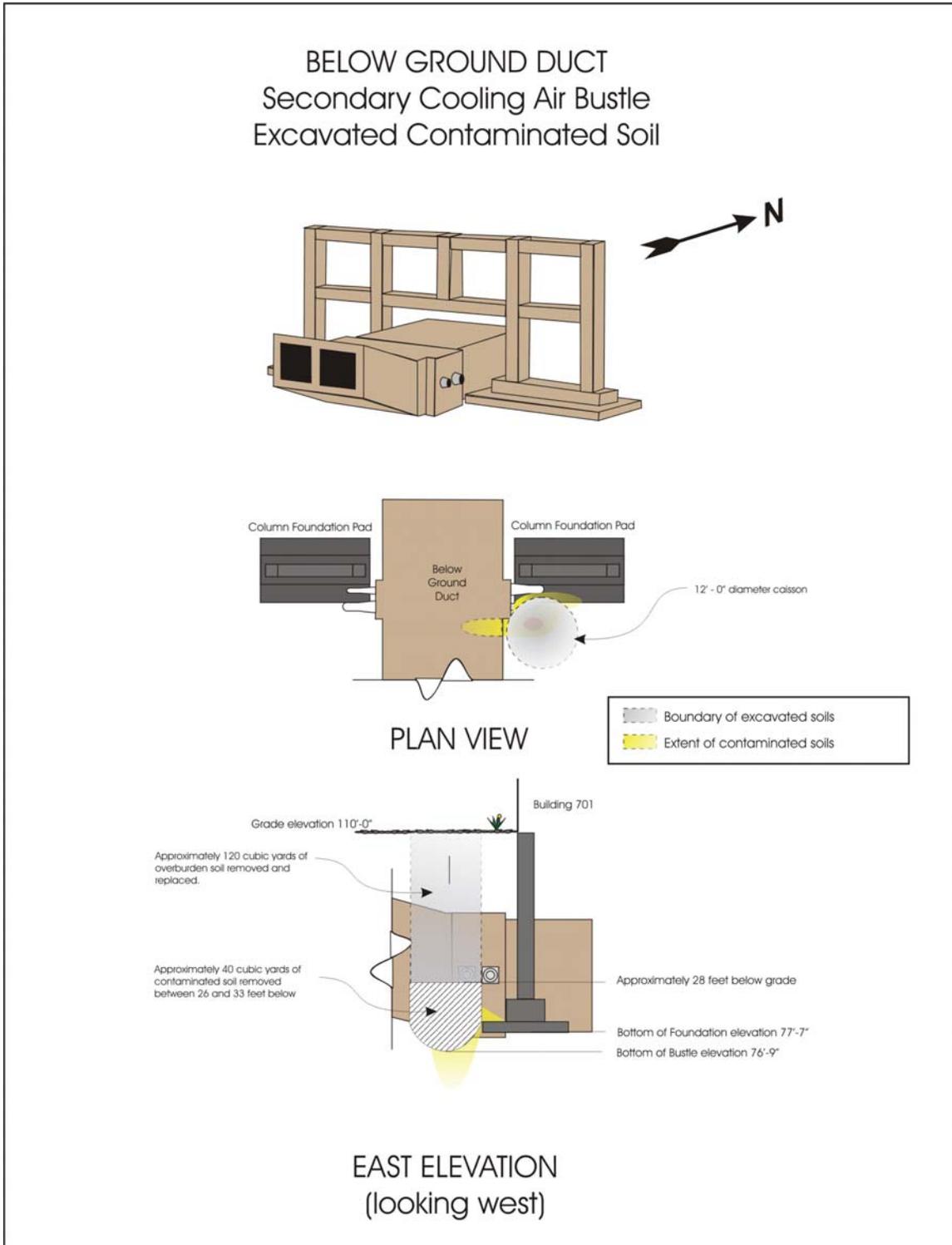
**Table 1. Comparison of Expected to Actual Volumes Removed**

