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DOE/RL-2011-65
Revision 0

Response Action Report for 200-MG-1 Operable Unit Waste Site 600-220

Prepared for the U.S. Department of Energy
Assistant Secretary for Environmental Management

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY

Richland Operations Office

P.O. Box 550
Richland, Washington 99352

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Title: *Response Action Report for 200-MG-1 Operable Unit Waste Site 600-220*

O. A. Farabee
U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office

Signature

Date 8/10/6

Executive Summary

This response action report documents the successful completion of the removal action conducted at the 600-220 waste site, also known as the H-51 Anti-Aircraft Artillery Site dumping area. The alternative proposed in DOE/RL-2008-44, *Engineering Evaluation/ Cost Analysis for the 200-MG-1 Operable Unit Waste Sites*[1] (EE/CA), and selected in DOE/RL-2009-86, *Action Memorandum for Non-Time-Critical Removal Action for 37 Waste Sites in 200-MG-1 Operable Unit*[2] (Action Memorandum), was confirmatory sampling/no further action (CS/NFA).

The 600-220 waste site was investigated from April 2010 to May 2011 through field observations and sampling to determine the nature and extent of contaminants of potential concern (COPCs) present in the waste site soils as part of the selected removal action alternative of CS/NFA prescribed in the Action Memorandum. This investigation was performed in accordance with DOE/RL-2009-60, *Sampling and Analysis Plan for Selected 200-MG-1 Operable Unit Waste Sites*,[3] and DOE/RL-2009-53, *Removal Action Work Plan for 48 Waste Sites in the 200-MG-1 Operable Unit*.[4] Through the investigation summarized in this report, it was found that analytical results from confirmatory sampling demonstrated that soil conditions at the waste site did not meet removal action levels (RALs). Therefore, in accordance with the methodology prescribed in the Action Memorandum, the alternative was changed to removal, treatment, and disposal (RTD). Verification sampling conducted after RTD activities confirmed that the waste site achieved compliance with RALs and, therefore, met the established removal action objectives without further removal action.

The results show that the residual soil concentrations of COPCs support reasonably anticipated future land use described in the EE/CA (DOE/RL-2008-44) and Action

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[1] DOE/RL-2008-44, 2009, *Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis for the 200-MG-1 Operable Unit Waste Sites*, Rev. 0, U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office, Richland, Washington. Available at: http://www2.hanford.gov/arpir/?content=findpage&AKey=0096350.

[2] DOE/RL-2009-86,2009, *Action Memorandum for Non-Time-Critical Removal Action for 37 Waste Sites in 200-MG-1 Operable Unit*, Rev. 0, U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office, Richland, Washington. Available at: http://www2.hanford.gov/arpir/?content=findpage&AKey=0084449.

[3] DOE/RL-2009-60, 2011, *Sampling and Analysis Plan for Selected 200-MG-1 Operable Unit Waste Sites*, Rev. 1, U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office, Richland, Washington. Available at: http://www5.hanford.gov/pdw/fsd/AR/FSD0001/FSD0064/0084054/11-AMCP-0080 - Letter [1102030315] - 1.pdf.

[4] DOE/RL-2009-53, 2010, *Removal Action Work Plan for 48 Waste Sites in the 200-MG-1 Operable Unit*, Rev. 1, U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office, Richland, Washington. Available at: http://www2.hanford.gov/arpir/?content=findpage&AKey=1010180132.

Memorandum (DOE/RL-2009-86). These results also support reclassification to "interim closed out" status in accordance with the process described in RL-TPA-90-0001, *Tri-Party Agreement Handbook Management Procedures*, Guideline Number TPA-MP-14, "Maintenance of the Waste Information Data System (WIDS)."[5] No institutional controls are required because there is no deep vadose zone contamination associated with the 600-220 waste site.

This waste site and the data obtained from the subject sampling evolutions will be included in the risk assessment and the remedial investigation/feasibility study for final remedial decisions for the Outer Area.

[5] RL-TPA-90-0001, 2007, *Tri-Party Agreement Handbook Management Procedures*, Guideline Number TPA-MP-14, "Maintenance of the Waste Information Data System (WIDS)," Rev. 1, U.S. Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office, Richland, Washington. Available at: http://www.hanford.gov/hanford/files/TPA-MP14.pdf.

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Terms

bgs	below ground surface
BS	biased sample
CERCLA	*Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980*
COPC	contaminant of potential concern
CS/NFA	confirmatory sampling/no further action
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DQA	data quality assessment
Ecology	Washington State Department of Ecology
EE/CA	*Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis for the 200-MG-1 Operable Unit Waste Sites*
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
HEIS	Hanford Environmental Information System
MDL	method detection limit
N/A	not available
NA	not applicable
NPL	National Priorities List
O&M	operations and maintenance
OU	operable unit
PAH	polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbon
PCB	polychlorinated biphenyl
QA	quality assurance
QC	quality control
RAL	removal action level
RAO	removal action objective
RAWP	*Removal Action Work Plan for 48 Waste Sites in the 200-MG-1 Operable Unit*
RDL	required detection limit
RI/FS	remedial investigation/feasibility study

ROD	record of decision
RTD	removal, treatment, and disposal
SAP	*Sampling and Analysis Plan for Selected 200-MG-1 Operable Unit Waste Sites*
TPH	total petroleum hydrocarbon
Tri-Party Agreement	*Hanford Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order*
VSP	Visual Sample Plan
WIDS	Waste Identification Data System
ZPC	zone of potential contamination

1 Introduction

This report documents the successful completion of a non-time-critical removal action conducted at the 600-220 waste site. The removal action alternative of confirmatory sampling/no further action (CS/NFA) was selected for this waste site, as proposed in DOE/RL-2008-44, *Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis for the 200-MG-1 Operable Unit Waste Sites* (EE/CA) and authorized by DOE/RL-2009-86, *Action Memorandum for Non-Time-Critical Removal Action for 37 Waste Sites in 200-MG-1 Operable Unit* (Action Memorandum). Sampling results from the initial sampling evolution demonstrated that the waste site did not achieve compliance with the removal action levels (RALs). Using the methodology prescribed in the Action Memorandum and based on the analytical results, the alternative was changed to removal, treatment, and disposal (RTD). This report provides the basis for the successful completion of the RTD action performed at the 600-220 waste site. This documentation has been prepared based on U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) guidance provided in EPA/540/R-98/016, *Close Out Procedures for National Priorities List Sites.*

This report provides a summary of the actions taken and resulting data to support a determination that, through performance of the RTD alternative, conditions remaining at the 600-220 waste site have achieved the established RALs and have met the removal action objectives (RAOs) provided in the Action Memorandum. The documentation process is consistent with the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE) *Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act of 1980* (CERCLA) Remedial Action Site Closure Guidance.

Statutory authority for the action taken is in accordance with CERCLA (as amended by the *Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986*), Executive Order 12580, *Superfund Implementation*, the *Hanford Federal Facility Agreement and Consent Order* (Ecology et al., 1989), also known as the Tri-Party Agreement, and 40 CFR 300, "National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan."

In May 2011, the non-time-critical removal action for the 600-220 waste site was completed in accordance with DOE/RL-2009-53, *Removal Action Work Plan for 48 Waste Sites in the 200-MG-1 Operable Unit* (RAWP). This report provides the following information relative to the completion of the subject removal action:

- Background, historical information, regulatory enforcement history, and environmental setting pertinent to this removal action
- Descriptions of the selected alternative, RAOs, and exposure and land use assumptions provided in the related regulatory documents
- A summary of the completed actions, the resulting data collected in support of completion of that removal action, a comparison of that data against objectives, and demonstration that RAOs have been met

1.1 Site Description

General information on the Hanford Site and the 200-MG-1 Operable Unit (OU) provides a background of the 600-220 waste site and the development of the removal action for the 600-220 waste site and is described in the subsections that follow.

1.1.1 Hanford General Site Information

The Hanford Site, which is part of the DOE nuclear weapons complex, occupies approximately 1,517 km^2 (586 mi^2) along the Columbia River in Benton County, northwest of the City of Richland in the Lower Columbia Basin in southeastern Washington State (Figure 1-1). From the early 1940s to approximately 1989, the Hanford Site mission included building the world's first large-scale plutonium production facility and, until the 1980s, the site was used to produce plutonium for nuclear weapons. Other activities included nuclear research, development, and nuclear materials production. These activities created a wide variety of chemical and radioactive wastes that were released into the environment. The Hanford Site mission is now focused on the cleanup of those wastes and ultimate closure of the Hanford Site.

1.1.2 200-MG-1 Operable Unit

The Washington State Department of Ecology (Ecology), DOE, and EPA created the 200-MG-1 OU through the Tri-Party Agreement Milestone M-015-06-02 and Tri-Party Agreement Change Request C-06-02 (Ecology et al., 1989). The 200-MG-1 OU is made up of waste sites in the 200 East and 200 West Areas, and the 600 Area of the Hanford Site. The 600 Area encompasses those areas south of the Columbia River that are not part of another designated area (i.e., 300 Area, 200 East Area, and 100-K) and are not specifically identified (Figure 1-1). The 200-MG-1 OU waste sites consist of French drains, trenches, cribs, ditches, and retention basins with shallow contamination (generally less than 4.6 m [15 ft] deep), and where chemical and radioactive contaminants were released during material transfers (i.e., unplanned release sites). Additionally, some 200-MG-1 OU waste sites were produced by airborne dissemination of radioactive particles, or biodegradation and dispersion of plant or animal matter. For those sites containing radionuclides, the radionuclide inventory for this conceptual model group does not include transuranic isotopes greater than or equal to 100 nCi/g.

All of the waste sites contained in the 200-MG-1 OU are located within the Central Plateau, as described in the EE/CA (DOE/RL-2008-44) and Action Memorandum (DOE/RL-2009-86). The 600-220 waste site, also known as the H-51 Anti-Aircraft Artillery Site Dumping Area, is located approximately 3.2 km (2.0 mi) southwest of the 200 West Area and roughly 3.8 km (2.4 mi) west of the Rattlesnake Barricade (Figure 1-2).

1.2 Regulatory and Enforcement History

As discussed in Chapter 1, statutory authority for this removal action is taken in accordance with CERCLA. Further governing requirements for compliance with CERCLA and *Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976* activities at Hanford are in accordance with the Tri-Party Agreement (Ecology et al., 1989). The Hanford Site was proposed for inclusion in 53 FR 23988, "National Priorities List for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Sites – Update 7," hereafter referred to as the National Priorities List (NPL), and was placed on the NPL on November 3, 1989 (54 FR 41015, "National Priorities List for Uncontrolled Hazardous Waste Sites – Final Rule 10/04/89") by EPA. EPA placed the four aggregate areas (i.e., the 100, 200, 300, and 1100 Areas) on the NPL. The 200 Area NPL site consists of the 200 West and 200 East Areas, which contain waste management facilities and inactive irradiated-fuel reprocessing facilities. The site also includes the 200 North Area, formerly used for interim storage and staging of irradiated fuel, and the waste sites assigned to the 200-MG-1 OU.

