Environmental, Safety and Health
Pinellas Plant
Annual Site Environmental Report
for
Calendar Year 1995

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Lockheed Martin Specialty Components, Inc.
P. O. Box 2908 • Largo, FL 34649-2908

Management and Operating Contractor for the
Pinellas Plant under U. S. Department of Energy
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DOCUMENT APPROVALS

Lockheed Martin Specialty Components, Inc., Approval:

D. DeLaneuville, Manager
Waste Management/Minimization

7-22-96
Date

C. A. Biedermann, Manager
Environmental Restoration and Permitting

7/19/96
Date

Department of Energy/Pinellas Area Office Approval:

Sarah Hartson
Environmental Compliance Specialist

7/22/96
Date

REVIEWED FOR CLASSIFICATION:

Classification Officer/Analyst/Derivative Classifier

5-8-96
Date

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Classification Level

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AAC	Acceptable Ambient Concentration
ADM	Action Description Memorandum
AHERA	Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Action
AL	Albuquerque Operations Office
ALARA	As Low As Reasonably Achievable
ARC	Ambient Reference Concentration
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
BDL	Below Detection Limit
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
BTU	British Thermal Unit
CAA	Clean Air Act
CAR	Contamination Assessment Report
CEARP	Comprehensive Environmental Assessment and Response Program
CERCLA	Comprehensive Env. Response Compensation & Liability Act
CFC	Chlorofluorocarbon
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CFM	Cubic Feet/Minute
CMTS	Chemical Material Tracking System
CMS	Corrective Measures Studies
CMSP	Corrective Measures Study Program
COD	Chemical Oxygen Demand
CWA	Clean Water Act
CY	Calendar Year
CX	Categorical Exclusion
DCG	Derived Concentration Guides
D&D	Decontamination and Dismantlement
DL	Detection Limit
DOE	Department of Energy
DOT	Department of Transportation
DP	Defense Program
EA	Environmental Assessment
EDE	Effective Dose Equivalent
EML	Environmental Measurements Laboratory
EMP	Environmental Monitoring Program
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act
ER	Environmental Restoration
ER&P	Environmental Restoration and Permitting
ESA	Endangered Species Act
ES&H	Environmental, Safety & Health
FAC	Florida Administrative Code
FDEP	Florida Department of Environmental Protection
FIFRA	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
FONSI	Finding of No Significant Impact
FY	Fiscal Year
GMP	Groundwater Monitoring Program

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (CONTINUED)

GPMP	Groundwater Protection Management Program
GOP	General Operating Policy
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
HAZMAT	Hazardous Material Response Team
HRS	State of Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services
HSWA	Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments
ICM	Interim Corrective Measure
IFPS	Iron Filling Pilot Study
IRA	Interim Remedial Action
ITRD	Innovative Treatment Remediation Demonstration
IWNF	Industrial Wastewater Neutralization Facility
Kr-85	krypton-85
kts	knots
LDR	Land Disposal Restriction
LLMW	Low Level Mixed Waste
LLW	Low Level Waste
MAC	Maximum Ambient Concentrations
mb	millibars
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level
MDL	Method Detection Limit
MEI	Most Exposed Individual
M&O	Management and Operating
mph	miles per hour
m/s	meters per second
MSDS	Material Safety Data Sheet
MSL	Mean Sea Level
MW	Mixed Waste
NDL	New Directions in Learning Child Development and Partnership School
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NHPA	National Historic Preservation Act
NOD	Notice of Deficiency
NPDES	National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System
NTS	Nevada Test Site
OC	Organic Compound
O&M	Operations and Maintenance
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PAH	Polyaromatic Hydrocarbons
PAO	Pinellas Area Office
PCAQD	Pinellas County Air Quality Division
PCB	Polychlorinated Biphenyl
PCIC	Pinellas County Industry Council
PCU	Pinellas County Utilities
PCWS	Pinellas County Water System
PE	Performance Evaluation
P.E.T	Proficiency Environmental Testing
ppb	Parts Per Billion

ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS (CONTINUED)

ppm	Parts Per Million
PPOA	Pollution Prevention Opportunity Assessment
POTW	Publicly Owned Treatment Works
PRP	Potentially Responsible Party
QA	Quality Assurance
QAPP	Quality Assurance Program Plan
QPP	Quality Program Plan
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RFA	RCRA Facility Assessment
RFI	RCRA Facility Investigation
RQ	Reportable Quantity
RTG	Radioisotopically Powered Thermoelectric Generator
SARA	Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act
SDWA	Safe Drinking Water Act
SWFWMD	Southwest Florida Water Management District
SI	International System of Units
SPCC	Spill Prevention, Control, and Countermeasures Plan
SWMU	Solid Waste Management Unit
TCA	1,1,1-Trichloroethane
TCLP	Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure
TOC	Total Organic Carbon
TPY	tons per year
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act
TRS	Tritium Recovery System
TSA	Technical Safety Appraisal
TSS	Total Suspended Solids
TTO	Total Toxic Organic
USGS	United States Geological Survey
UST	Underground Storage Tank
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
WM	Waste Management

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Lockheed Martin Specialty Components, Inc., and the U.S. Department of Energy are committed to successfully administering a high-quality Environmental, Safety and Health Program at the Pinellas Plant in Pinellas County, Florida (Figure 1-1). Part of this commitment includes accurately documenting and communicating to the Pinellas Plant stakeholders the results of the Pinellas Plant's environmental compliance and monitoring activities. The Annual Site Environmental Report presents a comprehensive summary of the results of the Environmental Monitoring, Waste Management, and Environmental Restoration Programs at the Pinellas Plant for 1995. This report also includes the plant's performance in the areas of compliance with applicable regulatory requirements and standards and identifies major Environmental, Safety and Health Program initiatives and accomplishments for 1995. This report satisfies the requirements specified in DOE 5400.1, General Environmental Protection Program and DOE 5484.1, Environmental Protection, Safety and Health Protection Information Reporting Requirements.

As a result of the end of the Department of Energy's Defense Programs mission (weapons production) on September 30, 1994, considerable changes at the Pinellas Plant are occurring. The Department of Energy's Environmental Management is now the landlord of the Pinellas Plant to facilitate the plant's new mission of transition to alternate use in support of economic development and safe shutdown. The Department of Energy sold the Pinellas Plant to the Pinellas County Industry Council in March 1995, and it is leasing back a portion of the plant through September 1997, to complete the safe shutdown and transition activities. During 1995, permit modifications and transfers were completed to reflect the new ownership by the Pinellas County Industry Council.

COMPLIANCE SUMMARY

The Environmental, Safety and Health Division at the Pinellas Plant met all the challenges associated with the plant's changing environment and maintained their excellent compliance record during 1995.

The Pinellas Plant discharges industrial wastewater and untreated sanitary sewage to the Pinellas County Utilities Publicly Owned Treatment Works in accordance with the plant's Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit, 153-IE, renewed August 28, 1994. The 1995 discharges did not exceed the permit limits, Federal Metal Finishing Pretreatment Standards, or Pinellas County Code Chapter 126, Utilities. On September 1, 1995, Pinellas County Utilities inspected the plant site, including the production areas and the wastewater treatment process. No violations or noncompliances were identified.

The Pinellas Plant does not currently have a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System permit for stormwater discharge associated with industrial activities. A permit application was submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency in September 1992 and revised in April 1994. To date, the plant has not received a stormwater discharge permit from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, but will comply with the requirements once it is received. Materials at the plant are stored to prevent exposure to rainwater, which prevents discharge of pollutants into the stormwater runoff.

On February 4, 1994, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection issued an Air Operating Permit to the Pinellas Plant. This permit limits chemical air emissions from all plant areas. The plant provides routine updates on changes in plant operations, pursuant to the air permit, to both the Pinellas County Air Quality Division and the Florida Department of Environmental Protection. On July 26, 1995, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection inspected the Pinellas Plant for compliance to the Air Operating Permit and documented in its report that the plant is in compliance with all conditions of the permit.

On October 24, 1995, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection was notified by the Department of Energy of a noncompliance with the weekly administrative tracking requirement of the air permit. The omitted weekly area chemical usage logs were subsequently reconstructed from historical purchasing records, which documented that permit limits were not exceeded during the period of noncompliance. On November 16, 1995, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection responded that these corrective measures were satisfactory and that there would be no enforcement action.

The Florida Department of Environmental Protection renewed the Pinellas Plant's Hazardous Waste Facility Permit, with an effective date of December 8, 1994. The Pinellas Plant stores and/or treats hazardous wastes, but no hazardous wastes are disposed of on the plant site. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection and/or the Environmental Protection Agency inspect the plant's hazardous waste operations, at least annually, to assure compliance with governing regulations. On February 23, 1995, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection performed the annual Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Hazardous Waste Permit inspection. The Florida Department of Environmental Protection did not report any noncompliances.

Cleanup of contamination sites on the Pinellas Plant property is under the requirements of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments Permit issued to the Department of Energy on February 9, 1990. During 1995, activities under this permit included the following: (1) ongoing groundwater cleanup interim measures at the Northeast Site and West Fenceline Area solid waste management units, (2) debris removal at the Northeast Site solid waste management unit in accordance with an Environmental Protection Agency approved interim measures plan, and (3) identification and assessment of another solid waste management unit (Wastewater Neutralization/Building 200 Area). The Pinellas Plant's aggressive characterization and cleanup activities continued during 1995, by accelerating cleanup activities through interim remedial actions and by closely coordinating with the regulatory agencies on the Pinellas Plant Environmental Restoration Program.

Accelerated cleanup actions of the solvent-contaminated groundwater at the adjacent 4.5 Acre Site continued through 1995. The remediation technique employed, pump and treat, draws the industrial solvent contaminants back onto the site and reduces the overall concentration of these contaminants in the groundwater through a series of strategically located recovery wells. The 4.5 Acre Site is currently a voluntary action, although a consent agreement with the regulatory agency (Florida Department of Environmental Protection) will be negotiated.

The Pinellas Plant was involved as a potentially responsible party in the assessment of one Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act site, Peak Oil. Peak Oil was a used oil reclamation facility and has been placed on the National Priorities List by the

Environmental Protection Agency. The Environmental Protection Agency provided a *de minimis* settlement offer to the Department of Energy on December 28, 1994. Plant personnel signed that offer prior to the February 1, 1995 deadline. The Environmental Protection Agency requested payment of the settlement amount on August 21, 1995, and on September 5, 1995, the plant submitted payment.

The Environmental Protection Agency sent a special notice letter to the Department of Energy on December 22, 1995, which notified the Pinellas Plant of its potential liability for cleanup costs at the Zellwood Groundwater Contamination Superfund Site for operable unit #2 (Zellwood Drum Services is a drum reconditioning facility).

Significant 1995 National Environmental Policy Act activities included two Environmental Assessments, the Decontamination and Dismantlement of the Pinellas Plant and Corrective Action of the Northeast Site. On May 8, 1995, the Area Manager for the Department of Energy's Pinellas Area Office issued a Finding of No Significant Impact for the Corrective Action at the Northeast Site Environmental Assessment. On September 15, 1995, the Area Manager also issued a Finding of No Significant Impact for the proposed action in the Environmental Assessment for the Decontamination and Dismantlement of the Pinellas Plant. This determination meets the purpose and need for agency action by a combination of activities that include decontamination of specific areas of the plant, dismantlement of certain areas and structures, and utilization of the remaining areas and structures by Pinellas County Industry Council tenants.

ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM

The basis for the Environmental Monitoring Program is identified in the Pinellas Plant Environmental Monitoring Plan. The plan establishes a monitoring program specifically designed to detect radiological and nonradiological releases to the air, soil, surface waters, and groundwater. Trends in environmental data are monitored to verify progress of contaminated site cleanup and early warning so that corrective actions can be implemented prior to exceeding regulatory standards. All monitoring is in accordance with approved procedures. These procedures are reviewed regularly and updated annually to incorporate the latest technical and regulatory developments.

Environmental Radiological Monitoring Program

In 1995, the Pinellas Plant operated within applicable regulatory limits for radiological discharges to the air and water. Periodic confirmatory measurements verified the compliance status for radiological discharges. The Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services Office of Radiation Control routinely inspected the plant for compliance with its regulations on radiological air and wastewater effluents and validated the self-monitoring data. No violations were noted during these inspections.