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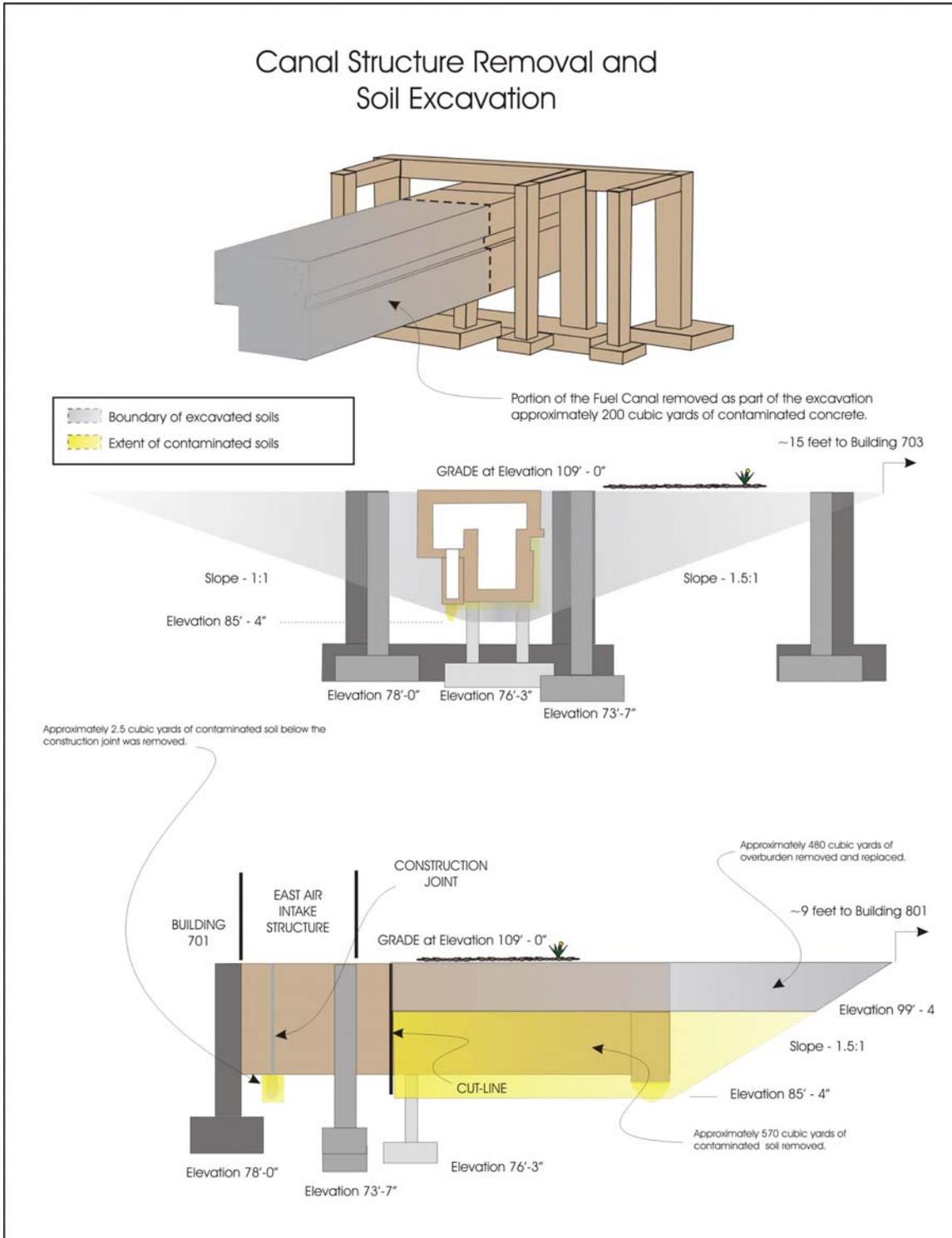
1 Actual overburden was reduced by a revised excavation plan that allowed all personnel and equipment to enter from the north end of the canal excavation. This negated the requirement of a 1-1/2-to-1 slope on the south side of the excavation, thereby reducing the overburden soil.



**Figure 4. Cooler Drain Sumps and Expansion Joint #4 Excavation**



**Figure 5. BGD Secondary Air Bustle  
Excavated Contaminated Soil**



**Figure 6. Canal Structure Removal and Soil Excavation**

### 3.3 As-left Condition

All excavated areas associated with the BGRR canal and BGD secondary air bustle soil pocket excavations were backfilled to the pre-existing grade using clean overburden soil or new soil from an off-site source. The caisson used for excavation of the BGD secondary air bustle soil pocket was removed to four feet below grade prior to backfilling and compaction; the remaining caisson sections were left in place. After the soil was brought to the pre-existing grade, a 4-inch thick base of recycled concrete aggregate (RCA) was placed on top and compacted to 85 percent minimum density. All new soil and RCA was certified to be in compliance with NYSDEC Technical and Administrative Guidance for soil cleanup objectives. Lastly, pavement was placed atop the RCA to provide a temporary cover to prevent surface water from driving any contaminants further into the ground. The canal excavation area was paved with 4-1/2" of asphalt, and the area above the BGD secondary air bustle was capped with 4-1/2" of reinforced concrete.