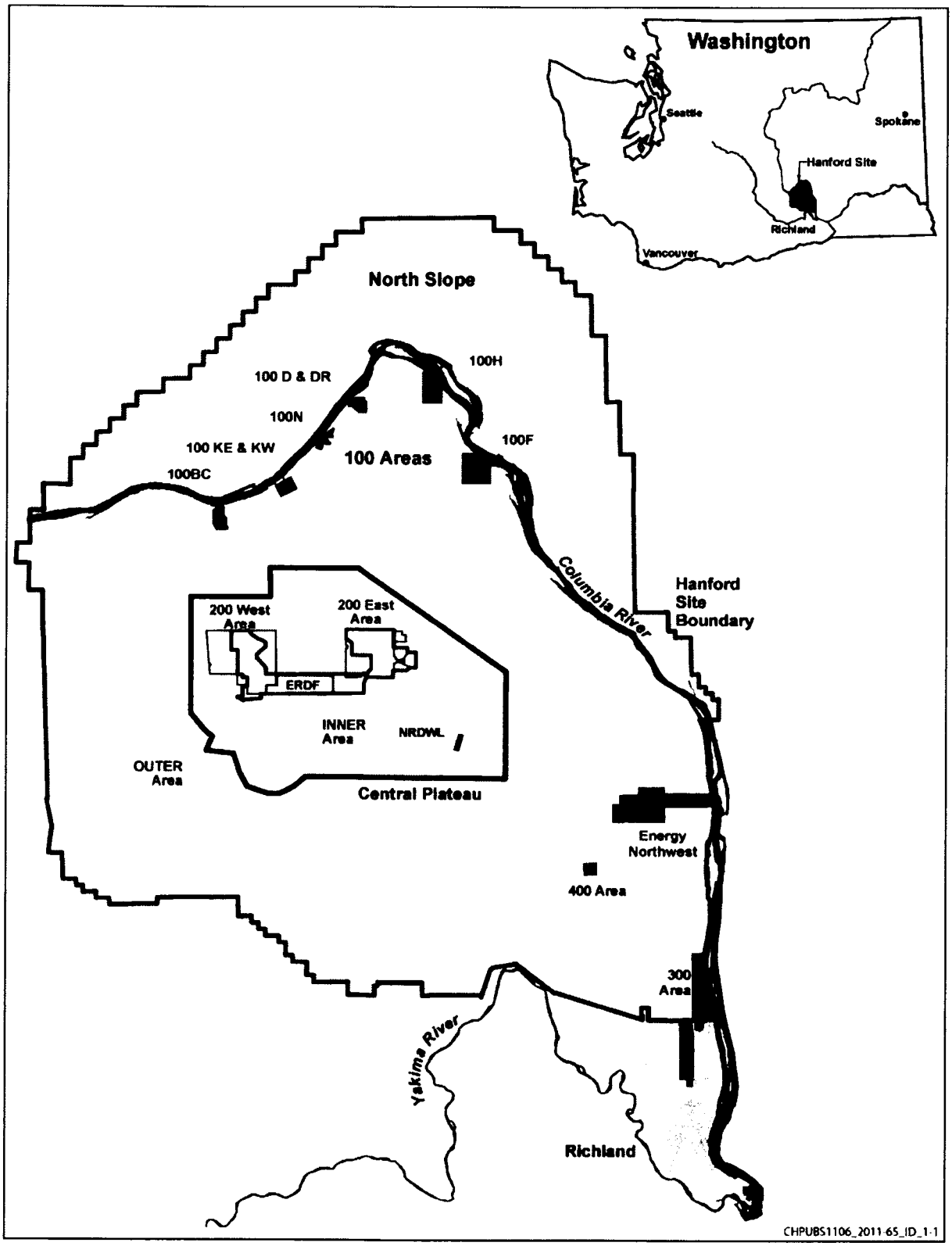


Figure 1-1. Location of the Hanford Site in Washington State

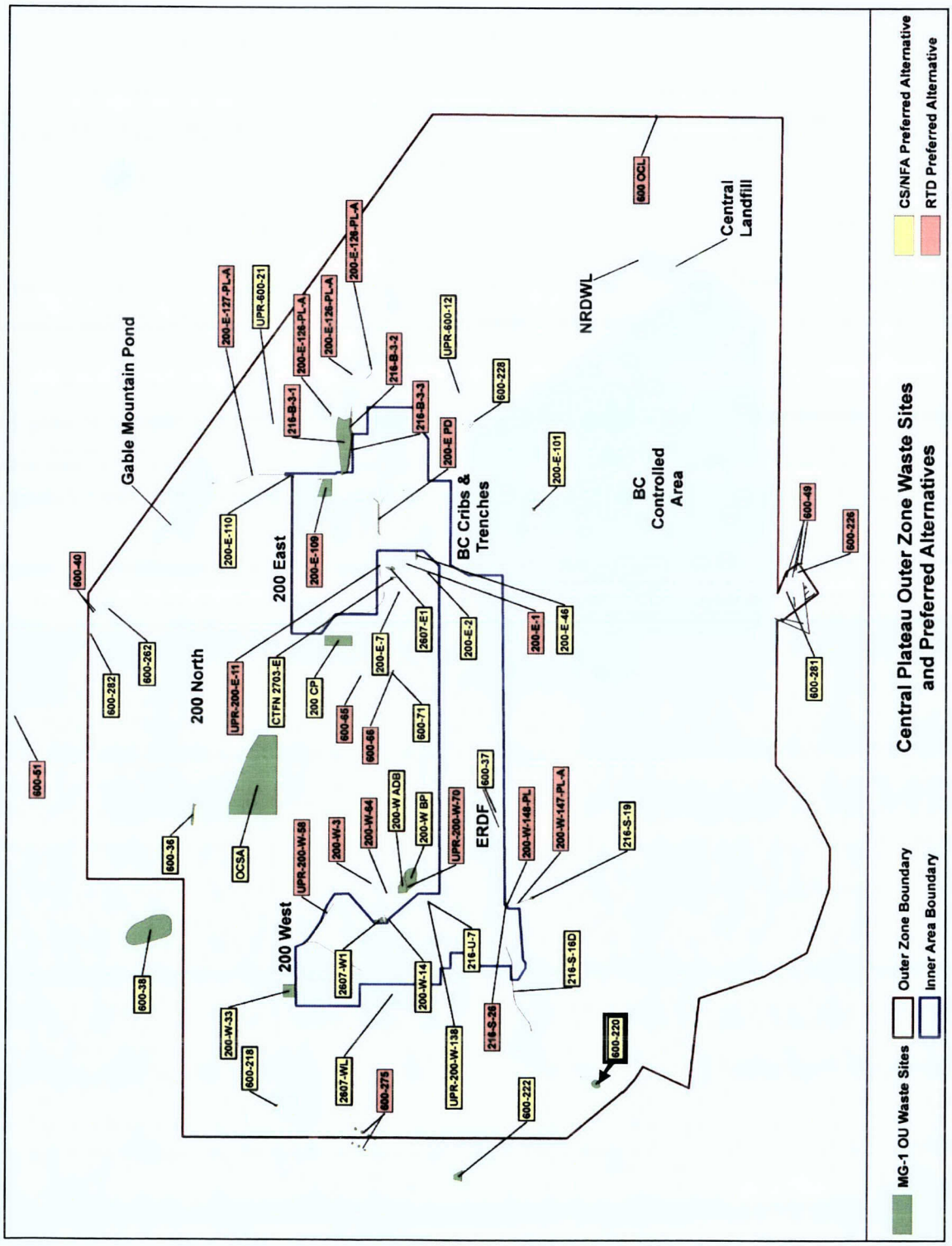
1.3 Environmental Setting

The Hanford Site is located within the semiarid Pasco Basin in the northern portion of the Columbia Plateau. Normal annual precipitation is 17.7 cm (7 in.). According to PNL-10285, *Estimated Recharge Rates at the Hanford Site*, 2.6 to 17.3 mm (0.1 to 0.7 in.) per year of recharge is estimated in the 100 Area. Bedrock beneath the site is basalt of the Columbia River Basalt Group.

The Ringold Formation and the Hanford formation cover the basalt throughout the Central Plateau. Poorly consolidated, river-deposited, well-drained sands, gravels, cobbles, and boulders dominate these units. The Ringold Formation is an interstratified sequence of unconsolidated clay, silt, sand, and gravel-to-cobble sediment deposited by the ancestral Columbia River. The Hanford formation consists of uncemented gravels, sands, and silts deposited by Pleistocene cataclysmic floodwaters. Groundwater from the Hanford Site discharges to the Columbia River, the dominant surface water body of the Hanford Site. The direction of groundwater flow beneath the Central Plateau is toward the east-northeast. The uses of the Columbia River include the production of hydroelectric power, irrigation, drinking water, recreation, and natural resources.

The average depth from ground surface to groundwater beneath the 200 Area ranges from 50 m (164 ft) to greater than 100 m (328 ft). Additional details on the geology and hydrogeology underlying the 200 Area and the 200-MG-1 OU are not provided in the base response action documents because the 200-MG-1 OU was created for shallow zone (less than 4.6 m [15 ft] in depth) waste sites, which are assumed not to be a threat to groundwater quality. This assumption is based on historical and process knowledge regarding volumes of liquids discharged, lack of mobility of contaminants, and shallow depth of the discharge(s).

The nearest natural surface water body to the 600-220 waste site is the Columbia River, located approximately 13.5 km (8.4 mi) north. The potential for natural groundwater recharge within the 200 Area is limited to precipitation infiltration. Estimates of recharge from precipitation at the Hanford Site range from 0 to 10 cm (0 to 4 in.) per year.



Central Plateau Outer Zone Waste Sites and Preferred Alternatives

Figure 1-2. Location of the 600-220 Waste Site

2 Waste Site Background

This chapter provides a description of the 600-220 waste site and information on process and background, describes the selected alternative, and delineates the RAOs and cleanup standards applicable to this removal action as prescribed in the Action Memorandum (DOE/RL-2009-86).

2.1 Waste Site 600-220

The 600-220 waste site, also known as H-51 Anti-Aircraft Artillery dumpsite, is located approximately 3.2 km (2 mi) southwest of the 200 West Area and roughly 3.8 km (2.4 mi) west of the Rattlesnake Barricade (Figure 2-1). This site contains debris generated during the operation and dismantlement of the H-51 Anti-Aircraft Artillery Site.

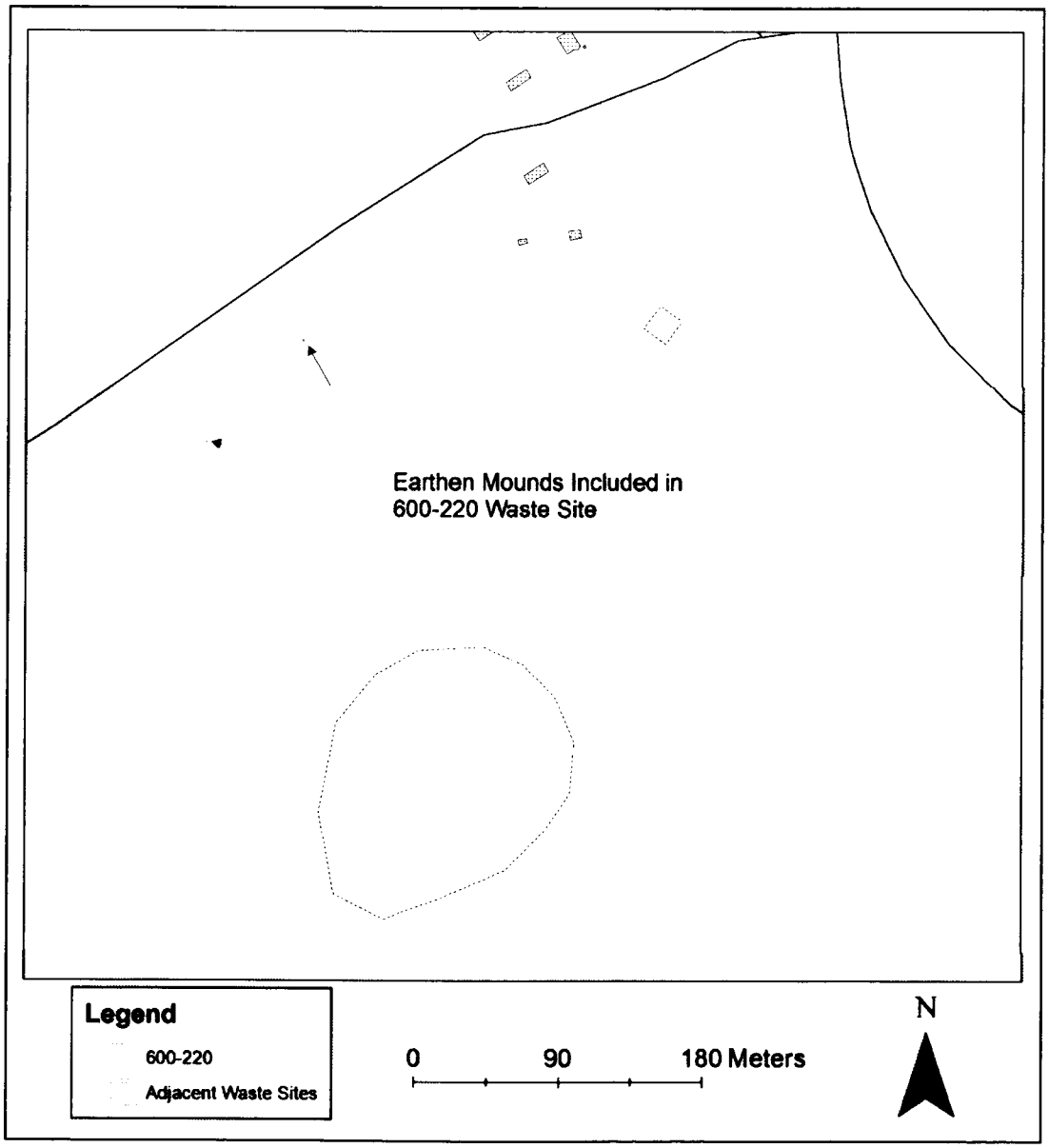


Figure 2-1. Waste Site 600-220 Boundary and Operational Areas

The 600-220 waste site is described in the Waste Identification Data System (WIDS) as a dumping area for inert, solid debris associated with the H-51 Anti-Aircraft Artillery Site and was thought to contain materials with potentially hazardous/dangerous constituents. The 600-220 waste site consists of one main large area of debris with smaller debris piles separated by largely unaffected areas, scattered across the waste site as shown in Figure 2-1. Two large earthen mounds located northwest of the main dumping site were observed. No evidence, documentary or otherwise, has been found suggesting that stabilizing material has been utilized at this site. No structures currently exist on this site.

The release mechanism for this waste site is miscellaneous dumping or abandonment of debris. The current form of all waste materials is solid. There are no references to liquid waste materials being dumped or discarded at this site. No chemical or radiological processes involving sustained release of materials are associated with this waste site.

2.2 Description of the Selected Alternative

As stated in the EE/CA (DOE/RL-2008-44) and Action Memorandum (DOE/RL-2009-86), the selected alternative for the subject waste site was CS/NFA. This alternative was selected because, due to historical activity and process knowledge, contaminants of potential concern (COPCs) were not expected to exceed the RALs. Initial sampling and analysis did not confirm that concentrations of COPCs in soil were less than or equal to the RALs without the need for further action. As a result, in accordance with the Action Memorandum, the alternative was changed to RTD. Activities involved in the RTD action set forth in the RAWP (DOE/RL-2009-53) and DOE/RL-2009-60, *Sampling and Analysis Plan for Selected 200-MG-1 Operable Unit Waste Sites* (SAP) include soil excavation and verification sampling to demonstrate that concentrations of COPCs in soil are less than or equal to established RALs, and that no additional removal action is required. The general removal action sampling design criteria are provided in this section followed by a summary of waste site history, specific sampling design and methodology, and analytical results for the 600-220 waste site.

Following is the activity summary relevant to the 600-220 waste site considered during the development of the sample design:

- Direct visual inspection of the site surface was performed, using available site information as a guide for visual cues such as staining, discoloration, absence of vegetation, presence of debris and other anomalies.
- Radiological field screening was performed at the surface of the waste site to provide an indication of the presence of radiological COPCs.
- A combination of focused and random sampling was performed per the methodology prescribed in the SAP (DOE/RL-2009-60). The use of focused and random samples based on process knowledge and visual indicators was considered appropriate for the initial sampling evolution. Random sampling in the impacted areas was considered appropriate for the verification sampling evolution.

Based on these key design features, soil samples were collected from the 600-220 waste site and analyzed for COPC concentrations. Evaluation of the initial sampling analytical results demonstrated that, for specific areas, concentrations of COPCs were above the RALs, resulting in the implementation of the RTD alternative. Under this alternative, soils were removed from the impacted areas, and a verification sampling evolution was conducted, the results of which confirmed that remaining in situ soils were less than or equal to RALs for COPCs applicable to each impacted area. Table 5-2 provides the maximum concentrations for each COPC from the verification sampling analytical data. Tables A-1 through A-4

provide detailed summaries of all analytical data results for sampling conducted at the 600-220 waste site (Appendix A).