Radiological releases at the plant occur through the air and industrial wastewater discharge pathways. The Environmental Radiological Monitoring Program includes wastewater, exhaust stack, on- and off-site air, surface water, and soil sampling.

In 1995, the air monitoring program included continuous sampling of five exhaust stacks and eleven on-site and six off-site sampling stations. Between 1975 and 1991, the Radioisotopically-powered Thermoelectric Generator product was manufactured at the Pinellas Plant, which utilized a small plutonium heat source sealed in three layers of stainless steel. All plutonium heat sources were carefully controlled and removed from the site by February 1991. The Environmental Radiological Monitoring Program analyzes air and soil samples to confirm there was never a release of plutonium. No plutonium releases occurred from past manufacturing, and no soil samples collected showed traces of plutonium from previous plant operations. Tritium releases continue to be well below standards set by the Department of Energy and the Environmental Protection Agency. During 1995, the plant released a total of 26.01 curies of tritium into the atmosphere. There were no krypton-85 releases in 1995.

The estimated dose to the population within a 50-mile radius of the plant in 1995 was estimated by the CAP88-PC computer code to be 1.17×10^{-1} person-rem/yr. The calculated dose to the most exposed individual was also estimated by CAP88-PC to be 6.00×10^{-3} mrem/yr (.006 mrem/yr), which is below the Environmental Protection Agency's and the Department of Energy's standards of 10 mrem/yr.

The Environmental Monitoring Program includes sampling of the industrial wastewater discharges and on- and off-site surface water. Pinellas Plant monitoring personnel collected surface water samples from three on-site ponds and twenty-six off-site ponds, ditches, and lakes and analyzed them for tritium. The annual average concentrations of tritium in the on-site and off-site surface waters were less than the detection limit and well below the Department of Energy's derived concentration guide's standard for drinking water of 2.0×10^3 pCi/ml and the Environmental Protection Agency's drinking water standard of 20 pCi/ml. All surface water and wastewater samples were below drinking water and industrial wastewater standards and health-based limits for radionuclides.

Environmental Nonradiological Monitoring Program

Nonradiological releases at the plant occur through the industrial wastewater discharge and air pathways. The Nonradiological Monitoring Program includes routine sampling of industrial wastewater. Air emissions are limited by controlling the chemical usage within the plant.

Plant personnel sampled the industrial wastewater discharge and analyzed it for pollutants identified in the plant wastewater discharge permit. Analyses are performed for metals (e.g., lead, mercury and cadmium), total suspended solids, biochemical oxygen demand, oil and grease, and total toxic organics. The pH is monitored continuously. Releases of regulated pollutants in 1995 were at consistently low levels and below regulatory limits.

The Pinellas Plant's compliance with fence-line ambient air concentrations in 1995 was verified to be below regulatory limits through the use of air dispersion computer models. Total 1995 plant emissions of volatile organic compounds/organic compounds were below permit limits.

Groundwater Protection

Pinellas Plant Environmental, Safety and Health personnel administer the Groundwater Protection Management Program at the plant. This program's objectives include the following: to monitor groundwater to demonstrate compliance with applicable regulations, to provide data to quickly detect contamination, and to determine effectiveness of groundwater cleanup actions.

During 1995, Pinellas Plant personnel collected approximately 1235 groundwater samples from 270 monitoring wells. The results indicate that groundwater contamination is limited to isolated areas of the on-site shallow surficial aquifer, and no contamination occurred in the deep drinking water aquifer. The primary contaminants of concern are common industrial solvents, such as trichloroethene and methylene chloride. Groundwater recovery and subsequent treatment continue to successfully reduce contaminant concentrations.

QUALITY ASSURANCE

The Quality Assurance Program for environmental monitoring is documented in the Pinellas Plant Environmental Monitoring Plan, MMSC-EM-95054. The Quality Assurance Program Section of this plan meets the requirements of DOE 5700.6, Quality Assurance, and 10 Code of Federal Regulations 830.120 and identifies specific requirements for the management, performance, assessment, and continuous improvement of environmental monitoring. The Quality Assurance Section of the Environmental Monitoring Plan provides a systematic approach to environmental monitoring and establishes a program to ensure regulatory requirements are met. The Quality Assurance Section of the monitoring plan is also consistent with and supplemented by the Quality Program Plan for Environmental, Safety and Health Programs, MMSC-QPP-0033.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The 1995 Pinellas Plant Annual Site Environmental Report presents, in summary form, environmental data that characterize the performance of site Environmental, Safety and Health (ES&H) efforts, confirms compliance with environmental standards and requirements, and highlights significant programs and efforts. It presents summary data for the Environmental Monitoring Program, which is conducted in accordance with the Pinellas Plant Environmental Monitoring Plan [Ref. 1].

Lockheed Martin Specialty Components, Inc., (Specialty Components) Environmental, Safety and Health Division use various United States Department of Energy (DOE) ES&H related documents as guidance when preparing this report. Some of these guidance documents include the following:

- DOE 5400.1, General Environmental Protection, June 1990 [Ref. 2].
- DOE 5400.5, Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment, February 1990 [Ref. 3].
- DOE 5484.1, Environmental Protection, Safety and Health Protection Information Reporting Requirements, October 1990 [Ref. 4].
- Final Guidance for the Preparation of Annual Site Environmental Reports for Calendar Year 1995, Environmental Policy and Analysis, April 11, 1996.

1.1 Site and Installation Description

Until March 1995, at which time the DOE finalized the sale of the Pinellas Plant to the Pinellas County Industry Council (PCIC), the plant was owned by the DOE. Portions of the plant are being leased back to the DOE through September 1997, to complete safe shutdown and transition to commercial ventures. The plant continues to be managed and operated by Specialty Components under Contract No. DE-AC04-92AL73000. The contract is administered by the DOE Albuquerque Operations Office (AL) through the DOE Pinellas Area Office (PAO). The plant was an essential part of the nation's Nuclear Weapons Complex, but it stopped production of weapons-related components in September 1994.

The plant's mission was small-volume production of selected high-technology nuclear weapon components that required strict control of materials and processes in an ultra-clean environment. These conditions were imposed by the plant's first assignment, the development of neutron generators, used as external initiators of nuclear weapons. The plant's product lines expanded to include lightning arrestor connectors, capacitors, magnetics, optoelectronic devices, and other similar components. Some of these product lines are now being investigated for conversion to commercial and nonmilitary applications.

Specialty Components employs approximately 650 employees, and the PAO employs approximately 30 employees. Just after construction in 1957, the plant's size was approximately 160,000 square feet. Today, the Pinellas Plant has expanded to over 700,000 square feet. Its structures and paved areas occupy about 35% of the 99-acre site, the rest of which is open space. The site is bordered on the north by light industrial and vacant land, on the east by Belcher Road (County Road 135), on the west by CSX railroad tracks, and on the south by Bryan Dairy Road.

The Pinellas Plant is located in Largo, (Pinellas County) Florida (Figures 1-1, 1-2), between the cities of Clearwater and St. Petersburg. Originally constructed in an isolated area, the plant site today is surrounded by light industrial and residential areas. The closest residential area is approximately a 0.5 kilometer or a 0.3 mile distance from the plant site. The open space of the site includes two stormwater retention ponds, the East Pond and the South Pond, and one stormwater detention pond, the West Pond. The total area of these surface waters is approximately 5 acres.

Figure 1-1. State of Florida Map

Figure 1-2. Pinellas County Map

Manufacturing operations at the Pinellas Plant fall into the metal finishing category, as defined by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). As stated previously, some of these operations are continuing as the DOE works with the PCIC to transition the plant to commercial-industrial alternatives.

Manufacturing processes include electroplating, electroless plating, encapsulation, etching and chemical cleaning, machining, grinding, burnishing, impact deformation, shearing, thermal cutting, welding, brazing, soldering, flame spraying, sandblasting, degreasing, painting, calibration, and testing. This work involves handling small quantities of tritium and krypton-85 (Kr-85). During 1990, the Radioisotopically-powered Thermoelectric Generator (RTG) product line was discontinued. All RTG plutonium heat sources were carefully controlled and removed from the site by February 1991. As by-products of production, a variety of waste materials are generated and are carefully controlled by the plant and regulated by Federal, State, and local agencies.

On September 15, 1995, the Area Manager of the PAO issued a Finding of No Significant Impact (FONSI) for the Environmental Assessment (EA) for the Decontamination and Dismantlement (D&D) of the Pinellas Plant. This determination meets the purpose and need for agency action by a combination of activities that include decontamination of specific areas of the plant, dismantlement of certain areas and structures, and utilization of the remaining areas and structures by PCIC tenants.

A schedule for cleanup has been developed and includes all areas at the site. Cleanup will involve removal of contamination due to all of the following contaminant types: radioisotopes, toxic organics, toxic inorganics, and hazardous physical agents. During this cleanup effort, areas of the plant will be cleaned to the level necessary to facilitate transfer of stewardship to the PCIC. Projects associated with cleanup include characterization of equipment, materials, and wastes, capping of inactive roof openings, flushing, capping, or grouting of drains, removal of unnecessary equipment and systems, decontamination of equipment and structures, and disposal of waste. These projects will include the necessary maintenance, health physics, industrial hygiene, safety, and environmental monitoring and oversight. All activities with the potential for impact to the environment will be monitored, as necessary, to mitigate or eliminate impacts to the environment. Specific activities will include:

- Characterizing plant areas to determine their condition with respect to contamination from both radiological and nonradiological sources.
- Cleaning area surfaces and equipment, including washing areas with a decontamination solution and removing residue to a level that meets applicable requirements.
- Removing cleaned equipment, contractor equipment, and equipment that cannot be cleaned.
- Removing floor tiles and walls, as necessary.
- Removing ceilings and cement slabs, as necessary.
- Characterizing, flushing, capping, or grouting drain systems.
- Removing holding tanks and associated structures and piping.
- Cleaning and removing radiological exhaust stacks, including associated duct work and monitoring systems.
- Cleaning and removing the tritium recovery system, stack emissions control system, and associated piping and equipment.
- Characterizing building roof penetrations, decontaminating or removing associated ducting, and capping any deactivated roof penetrations.

- Monitoring and sampling both radiological and nonradiological areas.

Cleanup is progressing on schedule to meet the completion date of September 30, 1997.

1.2 Climatology

The climate of the Tampa Bay Area, which includes the cities of Largo, Clearwater, St. Petersburg, and Tampa, is characterized as subtropical, with the primary wet season during the summer and a secondary wet season during winter. Winters are generally mild, with summers being rather long, warm, and humid. Low temperatures average 50 degrees Fahrenheit in the winter and 70 degrees Fahrenheit in the summer. Afternoon highs range from the low 70s in winter to around 95 degrees Fahrenheit in June through September. Northern air can produce an occasional cold winter morning. Freezing temperatures may occur several mornings a year during December, January, and February. In some years, no freezing temperatures are recorded. Snowfall is very rare.

One prominent feature of the Tampa Bay Area's climate is the summer thunderstorm activity. The majority of these occur in the late afternoon hours from June through September. Sudden temperature drops of 15 to 20 degrees Fahrenheit are often associated with these events. Hurricane season is from June 1 to November 30. The heaviest rains are associated with hurricanes and can average 12 inches in a 24-hour period. The total 1995 rainfall measured at Tampa International Airport was 54.13 inches.

The Tampa Bay Area is characterized by two distinct predominant wind patterns. During 2/3 of the year, regional wind patterns dictate meteorological conditions. These winds are generally from the north to northeast with a wind speed of 5 to 7 miles per hour. This regional wind regime, with its predominant wind origin from the northeast, dominates the winter season. Coastal recirculation wind patterns also play a significant role in Tampa Bay's meteorology and are characterized by the striking feature of a widely distributed wind direction across nearly all compass directions. The coastal recirculation wind patterns are more predominant during summer and are closely associated with the summer thunderstorm activity experienced in the region. These two wind regimes are clearly demonstrated by the Tampa International Airport wind data depicted in the wind roses for January and July 1995 (Figures 1-3 and 1-4). The composite wind rose for the entire year of 1995 is shown in Figure 1-5.