The voids created by the soil removal beneath the canal construction joint and the below ground duct expansion joints and cooler drain sumps were filled using clean sand, and the boreholes were sealed using a Bentonite mixture.

Appendix 2 contains a series of photographs depicting the work as is progressed from beginning to completion. An engineered cap will replace the temporary pavement after the BGRR Pile and Bioshield are removed under the Record of Decision [2].

### 3.4 Cost of Work

The total cost to remove the BGRR canal and deep soil pockets was \$2,212,872.00. A breakdown of these costs is presented below.

<b>Component</b>	<b>Cost</b>
BGRR Canal and Deep Soil Pocket Removal	\$2,088,986.00
Waste Disposal Costs	\$123,866.00

## 4.0 WASTE MANAGEMENT

### 4.1 Packaging, Transportation and Disposal of Waste

Contaminated soil and concrete debris was packaged on the BGRR work site as it was generated. Contaminated soil and concrete from the BGRR canal and deep soil pockets was packaged in DOT-Certified "strong-tight" packages and shipped by railcar to a low-

level radioactive burial facility (Envirocare) in Clive, Utah. Each of these packages was loaded with approximately 5-1/2 cubic yards of soil and debris. A total of 139 of these packages were used for the project. Additionally, 40 cubic yards of oversized concrete and steel debris was packaged in three strong-tight containers, two B-52 boxes, and one 20-foot Sealand container and shipped by truck to Envirocare.

Waste shipments to Envirocare's facility commenced on June 2, 2005, with the last shipment taking place on August 20, 2005.

## **5.0 LESSONS LEARNED**

The following were lessons learned during the excavation and removal of the BGRR canal and deep soil pockets.

- Adequate planning is a critical element to a successful project. Prior to soliciting bids for the excavation of the canal and the BGD bustle deep soil pocket, a preliminary excavation plan was developed to ascertain that excavation techniques being considered could be executed. To access and excavate the BGD bustle deep soil pocket, a 12-foot diameter caisson was centered over the location of the pocket. Using a crane and clamshell bucket, the soil from inside the caisson was removed, allowing the caisson to advance downward. Use of this technique resulted in a significant cost and schedule savings. Additionally, with a sound excavation plan in hand, the project management team was able to develop accurate cost estimates for the project labor and waste volumes and disposal costs.
- Integrated with the aforementioned project planning was the preparation of clear and concise bid specifications, with the work scope clearly defined. By having this, the bid and contract award was conducted in a timely manner, which allowed the contractor to mobilize and commence work on time.
- Communications on a daily basis that included safety tailgate, pre-job planning, and plan-of-the-day meetings were integral to the successful completion of the project. These communications involved all key personnel involved in the project from working labor force to senior managers.