Personnel with current training and qualifications performed field radiological surveying during the sampling evolutions. Survey methods and practices were performed in accordance with established contractor methods and protocols. Of the radiological surveys performed for the 600-220 waste site, no radiological dose readings were greater than the measured background and no radiological contamination was found.

2.2.1 Removal Action Objectives

The removal action alternatives for the 200-MG-1 OU waste sites were evaluated based on their overall ability to protect human health and the environment and their effectiveness in maintaining both short term and long term protection. The selected alternative must meet the following RAOs established in the Action Memorandum (DOE/RL-2009-86):

- **RAO 1**—Prevent unacceptable risk to human health and ecological receptors from exposure to soils and/or debris contaminated with nonradiological constituents to 4.6 m (15 ft) below ground surface (bgs) at concentrations above the appropriate RALs.
- **RAO 2**—Prevent unacceptable risk to human health and ecological receptors from exposure to soils and/or debris contaminated with radiological constituents to 4.6 m (15 ft) bgs at concentrations above the appropriate RALs.
- **RAO 3**—Control the sources of groundwater contamination to minimize impacts to groundwater resources, protect the Columbia River from adverse impacts, and reduce the degree of groundwater cleanup that may be required under future action.
- **RAO 4**—Prevent adverse impacts to cultural resources and threatened or endangered species, and minimize wildlife habitat disruption.

The RALs for the waste sites identified in the Action Memorandum (DOE/RL-2009-86) are based on the RAOs noted above. These RALs are based on attainment of acceptable levels of human health, ecological risk, and protection of groundwater but are not less than background levels or detection limits for waste sites. Attainment of RALs is intended to meet the first three RAOs and is expected to satisfy the remedial action objectives established in the final record of decision (ROD). The fourth RAO is met through cultural and ecological reviews performed before starting removal action activities. The RALs applicable to the 600-220 waste site are listed in Table 2-1. The attainment of RALs and RAOs is provided in Chapter 5 of this report.

Table 2-1. Nonradiological Removal Action Levels

Contaminant of Concern	Background Concentration[a] (mg/kg)	Direct Exposure[b] (mg/kg)	Groundwater Protection[c] (mg/kg)	Required Detection Limit (mg/kg)	Removal Action Levels (mg/kg)	Ecological Risk Screening Values (mg/kg)
Antimony	5	32	5.4	0.6	5.4	5
Arsenic	6.5	6.5[d]	6.5[d]	1.0	6.5[d]	7
Barium	132	16,000	1,650	2	1,650	102
Beryllium	1.51	160	63.2	0.5	63.2	10
Boron	N/A	16,000	210	2	210	0.5
Cadmium	0.81	80	0.81[d]	0.5	0.81[d]	4
Chromium (Total)	18.5	120,000	2,000	1	2,000	42
Chromium (VI)	N/A	240	--[e]	0.5	--[e]	N/A
Cobalt	15.7	24	15.7[d]	2	15.7[d]	20
Copper	22.0	3,200	284	1	284	50
Lead	10.2	250	3,000	5.0	250	50
Lithium	33.5	160	192	2.5	160	35
Manganese	512	3,760	512[d]	5	512[d]	1,100
Mercury	0.33	24	2.09	0.2	2.09	0.1
Nickel	19.1	1,600	130	4	130	30
Selenium	0.78	400	5.2	1	5.2	0.3
Silver	0.73	400	13.6	0.2	13.6	2
Strontium	N/A	48,000	2,920	1	2,920	N/A
Thallium	N/A	5.6	1.59	1	1.59	1
Tin	N/A	48,000	48,000	10	48,000	50
Uranium (Soluble Salts)	3.21	240	3.21[d]	1	3.21[d]	5
Vanadium	85.1	560	2,240	2.5	560	2
Zinc	67.8	24,000	5,970	1	5,970	86
PCB Aroclor 1016	N/A	0.5	0.094	0.017	0.094	0.65
PCB Aroclor 1221	N/A	0.5	0.017[d]	0.017	0.017[d]	0.65
PCB Aroclor 1232	N/A	0.5	0.017[d]	0.017	0.017[d]	0.65
PCB Aroclor 1242	N/A	0.5	0.039	0.017	0.039	0.65
PCB Aroclor 1248	N/A	0.5	0.039	0.017	0.039	0.65

Table 2-1. Nonradiological Removal Action Levels

Contaminant of Concern	Background Concentration[a] (mg/kg)	Direct Exposure[b] (mg/kg)	Groundwater Protection[c] (mg/kg)	Required Detection Limit (mg/kg)	Removal Action Levels (mg/kg)	Ecological Risk Screening Values (mg/kg)
PCB Aroclor 1254	N/A	0.5	0.066	0.017	0.066	0.65
PCB Aroclor 1260	N/A	0.5	0.72	0.017	0.5	0.65
Acenaphthene	N/A	4,800	98	0.33	98	20
Acenaphthylene	N/A	4,800	98	0.33	98	N/A
Anthracene	N/A	24,000	2,270	0.33	2,270	N/A
Benzo[*a*]anthracene	N/A	1.37	0.86	0.33	0.86	N/A
Benzo[*a*]pyrene	N/A	0.137	0.233[f]	0.33	0.33[d]	12
Benzo[*b*]fluoranthene	N/A	1.37	2.95	0.33	1.37	N/A
Benzo[*g,h,i*]perylene	N/A	2,400	25,700	0.33	2,400	N/A
Benzo[*k*]fluoranthene	N/A	1.37	2.95[f]	0.33	1.37	N/A
Chrysene	N/A	13.7	9.56	0.33	9.56	N/A
Dibenz[*a,h*]anthracene	N/A	1.37	4.29	0.33	1.37	N/A
Fluoranthene	N/A	3,200	631	0.33	631	N/A
Fluorene	N/A	3,200	101	0.33	101	30
Indeno[*1,2,3-cd*]pyrene	N/A	1.37	8.33	0.33	1.37	N/A
Naphthalene	N/A	1,600	4.46	0.33	4.46	N/A
Phenanthrene	N/A	24,000	1,140	0.33	1,140	N/A
Pyrene	N/A	2,400	655	0.33	655	N/A
Carbon Tetrachloride	N/A	7.69	0.0031	0.005	0.005	N/A
Xylene[h]	N/A	16,000	14.6	0.01	14.6	N/A
Nitrate (as Nitrogen)	11.8	128,000	40	0.75	40	N/A
TPH–Diesel	N/A	2,000	2,000	5	2,000	200
TPH–Kerosene	N/A	2,000	2,000	5	2,000	200
Fluoride[i]	N/A	4,800	16	5	16	N/A
Asbestos	N/A	N/A[j]	N/A[j]	N/A[j]	1 %[j]	N/A

Table 2-1. Nonradiological Removal Action Levels

Contaminant of Concern	Background Concentration[a] (mg/kg)	Direct Exposure[b] (mg/kg)	Groundwater Protection[c] (mg/kg)	Required Detection Limit (mg/kg)	Removal Action Levels (mg/kg)	Ecological Risk Screening Values (mg/kg)

a. If Hanford Site-specific background data are not available, values are then taken from Ecology Publication No. 94-115, *Natural Background Soil Metals Concentrations in Washington State*. Hanford Site background values are available from nonradiological background data in DOE/RL-92-24, *Hanford Site Soil Background: Part 1, Soil Background for Nonradioactive Analytes*, Table D9-2.

b. Direct-contact values were calculated based on WAC 173-340-740, "Unrestricted Land Use Soil Cleanup Standards;" using Method B methodology and assumptions.

c. The groundwater protection values were obtained using equations provided in WAC 173-340-747(4), "Deriving Soil Concentrations for Groundwater Protection," with the physical parameters obtained from http://www.ecy.wa.gov/.

d. Where cleanup levels are less than background or RDLs, cleanup levels default to background or RDLs in accordance with WAC 173-340-700(6)(d), "Overview of Cleanup Standards," and WAC 173-340-707(2), "Analytical Considerations," respectively.

e. Based on process knowledge, chromium (VI) is not expected to be present at 200-MG-1 OU waste sites. The following values are given to help guide cleanup:

- 0.2 mg/kg—calculated value using $K_d = 0$, based on PNNL-13895, *Hanford Contamination Distribution Coefficient Database and Users Guide*, and WAC 173-340-747, "Deriving Soil Concentrations for Groundwater Protection," equation 747-1.
- 2.1 mg/kg—based on DOE/RL-96-17, *Remedial Design Report/Remedial Action Work Plan for the 100 Area*.
- 18.4 mg/kg—based on Ecology, 2007, Cleanup Levels and Risk Calculations (CLARC) database.

f. The soil concentration for protection of groundwater values for benzo[*a*]pyrene and benzo[*k*]fluoranthene were incorrectly reported in DOE/RL-2009-48, *Action Memorandum for Non-Time-Critical Removal Action for 11 Waste Sites in 200-MG-1 Operable Unit*, and have been corrected.

g. Carbon tetrachloride is applicable to the 11 waste sites authorized by DOE/RL-2009-48.

h. Xylene is applicable only to the 200-W-3, 216-S-19, and 216-S-26 waste sites.

i. Fluoride is added as a COPC for select sites, such as 216-S-19 and 216-S-26, based on process history.

j. The RAL for asbestos in soil is 1% by weight (measured using Polarized Light Microscopy). EPA has used this value for determining if response actions for asbestos should be undertaken (Cook, 2004, "Clarifying Cleanup Goals and Identification of New Assessment Tools for Evaluating Asbestos at Superfund Cleanups," OSWER 9345.4-05). Further evaluation of removal actions for asbestos will be conducted, as needed, on a site-specific basis in the Outer Area RI/FS.

Ecological screening values, which are based on WAC 173-340-900, "Model Toxics Control Act—Cleanup," "Tables," Table 749-3, are used for screening purposes only and are not considered cleanup levels for this CERCLA removal action (described more fully in Chapter 5 of the Action Memorandum [DOE/RL-2009-86]). If analytical results exceed the ecological screening values, the results will be further evaluated during the final ecological risk assessment in accordance with the remedial investigation/feasibility study (RI/FS) for the Central Plateau in order to make the final cleanup decisions.

2.2.2 Exposure and Land-Use Assumptions

The 600-220 waste site is located within the Central Plateau, as discussed in more detail in the EE/CA (DOE/RL-2008-44) and Action Memorandum (DOE/RL-2009-86) for the 200-MG-1 OU. Land use for the Central Plateau is designated for reasonably anticipated future uses recognized in the EE/CA and Action Memorandum (for the purposes of this interim action, RAOs were selected that would support unrestricted land use).

2.2.3 Design Summary

The CS/NFA action alternative was the selected alternative for the 600-220 waste site. Sampling and analysis indicated that contaminant concentrations in the waste site soils were greater than the RALs. Based on those analytical results, and per the methodology prescribed in the Action Memorandum (DOE/RL-2009-86), the alternative progressed to RTD. Following removal of the impacted soil, verification sampling was conducted to confirm that remaining in situ soil was less than or equal to the RALs. The sampling objectives for the 600-220 waste site included visual inspection and collection of discrete soil samples from the waste site as described in Section 3.1 of this report. Key features of the site-specific sampling design for the 600-220 waste site included the following:

- Direct visual inspection of the site surface was performed, using available site information as a guide for visual cues such as staining, discoloration, absence of vegetation, presence of debris and other anomalies.
- Radiological field screening was performed at the surface of the waste site to provide an indication of the presence of radiological COPCs.
- A combination of focused and random sampling was performed per the methodology prescribed in the SAP (DOE/RL-2009-60). The use of focused and random samples based on process knowledge and visual indicators was considered appropriate for the initial sampling evolution. Random sampling in the impacted areas was considered appropriate for the verification sampling evolution.

2.3 Decision Document Amendments, Significant Differences, or Waivers

No amendments to the EE/CA (DOE/RL-2008-44) or Action Memorandum (DOE/RL-2009-86), or technical impracticability waivers, were associated with this removal action. A Tri-Party Agreement change (TPA-CN-350, *Tri-Party Agreement Change Notice Form: DOE/RL-2009-86 Action Memorandum for Non-Time-Critical Removal Action for 37 Waste Sites in the 200-MG-1 Operable Unit, Rev. 0*) has been approved for the Action Memorandum to add sites to the scope of the removal action; however, the change had no effect on the previously authorized action or on cleanup levels for this waste site.

3 Response Activity Summary

As stated in the EE/CA (DOE/RL-2008-44) and Action Memorandum (DOE/RL-2009-86), the selected alternative for the 600-220 waste site was CS/NFA. The results of the confirmatory sampling indicated COPC concentrations greater than the RALs in three of the sampled areas (further details are provided in the text below). Per the provisions of the Action Memorandum, the removal action activities progressed to implementation of the RTD alternative for those areas, and for debris removal at the waste site. Upon completion of RTD activities, verification sampling was conducted to demonstrate that contaminant concentrations in soil at the 600-220 waste site were less than or equal to the RALs, thus demonstrating that the RAOs were met.

3.1 Summary of Activities

The removal action at the 600-220 waste site was conducted from April 2010 through May 2011 and included the collection of focused and random samples from locations within the waste site, as specified in Section 2.2, and per the methodologies prescribed in the SAP (DOE/RL-2009-60). The following key activities were pertinent to the removal action at the 600-220 waste site:

- Collection of focused and random soil samples based on historical and process knowledge, and visual indicators.
- Excavation of soil, under the RTD alternative, in zones of potential contamination (ZPCs) 1 and 2, as well as in biased sample (BS) locations BS 1 and BS 2 (Figure 3-2). Debris scattered throughout the waste site, along with underlying soil, was also removed.
- Collection of random samples from ZPC 1, ZPC 2, BS 1, and BS 2, for verification purposes; laboratory analysis of soil samples for COPCs; and evaluation of analytical results to demonstrate achievement of RALs.