Figure 1-3. January 1995 Tampa International Airport Wind Rose

Figure 1-4. July 1995 Tampa International Airport Wind Rose

Figure 1-5. Tampa International Airport 1995 Annual Wind Rose

1.3 Weather and Air Pollution

During 1994, a comprehensive study comparing data from the Pinellas Plant on-site meteorological station, Tampa International Airport, and St. Petersburg International Airport was conducted. The study reviewed the meteorological data set collected at the plant and concluded that all the parameters measured and the calculated data were very representative of the data collected at the Tampa International Airport site [Ref. 5]. The data from the St. Petersburg location was somewhat less representative. The study determined that the Tampa International Airport data are of sufficient quality and completeness to be used for air quality modeling applications, thus confirming the use of the data for tasks such as the 1995 Annual National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) Radiological Emissions Report or other air dispersion modeling requirements.

Ambient air pollutant levels are dictated by the prevailing atmospheric conditions. The primary mechanisms that dictate pollutant dispersion and pollutant concentration levels are wind speed, wind direction, and atmospheric stability.

Atmospheric stability is defined as the relative ability of a parcel of air to move freely through the effects of mechanical and thermal turbulence, providing greater dilution and dispersion of pollutants. Combined with the various atmospheric stability characteristics of the local area, both the synoptic wind patterns and the coastal recirculation wind patterns play a significant role in determining pollutant levels in the region.

Table 1-1 provides a monthly summary of meteorological data collected from the Tampa International Airport in 1995. The table shows maximum average and minimum windspeed in knots (kts) and meters per second (m/s), dry bulb temperature in degrees Fahrenheit (deg F) and Celsius (deg C), dew point temperature in deg F and deg C, atmospheric pressure in inches of mercury (inches Hg) and millibars (mb), and percent relative humidity and precipitation.

The potential for hurricanes exists in the Tampa Bay Area. Based on records from 1866 through 1981, the relative frequency of a hurricane passing within an 80-kilometer (50-mile) radius of the plant site is 1 in every 8.6 years.

Hurricanes and tropical storms contribute 25 to 30 percent of the area's annual rainfall. The peak hurricane frequency occurs in September and October, with 3.4 storms per decade. The hurricane frequencies for June, July, and August are 0.4, 0.7, and 2.1 per decade, respectively. In general, tropical storm and hurricane frequency are the same. Hurricanes have winds over 74 miles per hour (mph), while tropical storms have peak winds from 39 to 73 mph. The hurricane frequency drops from 3.4 storms per decade in October to 0.3 storms per decade in November.

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Table 1-1. Monthly and Annual Meteorological Parameter Summary for Tampa International Airport, 1995

Month		Wind Speed		Dry Bulb Temperature		Dew Point Temperature		
		(kts)	(m/s)	(deg F)	(deg C)	(deg F)	(deg C)	(inches)
January	Max	18.1	9.3	79.0	26.1	71.1	21.7	30.4
	Avg	6.4	3.3	58.3	14.6	51.8	11.0	30.0
	Min	0.0	0.0	37.0	2.8	26.1	-3.3	29.6
February	Max	25.1	12.9	82.9	28.3	70.0	21.1	30.4
	Avg	6.8	3.5	61.2	16.2	53.4	11.9	30.1
	Min	0.0	0.0	28.0	-2.2	9.0	-12.8	29.7
March	Max	18.1	9.3	84.9	29.4	73.9	23.3	30.4
	Avg	7.2	3.7	68.2	20.1	60.1	15.6	30.0
	Min	0.0	0.0	46.0	7.8	32.0	0	29.7
April	Max	15.0	7.7	89.1	31.7	73.9	23.3	30.2
	Avg	6.4	3.3	73.2	22.9	63.3	17.4	29.9
	Min	0.0	0.0	48.0	8.9	36.0	2.2	29.7
May	Max	14.0	7.2	96.1	35.6	77.0	25.0	30.1
	Avg	6.4	3.3	81.5	27.5	70.0	21.1	29.9
	Min	0.0	0.0	64.0	17.8	53.1	11.7	29.7
June	Max	16.9	8.7	93.0	33.9	79.0	26.1	30.1
	Avg	6.4	3.3	79.7	26.5	71.2	21.8	29.9
	Min	0.0	0.0	64.9	18.3	57.0	13.9	29.7
July	Max	18.1	9.3	96.1	35.6	80.1	26.7	30.1
	Avg	5.8	3.0	82.0	27.8	73.8	23.2	30.0
	Min	0.0	0.0	72.0	22.2	64.0	17.8	29.8
August	Max	19.0	9.8	97.0	36.1	81.0	27.2	30.0
	Avg	5.6	2.9	82.2	27.9	75.4	24.1	29.8
	Min	0.0	0.0	73.0	22.8	69.1	20.6	29.4
September	Max	15.9	8.2	91.9	33.3	79.0	26.1	30.1
	Avg	5.1	2.6	80.6	27.0	73.6	23.1	29.9
	Min	0.0	0.0	72.0	22.2	66.9	19.4	29.7
October	Max	21.0	10.8	91.0	32.8	78.1	25.6	30.1
	Avg	6.4	3.3	76.5	24.7	68.7	20.4	29.9
	Min	0.0	0.0	55.9	13.3	39.0	3.9	29.5
November	Max	15.9	8.2	84.9	29.4	73.9	23.3	30.3
	Avg	5.8	3.0	65.1	18.4	54.7	12.6	30.1
	Min	0.0	0.0	43.0	6.1	25.0	-3.9	29.8
December	Max	16.9	8.7	81.0	27.2	70.0	21.1	30.4
	Avg	5.6	2.9	59.9	15.5	50.7	10.4	30.1
	Min	0.0	0.0	34.0	1.1	17.1	-8.3	29.7
Annual	Max	25.1	12.9	97.0	36.1	81.0	27.2	30.42
	Avg	6.2	3.2	72.5	22.5	64.0	17.8	30.01
	Min	0.0	0.0	28.0	-2.2	9.0	-12.8	29.42

Pressure	Relative Humidity	Precipitation
(mb)	(%)	(inches)
1029.7	100.0	
1018.8	81.0	3.51
1005.0	30.0	
1030.0	100.0	
1019.4	78.6	2.02
1008.4	25.3	
1029.7	100.0	
1017.4	77.8	2.02
1008.7	30.3	
1022.9	100.0	
1014.6	73.6	1.48
1007.0	25.3	
1019.5	96.7	
1014.7	70.4	1.67
1007.3	31.2	
1020.2	100.0	
1014.3	77.4	9.79
1006.0	39.7	
1021.6	96.8	
1015.8	77.8	10.12
1009.7	43.8	
1018.2	96.8	
1012.1	80.6	13.75
996.2	44.6	
1019.9	96.8	
1013.8	80.0	2.8
1007.7	48.6	
1022.2	100.0	
1013.5	78.3	4.71
1001.6	35.6	
1026.3	96.7	
1019.2	71.5	1.24
1011.1	24.0	
1029.3	100.0	
1019.3	73.6	1.02
1007.0	20.6	
1030.0	100.0	
1016.1	76.7	54.13
996.2	20.6	

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Tidal flooding from hurricanes causes the greatest amount of damage. The Army Corps of Engineers determined the maximum anticipated high tide to be at approximately 4.3 meters (14 feet) above Mean Sea Level (MSL) based on a design hurricane. Since the plant is several miles inland and has a minimum floor height of 5.6 meters (18.5 feet) above sea level, no damage is expected from tidal flooding. Flood plain maps that depict flooding expected from a 100-year storm show that the plant is not in a flood-prone zone.

The probability of a tornado striking any point in the Pinellas Plant site is 4.3×10^{-4} per year [Ref. 6]. On October 3, 1992, a series of tornados swept through Pinellas County causing damage and fatalities. The nearest tornado struck about 2 miles east of the plant. Damage was limited to off-site monitoring stations and was repaired quickly. There were no other environmental damages or impacts to the plant. Waterspouts moving ashore typically dissipate within a few blocks after reaching land, and the potential for damage to the plant is small.

1.4 Seismology

The earliest recorded and the most severe earthquake occurred on January 12, 1879 near St. Augustine, Florida [Ref. 7]. The tremors lasted 10 minutes and covered an area of 65,000 square kilometers, or 25,000 square miles, from Savannah, Georgia in the north to Daytona Beach, Florida in the south. The only damage reported was in St. Augustine, where some residents were showered with ceiling plaster. Several events of less intensity have been reported since then. Smaller events probably occurred and escaped detection because of the distance to the nearest seismic station and the tendency of the residents to identify these with the space shuttle, rockets, or airplanes. There is no reasonable expectancy for damaging earthquakes at the plant. The seismic risk map of the United States shows Central and Southern Florida in Zone 0 (Figure 1-6), a no damage zone.

1.5 Land Use

The Pinellas Plant site and the adjacent properties to the east and west are zoned for heavy and light industrial use, respectively. Within a 1-kilometer radius to the north, northeast, and southwest are residential areas zoned at a maximum of 10 units per acre. A golf course to the south of the plant site provides a 1-kilometer-wide buffer to the nearest residential area. The East and West Ponds (Figure 1-7) are designated as wetlands by the U. S. Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service's National Wetlands Inventory [Ref. 8]. No historic or archaeological sites are located on the plant site.

Figure 1-6. Seismic Risk Map of the United States

Figure 1-7. Pinellas Plant Site Layout

1.6 Population

Pinellas County remains the most densely populated county in the State, with over 75% of the total land area dedicated to urbanized use. Table 1-2 is a brief table of statistics on Pinellas County's population based on the decennial U. S. Census tables for the years the Pinellas Plant has operated.

Table 1-2. Pinellas County Population Statistics

Year	Population	Average Population Density, Persons/Acre
1950 ¹	159,249	0.89
1956*	250,000	1.4
1960 ¹	374,665	2.1
1970 ¹	522,329	2.9
1980 ¹	728,531	4.1
1990 ¹	851,659	4.8
1992 ²	908,000 ³	5.1
1994 ⁴	877,238	4.9
1995 ⁵	884,670	4.9
* Year Pinellas Plant began operations (population estimated) 1 From U. S. Census data 2 Estimated (Based on Pinellas Plant Study conducted by Dr. W. E. Bolch, Department of Environmental Engineering Sciences, University of Florida) 3 864,000 Permanent, 44,000 Seasonal 4 Estimated (Pinellas County Planning Department) 5 Proposed (Pinellas County Planning Department)		

In 1992, the Pinellas Plant conducted a study to determine the distribution of the population within 50 miles of the plant site. Based on the study, the greatest population densities are in the northwest and southeast quadrants and at a distance greater than 10 kilometers. Over 2.5 million people reside within this 50-mile radius. This data was obtained from the 1990 U. S. Census and is presented in Table 1-3.

The estimated 1992 resident population was 908,000. Of this total, 864,000 are permanent residents, and 44,000, or 5%, are considered seasonal residents. The seasonal variations in population generally peak during March, with a corresponding trough occurring in late June. This cyclic pattern has been repeatedly demonstrated through the years. The estimated 1992 population density is 3.6 times greater than it was when the plant started operations in 1957.

Table 1-3. 1990 Population by Sector-Segment

1990 Populations by Sector-Segment Cumulative Totals									
Direction	Distance (Miles)								
	0-2	0-3	0-4	0-5	0-10	0-20	0-30	0-40	0-50
N	2,421	8,250	13,814	20,577	77,079	184,807	295,815	342,718	348,042
NNE	3,806	8,034	12,428	16,549	41,695	76,051	91,591	115,686	184,974
NE	2,594	4,381	8,664	10,191	10,196	123,547	236,574	256,638	308,734
ENE	1,790	2,389	3,285	4,505	5,922	146,372	331,993	382,782	452,597
E	2,558	3,703	4,534	5,025	17,582	70,487	153,901	189,240	239,819
ESE	1,900	7,364	14,304	18,755	67,698	70,230	103,531	106,379	106,919
SE	1,818	5,341	11,052	16,633	87,174	106,883	120,460	123,815	126,122
SSE	1,597	6,054	12,646	21,593	86,904	119,934	219,238	357,192	482,892
S	2,324	3,842	9,670	15,549	46,337	53,809	66,439	69,142	69,142
SSW	4,317	7,487	9,964	14,678	21,208	21,208	21,208	21,208	21,208
SW	2,288	3,879	9,630	14,867	19,559	19,559	19,559	19,559	19,559
WSW	1,575	4,992	11,655	18,316	24,490	24,490	24,490	24,490	24,490
W	2,371	7,525	10,562	17,551	26,603	26,603	26,603	26,603	26,603
WNW	2,140	7,137	12,514	21,260	28,300	28,300	28,300	28,300	28,300
NW	1,553	5,068	10,760	19,026	27,477	27,477	27,477	27,477	27,477
NNW	1,013	4,459	10,404	18,298	60,032	62,991	62,991	62,991	62,991
Total	36,065	89,905	165,886	253,373	648,256	1,162,748	1,830,170	2,154,220	2,529,869

1.7 Water

Pinellas County is one of 16 Florida counties in the Southwest Florida Water Management District (SWFWMD). Over 95% of the water used in this district is withdrawn from groundwater in the Floridan aquifer. During 1995, the Pinellas Plant discharged approximately 52 million gallons of water to the Pinellas County Utilities (PCU).