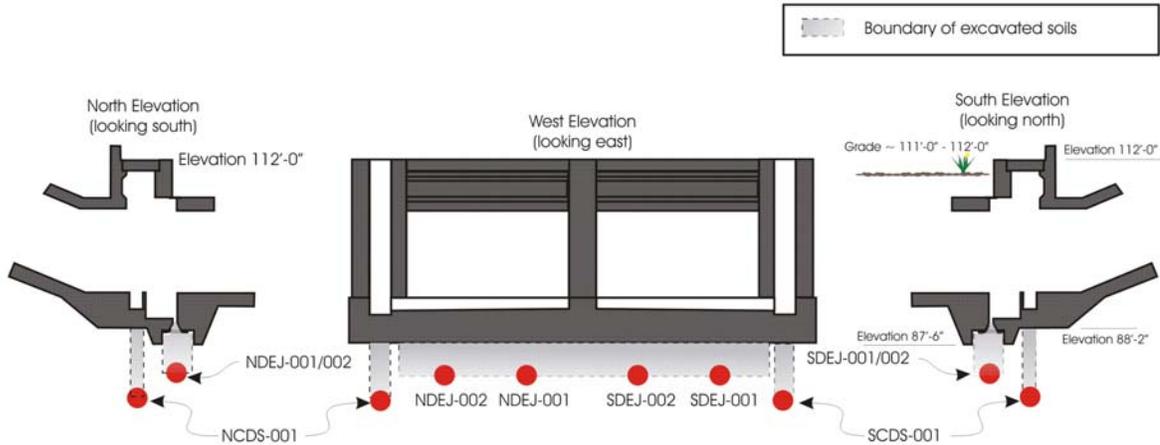
## 6.0 REFERENCES

1. Brookhaven National Laboratory, “Action Memorandum Brookhaven Graphite Research Reactor Canal And Deep Pockets Of Soil Contamination Removal Action”, December 29, 2004.
2. Final Record of Decision, Area of Concern 9, Brookhaven Graphite Research Reactor (BGRR), January 31, 2005.
3. CERCLA-FFA, 1992, Federal Facility Agreement under CERCLA Section 120, Administrative Docket Number II-CERCLA-FFA-00201, *IAG Agreement*, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region II, United States Department of Energy, and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. In the matter of the U.S. Department of Energy's Brookhaven National Laboratory, 1992.
4. Brookhaven National Laboratory, “Action Memorandum Brookhaven Graphite Research Reactor Lower Canal And Water Treatment House, Equipment And Associated Soils Removal Action”, January 14, 2002.

## **APPENDIX 1 - AS-LEFT RADIOLOGICAL SURVEYS**

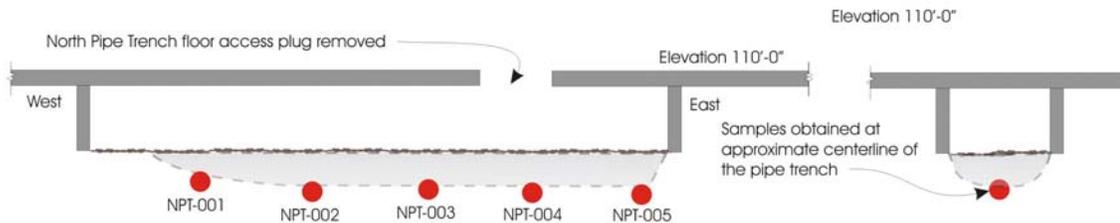


### Cooler Drain Sumps and Expansion Joint #4 Excavation "As-Left" Soil Sample Results



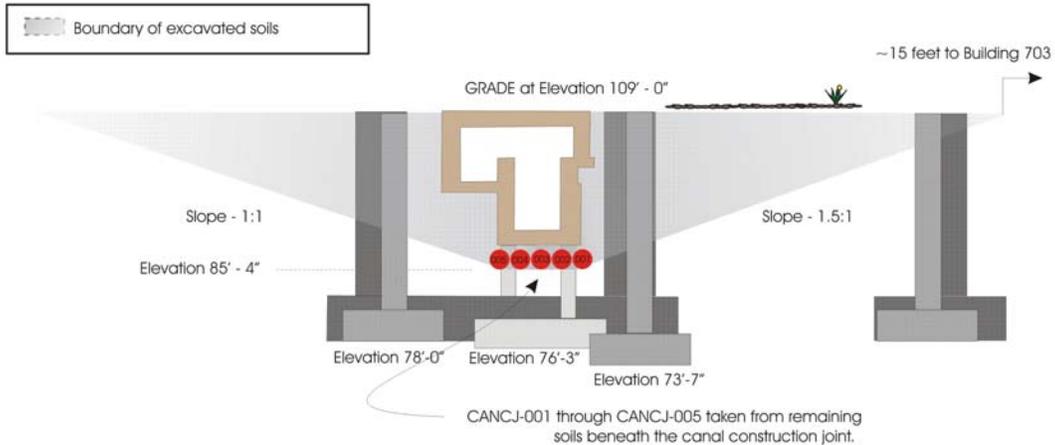
Exp. Joint #4 & Cooler Drain Sumps		Co-60		Cs-137		Am-241		Sr-90	
Sample ID#	Sample Mass (g)	Result (pCi/g)	MDA	Result (pCi/g)	MDA	Result (pCi/g)	MDA	Result (pCi/g)	MDA
SCDS-001	1,508	ND	0.2	7.7 +/- 1.2	0.2	ND	0.5	0.2 +/- 0.4	0.7
SDEJ-001	1,564	ND	1.2	4838 +/- 620	5.9	ND	9.6	676 +/- 15	0.7
SDEJ-002	1,610	ND	0.7	3266 +/- 419	4.2	ND	7.7	301 +/- 7.0	0.7
NDDS-001	1,531	ND	0.3	944 +/- 122	1.8	ND	4.4	7.4 +/- 0.5	0.7
NDEJ-001	1,560	ND	0.3	264 +/- 3.9	0.4	ND	0.8	100 +/- 2.5	0.7
NDEJ-002	1,568	ND	1.6	5907 +/- 757	6.8	ND	10.2	291 +/- 6.8	0.7