3.1.1 Waste Site 600-220 Confirmatory Sampling

A site evaluation was performed in April and May 2010, prior to performance of the initial sampling evolution. This evaluation served to support job planning as well as completion of the visual inspection component of the sampling activities described in the SAP (DOE/RL-2009-60). Observations made during site evaluation included the following: an area covered with a white, granular material; an area containing burned material and other debris; a small area containing what appeared to be a tar-like substance; an area of visible debris such as partially buried containers; and a mound containing a wide variety of debris such as heavily corroded metal cans and containers, glass, and batteries. In addition, two mounds were observed that might have been used as a firing range containment berm. Based on historical information and observations made during visual inspection, seven ZPCs and three BS locations were identified for sampling at the 600-220 waste site, as shown in Figure 3-1. The outer dimensions of each ZPC were established to encompass the lateral extent of the visual cues, such as the presence of debris, burned areas, areas of defoliation, and/or soil staining.

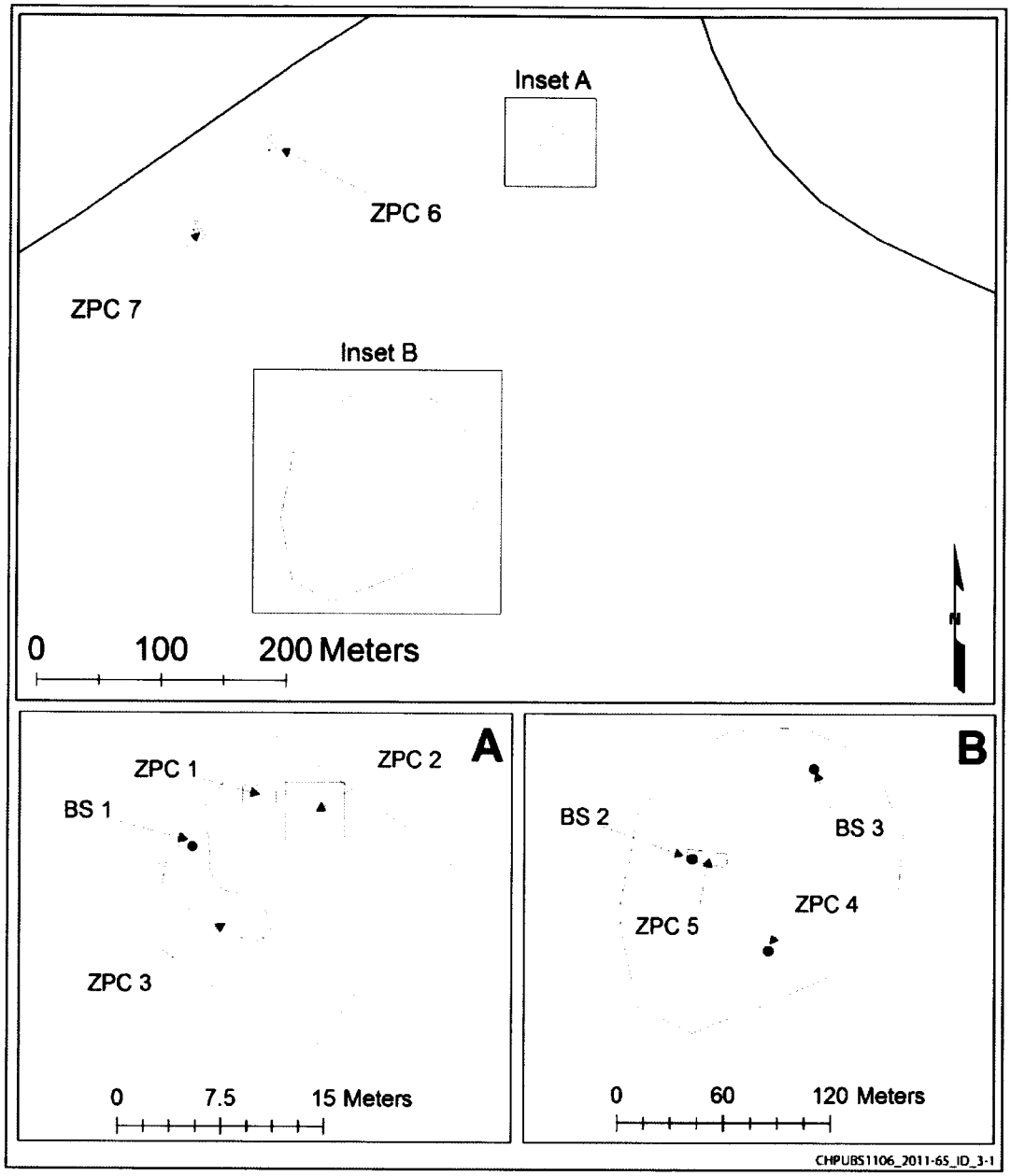


Figure 3-1. Confirmatory Sampling Locations at the 600-220 Waste Site

For radiological field screening at the 600-220 waste site, surveys were performed in accordance with established contractor methods and protocols by personnel with current training and qualifications. No radiological postings were present at the waste site. Radiological surveys performed during sampling activities indicated no radiological readings greater than the measured background, and no radiological contamination was found. The site was confirmed to be a nonradiological site, and the radiological COPCs were eliminated from the list of analytes to be included for laboratory analysis.

Initial soil sampling was conducted from August through November 2010 at the seven ZPCs and three biased locations established during site evaluation. Focused samples were collected from ZPCs 1 through 4 and biased samples at BS 1 through 3 based on historical and process knowledge and visual

indicators from the surface, which is generally defined as 0 to 0.3 m (0 to 1 ft) bgs. Random samples were collected from ZPC 5 through 7 using Visual Sample Plan (VSP) software as direct visual indicators were absent for these ZPCs.

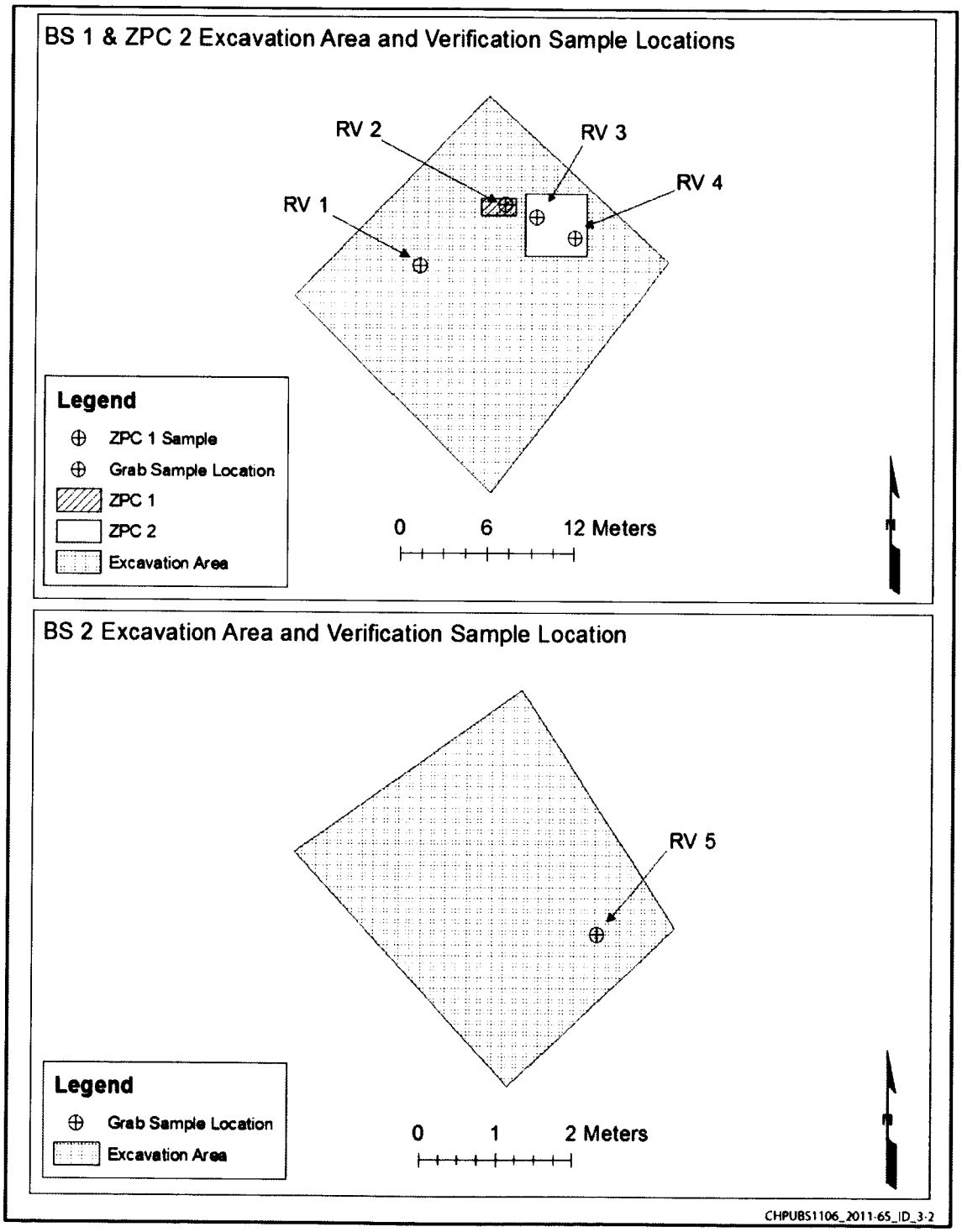


Figure 3-2. Verification Sampling Locations at the 600-220 Waste Site

The samples were analyzed for the full suite of nonradiological COPCs (metals, polynuclear aromatic hydrocarbons [PAHs], volatile organic analytes, anions, and total petroleum hydrocarbons) in accordance with the SAP (DOE/RL-2009-60). Analytical results from the initial sampling evolution indicated COPC concentrations exceeded RALs as summarized below.

- **ZPC 1 (white granular material):** Concentrations of benzo[*a*]anthracene, benzo[*a*]pyrene, benzo[*b*]fluoranthene, benzo[*k*]fluoranthene, dibenz[*a,h*]anthracene, and indeno[*1,2,3-cd*]pyrene were less than laboratory method detection limits (MDLs); however, laboratory MDLs were greater than the required detection limits (RDLs) and RALs. Accordingly, it was presumed that the results were greater than the RALs.
- **ZPC 2 and BS 1 (debris areas):** Concentration of cadmium was greater than the RALs. Concentrations of benzo[*a*]anthracene, benzo[*a*]pyrene, benzo[*b*]fluoranthene, benzo[*k*]fluoranthene, chrysene, dibenz[*a,h*]anthracene, and indeno[*1,2,3-cd*]pyrene, and naphthalene were less than laboratory MDLs; however, laboratory MDLs were greater than the RDLs and RALs. Accordingly, it was presumed that the results were greater than the RALs.
- **BS 2 (battery area):** Concentration of manganese was greater than the RALs at the BS location within ZPC 5 in which an array of F-cell batteries was observed during site evaluation.

Given that laboratory MDLs were greater than RALs for PAHs in the surface matrix (0 to 0.3 m [1 ft] bgs), concentrations of these contaminants were presumed to be greater than RALs for the entire ZPC or BS location, as applicable, thus initiating RTD in those areas. A summary of analytical results exceeding the RALs is provided in Table 3-1.

- **ZPC 4 (debris area):** Initial sampling resulted in a maximum reported concentration of manganese of 641 mg/kg at approximately 0.9 m (3 ft) bgs; however, ZPC 4 is not associated with a contamination release from batteries, and reported values for manganese are consistent with recorded background values at the Hanford Site. Therefore, manganese is not considered a COPC for this area.
- **ZPC 5 (mounded area):** Initial sampling resulted in a maximum reported concentration of nitrate-nitrogen of 86.48 mg/kg at approximately 1.8 m (6 ft) bgs; however, the presence of nitrate-nitrogen does not indicate a source of contamination at this location. Nitrate-nitrogen is not considered a COPC for the 600-220 waste site.

Table 3-1. Concentrations of Contaminants of Potential Concern Exceeding Removal Action Levels

COPC	RAL (mg/kg)	Initial Sampling Results (mg/kg)		
		B26792—ZPC 2	B26794—BS 1	B26795—BS 2
Cadmium	0.81	**1.72**	**1.04**	**2.44**
Manganese	512	285	317	**935**

Notes: Bold values represent concentrations of COPCs in excess of the RALs as a result of initial sampling.

3.1.2 Waste Site Excavation

The results of initial sampling indicated that concentrations of cadmium and manganese were greater than the RALs for ZPC 2, BS 1, and BS 2. At ZPC 1, ZPC 2, and BS 1, concentrations of PAHs were less than laboratory MDLs; however, the MDLs exceeded the RALs. As a result, it was presumed that concentrations of PAHs were in excess of the RALs, thus initiating RTD in those areas. Removal of

impacted soils at the 600-220 waste site was completed in April 2011. The lateral extent of excavation in each area of impact was determined utilizing visual indicators such as stained soil, devegetation, or the presence of debris. In process sampling further refined the lateral area of excavation at ZPC 2. The areas comprising ZPC 1, ZPC 2, and BS 1 were excavated to a vertical depth of approximately 0.9 to 1.2 m (3 to 4 ft) bgs. In addition to the removal of the impacted soil from ZPC 1, ZPC 2, and BS 1, miscellaneous scattered debris, along with approximately 0.9 to 1.2 m (3 to 4 ft) of underlying soil, was removed, thus enlarging the area of excavation beyond the three areas of impact identified during initial and in process sampling. The extent of excavation at BS 2, which consisted of a mound approximately 1.8 m (6 ft) above grade, was determined laterally by visual indicators, and vertically to an approximate depth of 0.91 m (3 ft) below original grade. In process sampling defined the lateral area of excavation at BS 2. Observations made during RTD defined the vertical extent of excavation by confirming the absence of debris below the base of excavation.

