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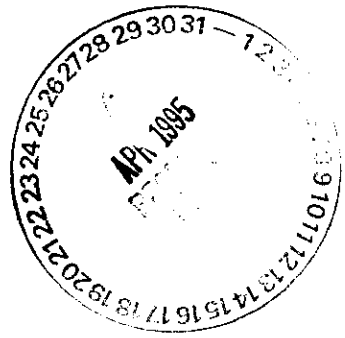

SUBJECT: *105-DR Large Sodium Fire Facility Closure Plan*, DOE/RL-90-25, REV. 2 PAGE CHANGE

41000

Page 7-6 contains a clerical error. Page 7-6, Line 19 states, "If no field decontamination is performed, field blanks will be...". The words 'field blanks' are incorrect, it should be 'equipment blanks'. Please replace original page 7-6 with attached revised page 7-6. Thank you and sorry for the inconvenience.

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99.95 percent efficiency rating; thus, no measurable amounts of reaction by-products are expected in the stack from this route. In 1982, a submerged gravel scrubber with an efficiency rating of approximately 99 percent was used to vent the exhaust instead of the underground HEPA filters. Similarly, no measurable deposits are expected from this route. All sampling is deferred to the reactor decontamination and decommissioning activity.

Area 6: Area 6 consists of the 116-DR-8 Crib. The 116-DR-8 Crib was originally used from 1960 to 1964 to percolate low-level waste drainage from the 117-DR Building seal pits. When used for the LSFF, the 116-DR-8 Crib received only water reported not to have been corrosive (the pH level was less than 12.5) as documented in the field logbook (WHC 1983). In these tests, it was the lithium that was depleted by the moisture; the lead had little participation in the reaction or loss to the crib. Because of this and the inclusion of the crib in the 100-HR-3 RFI/CMS (Ecology et al. 1994), the crib will not be sampled or remediated under this closure plan.

Area 7: Area 7 consists of the area to the north and west of the 117-DR HEPA filter building. The burn pans used in the alkali metal fires were sometimes stored in this area. However, because of: (1) the passage of time, (2) low levels of carbonates that may have drained to the soil, (3) dissolving effects of rain, and (4) natural levels of carbonates in the soil, no significant concentrations above background are expected. Two random soil samples will be taken from this area and analyzed for total lithium and sodium. The results will be compared to sitewide background concentrations (DOE-RL 1994). The soil will be sampled at a depth of 0 to 20 cm (0 to 8 in).

Sampling the LSFF will consist of a total of two soil samples that will be collected and analyzed for lithium and sodium using SW-846, method 6010, inductively coupled plasma metals. Representative samples of the gravel will be taken and analyzed for corrosivity and TCLP metals to determine if the gravel is dangerous or nondangerous waste (i.e., to designate the gravel for proper disposal).

7.3.3 Reporting

As sampling activities occur, a logbook will be maintained to document all sampling activities. This documentation will include sampling locations, number of samples, specific methods, as well as any changes that may have occurred during the sampling. Data received from the laboratory will be reviewed, interpreted, and summarized statistically.

7.3.4 Quality Assurance/Quality Control Procedures

All procedures will be performed in accordance with the attached Quality Assurance Project Plan (Appendix E), *Environmental Investigations and Site Characterization Manual* (WHC 1988), *Quality Assurance Manual* (WHC 1989a), *Environmental Compliance Manual* (WHC 1989b), and pertinent RCRA requirements (i.e., SW-846 [EPA 1992]) and WAC 173-303-110(2).

7.3.5 Sample Quality Assurance and Quality Control

A quality assurance project plan for this project is given in Appendix E.

Quality assurance and quality control of sample analysis and results will be ensured by field and laboratory procedures. Procurement and/or coordination of laboratory services will be the responsibility of a sample management organization, which will ensure that contractor laboratories meet minimum QA/QC requirements. To expedite closure, reporting requirements, and/or site cleanup, analytical data will be provided to the cognizant engineer for immediate review. The sample management organization will be responsible for the review of all laboratory QA/QC programs.

7.3.5.1 Field Quality Assurance and Quality Control. Field QA/QC will require the collection of at least one duplicate sample for every 20 samples collected or one per day of sampling, whichever is more. Duplicate samples will only be identified as such in the field logbook. If possible, sampling equipment will be decontaminated in a laboratory as described in EII 5.5 (WHC 1988). If no field decontamination is performed, equipment blanks will be unnecessary for this project. If field decontamination of sampling equipment is required, EII 5.4 (WHC 1988) will be followed and an equipment blank will be taken for each medium sampled.

When samples have been collected, the samples will be controlled according to the requirements outlined in EII 5.2 "Soil and Sediment Sampling" (WHC 1988). All samples will be labeled, sealed, and placed in a container for preservation on ice or other appropriate cooling medium. Holding times are specified in SW-846 (EPA 1992).

7.3.5.2 Field Logbooks. All field activities will be recorded in a field logbook according to the protocols outlined in EII 1.5, "Field Logbooks" (WHC 1988). All entries will be made in ink, signed, and dated. Photographs should be taken of each sampling location and of any unusual circumstances encountered during the investigation.

7.3.5.3 Chain of Custody. Chain-of-custody will meet the requirements of EII 5.1, "Chain of Custody" (WHC 1988). The chain-of-custody form will establish the documentation necessary to ensure the traceability of the sample from time of collection to disposal.

7.3.5.4 Sample Analysis Request. A sample management organization-approved laboratory will be selected to conduct all analyses. The request for appropriate analyses will be included on the sample analysis request form as provided in EII 5.2 (WHC 1988). Laboratory-specific forms could be used in lieu of the sample analysis request form and will be made available by the sample management organization.

7.3.6 Parameters and Analysis Methods

Only one organic compound (i.e., Saran) may have been used for waste treatment at the LSFF. Because of the heat of reaction (sodium and lithium