### Reactor Building North Pipe Trench Excavation "As-Left" Soil Sample Results

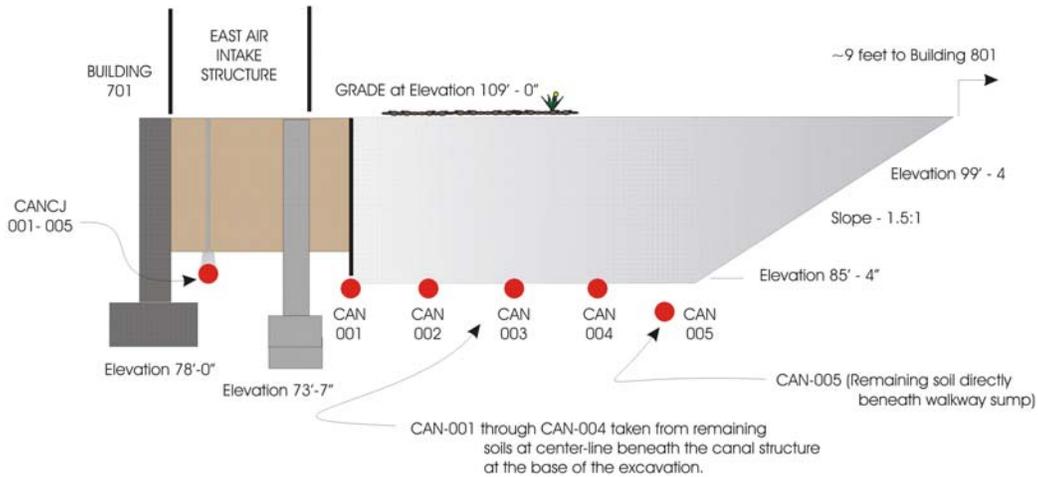


North Pipe Trench		Co-60		Cs-137		Am-241		Sr-90	
Sample ID#	Sample Mass (g)	Result (pCi/g)	MDA						
NPT-001	1,552	ND	0.2	9.3 +/- 1.5	0.3	ND	0.6	15.8 +/- 0.3	0.8
NPT-002	1,692	ND	0.2	ND	0.2	ND	0.3	0.2 +/- 0.5	0.8
NPT-003	1,651	ND	0.2	ND	0.2	ND	0.3	0.2 +/- 0.5	0.8
NPT-004	1,630	ND	0.2	0.3 +/- 0.1	0.2	ND	0.4	2.0 +/- 0.5	0.8
NPT-005	1,603	ND	0.2	10.9 +/- 1.5	0.2	ND	0.5	1.1 +/- 0.5	0.8

## Canal Structure Removal and Soil Excavation "As-Left" Soil Sample Results

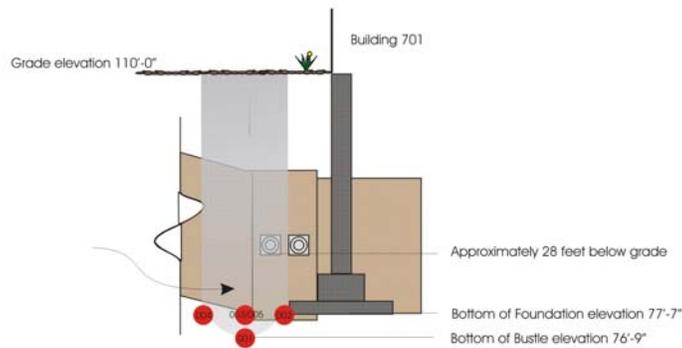
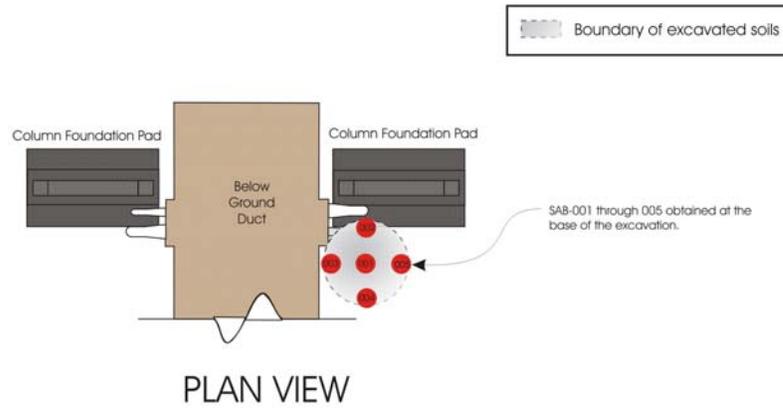


