



Groundwater Update

Highlights of Plume and Treatment Systems Status, Performance, Progress, and Recommendations

Bill Dorsch, Manager Groundwater Protection Group October 12, 2023



Agenda

- Overview of Remediation Systems
 - VOC plume remediation progress and issues
 - Sr-90 plume remediation progress
- PFAS Time Critical Removal Action (TCRA) and Operable Unit (OU) X Status



Groundwater Status Report (Volume 2 of Site Environmental Report)

- Groundwater Status Report (GSR) provides details on groundwater monitoring and remediation conducted during 2022
- Chapter 7 of SER Vol. I provides a high-level overview

Web link for 2022 Groundwater Status Report https://www.bnl.gov/gpg/files/groun dwater-reports/2022-groundwaterstatus-report.pdf.pdf BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY 2022 Site Environmental Report GROUNDWATER STATUS REPORT

VOLUME II



Remediation System Overview

- Groundwater Remediation Systems operating*:
 - Seven VOC Systems
 - One PFAS System
 - One Sr-90 System
- 31 of 80 total extraction wells in operation
- 1 billion gallons groundwater treated in 2022
- 7,819 lbs. of VOC removed from groundwater to date and 35 mCi Sr-90

<u>Note*</u>: Above statistics and system status as of December 2022





BNL ONSITE and OFFSITE GROUNDWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS & PLUMES

VOC Plume Comparison

National Laboratory



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Groundwater Remediation – VOC System Progress and Current Issues

Discuss details of status, progress, issues and ongoing work for highlighted areas





OU III Building 96

- Extraction well RTW-1:
 - TVOCs <50 µg/L (capture goal) since 2015
 - VOCs <MCLs since 2020
- RTW-1 placed in pulsed pumping mode (month on/month off) in May 2022
- Overall VOC plume cleanup complete with exception of immediate source area. Well 085-379 has been slow to improve

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OU III Building 96

- Last 4 rounds of TVOC data for 085-379 through 7/23 show concentrations of 46 µg/L, 52 µg/L, 49 µg/L, and 76 µg/L (precipitation and water table low over that period)
- 2021 Five-Year Review (FYR) recommendation to continue monitoring over next two years and evaluate/implement a liquid carbon with zero valent iron source area injection treatment if warranted
- 2022 GSR recommendation to reduce sampling frequency for 11 monitoring wells based on low VOC concentrations and historical data.





OU III Middle Rd./South Boundary

- Continue to operate Middle Rd. extraction wells (EWs) RW-2, RW-3, and RW-7 and South Boundary EW-17
- VOCs concentrations remain elevated in deep Upper Glacial



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800 FEET

MONITORING WELL COLOR CORRESPONDS TO LONG-TERM MONITORING WELL LOCATION MAP.

OU III Middle Rd./South Boundary

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OU III Middle Rd./South Boundary



 VOCs concentrations remain elevated in deep Upper Glacial aquifer



OU III Middle Rd./South Boundary







OU III Middle Rd./South Boundary

- Per 2021 FYR Recommendations
 - Update regional model as necessary and evaluate interaction of Upton Unit and Upper Magothy Clay on deep plume
 - Perform groundwater model simulations to evaluate the best locations, extraction rates, and number of extraction wells for a system modification design that will meet the 2030 ROD cleanup goal.

 Per 2022 GSR Recommendation:

 Install three new monitoring wells to fill plume data gaps





Western South Boundary

- Extraction well WSB-2 in stand-by since 2016 (< 20 µg/L system capture goal)
- The operation of four new extraction wells to pump and treat deeper VOCs was initiated in March 2019
- Off-site, leading plume edge wells continue to show low VOC concentrations





Western South Boundary

2022 GW status Report Recommendations:

- Based on significant reduction in deeper VOC contamination, place the four newer wells (WSB-3, WSB-4, WSB-5, and WSB-6) in pulsed pumping mode
- Place WSB-1 in pulsed pumping mode as TVOC concentrations in upgradient monitoring well 126-14 have decreased to at or below the capture goal of 20 µg/L for six consecutive sampling rounds.
- Based on the low TVOC concentrations below the capture goal, maintain extraction well WSB-2 in standby mode.





OU III North St. East

- VOC system was shut down in 2014.
- Identified EDB plume and characterized extent 2018-19
- EDB system began operation in 2020 and making progress in reducing plume concentrations.





OU III North St. East

- Well 000-394 decreased to 0.04 µg/L in June 2023 (0.05 µg/L DWS)
- Continue full-time system operation.





OU VI EDB

- Completed design and groundwater modeling work for system modification as per FYR (recommendation to remediate deeper EDB currently bypassing extraction wells).
- Submitted design modification report to regulators August 2023
- Two new (deeper) extraction wells were installed in September 2023







Radiological Plume Comparison



Groundwater Remediation – Sr-90 Cleanup Progress and Current Issues

Discuss details of status, progress, issues and ongoing work for highlighted areas



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OU I South Boundary Sr-90

- Two narrow plumes of Sr-90 originating in central portion of the former hazardous waste management facility (FHWMF)
- Sr-90 migrates at rate of 20-50 feet per year in groundwater. Drinking Water Standard is 8 pCi/L
- Installed ten temporary wells in March-April 2023 to enhance Sr-90 monitoring network.