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2.0 COMPLIANCE SUMMARY

2.1 Compliance Status

In 1995, the Pinellas Plant operated within the allowable emission limits for both radiological and nonradiological (i.e., chemical) materials to the ambient air and water. The remaining sections of this compliance summary include compliance activities under specific regulations.

2.1.1 Clean Air Act (CAA)

Radiological Emissions

The Pinellas Plant started 1995 with five radiological exhaust stacks subject to NESHAP regulations for radionuclides. By October 1995, the Building 100 laboratory and Building 200 radiological exhaust stacks and associated exhaust ducts were dismantled and removed from the plant site.

The 1995 Radionuclide Air Emissions Annual Report will be submitted to the United States EPA in June 1996. The draft report was prepared in March 1996 and concluded that the effective dose equivalent to the most exposed individual of the public was 6.00×10^{-3} mrem/yr. This is below the 10 mrem/yr EPA standard [Ref. 9]. CAP88-PC, an EPA-approved computer code, was used to estimate the effective dose equivalent.

The Pinellas Plant annually performs stack flowrate measurements. Plant personnel measured the flowrates of the stacks during the summer and fall of 1995. The 1995 flowrates varied less than 10 percent from the 1994 measurements.

The 1995 Annual Radionuclide Emissions Minor Source Compliance modeling run was conducted in March 1996. It utilized the EPA-approved COMPLY computer model using a worst-case emission scenario of 766 curies of tritium and 100 curies of Kr-85 released from the Building 100 Main Radiological Exhaust Stack. This worst-case scenario assumed that the Tritium Recovery System (TRS), an emission control device, was not operational resulting in the uncontrolled release of all the tritium processed in 1995. This is a worst-case scenario because the TRS removes 99.9 percent of all tritium prior to discharge through the Building 100 main stack and no Kr-85 was released during 1995. The report documented that even under this "worst-case" simulation, the dose would be 3.9×10^{-2} mrem/yr, which is below the 0.1 mrem/yr standard [Ref. 9] for the effective dose equivalent to the most exposed individual. This confirms the EPA's designation of the plant as a minor source for radionuclide emissions. The Pinellas Plant is therefore not required to continuously monitor the

radiological exhaust stacks. However, as a best management practice and to provide assurances to the community, continuous monitoring and sampling are performed on all radiological exhaust stacks at locations around the perimeter of the plant and at locations in Pinellas and Hillsborough Counties.

Nonradiological Air Emissions Permitting

On February 4, 1994, the Florida Department of Environmental Protection (FDEP) issued a plantwide Air Operating Permit to the Pinellas Plant. This permit defines chemical air emissions limits for the plant. Plant emissions are restricted to 41.1 tons of Volatile Organic and Organic Compounds (VOCs/OCs), and the permit requires ongoing compliance to State of Florida Ambient Reference Concentrations (ARCs) for many of the Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) listed in Title III of the Clean Air Act (CAA) Amendments of 1990.

The Pinellas Plant provides routine updates to both the Pinellas County Air Quality Division (PCAQD) and the FDEP to reflect changes in plant operations pursuant to air permit requirements. Routine meetings and discussions are conducted with the agencies, as necessary, to identify additional permit requirements invoked by the consolidation of plant activities and the commercialization of the Pinellas Plant, which was facilitated by the cessation of the Defense Programs (DP) mission on September 30, 1994.

On October 24, 1995, the FDEP was notified by the DOE of a noncompliance with the weekly administrative tracking requirement of the air permit. The omitted weekly area chemical usage logs were subsequently reconstructed from historical purchasing records, which documented that permit limits were not exceeded during the period of noncompliance. On November 16, 1995, the FDEP responded that these corrective measures were satisfactory and that there would be no enforcement action.

Clean Air Act Amendments

Due to radionuclide emissions, degreasing, and chromium anodizing operations, the Pinellas Plant is a Title V source. During 1995, the Pinellas Plant's actual and potential air emissions were characterized, and plant personnel developed a Title V Air Operating Permit application. A representative summary of the standards applicable to the Pinellas Plant are identified in Table 2-1.

Table 2-1. Clean Air Act Requirements with Significant Impacts at the Pinellas Plant

Regulation	Summary of Requirements	Pinellas Plant Completed and Planned Actions
General Title V Air Permitting Requirements. CAA as adopted by FDEP Rule 62-213.100(19), Florida Administrative Code (FAC)	Additional plant permitting under Title V; complete recharacterization of all plant operations presently identified under the current operating permit.	Developed Title V Permit application; evaluated all sources intended for operation after close of DP mission and initiation of new business, commercialization, and potential addition of new tenants.
Enhanced Monitoring Rule	Enhance record keeping and emissions unit monitoring; some elements are currently under existing voluntary environmental monitoring programs.	Pinellas Plant specific requirements will be dictated by the FDEP/county and EPA requirements under existing permit modifications and a future Title V permit.
Accidental Release Prevention/Risk Management Program	Develop and formalize risk management program at the plant for specific compounds exceeding thresholds upon finalization of accidental release rule. Assess existing risks/model impacts/develop training and awareness plans.	Proposed rule is not applicable to the Pinellas Plant
NESHAP for Radionuclides, 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 61, Subpart H	Federally enforceable. The dose standard is 10 mrem/year effective dose equivalent; Radionuclide Air Emissions Annual Report; if dose ≥ 0.10 mrem/year, continuous monitoring requirements apply. (Present annual doses are less than 1% of the 10 mrem standard, and routine monitoring is voluntarily conducted at the Pinellas Plant site.)	Characterization of existing radiological emissions sources is reported annually to the EPA. Title V permit application will include radiological emission sources.
Protection of Stratospheric Ozone - Section 608, 40 CFR- Part 82	Numerous provisions, including prohibitions against knowingly venting Class I or II substances, with the exception of de minimis losses and losses from normal operational leaks, leak rate standards for refrigerant systems, and certification of service technicians.	Revised Pinellas Plant Refrigerant Management Plan. Identified rule applicability in Title V air permit application.
NESHAP for Chromium Emissions from Electroplating and Anodizing Tanks, 40 CFR 63, Subpart N	Limits emissions of chromium from electroplating and anodizing tanks.	The Pinellas Plant is currently performing chromium anodizing.

Regulation	Summary of Requirements	Pinellas Plant Completed and Planned Actions
NESHAP for Halogenated Solvent Cleaning, 40 CFR 63, Subpart T	Stringent emissions limitations for halogenated solvent cleaning operations at the plant. Formalize record keeping.	The Pinellas Plant is currently using halogenated solvent cleaners. Plant will increase use of aqueous cleaning systems.

The impact to the current plant operations from Title V, CAA requirements have been fully assessed. However, due to the transitional state of the Pinellas Plant and the sale of the plant to the PCIC, new tenant's operations could necessitate revisions to the existing Title V Air Operating Permit. The Pinellas Plant has an aggressive program to search out new and proposed regulations and the impact to plant operations; action plans resulting from these regulations are developed if necessary.

Title V Permitting Activities

During 1995, Pinellas Plant personnel finalized the Title V Air Operating Permit application. The plant will submit this application to the FDEP in June 1996, for Federal and State regulatory review and approval. The Pinellas Plant continued to operate within the limits of the existing Air Operating Permit, A052-233355, in 1995, with no adverse impacts to the environment or human health.

2.1.2. Clean Water Act (CWA)

The Pinellas Plant discharges industrial wastewater and untreated sanitary sewage to the Pinellas County Utilities' (PCU) Publicly Owned Treatment Works (POTW) in accordance with the plant's Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit, 153-IE. Discharges, during 1995, did not exceed the permit limits, Federal Metal Finishing Pretreatment Standards, or Pinellas County Code, Chapter 126, Utilities [Refs. 10 and 11].

National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES)

The Pinellas Plant does not currently have an NPDES permit for stormwater discharge associated with industrial activities. A permit application was submitted by the Pinellas Plant to the EPA in September 1992, identifying two stormwater outfalls. An additional stormwater outfall was identified and a revised stormwater discharge permit application was submitted to the EPA in April 1994, addressing the additional outfall. To date, the plant has not received a stormwater discharge permit from the EPA, but will comply with the requirements once it is received. The plant

however takes all precautionary measures to prevent pollutants entering stormwater runoff.

2.1.3 Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)

The Pinellas Plant is in compliance with drinking water quality standards. Potable water is purchased from the PCU. The plant does not perform any potable water treatment activities.

2.1.4 Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

The Pinellas Plant's Hazardous Waste operations are in compliance with the 40 CFR, Parts 260-264, 266, 268, and 270, Chapter 62-730 of the FAC, and the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit, HO52-228925, with an effective date of December 8, 1994.

The Pinellas Plant originally did not knowingly have mixed waste and was therefore not subject to the mixed waste requirements of the Federal Facility Compliance Act. Pursuant to an FDEP request; however, Pinellas Plant personnel prepared a contingency plan to be activated in the event the plant generated mixed waste. In November 1995, the Pinellas Plant notified the FDEP of the presence of mixed waste. In January 1996, plant personnel submitted a Site Treatment Plan for the management of the mixed waste and on February 8, 1996, the FDEP accepted the plan.

In 1995, the Pinellas Plant stored and/or treated hazardous wastes, but no hazardous wastes were disposed of on the plant site (i.e., landfills, lagoons, etc.). During 1995, two hundred and fifty-seven containers, twenty-five 20-cubic yard rollofs, and two 5000-gallon tankers of RCRA hazardous and nonhazardous wastes were shipped from the Pinellas Plant for disposal. All hazardous waste is shipped off the plant site for disposal at a RCRA-approved disposal site. Hazardous waste storage at the Pinellas Plant falls under 2 categories, 90-day hazardous waste storage not requiring a permit, or permitted storage not to exceed 1 year. Permitted storage location and waste types for hazardous wastes are identified in the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit. Treatment operations included thermal treatment of reactive material and chemical treatment of water reactive compounds, such as calcium metal, calcium bimetals, and solid wastes contaminated with lithium metal. The Pinellas Plant's treatment operations ended in September 1995, and the treatment unit will be formally closed per RCRA requirements.

The FDEP and/or the EPA inspect the plant's hazardous waste operations at least annually to assure compliance with governing regulations. On

February 23, 1995, the FDEP performed an unannounced RCRA inspection. No violations were identified.

Closure of the above-ground, hazardous waste storage tank farm was completed in November 1995, and a Certification of Closure was sent to the FDEP for final approval. Final FDEP approval of the tank farm closure is anticipated, but had not been received as of the end of 1995.

There are no Underground Storage Tanks (UST) at the Pinellas Plant. The last UST was removed from the plant in September 1991, in accordance with State regulations as administered by the Pinellas County Public Health Unit.

Hazardous and Solid Waste Amendments (HSWA)

The plant's HSWA Permit, issued by the EPA Region IV, on February 2, 1990, requires the permittee to investigate any releases or potential releases of hazardous wastes or hazardous constituents from any Solid Waste Management Unit (SWMU) at the plant regardless of the time the waste was placed in the unit. It also requires appropriate corrective actions for any releases.