Canal Construction Joint		Co-60		Cs-137		Am-241		Sr-90	
Sample ID#	Sample Mass (g)	Result (pCi/g)	MDA	Result (pCi/g)	MDA	Result (pCi/g)	MDA	Result (pCi/g)	MDA
CAN CJ-001	1,585	ND	0.2	ND	0.2	ND	0.3	0.4 +/- 0.3	0.8
CAN CJ-002	1,640	ND	0.1	ND	0.2	ND	0.4	0.4 +/- 0.3	0.8
CAN CJ-003	1,671	ND	0.2	ND	0.2	ND	0.3	0.4 +/- 0.3	0.8
CAN CJ-004	1,664	ND	0.2	ND	0.3	ND	0.4	0.3 +/- 0.3	0.8
CAN CJ-005	1,651	ND	0.2	ND	0.3	ND <td 0.3	0.4 +/- 0.3	0.8	



Canal Excavation	Co-60		Cs-137		Am-241		Sr-90	
Sample Mass (g)	Result (pCi/g)	MDA						
1,758	ND	0.3	46.4 +/- 4.2	0.5	ND	0.7	54.3 +/- 1.5	0.7
1,447	ND	0.2	1.1 +/- 0.6	0.2	ND	0.2	0.4 +/- 0.4	0.7
1,367	ND	0.2	3.5 +/- 0.5	0.2	ND	0.3	14.3 +/- 0.6	0.7
1,420	ND	0.2	2.5 +/- 0.4	0.2	ND	0.3	1.8 +/- 0.4	0.7
1,451	5.2 +/- 0.5	0.3	269 +/- 23.6	1.0	ND	1.9	33.5 +/- 1.0	0.7

## Secondary Cooling Air Bustle Soil Excavation "As-Left" Soil Sample Results



Secondary Cooling Air Bustle		Co-60		Cs-137		Am-241		Sr-90	
Sample ID#	Sample Mass (g)	Result (pCi/g)	MDA						
SAB-001	1,215	ND	0.1	ND	0.2	ND	0.3	0.2 +/- 0.4	0.7
SAB-002	1,277	ND	0.3	ND	0.3	ND	0.4	0.3 +/- 0.4	0.7
SAB-003	1,199	ND	0.2	ND	0.2	ND	0.3	0.2 +/- 0.4	0.7
SAB-004	1,191	ND	0.2	ND	0.2	ND	0.3	0.2 +/- 0.4	0.7
SAB-005	1,176	ND	0.2	ND	0.2	ND	0.3	0.1 +/- 0.4	0.7

## **APPENDIX 2 - PICTORIAL REVIEW OF THE REMOVAL ACTIVITIES**



Canal excavation and demolition in progress. In the foreground is the steel rebar from the concrete. At center photo, part of a concrete buttress can be seen. In the background, the top of the canal can be seen at the cut line. The John Deere excavator is being used to demolish the sough canal wall at this time.



Canal excavation and demolition in progress. Here, one John Deere excavator is being used to demolish the south canal wall while the other is excavation soil.



View looking down on the caisson that was used to access the below ground duct bustle soil pocket. The location of the contaminated soil pocket that was located between 27 feet and 30 feet below grade.



View looking down into the caissons at the below ground duct bustle soil pocket. The excavation process involved removal of soil from within the caisson, and as the soil was removed, the caissons advanced downward. Additional caissons were added as the depth increased.