OU I South Boundary Sr-90

- Tracking leading edge of higher Sr-90 concentrations in LI Solar Farm
- Natural attenuation modeling of Sr-90 plume projects the remnants of plume to be near the site boundary at concentration of 10-25 pCi/L by approximately 2080
- GW Status Report recommendation to discontinue annual tritium and gamma spec sampling of 29 monitoring wells. There have been no significant detections in over 20 years in these wells.





BGRR/WCF/PFS

- SR-1 and SR-2 are the only extraction wells operating fulltime
- Extraction well SR-9 was placed in standby mode in May 2023 as Sr-90 concentrations in this well have remained below the DWS since 2019
- Extraction well SR-3 currently in stand-by mode but can be restarted if source area monitoring well data indicate a significant increase in Sr-90 concentrations





600 FEE

BGRR/WCF/PFS

Figure 3.2.11-6 OU III BGRR/WCF Monitoring Well 075-701 Sr-90 Concentration Comparison to Water Table Elevation



- Periodic increases in Sr-90 concentrations occur after significant seasonal rises in the water table
- This flushes out residual Sr-90 that is present close to the water table
- The amount of residual Sr-90 is expected to decreased over time by flushing and radioactive decay



BGRR/WCF/PFS Actions taken in 2023

- Leading edge of Sr-90 plume is close to new Former Firehouse PFAS extraction well FF-RW-A
 - Concern that Sr-90 could be drawn into the PFAS remediation system
 - Samples were collected from twelve nearby monitoring wells
 - All Sr-90 results <DWS
- Installed temporary wells to depth of 140 feet near well to characterize downgradient extent of Sr-90 plume
 - Two temporary wells were installed in late August 2023





BGRR/WCF/PFS Actions taken in 2023



 Results for the temporary vertical profile well GP-173 installed to depth of 140 feet near well 085-402 to characterize downgradient extent of Sr-90 plume migrating south under Building 725



HFBR

Figure 3.2.13- 2 OU III HFBR Peak Tritium Concentrations in Groundwater - HFBR to Cornell Avenue

- Program routinely monitors tritium levels in ten wells downgradient of the HFBR
 - Tritium concentrations during 2021-2022 were below the DWS
 - During 2022, maximum tritium concentration was 7,449 pCi/L





- Periodic increases in tritium concentrations occurred after significant seasonal rises in the water table
- During these periods residual tritium that is present close to the water table would be flushed from the soils
- Recent results suggest that the amount of residual tritium has decreased by flushing and natural radioactive decay

PFAS Groundwater Remediation

- Current Firehouse/Building 170 System began operating in October 2022
- Former Firehouse System started in January 2023
 - Both systems are operating as expected
 - PFAS not detected in treated effluent
 - Testing for 40 PFAS chemicals
 - Planning first carbon changeout for the Current Firehouse System

Treatment System for Former Firehouse PFAS Plume Granular Activated Carbon Filters



Current Firehouse/Building 170 Treatment System Influent Concentrations (combined water from 9 extraction wells)



PFAS are not detected in the system effluent (treated water) samples

Brookhaven

Photo Credit: DHGCarbor

PFOS, PFOA and 1,4-Dioxane in Treatment System Discharges

- NYS pollutant discharge elimination system (SPDES) equivalency permits are required for all groundwater treatment systems
- In March 2023, NYSDEC issued discharge guidance values for PFOS, PFOA and 1,4-dioxane that are lower than the State drinking water standards

Chemical	NYS Drinking Water Standard	NYS Discharge Guidance Value
PFOS	10 ppt	2.7 ppt
PFOA	10 ppt	6.7 ppt
1,4-Dioxane	1.0 ppb	0.35 ppb

- PFOS and/or 1,4-dioxane have been detected in the discharges of several active on-site and off-site treatment systems at levels that exceed the new guidance values
 - PFOS in three on-site systems ranging from 3.7 ppt to 16 ppt
 - 1,4-dioxane in one on-site and two off-site systems ranging from 1.6 ppb to 4.3 ppb
 - These systems are not designed to treat these chemicals
- BNL has met with and discussed this issue with the NYSDEC and other regulatory agencies
- NYSDEC agreed with BNL's proposed plan to collect additional PFAS and 1,4-Dioxane data needed to support decisions on whether modifications to the treatment systems are required

Next Steps

- Post Groundwater Status Report on website (completed)
- Submitted draft OU X Remedial Investigation Work Plan for PFAS/1,4-dioxane to regulators March 30, 2023
 - Working with regulatory agencies to finalize the Work Plan
- DOE PFAS Research & Development Workshop
 - Scheduled for July 9 -11, 2024 at BNL





OU 3 BGRR Building 701 Source Area Sr-90