The Pinellas Plant completed an investigation of 15 SWMUs in accordance with the HSWA portion of the plant's RCRA Part B Permit, issued February 9, 1990. The plant received final approval of the RCRA Facility Investigation (RFI) Report from the EPA in February 1993. This report recommended corrective measures for only four SWMUs. Corrective Measure Studies (CMSs) were completed for three of these SWMUs. During January and February 1993, the Pinellas Plant conducted an Interim Corrective Measure (ICM) at the Former Pistol Range SWMU. As part of this action, the plant submitted an interim measure report to the EPA in April 1993. This interim measure also served as the final corrective measure and eliminated the need for a CMS.

In 1992, a 16th SWMU was discovered, the West Fenceline Area. This site was assessed in 1993, and the RCRA Facility Assessment (RFA) and the RFI requirements were satisfied. An Interim Measures Plan was submitted to the EPA and the FDEP in March 1994, which recommended air sparging and soil vapor extraction for the West Fenceline Area. The plant constructed this system, and operations began in September 1995.

In 1993, the Pinellas Plant completed an RFA at the Wastewater Neutralization Area/Building 200 Area and identified this area as a 17th SWMU. The RFA Report included a recommendation to the EPA that the Wastewater Neutralization Area/Building 200 Area be added as a SWMU to the facility's HSWA permit and that an RFI Report be performed. The

EPA approved this RFA Report in April 1994. The Pinellas Plant submitted an RFI Plan to the EPA in November 1994, and the EPA approved it on December 1, 1995. Plant personnel completed the RFI fieldwork during 1995.

2.1.5 Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)

Under CERCLA Section 120, each department, agency, and instrumentality of the United States is subject to, and must comply with, CERCLA as any nongovernmental entity. This includes reporting spills and environmental releases to the EPA that exceed the regulatory quantity threshold, as defined by 40 CFR, Part 302, Designation, Reportable Quantities, and Notification. There were no Reportable Quantity (RQ) releases at the Pinellas Plant during 1995.

The plant was involved as a Potentially Responsible Party (PRP) in the assessment of one CERCLA site, Peak Oil. Peak Oil was a used oil reclamation facility and has been placed on the National Priorities List by the EPA. The EPA identified the Pinellas Plant as one of many PRPs. The plant participated in cleanup through the PRP steering committee. The EPA provided a de minimis settlement offer to the plant on December 28, 1994. Plant personnel signed that offer prior to the February 1, 1995 deadline. The EPA requested payment of the settlement amount on August 21, 1995, and on September 5, 1995, the plant submitted payment.

The EPA sent a special notice letter to the DOE on December 22, 1995 that notified the Pinellas Plant of its potential liability for cleanup costs at the Zellwood Groundwater Contamination Superfund Site for operable unit #2 (Zellwood Drum Services is a drum reconditioning facility).

2.1.6 National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA)

The National Environmental Policy Act of 1969, as amended, requires all agencies of the Federal Government to prepare a detailed statement on the environmental effects of proposed major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment. The Pinellas Plant administers an in-house NEPA program to assess planned changes in plant facilities and operations.

On August 15, 1994, the Assistant Secretary of Energy for Environment, Safety and Health issued a FONSI for the Commercialization of the Pinellas Plant EA. This EA describes the conditions that would occur as the result of leasing the plant to commercial entities for the purpose of conducting commercial manufacturing and research activities.

Significant 1995 NEPA activities included one EA for D&D. The D&D EA proposes to clean up facilities, structures, and utilities; dismantle specific structures; and mitigate or eliminate any environmental impacts associated with the cleanup, dismantlement, and related activities. Related activities include utilization of specific areas by new tenants prior to full-scale cleanup. On September 25, 1995, the Area Manager of the DOE PAO issued a FONSI.

In 1994, an EA was completed for corrective action for the Northeast Site. The proposed action was to put recovery wells in the surficial aquifer to withdraw contaminated groundwater. The contaminated groundwater would be piped to a treatment system at the Northeast Site, which would use an air stripper for the removal of volatile and semivolatile organic compounds. The treated water would be discharged to the PCU. On May 8, 1995, a FONSI was issued for this EA, signed by the PAO Area Manager.

2.1.7 Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA)

Materials regulated under TSCA include Polychlorinated Biphenyls (PCB) and asbestos. The Pinellas Plant has no known PCBs on site. The last PCBs and PCB-contaminated equipment were removed from the site in 1988.

The plant complies with all Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), EPA, State, and local regulations regarding the management and control of asbestos materials within the facility. Specialty Components developed and implemented an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Plan that meets the regulatory requirements of the EPA's Asbestos Hazard Emergency Response Action (AHERA). All asbestos abatement projects are coordinated with the State and local agencies, as required by the EPA through 40 CFR Part 51, National Emission Standard for Asbestos.

The Pinellas Plant is in compliance with other sections of TSCA as they pertain to the plant's mission and safe shutdown activities.

2.1.8 Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA)

The Pinellas Plant uses pesticides in accordance with applicable regulations. If required, restricted use pesticides are only applied by contractors licensed by the State of Florida.

2.1.9 Endangered Species Act (ESA)

In response to a letter written by the United States Department of Interior, dated July 1991, listing potential endangered species, a subcontractor

performed a site survey and found no listed endangered species, as defined in the ESA, at or near the plant. There was no action involving the ESA during 1995.

2.1.10 National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA)

Pinellas County has sites of historic and archaeological significance. None of these sites are on or in close proximity to the plant. In a letter, dated September 1991, the Florida Department of State, Division of Historic Resources, agreed that a survey of the site is unnecessary because it is unlikely that plant operations could impact sites listed or proposed for listing in the National Register.

2.1.11 Executive Order 11988, Floodplain Management

The Pinellas Plant site is not located in the 100-year flood plain of Pinellas County. The plant is not associated with adverse impacts to the floodplain, as defined in the Floodplain Protection Executive Order.

2.1.12 Executive Order 11990, Protection of Wetlands

The U. S. Department of the Interior Fish and Wildlife Service identified the Pinellas Plant's East and West Ponds as designated wetlands on the National Wetlands Inventory. The Pinellas Plant will conduct its activities to ensure that destruction, loss, or degradation of these wetlands is minimized, as required by the Wetlands Protection Executive Order and 10 CFR 1022.

2.1.13 Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Action of 1986 (EPCRA)

The Pinellas Plant annually reports the toxic chemical inventory quantities and release quantities required by EPCRA. This act, also known as Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986, requires, under Section 312, the disclosure of toxic chemical inventory data by March 1 of each year. SARA also requires, under Section 313, toxic chemical release reporting by July 1 of each year. The plant is in compliance with the reporting requirements of EPCRA. The Section 313 report for Calendar Year 1995 will be submitted by July 1, 1996. The March 1, 1996, Section 312 report for calendar year 1995 showed that 2 of the 6 materials reported under Section 312 are extremely hazardous substances. They are hydrofluoric acid and sulfuric acid. Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs), for all reportable materials under Section 312 of SARA, were submitted to the local emergency planning committee, State Emergency Response Commission, and the local fire department in accordance with Section 311.

2.2 Other Major Environmental Issues and Actions

2.2.1 Waste Management

The Pinellas Plant's Hazardous Waste Facility Permit was renewed by the FDEP in 1994. The effective date of the permit was December 8, 1994. The permit will expire August 15, 1998. All sections of the permit application, except those dealing with Subpart X, Miscellaneous Treatment Units, were approved by the FDEP. These operations have ceased and the RCRA closure report is in progress.

DOE 5820.2 regulates Low-Level Waste (LLW). The Pinellas Plant's LLW consists of small quantities of classified weapons components and compactible solid wastes, such as lab coats, finger cots, shoe covers, tools, and construction debris. These wastes are contaminated with tritium. LLWs are stored on the plant site prior to shipment for disposal. The Pinellas Plant uses approved 17C 55-gallon drums and B-25-90-4 steel boxes to ship LLW. These wastes are disposed of at the DOE's Savannah River Site. In support of the DOE reconfiguration process, the Pinellas Plant will handle and ship an increased amount of radioactive waste over the next 2 years.

A small waste stream (contaminated with lead and tritium) was declared a Mixed Waste (MW) during 1995, and the existing contingency plan with the State of Florida was implemented. Approval of the revised Federal Facilities Compliance Act Final Report and Contingency Plan was received from the State on November 21, 1995. The RCRA Land Disposal Regulations (LDRs) require lead-contaminated waste to be macroencapsulated before burial. The DOE has agreed to let the Pinellas Plant participate in a demonstration project using macroencapsulation to dispose of this waste at Envirocare of Utah. Documentation for final approval by Envirocare and the DOE, Albuquerque, is being prepared.

The MW issue still facing the plant is the possibility of generating and then disposing of a MW. Usually the LDRs require some type of treatment, which complicates disposal. There are a very limited number of MW disposal sites, including both DOE and commercial operations. None of the DOE sites are available to the plant at this time. These sites include the Nevada Test Site, which is estimated to be available in 1998, and the Savannah River Site MW incinerator, which is not yet approved by the State of South Carolina.

The Pinellas Plant is seeking approval from the Nevada Test Site for shipment of LLW. The plant is revising the initial application to incorporate comments from the DOE, Nevada. The Nevada Test Site audit

team is scheduled to visit the plant in August 1996, and upon Nevada Test Site approval, initial shipments of LLW could occur by the end of 1996. Also, the Pinellas Plant moratorium document, which describes procedures to minimize the quantities and types of chemicals permitted in tritium process areas, was approved. The requirements in the moratorium document, the Savannah River Site waste acceptance criteria, the Nevada Test Site waste acceptance criteria, and other internal documents minimize the potential to generate MW at the Pinellas Plant.

2.2.2 Environmental Restoration and Permitting

Environmental Restoration

Accelerated cleanup actions of the solvent-contaminated groundwater at the 4.5 Acre Site and the Northeast Site continued through 1995. The remediation technique employed, pump and treat, draws the industrial solvent contaminants back onto the sites and reduces the overall concentration of these contaminants in the groundwater through a series of strategically located recovery wells. The groundwater is treated by metals precipitation (for removal of naturally occurring iron) and air stripping of VOC contaminants prior to discharge. The discharge from the groundwater treatment system is routed to the plant's Industrial Wastewater Neutralization Facility (IWNF) where it is neutralized, monitored, and discharged to the PCU. The 4.5 Acre Site is a voluntary cleanup action. The Northeast Site cleanup is regulated by the plant's HSWA permit.

As an addition to the interim measure and in preparation for final corrective measures, a debris removal action was executed at the Northeast Site pursuant to the EPA's and the FDEP's approval of an ICM addendum. The result of this action is the removal, containerization, and off-site disposal of 241 drums and approximately 700 tons of nonhazardous debris, which were previously buried at the site and, if not removed, would have inhibited site cleanup. A final report of these activities were included as part of the quarterly report submitted to the EPA in January 1996.

In keeping with accelerated cleanup actions at the Pinellas Plant and pursuant to the EPA's and the FDEP's approvals of the Interim Measures Plan described in Section 2.1.4, a treatment system was installed at the West Fenceline Area to address the groundwater contamination at that site. This system employs a different technique than that used at the 4.5 Acre and Northeast Sites. The system is comprised of air sparging with soil vapor extraction. This method of groundwater treatment removes the solvents from the groundwater without extracting the groundwater (i.e., in-situ). The solvents, by way of their volatile nature, preferentially partition

into the air that is bubbled at the base of the aquifer and pass upward through the contaminated zone. As the air leaves the aquifer, it is captured by the vapor extraction system and treated by carbon adsorption so that only clean air is vented to the atmosphere. This system is currently in operation with completion of the interim measure anticipated in 1996.

During 1995, the plant also initiated implementation of the final corrective measures at the Northeast Site and Building 100 Area as described in the CMS reports for each of those areas.

At the Northeast Site, a slurry wall was installed in October 1995, along the northern boundary of the site that in essence creates a no-flow boundary. Also, at this site, the monitoring well network was enhanced by adding approximately 20 monitoring wells strategically located for final corrective measures performance monitoring.

At the Building 100 Area, a hydrocone survey was performed in March 1995, to determine the optimal locations for extraction wells. Pursuant to this survey, two recovery wells were installed along the northern building perimeter. Also, the monitoring well network for this site was enhanced by adding 12 monitoring wells, which will be used for final corrective measures performance monitoring.