3.1.3 Waste Site 600-220 Verification Sampling

Based on the results of initial sampling, RTD was implemented at ZPC 1, ZPC 2, BS 1, and BS 2, along with the removal of scattered debris from beyond the areas of impact at the 600-220 waste site. Upon completion of the RTD activities, a verification sampling design was developed for ZPC 1, ZPC 2, BS 1, and BS 2, utilizing VSP to place samples randomly within each affected area, in accordance with the methodology provided in Section 3.2.5.2 of the SAP (DOE/RL-2009-60). Samples were collected from the affected areas as described in the following subsections.

3.1.3.1 BS 1

The affected area of BS 1 was approximately 14 m^2 (150 ft^2); therefore, one randomly selected sample was collected from the surface of the excavation. The sample was analyzed for metals and PAHs, since initial sampling resulted in MDLs for PAHs in excess of RDLs and established RALs. Figure 3-2 shows the sample location, labeled RV 1.

3.1.3.2 ZPC 1

Initial sampling indicated COPCs were less than RALs; however, laboratory MDLs for PAHs were in excess of RDLs and established RALs. The affected area at ZPC 1 was approximately 6 m^2 (65 ft^2); therefore, one randomly selected sample was collected from the surface of the excavation. The sample collected from ZPC 1 was analyzed for PAHs only and is shown as sample RV 2 in Figure 3-2.

3.1.3.3 ZPC 2

The affected area at ZPC 2 was approximately 25 m^2 (270 ft^2); therefore, two randomly selected samples were collected from the surface of the excavation. Samples collected were analyzed for metals and PAHs since initial sampling resulted in MDLs for PAHs in excess of RDLs and established RALs. Figure 3-2 shows the sample locations labeled RV 3 and RV 4.

3.1.3.4 BS 2

The affected area at BS 2 was approximately 16 m^2 (172 ft^2); therefore, one randomly selected sample was collected from the surface of the excavation. The sample collected was analyzed for metals analysis only, and Figure 3-2 shows the sample location, labeled RV 5.

3.1.4 Backfill and Revegetation

As described in Sections 2.1 and 5.5.1 of the RAWP (DOE/RL-2009-53), backfill and/or contouring may take place at the 600-220 waste site upon concurrence by the signing parties that the RAOs have been attained. Finalization of a backfill concurrence form provided to the agency(ies) provided concurrence that the waste site had achieved the established RAOs; therefore, backfill and/or contouring proceeded at

the 600-220 waste site. The backfill concurrence form was approved by the regulatory agency(ies) on May 25, 2011. Backfill of the 600-220 waste site was completed on June 3, 2011.

In accordance with the ecological compliance review conducted for the 600-220 waste site, this area does not meet the requirements of a Level III or Level IV designation as described in DOE/RL-96-32, *Hanford Site Biological Resources Management Plan*; therefore, revegetation at the 600-220 waste site is not required. DOE may elect to revegetate the 600-220 waste site at a future date for aesthetic purposes.

3.1.5 Statement of Protectiveness

In accordance with the SAP (DOE/RL-2009-60), the soil at the 600-220 waste site has been sampled, analyzed, and evaluated. The results obtained through the implementation of the RTD alternative demonstrate that contaminant concentrations in the soil at the 600-220 waste site are less than RALs (discussed in further detail in Chapter 5). These results also indicate that residual concentrations will support reasonably anticipated future land use recognized in the EE/CA (DOE/RL-2008-44) and Action Memorandum (DOE/RL-2009-86), and demonstrate that residual concentrations of COPCs in soil throughout the site are unlikely to affect groundwater or the Columbia River. As summarized in Chapter 5, a review of the sampling results showed that the removal action at the 600-220 waste site has demonstrated achievement of the RAOs established in the Action Memorandum and identified in the RAWP (DOE/RL-2009-53).

4 Chronology of Events

A chronology of major events associated with sampling the subject waste site is presented in Table 4-1. The chronology includes approval of the regulatory documents that form the basis of the removal action and key fieldwork activities associated with the removal action.

Table 4-1. Response Action Chronology

Date	Event
June 5, 2009	DOE/RL-2008-44, *Engineering Evaluation/Cost Analysis for the 200-MG-1 Operable Unit Waste Sites*, approved
April thru May 2010	Site evaluation of the 600-220 waste site completed
April 15, 2010	DOE/RL-2009-86, Revision 0, *Action Memorandum for Non-Time-Critical Removal Action for 37 Waste Sites in 200-MG-1 Operable Unit*, approved
April 21, 2010	Draft of DOE/RL-2009-53, Revision 1, *Removal Action Work Plan for 48 Waste Sites in the 200-MG-1 Operable Unit*, completed and routed for approval
May 20, 2010	Draft of DOE/RL-2009-60, Revision 1, *Sampling and Analysis Plan for Selected 200-MG-1 Operable Unit Waste Sites*, completed and routed for approval
August 18, 2010	Initial sampling of the 600-220 waste site commenced
October 7, 2010	DOE/RL-2009-53, Revision 1, approved
November 8, 2010	Initial sampling of the 600-220 waste site completed
November 29, 2010	Laboratory analytical data evaluation completed
January 10, 2011	DOE/RL-2009-60, Revision 1, approved
February 10, 2011	In process sampling of the 600-220 waste site commenced
February 17, 2011	In process sampling of the 600-220 waste site completed
March 10, 2011	Laboratory analytical data evaluation completed
April 2011	RTD of the 600-220 waste site completed.
May 2, 2011	Verification sampling of the 600-220 waste site completed
May 25, 2011	Laboratory analytical data evaluation completed
May 25, 2011	Backfill Concurrence Form approved
June 3, 2011	Backfill of the 600-220 waste site completed

5 Performance Standards and Construction Quality Control

This chapter addresses the process for demonstrating achievement of performance standards, which include attaining RALs and RAOs and maintaining the required quality control (QC) during removal activities.

5.1 Attainment of Performance Standards

Initial, in process, and verification sampling and analysis confirm that the 600-220 waste site meets the RAOs identified in the Action Memorandum (DOE/RL-2009-86), and residual levels of COPCs remaining in the soil are less than or equal to the RALs. As shown in Table 5-1, RAOs 1 and 2 are achieved by preventing unacceptable risk to human health and the environment through direct exposure to soils and debris by reducing the soil concentration of COPCs to less than or equal to the RALs. RAO 3 is achieved by preventing migration and/or leaching of radiological and nonradiological contamination to groundwater by reducing the soil concentration of COPCs to less than or equal to the RALs. RAO 4 is met through cultural and ecological evaluation, performed in June 2010 and January 2010, respectively, and by the implementation of considerations and recommendations during work activities. Demonstration that the soil concentration of COPCs is less than or equal to RALs (Table 5-2) meets RAOs 1, 2, and 3.

Table 5-1. Summary of Attainment of Cleanup Objectives

Removal Action Objective	Compliance Methods	Removal Action Objective Attained?
RAO 1: Prevent unacceptable risk to human health and ecological receptors from exposure to soils and/or debris contaminated with nonradiological constituents to 4.6 m (15 ft) bgs at concentrations above the appropriate RALs.	Achieved through verification soil sampling, performed upon completion of RTD activities, which demonstrated that all individual COPC concentrations are less than the RALs.	Yes
RAO 2: Prevent unacceptable risk to human health and ecological receptors from exposure to soils and/or debris contaminated with radiological constituents to 4.6 m (15 ft) bgs at concentrations above the appropriate RALs.	Achieved through the radiological survey of soils within the waste site, conducted during site evaluation and sampling evolutions, which resulted in no measured dose rates greater than background for the waste site and no detectable radiological contamination. This demonstrates that COPC concentrations are below the RALs as a result.	Yes
RAO 3: Control the sources of groundwater contamination to minimize impacts to groundwater resources, protect the Columbia River from adverse impacts, and reduce the degree of groundwater cleanup that may be required under future actions.	Achieved through verification soil sampling, performed upon completion of RTD activities, which demonstrated that concentrations of COPCs in soil are less than established RALs.	Yes
RAO 4: Prevent adverse impacts to cultural resources and threatened or endangered species, and minimize wildlife habitat disruption.	Achieved through cultural and ecological evaluation and the implementation of considerations during removal activities to minimize wildlife habitat and cultural artifact disruption.	Yes

Per the methodology prescribed in the RAWP (DOE/RL-2009-53) and SAP (DOE/RL-2009-60), initial sampling of the 600-220 waste site consisted of visual inspection, radiological survey, and soil sampling performed starting in March 2010. Resulting data from the sampling evolution indicating concentrations of COPCs greater than the RALs initiated the removal of debris and impacted soils, performed in April 2011, followed by verification sampling performed in May 2011. The analytical results, provided in Table 5-2, and Tables A-1 through A-3 (Appendix A), demonstrate that there are no chemical COPC concentrations greater than the RALs remaining in soil at the 600-220 waste site, thus meeting RAOs 1, and 3. Radiological survey performed during removal action activities demonstrated no radiological dose rates greater than background and no contamination found, thus meeting RAO 2.

This waste site and the data obtained from the subject sampling evolutions will be included in the RI/FS for final remedial action of the Outer Area.

5.1.1 Performance Standard Documentation

This response action report addresses the individual 600-220 waste site and not an OU; therefore, this section is not applicable.

5.1.2 Response Action Objectives Verification

RAO performance standard attainment involves comparisons of soil analytical data to RALs. The RALs, identified in the Action Memorandum (DOE/RL-2009-86) and RAWP (DOE/RL-2009-53), are directly compared to the maximum results from the verification sampling analytical data (Table 5-2). The full set of analytical results from all samples collected is provided in Appendix A.

5.1.3 Contaminant Identification

Table 5-2 provides a direct comparison of verification sample analytical results for each nonradiological COPC, as determined from process knowledge and historical information, against the established RALs for the 600-220 waste site.

Table 5-2. Comparison of Verification Sample Results Against RALs for Nonradiological COPCs

Contaminant of Potential Concern	Background Concentration[a] (mg/kg)	Removal Action Levels (mg/kg)	Maximum Concentration in Soil (mg/kg)	Does the Maximum Exceed Removal Action Levels?
Metals				
Antimony	5	5.4	U	No
Arsenic	6.5	6.5[b]	4.67	No
Barium	132	1,650	106	No
Beryllium	1.51	63.2	0.501	No
Cadmium	0.81	0.81[b]	U	No
Chromium (Total)	18.5	2,000	14.2	No
Cobalt	15.7	15.7[b]	8.54	No
Copper	22.0	284	13.5	No
Lead	10.2	250	5.44	No
Lithium	33.5	160	9.02	No
Manganese	512	512[b]	413	No
Nickel	19.1	130	13.0	No
Selenium	0.78	5.2	0.805	No
Silver	0.73	13.6	U	No
Strontium	NA	2,920	47.2	No
Thallium	0.1	1.59	0.107	No
Tim	NA	48,000	0.516	No
Uranium (Soluble Salts)	3.21	3.21[b]	0.942	No
Vanadium	85.1	560	58.5	No
Zinc	67.8	5,970	44.5	No
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons				
Acenaphthene	NA	98	U	No
Acenaphthylene	NA	98	U	No
Anthracene	NA	2,270	U	No
Benzo[*a*]anthracene	NA	0.86	U	No
Benzo[*a*]pyrene	NA	0.33[b]	U	No
Benzo[*b*]fluoranthene	NA	1.37	U	No
Benzo[*g,h,i*]perylene	NA	2,400	U	No
Benzo[*k*]fluoranthene	NA	1.37	U	No

Table 5-2. Comparison of Verification Sample Results Against RALs for Nonradiological COPCs

Contaminant of Potential Concern	Background Concentration[a] (mg/kg)	Removal Action Levels (mg/kg)	Maximum Concentration in Soil (mg/kg)	Does the Maximum Exceed Removal Action Levels?
Chrysene	NA	9.56	U	No
Dibenz[*a,h*]anthracene	NA	1.37	U	No
Fluoranthene	NA	631	U	No
Fluorene	NA	101	U	No
Indeno[*1,2,3-cd*]pyrene	NA	1.37	U	No
Naphthalene	NA	4.46	U	No
Phenanthrene	NA	1,140	U	No
Pyrene	NA	655	U	No

a. If Hanford Site-specific background data are not available, values are then taken from Ecology Publication 94-115, *Natural Background Soil Metals Concentrations in Washington State*. Hanford Site background values are available from nonradiological background data in DOE/RL-92-24, *Hanford Site Soil Background: Part 1, Soil Background for Nonradioactive Analytes*, Table D9-2.

b. Where cleanup levels are less than background or RDLs, cleanup levels default to background or RDLs in accordance with WAC 173-340-700(6)(d), "Overview of Cleanup Standards," and WAC 173-340-707(2), "Analytical Considerations," respectively.

U = result is below laboratory detection limit

5.2 Construction Quality Assurance/Quality Control

No construction related aspects were implemented as part of the selected remedy for the 600-220 waste site; therefore, this section is not applicable.

5.3 Cleanup Verification Quality Assurance/Quality Control

A data quality assessment (DQA) review was performed to compare the sampling approach and analytical data with the sampling and data requirements specified by the SAP (DOE/RL-2009-60). This review involves evaluation of the data to determine if they are of the right type, quality, and quantity to support the intended use. The assessment review completes the data life cycle (i.e., planning, implementation, and assessment) that was initiated by the data quality process.

Level C data validation as defined in the contractor's validation procedures, which are based on EPA functional guidelines (for example, Bleyler, 1988a, *Laboratory Data Validation Functional Guidelines for Evaluating Inorganics Analyses*; Bleyler, 1988b, *Laboratory Data Validation Functional Guidelines for Evaluating Organics Analyses*), was performed for the entire sampling and analysis data package for the samples collected for the 600-220 waste site. Level C validation is a review of the QC data and specifically requires verification of deliverables and requested versus reported analyses and qualification of the results based on analytical holding times, method blank results, matrix spike/matrix spike duplicates, surrogate recoveries, duplicates, and analytical method blanks.