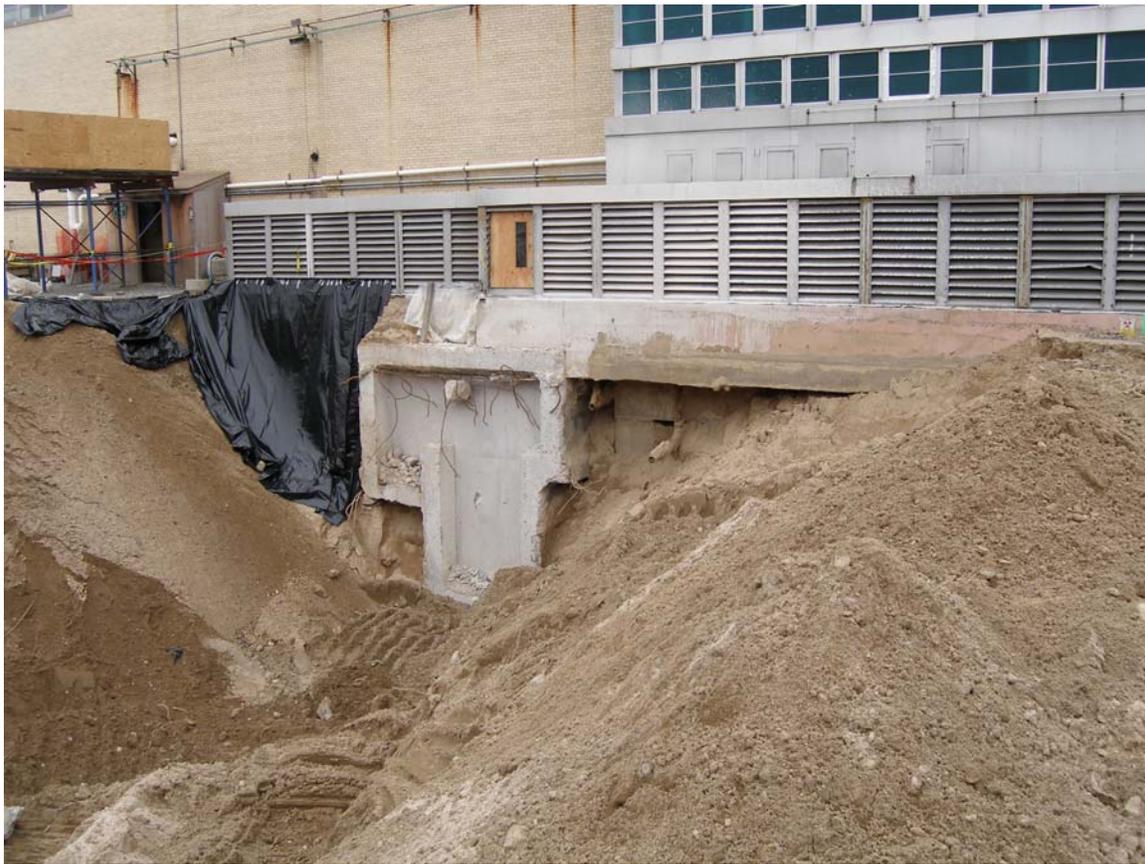
Installation of the third of four concrete caissons at the below ground duct bustle soil pocket.



View of the clean overburden soil that was removed from the below ground bustle area above the known location of the contaminated soils that were located between 27' and 33' below grade.



View of the area of the soil pocket removal at the below ground duct bustle after backfill and initial compaction.



View of the 20" thick reinforced concrete wall constructed at the canal removal point. The cut line of the canal structure is located 4'-3" east of Building 701 column 101. Floor and roof drain lines that had been previously cut and abandoned can be seen hanging beneath the floor of the east intake structure.



A view looking down on the canal excavation and demolition nearing its end. The John Deere excavator at the lower part of this picture is being used to demolish the canal walkway sump into smaller pieces that meet the Envirocare acceptance criteria. At the top of this picture, the forklift is carrying a MHF Waste Liner® to the staging area. Two empty liners can be seen staged and ready for filling.



Canal excavation and demolition nearing its end. The John Deere excavator is being used to excavate the last remaining concrete debris and soil. At the top of this picture, the forklift is carrying a MHF Waste Liner® to the staging area. Two empty liners can be seen staged and ready for filling.



View of the canal excavated area after backfill and compaction to the pre-existing grade.



View from the roof of building 701 showing filled waste containers ready for transport to the rail siding for shipment to Envirocare of Utah.



- View of the canal excavation area after placement of the temporary cap.



- View of the bustle excavation area after placement of the temporary cap.