In support of both of these final corrective measures, a utilities trench was installed between the two sites in August and September 1995, that will provide the following: transport of extracted water from the Building 100 Area to the treatment system, which will be constructed at the Northeast Site in 1996; transport of treated water from the Northeast Site treatment system to the Pinellas Plant IWNF; as well as electrical, compressed air, domestic water, and telephone services from the plant utilities building to the treatment system.

Permitting

On September 1, 1995, the PCU inspected the plant site, including the production plating area, the photographic silver recovery units, the IWNF, and the nonhazardous waste treatment process. No violations or noncompliances were identified during the inspection.

On July 26, 1995, the FDEP inspected the Pinellas Plant for compliance to the Air Operating Permit. The FDEP toured the plant, inspected active sources and scrubbers, and reviewed chemical usage and emission logs. The FDEP documented in their report that the plant is in compliance with all conditions of the permit.

During 1995, the State of Florida Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services (HRS) Office of Radiation Control performed many routine

inspections of the plant for compliance with their regulations on radiological air and wastewater effluents. No violations were noted.

On April 18, 1995, approximately 0.5 curies of tritium gas were released from the Building 100 Main Radiological Exhaust Stack. The release did not exceed the HRS reporting criteria of 10 curies within 24 hours; [Ref. 12] however, the release was reported to the HRS Office of Radiation Control. The release was attributed to an employee neglecting to grease an equipment seal, allowing tritium gas to escape. Additional administrative controls were implemented to emphasize the addition of grease to prevent any future releases.

On August 22, 1995, during decontamination of the Building 100 Laboratory Radiological Exhaust Stack, approximately 420 gallons of rinse water containing 0.005 microcuries per liter (uCi/L) of tritium was discharged into the Pinellas County Storm Sewer System. The tritium concentration was below the drinking water standard of 0.02 uCi/L [Ref. 13] and the surface water discharge standard of 1.0 uCi/L [Ref. 14]. The discharge was reported to the DOE/PAO who notified the HRS. Officials from HRS collected and analyzed smear samples from the storm sewer grating, which did not result in any detectable concentration of tritium.

On October 12, 1995, the Pinellas County Public Health Unit of the HRS inspected the Pinellas Plant facility's petroleum storage tank. There were no noncompliances noted during the inspection.

On October 13, 1995, the FDEP inspected the plant's mineral acid storage tank. The inspectors found no noncompliances.

2.2.3 Assessments of the Pinellas Plant

Sixty-one environmental findings were identified during the Environmental portion of the Tiger Team Assessment of the Pinellas Plant in January 1990. Of these 61 findings, 14 concerned air emissions, 1 pertained to soil sampling, 12 were solid waste issues, 5 were groundwater findings, 4 concerned waste management, 4 pertained to TSCA, 3 were Quality Assurance (QA) issues, 3 were radiological emissions findings, 6 concerned industrial wastewater, 6 pertained to NEPA, and 3 were environmental monitoring issues. As stated in the DOE's assessment document, [Ref. 15] the problems identified do not present an imminent risk to the public or the environment from continued operation of the plant. The efforts to resolve and close Tiger Team findings are identified in detail in the Pinellas Plant Final Action Plan, Supplement 1 [Ref. 16]. All of the 61 original environmental findings are certified complete by the DOE. All 1990 Tiger

Team, 1992 and 1993 Technical Safety Appraisals, and 1994 Routine Environmental Audit findings are completed and closed as of 1995.

2.3 Summary of Permits

2.3.1 RCRA Permit

The Pinellas Plant currently possesses a dual RCRA Part B Permit, with the FDEP administering the hazardous waste treatment and storage requirements and the EPA administering the assessment and remediation of SWMUs. A dual permit was issued because the FDEP does not have the EPA's authorization to administer the HSWA provisions of RCRA.

Permitted storage and treatment of hazardous waste is identified in the Hazardous Waste Facility Permit. Treatment operations ended in September 1995. The treatment unit will be formally closed per RCRA requirements. The Pinellas Plant conducts all storage operations in accordance with methodologies detailed or referenced in the plant's Hazardous Waste Facility Permit.

The plant's HSWA Permit, FL6 890 090 008, issued by the EPA Region IV on February 9, 1990, requires the permittee to investigate any releases or potential releases of hazardous wastes or hazardous constituents from any SWMU at the plant regardless of the time the waste was placed in the unit. The permit also requires appropriate corrective actions for any releases. This permit requires the permittee to certify annually that hazardous waste generation is minimized to the extent practicable.

2.3.2 Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit

The Pinellas Plant discharges pH-neutralized industrial and health physics wastewater and untreated sanitary sewage to the POTW. The Pinellas County Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit, 153-IE, was renewed on August 28, 1994 and expires August 28, 1997.

2.3.3 Stormwater Discharge Permit

An individual Stormwater Discharge Permit application for two outfalls was submitted in September 1992. A third, previously unknown, outfall was sampled during two representative storm events in 1993. The plant sent a revised permit application to the EPA in April 1994. The plant has not yet received a stormwater discharge permit, or comments from the EPA on the permit application.

2.3.4 Air Operating Permit

On February 4, 1994, the FDEP issued the plant an Air Operating Permit, A052-233355. The permit defines limits for atmospheric chemical emissions from the plant. This permit limits annual plant emissions of VOCs, OCs, particulates, sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, and hydrocarbons to 19.52, 21.58, 0.6, 0.7, 0.5, 0.1, and 0.025 tons, respectively. The permit expires January 25, 1999.

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3.0 ENVIRONMENTAL PROGRAM INFORMATION

The Environmental Monitoring Program maintained by the Pinellas Plant is designed to meet the following objectives:

- Determine the effectiveness of treatment and control mechanisms for environmental releases.
- Provide measurements of discharge concentrations for comparison with applicable standards.
- Assess the concentrations of these discharges in the environment.

The environmental effects of plant radiological and nonradiological effluents are minimal, and the facility has implemented a proactive program to ensure compliance with the provisions of environmental laws and DOE regulations.

3.1 Environmental Monitoring Summary

3.1.1 Nonradiological Monitoring

Air

In 1994, the Pinellas Plant received an Air Operating Permit, AO52-233355. This permit defines the requirements for limiting the quantities of various VOCs and OCs that the plant may release to the environment through air emissions. Actual VOC/OC and HAP emissions for 1995 are reported in Section 5.

Water

The Pinellas Plant discharges liquid effluents consisting of sanitary sewage and pH-neutralized industrial health physics and process wastewaters to the POTW. This discharge is regulated under Pinellas County Code, Chapter 126 [Ref. 11] and the DOE Pinellas Plant Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit 153-IE. The Pinellas Plant is subject to the effluent limitation guidelines of the Metal Finishing Point Source Category identified in 40 CFR Part 433 developed by the EPA. Where both county standards and national standards apply to a pollutant, the plant complies with the more stringent of the two criteria. As specified in the Pinellas Plant Environmental Monitoring Plan [Ref. 1], the industrial, sanitary, and combined waste streams are sampled to verify permit compliance using the following schedule:

- pH - continuously monitored
- metals - sampled weekly
- cyanide, Total Suspended Solids (TSS) and Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) - sampled monthly
- Total Toxic Organics (TTO) - sampled semiannually
- Oil/Grease - sampled monthly

Sample collection and analysis is in accordance with approved methodologies as specified in the Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit. The plant forwards monthly reports of the monitoring data to the PCU's Industrial Program Manager. Additionally, Pinellas County maintains a sampling station on Pinellas Plant property for periodic, independent verification of compliance

A summary of the average 1995 wastewater discharge concentrations for regulated parameters is shown in Table 5-3 of Section 5. Most parameters are routinely Below Detection Limit (BDL). There were no instances that exceeded permit levels in 1995.

3.1.2 Radiological Monitoring

Air

Small quantities of radioactive tritium and Kr-85 are discharged into the air from plant operations. During the first half of 1995, there were four point sources of radiological air emissions: the Building 100 main stack, the Building 100 laboratory stack, the Building 200 stack, and the Building 800 stack. By the end of September 1995, both the Building 100 laboratory and Building 200 tritium sources, exhaust ducts, and exhaust stacks were removed. One roof opening emits very small amounts of tritium. As specified in the Pinellas Plant Environmental Monitoring Plan, these sources are monitored and sampled continuously for tritium to verify compliance with 40 CFR Part 61, Subpart H [Ref. 9], and DOE 5400.5, Radiation Protection of the Public and the Environment [Ref. 3]. Kr-85 emissions are monitored continuously and are quantified using mass balance calculations. In addition to the stack samplers, there is a network of eleven on-site and six off-site air sampling stations that continuously sample the ambient air for tritium. There are no area sources of radiological emissions at the Pinellas Plant.

Because the plant used a sealed plutonium heat source in the RTG product that was discontinued more than 3 years ago, the plant continues to sample the ambient air for plutonium. Four on-site and four off-site stations continuously sample the ambient air for plutonium. No plutonium was ever released inside the building or to the environment, and no plutonium has been measured in air.

Table 3-1. Summary of Air Environmental Monitoring at the Pinellas Plant in 1995

Location	Number of Stations	Sample Collection Frequency	Analysis Frequency	Nuclides
Radiological Exhaust Stacks	2	Continuous	Daily	Tritium
	4	Continuous	Monthly	Tritium
On-Site Sampling Stations	11	Continuous	Monthly	Tritium
	4	Continuous	Quarterly	Plutonium
Off-Site Sampling Stations	6	Continuous	Monthly	Tritium
	4	Continuous	Quarterly	Plutonium

A summary of the results of the stack sampling for 1995 is shown in Table 3-2. The results show that since 1991, radiological emissions at the Pinellas Plant remain at very low levels. Results of the on- and off-site sampling stations are presented in Section 4.

Table 3-2. Summary of Total Radiological Stack Emissions (Tritium and Kr-85) for 1995

Source	Annual Emissions (curies)
Building 100 Main Stack (Tritium)	24.546
Building 100 Main Stack (Kr-85)	0.0
Building 100 Laboratory Stack	1.398
Roof Opening 489	0.001
Building 200 Stack	.003
Building 800 Stack	0.066
Total for 1995	26.014
Total for 1994	37.85
Total for 1993	30.36
Total for 1992	49.7
Total for 1991	115

Wastewater

Small quantities of radioactive tritium are present in the plant's sanitary sewage and industrial waste streams. Just prior to leaving the IWNF, the sanitary sewage and industrial waste streams are combined and discharged to the POTW. As specified in the Pinellas Plant Environmental Monitoring Plan [Ref. 1], a 24-hour composite sample is collected each day of the year from the sanitary, industrial, and combined waste streams and analyzed for tritium. Table 3-3 presents a summary of the total amount of tritium discharged in the liquid effluent in 1995.

Table 3-3. Tritium Discharged to POTW, 1995

Parameter	HRS Discharge Standard*	Actual Discharge 1994
Average Monthly Concentration, pCi/ml	10,000	0.88
Total Annual Quantity Released, curies	5	.176
*FAC 10D-91.418, Control of Radiation Hazards		

Surface Water

ES&H routinely samples on-site and off-site stormwater retention/detention ponds. There are three on-site and 26 off-site locations that are sampled and analyzed for tritium. The results from 1995 are presented in Section 4.

Soil

All plutonium, with the exception of calorimeter sources and small instrumentation calibration check sources, was removed from the plant in February 1991. In accordance with an agreement with the HRS and as specified in the Pinellas Plant Environmental Monitoring Plan [Ref. 1], the plant continues to collect and analyze soil samples for plutonium annually from two on-site and four off-site locations. The results are presented in more detail in Section 4. There was no plutonium from plant operations detected in soil samples collected in 1995.

3.1.3 Groundwater Quality

The Pinellas Plant monitors groundwater pursuant to requirements stated in DOE 5400.1, Chapter IV, [Ref. 2] and provides evaluations of implemented interim measures and surveillance of potential groundwater

contamination sites. These sites include the 4.5 Acre Site and sites identified in the plant's HSWA Permit. Of the 270 monitoring, recovery, and test wells at the plant, approximately 170 are actively monitored either on a quarterly, biannual, or annual basis, dependent on the parameter of interest.