Specific data quality objectives for the site are found in the SAP (DOE/RL-2009-60).

All of the sampling and analysis data generated from the sampling at the 600-220 waste site are tracked through the Hanford Environmental Information System (HEIS). All of the sampling and analysis data for the 600-220 waste site were found to be useable for decision-making purposes as provided in the following summary:

HEIS Identification Numbers: B26791, B26792, B26793, B26798, B26799, B267B0, B267B1, B267B2, B267B3, B267B4, B267B5, B26794, B26795, B26797, B267D3, B267D4, B267D5, B267D6, B267D7, B267D8, B267D9, B267F0, B267F1, B267F2, B267F3, B267F4, B267F5, B267F6, B267F7, B267F8, B267F9, B267H0, B2D7B0, B2D7B1, B2D7B2, B2D7B4, B2D799, B2BP40, B2BP41, B2BP42, B2BP44, B2BP46, B2BP47, B2BP48, B2BP49, and B2BP50.

Blanks: Equipment blanks (B267H4, B267H5, B267H6, B267H7, B267H8, B267H9, B267J0, B267J1, B267J2, B267J3, and B2D7B5) were received intact at the laboratory and holding times were acceptable.

Field Duplicates: The duplicate (B26796, B267H1, and B2D7B3) result was acceptable.

Data Completeness: Analytical reports submitted for validation and verified for completeness based on the percentage of data determined to be valid (i.e., not rejected). The completion percentage was 100 percent. The data has been determined to be useable for decision-making purposes. The final results, narrative supporting the sampling analysis activities and findings, and copies of chains of custody, were transmitted in letter reports from the laboratory.

Field Screening: Relative to analytical data in sample media, physical data and/or field screening results are of lesser importance in making inferences of risk. Because of the secondary importance of such data, no validation for physical property data and/or field screening results was performed. However, field quality assurance (QA)/QC was reviewed to ensure that the data are useable. Field instrumentation, calibration, and QA checks were performed in accordance with the following:

- Calibration of radiological field instruments (such as Geiger-Müeller and portable alpha meters) on the Hanford Site is performed under contract by Pacific Northwest National Laboratory, as specified in their program documentation.
- Daily calibration checks are performed and documented for each instrument used in support of waste site sampling and investigation. These checks are made on standard materials that are sufficiently like the matrix under consideration that direct comparison of data can be made. Daily calibration checks of radiological field instruments were performed by trained and qualified radiological control technicians in accordance with established program and procedural requirements.

The review and approval of completed field radiation surveys by the radiological controls organization represents the data validation and usability review for handheld field radiological measurements.

The DQA review for the 600-220 waste site found the analytical results to be accurate within the standard errors associated with the methods, including sampling and sample handling. The data are of the correct type, quality, and quantity to support the intended use. Detection limits, precision, accuracy, and sampling data group completeness were assessed to determine if any analytical results should be rejected because of QA/QC deficiencies. All analytical data were found acceptable for decision-making purposes. All of the sampling analytical data are stored in HEIS.

5.4 Regulatory Oversight

This document provides a summary of the removal action taken at the 600-220 waste site; it shows a comparison of the data collected to RALs authorized in approved regulatory documents and provides the

basis to reclassify the waste site status (see Chapter 9). Though this report does not require approval by Ecology or EPA, concurrence of those agencies is necessary, under CERCLA Section 120 and the Tri-Party Agreement (Ecology et al., 1989), for determinations concerning follow-up on remedial actions. This report is therefore provided to the agency (or agencies) for review, in accordance with the approval process for waste site reclassification, as supporting documentation. Upon approval of the waste site reclassification, a copy of this report shall be maintained in the Administrative Record. No additional regulatory oversight was required for the sampling of the 600-220 waste site.

6 Final Inspection and Certifications

There were no final inspections or certifications required in the implementation of the selected alternative for the 600-220 waste site; therefore, this chapter is not applicable.

7 Operations and Maintenance Activities

This chapter discusses operations and maintenance (O&M) for the 600-220 waste site.

7.1 Remedy Related Operations and Maintenance or Monitoring

There are no O&M activities or monitoring requirements for the 600-220 waste site; therefore, this section is not applicable.

7.2 Institutional Controls

Based on the analyses performed and presented in this report, there are no waste site-specific institutional controls required at the 600-220 waste site; therefore, this section is not applicable.

7.3 Five-Year Reviews

Five-year reviews are required by CERCLA for post-ROD remedial actions, but do not apply to the 600-220 waste site. This waste site and the data obtained from the subject sampling evolutions will be included in the risk assessment and RI/FS for final remedial action of the Outer Area.

8 Summary of Project Costs

For the purposes of reporting costs of removal action for the 600-220 waste site, costs are prorated utilizing an activity/schedule-based methodology (Table 8-1). This method is not considered to be audit quality data. Actual costs for waste site cleanup will continue to be collected for each OU or closure area in accordance with the current cost tracking methodology. These costs will then be included, in accordance with CERCLA requirements, in the response action report for the final remedial action of the OU or closure area.

Table 8-1. Cost Summary

Cost Item	Actual Cost Fiscal Year 2010 ($)	Actual Cost Fiscal Year 2011 ($)	Actual Total Cost ($)
Removal Action Capital (Construction) Costs	0	0	0
Removal Action Operating Costs	89,180.00	212,976.27	302,156.27
Total Removal Action Cost	89,180.00	212,976.27	302,156.27
Projected Yearly Operations and Maintenance Cost	0	0	0

9 Waste Site Reclassification

The waste site reclassification form for the 600-220 waste site is proposed and processed in accordance with the procedures and definitions described in RL-TPA-90-0001, 2007, *Tri-Party Agreement Handbook Management Procedures*, Guideline Number TPA-MP-14, "Maintenance of the Waste Information Data System (WIDS) (TPA-MP-14). Reclassification form 2011-048 for the 600-220 waste site proposes that the status of this waste site be changed to "interim closed out" Per TPA-MP-14, "interim closed out" status indicates that a site meets the cleanup standards specified in the approved 200-MG-1 Action Memorandum (DOE/RL-2009-86) (i.e., the interim response action decision document). This site will be evaluated under the cleanup standards established for the final ROD for this area.

10 Observations and Lessons Learned

There were no observations or lessons learned applicable for inclusion in this report.

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Appendix A

Sampling Results for the 600-220 Waste Site

A1 Sampling Results for the 600-220 Waste Site

This appendix contains laboratory analytical results, provided in Tables A-1 through A-4, from the sampling conducted at the 600-220 waste site. The following information is provided in the table headings: Hanford Environmental Information System identification numbers, field sample identifier, and sample depth. Surface samples are collected from approximately 0 to 0.3 m (0 to 1 ft) below ground surface (bgs).

Tables A-1 and A-2 provide analytical results for nonradiological contaminants from samples collected during the initial phase of sampling. Analytical results from four areas did not meet the established removal action levels (RALs), therefore requiring removal, treatment, and disposal (RTD).

Table A-3 provides analytical results from in process samples collected in proximity to zone of potential contamination (ZPC) 2 and biased sample (BS) 2. The analytical results from these in process samples were used to further refine the lateral extents of excavation during RTD activities.

Table A-4 includes final verification sampling results for nonradiological contaminants of potential concern from the areas of impact identified during initial sampling. The results of verification sampling demonstrate achievement of the established RALs at the 600-220 waste site.

Table A-1. Analytical Results for Initial Surface Sampling for Nonradiological Contaminants

Contaminants	Removal Action Levels[a]	Required Detection Limit	Maximum Reported Laboratory Method Detection Limit	Background Concentration[b]	B26791 ZPC 1-1 Surface	B26792 ZPC 2-1 Surface	B26793 ZPC 3-1 Surface	B26794 BS 1 Surface	B26795 BS 2 Surface	B26797 BS 3 Surface	B26798 ZPC 6-1 Surface	B26799 ZPC 6-2 Surface	B267B0 ZPC 6-3 Surface	B267B1 ZPC 6-4 Surface	B267B2 ZPC 7-1 Surface	B267B3 ZPC 7-2 Surface	B267B4 ZPC 7-3 Surface	B267B5 ZPC 7-4 Surface
Metals	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)
Antimony	5.4	0.6	0.3	5	0.212	0.169	0.11	0.0937	U	0.278	0.0441	0.0607	0.042	0.0474	0.0433	0.061	0.0483	0.0474
Arsenic	6.5[c]	1	0.4	6.5	1.39	2.02	1.79	1.88	2.65	2.06	2.32	2.78	2.02	2.16	2.43	3.43	2.21	2.19
Barium	1,650	2	0.2	132	50.4	72.1	79.7	77.1	85.2	95.2	73.6	85.3	65.6	76.8	83.4	107	69.1	69.7
Beryllium	63.2	0.5	0.1	1.51	0.181	0.279	0.294	0.299	0.236	0.276	0.183	0.292	0.228	0.263	0.298	0.343	0.273	0.245
Boron	210	2	2	N/A	15.8	33.3	38.9	31.2	31.2	30.7	4.06	4.58	8.48	3.44	U	U	U	U
Cadmium	0.81[c]	0.5	0.1	0.81	0.183	1.72	0.115	1.04	2.44	0.133	0.0359	0.0695	0.051	0.0577	0.0589	0.0599	0.0676	0.0635
Chromium (Total)	2,000	1	0.5	18.5	8.19	7.85	6.6	7.17	6.98	5.88	6.47	7.27	6.17	6.56	6.85	7.9	6.06	5.71
Chromium (VI)	2.1	0.5	0.11	N/A	U	U	U	U	0.121	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Cobalt	15.7[c]	2	0.1	15.7	3.88	6.17	6.08	6.6	6.34	6.77	5.47	6.28	5.21	5.06	5.99	7.82	5.3	4.9
Copper	284	1	0.1	22	8.61	10.7	9.95	14.3	22.5	8.96	8.93	10.1	8.56	8.9	9.5	11.9	7.66	7.64
Lead	250	5	0.1	10.2	18.9	58	17.8	21	92.9	18.4	4	4.35	4.22	3.83	4.31	5.02	4.48	4.46
Lithium	160	2.5	0.42	33.5	5.72	7.34	6.37	6.55	6.07	6.34	6.5	7.42	6.06	6.88	5.78	6.66	5.79	5.97
Manganese	512[c]	5	0.1	512	184	285	312	317	935	331	299	333	290	324	340	395	305	290
Mercury	2.09	0.2	0.05	0.33	0.011	0.118	0.009	0.0337	0.233	U	0.0146	U	0.00919	U	0.0124	0.012	0.00827	0.0101
Nickel	130	4	0.2	19.1	6.64	8.97	8.07	8.8	8.21	8.16	8.35	8.82	7.63	7.77	8.85	10.5	7.52	7.2
Selenium	5.2	1	0.3	0.78	0.758	1.33	1.07	0.755	1.1	1.07	0.794	0.926	0.842	0.962	0.962	0.859	0.843	1.04
Silver	13.6	0.2	0.1	0.73	0.064	0.021	0.012	0.0173	U	U	0.0112	0.0147	U	0.0131	0.0177	0.0166	0.0152	U
Strontium	2,920	1	0.1	N/A	13.9	21.8	25.4	20.4	29.5	20.7	22	24.3	18.4	22.5	23.7	39.1	22.4	25.1
Thallium	1.59	1	0.1	0.1	0.049	0.08	0.075	0.0664	U	0.061	0.0561	0.062	0.0475	0.0612	0.0661	0.0888	0.0646	0.0519
Tin	48,000	10	0.1	N/A	0.227	0.335	0.327	0.331	4.59	0.309	0.253	0.293	0.21	0.236	0.281	0.345	0.249	0.219
Uranium	3.21[c]	1	0.1	3.21	0.184	0.31	0.317	0.616	0.398	0.288	0.261	0.474	0.257	0.423	0.285	0.358	0.24	0.23
Vanadium	560	2.5	0.2	85.1	16.2	22.2	19.4	19.8	21.7	20.6	23.6	26.9	21.5	22.9	24.6	31.1	20.8	18.5
Zinc	5,970	1	0.8	67.8	34.7	68.7	65	79	1370	44	27	28.2	25.9	25.7	29.1	31.9	26.9	25.4
Anion	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)
Nitrate-N	40	0.75	35[d]	11.8	1.6	1.5	14.4	4.76	6.8	3.75	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	8.08

Table A-1. Analytical Results for Initial Surface Sampling for Nonradiological Contaminants

Contaminants	Removal Action Levels[a]	Required Detection Limit	Maximum Reported Laboratory Method Detection Limit	Background Concentration[b]	B26791 ZPC 1-1 Surface	B26792 ZPC 2-1 Surface	B26793 ZPC 3-1 Surface	B26794 BS 1 Surface	B26795 BS 2 Surface	B26797 BS 3 Surface	B26798 ZPC 6-1 Surface	B26799 ZPC 6-2 Surface	B267B0 ZPC 6-3 Surface	B267B1 ZPC 6-4 Surface	B267B2 ZPC 7-1 Surface	B267B3 ZPC 7-2 Surface	B267B4 ZPC 7-3 Surface	B267B5 ZPC 7-4 Surface
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)
Acenaphthene	98	0.33	10[d]	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Acenaphthylene	98	0.33	10[d]	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Anthracene	2,270	0.33	10[d]	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Benzo[*a*]anthracene	0.86	0.33	10[e]	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Benzo[*a*]pyrene	0.33[c]	0.33	10[e]	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Benzo[*b*]fluoranthene	1.37	0.33	10[e]	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Benzo[*k*]fluoranthene	1.37	0.33	10[e]	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Benzo[*g,h,i*]perylene	2,400	0.33	10[d]	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Chrysene	9.56	0.33	10[e]	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Dibenzo[*a,h*]anthracene	1.37	0.33	10[e]	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Fluoranthene	631	0.33	10[d]	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Fluorene	101	0.33	10[d]	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Indeno[*1,2,3-cd*]pyrene	1.37	0.33	10[e]	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Naphthalene	4.46	0.33	10[e]	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Phenanthrene	1,140	0.33	10[d]	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Pyrene	655	0.5	10[d]	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Polychlorinated Biphenyls	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)
Aroclor 1016	0.094	0.017	0.004	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Aroclor 1221	0.017[e]	0.017	0.009	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Aroclor 1232	0.017[e]	0.017	0.004	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Aroclor 1242	0.039	0.017	0.004	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Aroclor 1248	0.039	0.017	0.004	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Aroclor 1254	0.066	0.017	0.004	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Aroclor 1260	0.5	0.017	0.004	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U

Table A-1. Analytical Results for Initial Surface Sampling for Nonradiological Contaminants

Contaminants	Removal Action Levels[a]	Required Detection Limit	Maximum Reported Laboratory Method Detection Limit	Background Concentration[b]	B26791 ZPC 1-1 Surface	B26792 ZPC 2-1 Surface	B26793 ZPC 3-1 Surface	B26794 BS 1 Surface	B26795 BS 2 Surface	B26797 BS 3 Surface	B26798 ZPC 6-1 Surface	B26799 ZPC 6-2 Surface	B267B0 ZPC 6-3 Surface	B267B1 ZPC 6-4 Surface	B267B2 ZPC 7-1 Surface	B267B3 ZPC 7-2 Surface	B267B4 ZPC 7-3 Surface	B267B5 ZPC 7-4 Surface
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)
Diesel	2,000	5	4	N/A	U	26	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Kerosene	2,000	5	4	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U

a. Removal action levels are from DOE/RL-2009-53, *Removal Action Work Plan for 48 Waste Sites in the 200-MG-1 Operable Unit* (RAWP).

b. If Hanford Site-specific background data are not available, values are then taken from Ecology Publication 94-115, *Natural Background Soil Metals Concentrations in Washington State*. Hanford Site background values are available in nonradiological background data from DOE/RL-92-24, *Hanford Site Background: Part 1, Soil Background for Nonradioactive Analytes*, Rev. 4, Table D39-2.

c. Where cleanup levels are less than background or required detection limits, cleanup levels default to background or required detection limits per Ecology Publication 94-06, *Model Toxics Control Act Cleanup Regulation Chapter 173-340 WAC*; WAC 173-340-700(4)(d), "Model Toxics Control Act—Cleanup," "Overview of Cleanup Standards;" and WAC 173-340-707(2), "Model Toxics Control Act—Cleanup," "Analytical Considerations," respectively.

d. Maximum reported laboratory method detection limits were greater than the required detection limit per the RAWP (DOE/RL-2009-53); however, analytical results are less than the established removal action levels and meet the corresponding removal action objectives.

e. Maximum reported laboratory method detection limits were greater than the required detection limit per the RAWP (DOE/RL-2009-53) and greater than the established removal action levels.

BS = biased sample

N/A = not available

U = analyzed for, but not detected above, laboratory method detection limit

Table A-2a. Analytical Results for Initial Depth Sampling for Nonradiological Contaminants

Contaminants	Removal Action Levels[a]	Required Detection Limit	Maximum Reported Laboratory Method Detection Limit	Background Concentration[b]	B267D3 ZPC 4-1 3 ft bgs	B267D4 ZPC 5-1 2 ft bgs	B267D5 ZPC 5-1 4 ft bgs	B267D6 ZPC 5-1 6 ft bgs	B267D7 ZPC 5-2 2 ft bgs	B267D8 ZPC 5-2 4 ft bgs	B267D9 ZPC 5-2 6 ft bgs	B267F0 ZPC 5-3 2 ft bgs	B267F1 ZPC 5-3 4 ft bgs	B267F2 ZPC 5-3 6 ft bgs
Metals	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)
Antimony	5.4	0.6	0.31	5	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Arsenic	6.5[c]	1	0.41	6.5	4.9	3.92	2.94	4.17	3.21	2.91	3.81	1.75	2.75	3.07
Barium	1,650	2	0.21	132	135	85.2	89.7	97	98	94.6	108	67.9	104	84.7
Beryllium	63.2	0.5	0.1	1.51	0.498	0.377	0.266	0.35	0.295	0.509	0.245	0.301	0.261	0.19
Boron	210	2	4.2[d]	N/A	5.92	4.87	6.85	5.76	5.4	7	6.12	7.14	8.51	7.81
Cadmium	0.81[c]	0.5	0.1	0.81	0.113	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Chromium (Total)	2,000	1	0.52	18.5	9.28	9.03	7.35	8.42	8.96	10.3	10.5	6.97	7.1	7.83
Chromium (VI)	2.1	0.5	0.1	N/A	0.27	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Cobalt	15.7[c]	2	0.1	15.7	8.91	6.61	6.93	7.88	6.39	7.6	8.95	5.59	7.67	6.52
Copper	284	1	0.1	22	13.2	9.66	9.93	11.2	12.4	11.9	12.1	7.46	10.3	9.89
Lead	250	5	0.1	10.2	5.55	14.9	4.97	6.34	9.83	5.59	6.43	4.39	4.78	4.37
Lithium	160	2.5	0.42	33.5	9.4	9.13	8.69	9.81	9.67	9.58	9.17	6.33	7.28	7.91
Manganese	512[c]	5	0.1	512	641[e]	316	341	374	322	363	414	274	364	304
Mercury	2.09	0.2	0.052	0.33	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Nickel	130	4	0.21	19.1	11.4	9.27	8.69	9.9	9.74	10.6	11.5	7.57	9.02	8.86
Selenium	5.2	1	0.31	0.78	1.49	1.15	1.41	0.885	0.658	0.979	0.995	0.771	0.844	1.19
Silver	13.6	0.2	0.1	0.73	0	0	0	0	U	U	U	U	U	U
Strontium	2,920	1	0.1	N/A	38.6	37.9	30.4	51.8	38.9	35	40.1	18.5	32.9	45.2
Thallium	1.59	1	0.1	0.1	0.115	0.129	0.111	0.115	U	U	U	U	U	U
Tin	48,000	10	0.1	N/A	0.385	0.487	0.383	0.373	3.95	0.324	0.361	0.524	0.29	0.251
Uranium	3.21[c]	1	0.1	3.21	0.629	0.498	0.416	0.578	0.376	0.411	0.44	0.291	0.394	0.424
Vanadium	560	2.5	0.21	85.1	40.1	34.7	31.1	37.1	25.5	30.8	40.6	19	25	22.8
Zinc	5,970	1	0.83	67.8	41.5	37.9	33.8	35.8	40.6	35.1	37.7	27.1	32	28.1
Anion	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)
Nitrate-N	40	0.75	8.11[d]	11.8	U	37.5	35.2	86.5[f]	2.07	U	1.90	1.78	U	U
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)	(mg/kg)
Acenaphthene	98	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Acenaphthylene	98	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U

Table A-2a. Analytical Results for Initial Depth Sampling for Nonradiological Contaminants

Contaminants	Removal Action Levels[a]	Required Detection Limit	Maximum Reported Laboratory Method Detection Limit	Background Concentration[b]	B267D3 ZPC 4-1 3 ft bgs	B267D4 ZPC 5-1 2 ft bgs	B267D5 ZPC 5-1 4 ft bgs	B267D6 ZPC 5-1 6 ft bgs	B267D7 ZPC 5-2 2 ft bgs	B267D8 ZPC 5-2 4 ft bgs	B267D9 ZPC 5-2 6 ft bgs	B267F0 ZPC 5-3 2 ft bgs	B267F1 ZPC 5-3 4 ft bgs	B267F2 ZPC 5-3 6 ft bgs
Anthracene	2,270	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Benzo[*a*]anthracene	0.86	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Benzo[*a*]pyrene	0.33[c]	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Benzo[*b*]fluoranthene	1.37	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Benzo[*k*]fluoranthene	1.37	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Benzo[*g,h,i*]perylene	2,400	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Chrysene	9.56	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Dibenzo[*a,h*]anthracene	1.37	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Fluoranthene	631	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Fluorene	101	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Indeno[*1,2,3-cd*]pyrene	1.37	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Naphthalene	4.46	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Phenanthrene	1,140	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Pyrene	655	0.5	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Polychlorinated Biphenyls	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**
Aroclor 1016	0.094	0.017	0.004	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Aroclor 1221	0.017[c]	0.017	0.008	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Aroclor 1232	0.017[c]	0.017	0.004	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Aroclor 1242	0.039	0.017	0.004	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Aroclor 1248	0.039	0.017	0.004	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Aroclor 1254	0.066	0.017	0.004	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Aroclor 1260	0.5	0.017	0.004	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**
Diesel	2,000	5	40[d]	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Kerosene	2,000	5	40[d]	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U

Table A-2a. Analytical Results for Initial Depth Sampling for Nonradiological Contaminants

Contaminants	Removal Action Levels[a]	Required Detection Limit	Maximum Reported Laboratory Method Detection Limit	Background Concentration[b]	B267D3 ZPC 4-1 3 ft bgs	B267D4 ZPC 5-1 2 ft bgs	B267D5 ZPC 5-1 4 ft bgs	B267D6 ZPC 5-1 6 ft bgs	B267D7 ZPC 5-2 2 ft bgs	B267D8 ZPC 5-2 4 ft bgs	B267D9 ZPC 5-2 6 ft bgs	B267F0 ZPC 5-3 2 ft bgs	B267F1 ZPC 5-3 4 ft bgs	B267F2 ZPC 5-3 6 ft bgs

a. Removal action levels are from DOE/RL-2009-53, *Removal Action Work Plan for 48 Waste Sites in the 200-MG-1 Operable Unit* (RAWP).

b. If Hanford Site-specific background data are not available, values are then taken from Ecology Publication 94-115, *Natural Background Soil Metals Concentrations in Washington State*. Hanford Site background values are available in nonradiological background data from DOE/RL-92-24, *Hanford Site Background: Part 1, Soil Background for Nonradioactive Analytes*, Rev. 4, Table D39-2.

c. Where cleanup levels are less than background or required detection limits, cleanup levels default to background or required detection limits per Ecology Publication 94-06, *Model Toxics Control Act Cleanup Regulation Chapter 173-340 WAC*; WAC 173-340-700(4)(d), "Model Toxics Control Act—Cleanup," "Overview of Cleanup Standards;" and WAC 173-340-707(2), "Model Toxics Control Act—Cleanup," "Analytical Considerations," respectively.

d. Maximum reported laboratory method detection limits were greater than the required detection limit per the RAWP (DOE/RL-2009-53); however, analytical results are less than the established removal action levels and meet the corresponding removal action objectives.

e. Manganese was not considered a COPC for this waste site based on process and historical knowledge. Values obtained are consistent with recorded background values for manganese at the Hanford Site and do not indicate a source of contamination.

f. Nitrate was not considered a COPC for this waste site based on process and historical knowledge. Values obtained do not indicate a source of contamination.

bgs = below ground surface

N/A = not available

U = analyzed for, but not detected above, laboratory method detection limit

Table A-2b. Analytical Results for Initial Depth Sampling for Nonradiological Contaminants

Contaminants	Removal Action Levels[a]	Required Detection Limit	Maximum Reported Laboratory Method Detection Limit	Background Concentration[b]	B267F3 ZPC 6-1 2 ft bgs	B267F4 ZPC 6-2 2 ft bgs	B267F5 ZPC 6-3 2 ft bgs	B267F6 ZPC 6-4 2 ft bgs	B267F7 ZPC 7-1 2 ft bgs	B267F8 ZPC 7-2 2 ft bgs	B267F9 ZPC 7-3 2 ft bgs	B267H0 ZPC 7-4 2 ft bgs
Metals	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**
Antimony	5.4	0.6	0.31	5	0.0401	0.0391	0.044	0.051	0.0559	0.0368	0.131	0.0473
Arsenic	6.5[c]	1	0.41	6.5	3.18	3.29	2.53	2.42	4.2	3.73	2.36	2.31
Barium	1,650	2	0.21	132	86.8	79.1	83.3	78.1	104	97.8	76.3	79.4
Beryllium	63.2	0.5	0.1	1.51	0.291	0.171	0.246	0.25	0.371	0.181	0.279	0.223
Boron	210	2	4.2[d]	N/A	12.9	3.4	3.14	3.47	U	U	U	U
Cadmium	0.81[c]	0.5	0.1	0.81	0.0393	0.0342	0.043	0.0439	0.0498	0.0617	0.136	0.0599
Chromium (Total)	2,000	1	0.52	18.5	7.4	6.68	6.54	5.99	7.01	6.6	6.42	7.02
Chromium (VI)	2.1	0.5	0.1	N/A	U	U	U	U	0.135	U	0.137	0.104
Cobalt	15.7[c]	2	0.1	15.7	6.07	5.23	5.69	5.43	6.82	6.79	5.93	5.85
Copper	284	1	0.1	22	9.15	8.79	8.78	8.24	9.73	8.95	9.37	8.66
Lead	250	5	0.1	10.2	4.23	3.6	3.77	3.77	4.6	4.34	4.13	4.3
Lithium	160	2.5	0.42	33.5	8.03	7.72	8.17	7.25	6.94	6.77	6.05	6.36
Manganese	512[c]	5	0.1	512	326	305	293	397	360	378	320	331
Mercury	2.09	0.2	0.052	0.33	0.011	0.0096	0.0104	0.013	0.007	0.007	0.0248	0.0112
Nickel	130	4	0.21	19.1	9.3	8.16	8.42	8.83	9.11	8.32	7.78	8.43
Selenium	5.2	1	0.31	0.78	1.08	1.26	1.37	0.437	1.14	1.61	1.24	1.19
Silver	13.6	0.2	0.1	0.73	0.0123	0.0115	0.0175	U	0.0173	U	0.115	0.0148
Strontium	2,920	1	0.1	N/A	40.4	37.5	28.8	27.1	57.4	50.5	20.3	25
Thallium	1.59	1	0.1	0.1	0.079	0.060	0.059	0.070	0.080	0.083	0.203	0.0849
Tin	48,000	10	0.1	N/A	0.26	0.216	0.26	0.217	0.333	0.262	0.488	0.252
Uranium	3.21[c]	1	0.1	3.21	0.348	0.324	0.322	0.277	0.515	0.429	0.615	0.287
Vanadium	560	2.5	0.21	85.1	24.8	22.3	22.3	20.2	28.2	27	23.1	23.7
Zinc	5,970	1	0.83	67.8	27.8	25.6	25.9	24.7	30	28.9	28.8	27.8
Anion	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**
Nitrate-N	40	0.75	8.11[d]	11.8	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**
Acenaphthene	98	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U