Approximately 170 monitoring wells are sampled quarterly and analyzed for VOCs. Approximately 140 monitoring wells are sampled biannually and analyzed for trace metals. Specialty Components Environmental, Safety and Health submits all raw data in a groundwater quarterly report to DOE/PAO. In addition, Specialty Components Environmental, Safety and Health summarizes monitoring data associated with sites undergoing interim measures and reports to DOE/PAO for transmittal to the FDEP and EPA.

During 1995, groundwater sampling at the plant site included field measurements for pH, conductivity, and temperature. Some split samples were sent to an on-site analytical laboratory for volatile organic analyses confirmation. Table 3-4 presents a summary of all groundwater data collected during 1995. Data associated with field measurements is presented in Section 6, Groundwater Protection Program. Table 3-4 identifies each chemical constituent for which the maximum value detected exceeds its corresponding standard. The primary constituents of concern at the plant include solvent compounds and their decomposition products. Metals have also been detected above regulatory standards as part of the Environmental Restoration (ER) Program. The ER Program is discussed in more detail in Chapter 6.

Table 3-4. Summary of Groundwater Monitoring Results, µg/l

Parameter	Standard*	Maximum
TRACE ELEMENTS		
Arsenic	50	353
Cadmium	5	12
Iron	300	419,000
Lead	15	239
Manganese	50	1,400
Beryllium	4	59
Thallium	2	15
Chromium	100	13,800
Nickel	100	710
VOLATILES		
total 1,2-Dichloroethene	100	100,000
Benzene	1	23
Dichloromethane	5	2,200,000
Toluene	1,000	160,000
Trichloroethene	3	390,000
Xylene	10,000	33,000
1,1 Dichloroethene	7	31
Tetrachloroethene	3	230
Vinyl Chloride	1	32,000
*FDEP Primary Drinking Water Standards in ug/l unless otherwise denoted		

3.2 Compliance with the NEPA

Pinellas Plant personnel routinely complete NEPA documentation for plant processes and project developments that require NEPA documentation and transmit them to DOE for review. Lockheed Martin Corporate audits, DOE Technical Safety Appraisals and internal audits, and self-assessments ensure that the plant complies fully with NEPA.

The NEPA documentation process is initiated early in the project planning process through meetings with facility personnel to discuss the nature, cost, scope, and proposed timing of project implementation. Plant personnel perform NEPA documentation status tracking using a computerized data base. Plant personnel complete a standardized checklist describing the planned project, the project's potential impacts on the environment, and the applicable regulatory and

permitting requirements. After internal review, plant personnel transmit the checklist to DOE and draft additional DOE documentation, as needed, based on DOE determinations.

3.3 Significant Environmental Activities

Nonhazardous Waste Treatment

The Pinellas Plant received permission on August 3, 1994, from the FDEP, to use two new closed-loop recycling units. The plant uses these units in the process development plating and equipment fabrication and test areas to clean and return rinsewater to the process.

Health Physics Drain Replacement

The Health Physics Drain System at the Pinellas Plant conveys wastewater from the tritium processing areas of the plant to the Health Physics holding tanks. This wastewater may therefore contain tritium. Underground sections of this drain system were replaced with above-ground piping with secondary containment. This will prevent the potential for groundwater contamination from underground leaks and allows accessibility for inspections and repairs of above-ground piping. The underground sections are being flushed and filled with grout to prevent further use.

Biomedical Waste Program

The Pinellas Plant developed, implemented, and maintains a comprehensive Biohazardous Waste Management Program. This program controls biomedical wastes generated by the plant's medical clinic, restrooms, and other specialized operations. The program ensures administrative and operational compliance with OSHA, U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) and HRS rules, regulations, and policies. It includes written training programs, operating plans and procedures, and off-site treatment and disposal facility inspections. Waste Management implemented DOT regulations for container marking in February 1994; however, these regulations were not required until January 1995. Because of this proactive initiation, the program meets all regulatory requirements and employs best management practices.

Direct Discharge of Health Physics Tanks

There are two 10,000-gallon Health Physics holding tanks and one 10,000-gallon Health Physics pH neutralization tank at the IWNF. The holding tanks collect wastewater with low concentrations of tritium. After sampling and analysis of the tank contents for tritium and comparing the results to the plant's As Low As

Reasonably Achievable (ALARA) objective, the tanks are discharged to the Health Physics neutralization tank for pH adjustment. After neutralization, the wastewater is discharged directly to the POTW. As a result, the Health Physics wastewater no longer mixes with the industrial wastewater at the IWNF, eliminating the possibility of generating a mixed waste.

3.4 Assessments

The Pinellas Plant must comply with Federal, State, and local regulations. External and internal oversight, as well as self-assessments help(s) ensure compliance.

Internal oversight is by the Environmental Oversight and Quality Assurance function of the plant's Compliance/Ethics Programs Department. Any noncompliance findings require the development and implementation of a corrective action plan. In addition, Lockheed Martin Corporate Environmental Management provides oversight through routine site audits.

Self-assessments are conducted by employees within Environmental Restoration and Permitting and Waste Management. These self-assessments include assessments of Specialty Components and external subcontractor personnel performing sampling and maintenance activities. Corrective actions that result from these self-assessments are used to improve the Environmental Monitoring Program and are documented and retained as quality assurance records.

The Pinellas Plant's ES&H Assessment Program is implemented plantwide to assure compliance with environmental laws and regulations. These Specialty Components ES&H assessments focus on issues such as hazardous waste container identification, satellite accumulation, radioactive waste, scrap metal management, and radioactive and nonradioactive air and wastewater effluents. During 1995, assessments were performed by Specialty Components ES&H Division on operations and transition/shutdown areas. Where needed, corrective actions were implemented by the area owners and verified by Specialty Components ES&H Division personnel.

External oversight is provided by the DOE's Pinellas Area Office, Albuquerque, and Headquarters personnel and by Federal, State, and local regulatory agencies. Noncompliance findings require the development and implementation of a corrective action plan, quarterly status reports, and formal procedures to ensure that the nonconforming item is corrected.

3.5 Pollution Prevention and Waste Minimization

Pollution prevention and waste minimization require a thorough understanding of the raw material inputs and waste products for all processes at the Pinellas Plant. To provide this information, a Pollution Prevention Opportunity Assessment

(PPOA) team assesses processes that generate large amounts of hazardous waste. The PPOA team determines the areas that generate the largest waste streams so that waste minimization and pollution prevention practices can be implemented. Pollution Prevention Opportunity Assessments are an ongoing activity at the plant. Other ongoing pollution prevention and waste minimization programs include the following:

- Plantwide aluminum can recycling program (proceeds go to nonprofit environmental organizations)
- Sale of scrap metal and cardboard
- Off-site solvent reclamation
- Solid sanitary waste managed by a commercial recycling firm
- A plantwide office paper recycling program
- A laser printer cartridge recycling program
- Waste minimization/pollution prevention awareness training
- A packing material recycling program

As the Pinellas Plant continues shutdown and transition activities, Waste Management and Waste Minimization are continuing to incorporate reuse and recycling initiatives into manufacturing processes. The Pinellas Plant's PPOA team is actively involved in identifying reusable and recyclable materials in areas tagged for closeout. The team is also active in assessing the use of resources in the cleanup efforts and offering suggestions for a more efficient use of resources. A logbook is in place to keep track of items (by individual count and by bulk weight). Reusable items are returned to the Stockroom's Office Supply Reuse Center. Recyclable items are picked up by Waste Management Operators. Through appropriate channels, Waste Minimization has also been successful in donating excess supplies to local schools.

3.6 Reports and Certifications

The Pinellas Plant's Environmental, Safety and Health organization is responsible for ensuring that all reports and certifications required by Federal or State regulations or DOE Orders are completed as required. Plant personnel submitted the 1995 Waste Generation/Disposal Summary Report to the PCU in January 1996. This report is required by the plant's Wastewater Discharge Permit. Plant personnel also submitted monthly reports on the results of the Wastewater Monitoring Program to the PCU in 1995. No permit limits were exceeded in 1995.

Plant personnel submitted the Annual Air Operating Report to the FDEP in April 1996. This report is required by the plant's Air Operating Permit and documents all chemical air emissions during 1995.

Shipments of hazardous waste originating from the plant must be accompanied by a uniform hazardous waste manifest. This manifest requires the generator of the waste to certify that packaging, marking, and labeling comply with Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations for hazardous material transportation, and that the facility has a program in place to reduce the volume or toxicity of waste generated to the lowest practicable levels.

The FDEP also requires generators of waste to complete a generator's biennial report on the types and amounts of hazardous wastes treated, stored, and disposed. Pinellas Plant personnel submitted the biennial waste report to the EPA in February 1996.

3.7 Training

Training is a high priority activity at the Pinellas Plant. All Pinellas Plant employees must participate in a hazard communication program meeting OSHA requirements and tailored to the types of chemicals used by the employee. This annual program provides guidance and information, such as protective clothing, routes of exit, emergency spill procedures, fire prevention procedures, and waste disposal procedures. All Pinellas Plant employees receive training in waste minimization and pollution prevention awareness. Also, all plant personnel who handle hazardous waste complete computer-based training in RCRA regulations, which ensures compliance awareness and defines specific employee responsibilities.

In December 1995, the plant's Environmental Restoration and Permitting Department administered Air Operating Permit Compliance training to all Pinellas Plant employees. This activity was to ensure the Pinellas Plant maintains its excellent permit compliance record.

Most hazardous materials response team members receive additional training beyond the 40-hour initial and 8-hour annual refresher training required by OSHA. These employees attend emergency response training with the local fire department and participate in on-site monthly exercises and drills. They also attend additional training to qualify for various team responsibilities, which include specialists, technicians, and incident commanders.

Additionally, 11 Environmental Restoration and Permitting Department staff members received either the initial 40-hour Hazardous Waste Operator Training or the annual 8-hour refresher course during 1995.

4.0 ENVIRONMENTAL RADIOLOGICAL PROGRAM INFORMATION

The Radiological Monitoring Program includes sampling air and water for tritium and air, water, and soil for plutonium, both on site and in the environment surrounding the Pinellas Plant. Impacts to the public and the environment from plant operations are determined from a monitoring program information data base.

Tritium has a half-life (how long it takes for half the amount to be removed by radioactive decay) of 12.3 years. Kr-85 has a half-life of 10.7 years. Tritium can exist in the gas, oxide, or vapor state. Tritium in the oxide state behaves like water chemically and is readily exchanged with water in the body. Because of this exchange, tritium oxide is greater than 10,000 times more biologically reactive than tritium gas. Since water is excreted readily by the body; however, tritium oxide has a biological half-life of 4 to 18 days (i.e., how long it takes for half of the tritium to be eliminated from the body). Kr-85 exists only in the gaseous state. Plutonium-238 has a half-life of 90 years and Plutonium-239 has a half-life of 24,000 years.

4.1 Radiation Dose Terminology and Dose Standards

Absorbed Dose--The measure of dose or exposure to ionizing radiation to an organ of the body is the absorbed dose. It is defined as the quantity of radiation energy absorbed by an organ divided by its mass. The International System of Units (SI) unit of absorbed dose is the gray. A gray is equal to 1 joule per kilogram of organ mass. A gray is equal to 100 rad; therefore, 1 rad is an amount of absorbed energy equivalent to 0.01 of a joule. Since the absorbed dose does not incorporate the biochemical effects of differing types of ionizing radiation, the absorbed dose is inadequate for predicting health effects associated with exposure to radiation.

Dose equivalent--The dose equivalent to an organ exposed to a source of ionizing radiation is the absorbed dose to the organ multiplied by a quality factor of 1 for gamma radiation and beta particles and 20 for alpha particles. The dose equivalent is expressed in units of rem or sievert.

Becquerel (Bq)--A unit of radioactivity defined as 1 disintegration per second. A curie (Ci) of activity is equal to 3.7×10^{10} Bq.

Sievert (Sv)--A unit of dose equal to 100 rem. One rem = 0.01 sievert.

Dose Conversion Factor for Tritium Oxide--The 50-year committed effective dose equivalent is 2.56×10^{-11} Sv/Bq (9.5×10^{-8} mrem/pCi) from inhalation and 1.7×10^{-11} Sv/Bq (6.3×10^{-10} mrem/pCi) from ingestion.