Table A-2b. Analytical Results for Initial Depth Sampling for Nonradiological Contaminants

Contaminants	Removal Action Levels[a]	Required Detection Limit	Maximum Reported Laboratory Method Detection Limit	Background Concentration[b]	B267F3 ZPC 6-1 2 ft bgs	B267F4 ZPC 6-2 2 ft bgs	B267F5 ZPC 6-3 2 ft bgs	B267F6 ZPC 6-4 2 ft bgs	B267F7 ZPC 7-1 2 ft bgs	B267F8 ZPC 7-2 2 ft bgs	B267F9 ZPC 7-3 2 ft bgs	B267H0 ZPC 7-4 2 ft bgs
Acenaphthylene	98	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Anthracene	2,270	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Benzo[*a*]anthracene	0.86	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Benzo[*a*]pyrene	0.33[c]	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Benzo[*b*]fluoranthene	1.37	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Benzo[*k*]fluoranthene	1.37	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Benzo[*g,h,i*]perylene	2,400	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Chrysene	9.56	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Dibenzo[*a,h*]anthracene	1.37	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Fluoranthene	631	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Fluorene	101	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Indeno[*1,2,3-cd*]pyrene	1.37	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Naphthalene	4.46	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Phenanthrene	1,140	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Pyrene	655	0.5	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Polychlorinated Biphenyls	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**
Aroclor 1016	0.094	0.017	0.004	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Aroclor 1221	0.017[c]	0.017	0.008	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Aroclor 1232	0.017[c]	0.017	0.004	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Aroclor 1242	0.039	0.017	0.004	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Aroclor 1248	0.039	0.017	0.004	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Aroclor 1254	0.066	0.017	0.004	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Aroclor 1260	0.5	0.017	0.004	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**
Diesel	2,000	5	40[d]	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Kerosene	2,000	5	40[d]	N/A	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U

Table A-2b. Analytical Results for Initial Depth Sampling for Nonradiological Contaminants

Contaminants	Removal Action Levels[a]	Required Detection Limit	Maximum Reported Laboratory Method Detection Limit	Background Concentration[b]	B267F3 ZPC 6-1 2 ft bgs	B267F4 ZPC 6-2 2 ft bgs	B267F5 ZPC 6-3 2 ft bgs	B267F6 ZPC 6-4 2 ft bgs	B267F7 ZPC 7-1 2 ft bgs	B267F8 ZPC 7-2 2 ft bgs	B267F9 ZPC 7-3 2 ft bgs	B267H0 ZPC 7-4 2 ft bgs

a. Removal action levels are from DOE/RL-2009-53, *Removal Action Work Plan for 48 Waste Sites in the 200-MG-1 Operable Unit* (RAWP).

b. If Hanford Site-specific background data are not available, values are then taken from Ecology Publication 94-115, *Natural Background Soil Metals Concentrations in Washington State*. Hanford Site background values are available in nonradiological background data from DOE/RL-92-24, *Hanford Site Background: Part 1, Soil Background for Nonradioactive Analytes*, Rev. 4, Table D39-2.

c. Where cleanup levels are less than background or required detection limits, cleanup levels default to background or required detection limits per Ecology Publication 94-06, *Model Toxics Control Act Cleanup Regulation Chapter 173-340 WAC*; WAC 173-340-700(4)(d), "Model Toxics Control Act—Cleanup," "Overview of Cleanup Standards;" and WAC 173-340-707(2), "Model Toxics Control Act—Cleanup," "Analytical Considerations," respectively.

d. Maximum reported laboratory method detection limits were greater than the required detection limit per the RAWP (DOE/RL-2009-53); however, analytical results are below the established removal action levels and meet the corresponding removal action objectives.

bgs = below ground surface

N/A = not available

U = analyzed for, but not detected above, laboratory method detection limit

Table A-3. Analytical Results for In Process Sampling for Nonradiological Contaminants of Potential Concern

Contaminants of Potential Concern	Removal Action Levels[a]	Required Detection Limit	Maximum Reported Laboratory Method Detection Limit	Background Concentration[b]	B2BP40 T3-1 Surface	B2BP41 T3-2 Surface	B2BP42 T3-3 Surface	B2BP44 T3-4 Surface	B2BP46 T4-1 Surface	B2BP47 T4-2 Surface	B2BP48 T4-3 Surface	B2BP49 T4-4 Surface	B2BP50 T4-5 Surface
Metals	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**
Antimony	5.4	0.6	0.32	5	U	0.305	U	U	0.451	U	2.75	0.34	0.379
Arsenic	6.5[c]	1	0.43	6.5	3.7	3.9	4.26	3.57	3.53	2.7	2.91	3.31	2.75
Barium	1,650	2	0.21	132	92.9	96.6	99.5	87.7	86.3	72.2	73.3	77	80.5
Beryllium	63.2	0.5	0.11	1.51	0.276	0.289	0.32	0.312	0.221	0.261	0.265	0.244	0.227
Boron	210	2	4.4[d]	N/A	7.99	6.33	6.29	9.26	23.9	10	9.9	13.1	13.2
Cadmium	0.81[c]	0.5	0.11	0.81	0.153	0.648	U	U	0.786	0.158	0.144	0.616	0.892
Chromium (Total)	2,000	1	0.54	18.5	9.96	16	11.7	10.5	13.3	9.82	9.32	11	10.1
Cobalt	15.7[c]	2	0.11	15.7	8.2	8	7.92	7.32	7.16	6.64	7.1	7.27	6.82
Copper	284	1	0.11	22	12.5	15	12.4	12	15.5	11.5	12	12.1	14.2
Lead	250	5	0.11	10.2	10.4	32.6	5.89	6.59	28.6	13.5	18.6	88.4	20.4
Manganese	512[c]	5	0.11	512	392	418	382	343	346	313	331	335	328
Mercury	2.09	0.2	0.054	0.33	U	0.154	U	U	0.568	0.0671	0.0623	0.138	0.0733
Nickel	130	4	0.21	19.1	10.2	10.8	11.2	10.6	16	9.95	11.2	9.83	10.2
Selenium	5.2	1	0.32	0.78	1.19	0.979	1.06	1.1	0.565	0.576	0.585	0.685	0.701
Silver	13.6	0.2	0.11	0.73	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U	U
Thallium	1.59	1	0.11	0.1	0.125	0.118	0.115	U	U	U	U	U	0.1
Tin	48,000	10	0.11	N/A	0.75	0.643	0.427	0.414	1.02	0.334	0.354	0.426	0.364
Uranium	3.21[c]	1	0.11	3.21	0.448	0.457	0.522	0.439	0.336	0.336	0.365	0.334	0.33
Vanadium	560	2.5	0.21	85.1	50.2	50.3	48.4	46.7	43.7	42.7	44.1	42.3	43.7
Zinc	5,970	1	0.86	67.8	95.3	331	42.7	40.6	77.5	43.5	40.8	78	54

a. Removal action levels are from the removal action work plan (RAWP), DOE/RL-2009-53, *Removal Action Work Plan for 48 Waste Sites in the 200-MG-1 Operable Unit.*

b. If Hanford Site-specific background data are not available, values are then taken from Ecology Publication 94-115, *Natural Background Soil Metals Concentrations in Washington State*. Hanford Site background values are available in nonradiological background data from DOE/RL-92-24, *Hanford Site Background: Part 1, Soil Background for Nonradioactive Analytes*, Rev. 4, Table D39-2.

c. Where cleanup levels are less than background or required detection limits, cleanup levels default to background or required detection limits per Ecology Publication 94-06, *Model Toxics Control Act Cleanup Regulation Chapter 173-340 WAC*; WAC 173-340-700(4)(d), "Model Toxics Control Act—Cleanup," "Overview of Cleanup Standards;" and WAC 173-340-707(2), "Model Toxics Control Act—Cleanup," "Analytical Considerations," respectively.

d. Maximum reported laboratory method detection limits were greater than the required detection limit per the RAWP (DOE/RL-2009-53); however, analytical results are less than the established removal action levels and meet the corresponding removal action objectives.

N/A = not available

RAWP = *Removal Action Work Plan for 48 Waste Sites in the 200-MG-1 Operable Unit*

U = analyzed for, but not detected above, laboratory method detection limit

Table A-4. Analytical Results for Verification Sampling for Nonradiological Contaminants of Potential Concern

Contaminants of Potential Concern	Removal Action Levels[a]	Required Detection Limit	Maximum Reported Laboratory Method Detection Limit	Background Concentration[b]	B2D7B0 RV 1 Surface	B2D7B1 RV 2 Surface	B2D7B2 RV 3 Surface	B2D7B4 RV 4 Surface	B2D799 RV 5 Surface
Metals	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**
Antimony	5.4	0.6	0.32	5	U	U	U	U	U
Arsenic	6.5[c]	1	0.43	6.5	4.08	4.05	4.19	4.67	3.84
Barium	1,650	2	0.21	132	99	106	102	103	96
Beryllium	63.2	0.5	0.11	1.51	0.338	0.346	0.422	0.404	0.501
Boron	210	2	0.53	N/A	U	U	U	U	U
Cadmium	0.81[c]	0.5	0.11	0.81	U	U	U	U	U
Chromium (Total)	2,000	1	0.53	18.5	12.9	13.3	13.8	14.2	12.7
Cobalt	15.7[c]	2	0.11	15.7	7.79	8.54	8.02	8.06	8.32
Copper	284	1	0.11	22	12.9	12.7	12.8	13.1	11.5
Lead	250	5	0.11	10.2	5.27	5.15	4.71	5.23	5.44
Lithium	160	2.5	0.43	33.5	8.39	7.89	9.02	8.6	7.8
Manganese	512[c]	5	0.11	512	369	413	384	364	379
Nickel	130	4	0.21	19.1	12.1	13	12.2	12.6	11.5
Selenium	5.2	1	0.32	0.78	0.805	0.494	0.443	0.658	0.575
Silver	13.6	0.2	0.11	0.73	U	U	U	U	U
Strontium	2,920	1	0.11	N/A	42.9	38.2	44.8	47.2	43.5
Thallium	1.59	1	0.11	0.1	U	0.107	U	U	U
Tin	48,000	10	0.11	N/A	0.475	0.464	0.456	0.449	0.463

Table A-4. Analytical Results for Verification Sampling for Nonradiological Contaminants of Potential Concern

Contaminants of Potential Concern	Removal Action Levels[a]	Required Detection Limit	Maximum Reported Laboratory Method Detection Limit	Background Concentration[b]	B2D7B0 RV 1 Surface	B2D7B1 RV 2 Surface	B2D7B2 RV 3 Surface	B2D7B4 RV 4 Surface	B2D799 RV 5 Surface
Uranium	3.21[c]	1	0.11	3.21	0.488	0.942	0.579	0.619	0.525
Vanadium	560	2.5	0.21	85.1	52.6	58.5	53	54.9	57.6
Zinc	5,970	1	0.85	67.8	42.7	44.5	43.3	42.4	44.5
Polynuclear Aromatic Hydrocarbons	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**	**(mg/kg)**
Acenaphthene	98	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	NA
Acenaphthylene	98	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	NA
Anthracene	2,270	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	NA
Benzo[*a*]anthracene	0.86	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	NA
Benzo[*a*]pyrene	0.33[c]	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	NA
Benzo[*b*]fluoranthene	1.37	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	NA
Benzo[*k*]fluoranthene	1.37	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	NA
Benzo[*g,h,i*]perylene	2,400	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	NA
Chrysene	9.56	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	NA
Dibenzo[*a,h*]anthracene	1.37	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	NA
Fluoranthene	631	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	NA
Fluorene	101	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	NA
Indeno[*1,2,3-cd*]pyrene	1.37	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	NA
Naphthalene	4.46	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	NA

Table A-4. Analytical Results for Verification Sampling for Nonradiological Contaminants of Potential Concern

Contaminants of Potential Concern	Removal Action Levels[a]	Required Detection Limit	Maximum Reported Laboratory Method Detection Limit	Background Concentration[b]	B2D7B0 RV 1 Surface	B2D7B1 RV 2 Surface	B2D7B2 RV 3 Surface	B2D7B4 RV 4 Surface	B2D799 RV 5 Surface
Phenanthrene	1,140	0.33	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	NA
Pyrene	655	0.5	0.2	N/A	U	U	U	U	NA

a. Removal action levels are from DOE/RL-2009-53, *Removal Action Work Plan for 48 Waste Sites in the 200-MG-1 Operable Unit.*

b. If Hanford Site-specific background data are not available, values are then taken from Ecology Publication 94-115, *Natural Background Soil Metals Concentrations in Washington State*. Hanford Site background values are available in nonradiological background data from DOE/RL-92-24, *Hanford Site Background: Part 1, Soil Background for Nonradioactive Analytes*, Rev. 4, Table D39-2.

c. Where cleanup levels are less than background or required detection limits, cleanup levels default to background or required detection limits per Ecology Publication 94-06, *Model Toxics Control Act Cleanup Regulation Chapter 173-340 WAC*; WAC 173-340-700(4)(d), "Model Toxics Control Act—Cleanup," "Overview of Cleanup Standards;" and WAC 173-340-707(2), "Model Toxics Control Act—Cleanup," "Analytical Considerations," respectively.

NA = not applicable

N/A = not available

U = analyzed for, but not detected above, laboratory method detection limit