Collective (Population) Dose--The term collective (population) dose refers to the sum of the individual doses received by all members of the population.

Committed Dose--An individual's committed dose refers to the total dose resulting from an intake that has accumulated over the individual's projected lifetime. In mathematical models, a 50-year time period is used to calculate committed dose.

Derived Concentration Guide (DCG)--The concentration of radionuclide in air or water that under conditions of continuous exposure for 1 year by 1 exposure mode, such as ingestion of water, submersion in air, or inhalation, would result in an effective dose equivalent of 100 mrem (1 mSv) [Ref. 3].

Effective Dose Equivalent (EDE)--The effective dose equivalent combines dose equivalents received by all organs of the body into a weighted average that is related to an individual's total risk of experiencing health effects. Weighting factors are determined for the health effects of radiation on each organ based on statistical averages for large populations.

These weighting factors are 0.25 for gonads, 0.15 for breast, 0.12 for red bone marrow, 0.12 for lung, 0.03 for thyroid, 0.03 for bone surfaces, and 0.30 for the remaining organs of the body. The effective dose equivalent combines individual organ doses into a single number which can be added to summarize the impacts of multiple radionuclides and radiation from internal and external sources.

Monitoring--The direct in-situ sensing of a media (air, water, soil) for constituent concentration.

Reference Man--A hypothetical aggregation of human physical and physiological characteristics arrived at by international consensus. A reference man is assumed to inhale 8400 cubic meters of air and ingest 730 liters of water per year.

Sampling--The collection of a representative portion of a media (air, water, soil) that is transported to another location to be analyzed for constituent concentration.

4.2 Radioactive Effluent Data

4.2.1 Air

Small quantities of tritium and Kr-85 are released to the air from operations at the plant through four radiological exhaust stacks, the Building 100 main and laboratory stacks, the Building 200 stack, and the Building 800 stack (Figure 4-1). Specialty Components Environmental, Safety and Health sampled the discharges from these stacks continuously for tritium during 1995. Discharges from Laboratory Roof Opening No. 489 was measured during a 3-month period in 1995. Kr-85 is discharged only through the Building 100 main stack and is monitored by ionization chamber instrumentation; however, no Kr-85 was released during 1995. The results of the stack and roof opening effluent sampling are presented in Table 4-1. The monthly stack release data are plotted in Figure 4-2. By October 1995, both the Building 100 laboratory stack and the Building 200 stack were removed, along with their associated duct work.

Table 4-1. 1995 Stack Releases to the Atmosphere

Release Point	Radionuclide	Activity, Ci (Bq)
Bldg. 100 Main	Tritium gas & oxide	24.546 (9.082×10^{11})
Bldg. 100 Main	Krypton-85	0.0 (0.0)
Bldg. 100 Lab	Tritium gas & oxide	1.398 (5.173×10^{10})
Roof Opening 489	Tritium gas & oxide	.001 (3.700×10^7)
Bldg. 200	Tritium gas & oxide	.003 (1.110×10^8)
Bldg. 800	Tritium gas & oxide	.066 (2.442×10^9)
Total Emissions		26.014 (9.625×10^{11})

Figure 4-2. Tritium Stack Emissions, 1995

The cumulative total of tritium stack emissions for 1995 (26.014 curies) is approximately the same as for 1994 (24.96 curies), is higher than that reported for 1993 (11.62 curies), and is lower than that reported for 1992 (49.7 curies). This increase from 1994 is not statistically significant.

4.2.2 Water

Small quantities of tritium and very small quantities of naturally occurring uranium are present in the plant's wastewater discharge from the IWNF to the PCU. The plant collects a 24-hour composite sample every day of the year from the sanitary, industrial, and combined waste streams at the IWNF (Figure 4-1) and analyzes the sample for tritium, as required by the Pinellas Plant Environmental Monitoring Plan [Ref. 1]. Table 4-2 presents a summary of the tritium discharges for each month of 1995. The data demonstrate that the average monthly and total annual discharges are below the FAC regulatory discharge limits of 1.0×10^5 pCi/ml concentration and 5 curies total annual quantity released.

Table 4-2. Tritium Released in the Combined Waste Stream to the PCU in 1995

Month	Average Daily Activity, pCi/ml	Total Tritium Discharged Curies
January	.60	0.007
February	.35	0.005
March	.93	0.015
April	1.59	0.025
May	.78	0.013
June	1.21	0.021
July	1.01	0.019
August	1.48	0.029
September	.94	0.016
October	.81	0.013
November	.52	0.008
December	.3	0.005
Total 1995	.88	0.176

4.3 Environmental Sampling for Radioactivity

The Pinellas Plant has an extensive environmental sampling program in which samples of air, water, and soil are analyzed for the presence of radionuclides currently and previously used at the plant.

4.3.1 Air

During routine operations, small quantities of tritium gas, tritium oxide, and Kr-85 gas may be discharged from radiological exhaust stacks. The plant has a network of sampling stations that use silica gel as the collection media to quantify the amount of tritium that is discharged. Primary sampling stations collect samples directly from the stacks, secondary sampling stations are located around the perimeter of the plant, and tertiary sampling stations are located throughout the county in a circular pattern around the plant (Figures 4-2 and 4-3). Sampling procedures and locations are detailed in the Environmental Monitoring Procedures Manual for Environmental Management [Ref 17].

Ambient Air

Eleven on-site stations continuously sample the ambient air for tritium (Figure 4-1). Four on-site stations continue to sample for airborne plutonium even though the last plutonium heat sources were removed from the site in February 1991. There have never been any releases of plutonium at the Pinellas Plant.

Six off-site stations in Pinellas County continuously sample the ambient air for tritium (Figure 4-3). The SWFWMD station's measurements represent the normal background level and are compared to the measurements at the other stations. The Pinellas County stations also sample for airborne plutonium. Plutonium isotopes Pu-238 and Pu-239 are analyzed because they were the isotopes in the RTG heat source. The results of the measurements of airborne radionuclides from Pinellas Plant operations are presented in Table 4-3.

Electric power to the Pinellas Park air monitoring station was inadvertently shut off from October 13, 1995 to October 24, 1995, due to the sale of the property. This resulted in a loss of data for 12 days. Continuous sampling of the ambient air by the other eleven on-site and five off-site stations for the whole month of October did not result in any detectable concentrations of tritium. Therefore, the loss of the Pinellas Park data did not detract from the plant's ability to verify that on- and off-site concentrations of tritium were below detection limits.

The data show that annual average concentrations of tritium in the ambient air ranged from below to slightly higher than detection limits, both at the plant boundary and in the local community, and below the DOE DCG limit of 1.0×10^{-7} $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$ (3.7×10^{-3} Bq/ml) for tritium in air [Ref. 3]. There were no airborne concentrations of plutonium above the minimum detection limit.

Figure 4-3. Off-Site Air Sampling Station Locations

IL/Unit 320;Procedures;Envir Mon;1.04(2)

Table 4-3. 1995 On-Site Ambient Air Sampling Results

Station Number (see Figure 4-1)	Radionuclide	Sample Frequency	Annual Average Activity, μCi/ml	Sampling Station Detection Limit μCi/ml
1	Tritium*	Monthly	BDL	2.46×10^{-12} to 8.10×10^{-10}
2	Tritium* Pu-238 Pu-239	Monthly Biweekly Biweekly	BDL BDL BDL	2.90×10^{-12} to 7.81×10^{-12} 2.41×10^{-18} to 1.2×10^{-17} 4.96×10^{-18} to 1.8×10^{-17}
3	Tritium*	Monthly	BDL	2.66×10^{-12} to 8.23×10^{-12}
4	Tritium* Pu-238 Pu-239	Monthly Biweekly Biweekly	BDL BDL BDL	2.73×10^{-12} to 1.05×10^{-11} 5.8×10^{-18} to 1.02×10^{-17} 7.26×10^{-18} to 8.5×10^{-18}
5	Tritium*	Monthly	5.84×10^{-12}	3.14×10^{-12} to 8.49×10^{-12}
6	Tritium* Pu-238 Pu-239	Monthly Biweekly Biweekly	7.31×10^{-12} BDL BDL	2.65×10^{-12} to 7.78×10^{-12} 4.39×10^{-18} to 7.7×10^{-18} 5.68×10^{-18} to 7.7×10^{-18}
7	Tritium* Pu-238 Pu-239	Monthly Biweekly Biweekly	BDL BDL BDL	2.39×10^{-12} to 7.90×10^{-12} 3.97×10^{-18} to 1.7×10^{-17} 1.69×10^{-18} to 2.2×10^{-17}
8	Tritium*	Monthly	BDL	2.75×10^{-12} to 8.09×10^{-12}
9	Tritium*	Monthly	BDL	2.49×10^{-12} to 7.92×10^{-12}
10	Tritium*	Monthly	BDL	2.81×10^{-12} to 8.07×10^{-11}
11	Tritium*	Monthly	6.98×10^{-12}	3.09×10^{-12} to 7.92×10^{-12}
HRS	Tritium* Pu-238 Pu-239	Monthly Biweekly Biweekly	$< 2.6 \times 10^{-12}$ $< 3.9 \times 10^{-18}$ $< 3.7 \times 10^{-18}$	$.2 \times 10^{-12}$ to 2.9×10^{-12} 2.3×10^{-18} to 3.9×10^{-18} 2.1×10^{-18} to 3.7×10^{-18}
HRS Standard	Tritium* Pu-238 Pu-239		1.0×10^{-7} 2.0×10^{-14} 2.0×10^{-14}	
DL = detection limit < = less than * Results for Tritium include gas and oxide				

The HRS operates an independent tritium and plutonium air sampling station on site next to the plant's Station 4 located adjacent to the New Directions in Learning (NDL) Child Development and Partnership School (Figure 4-1). The HRS uses the same sampling equipment that the plant uses, but analyzes the samples in their own laboratory. The HRS data are compared with data reported for Pinellas Plant Station 4.

Table 4-4. 1995 Off-Site Ambient Air Sampling Results

Station Name	Radionuclide	Sample Frequency	Annual Average Concentration, $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$	DL $\mu\text{Ci/ml}$
Civil Defense	Tritium*	Monthly	BDL	2.83×10^{-12} to 1.51×10^{-11}
	Pu-238	Biweekly	BDL	6.3×10^{-18} to 1.37×10^{-17}
	Pu-239	Biweekly	BDL	2.32×10^{-18} to 9.31×10^{-18}
Pinellas Park	Tritium*	Monthly	BDL	2.68×10^{-12} to 1.10×10^{-11}
	Pu-238	Biweekly	BDL	5.0×10^{-18} to 2.24×10^{-17}
	Pu-239	Biweekly	BDL	7.72×10^{-18} to 2.24×10^{-17}
Bay Pines	Tritium*	Monthly	BDL	3.17×10^{-12} to 1.16×10^{-11}
	Pu-238	Biweekly	BDL	2.19×10^{-18} to 1.23×10^{-17}
	Pu-239	Biweekly	BDL	2.19×10^{-18} to 9.6×10^{-18}
Walsingham	Tritium*	Monthly	BDL	2.95×10^{-12} to 9.40×10^{-12}
	Pu-238	Biweekly	BDL	6.69×10^{-18} to 9.7×10^{-18}
	Pu-239	Biweekly	BDL	7.4×10^{-18} to 8.19×10^{-18}
Clearwater	Tritium*	Monthly	BDL	2.93×10^{-12} to 1.16×10^{-11}
SWFWMD	Tritium*	Monthly	4.42×10^{-12}	2.87×10^{-12} to 7.86×10^{-9}
DL = Detection Limit				
SWFWMD = Southwest Florida Water Management District				
* Results for Tritium include gas and oxide				

4.3.2 Water

Surface Water

With the right meteorological conditions, airborne tritium can be deposited into surface waters. The Pinellas Plant samples both on-site and off-site surface waters regularly and analyzes the samples for tritium to determine the extent of this potential deposition of tritium. The plant samples the South and East on-site stormwater retention ponds and the West on-site stormwater detention pond weekly. The South and East ponds can overflow into the Pinellas County Storm Sewer System. The water entering the storm sewer system combines with run-off from other areas of the county and eventually empties into Boca Ciega Bay. The West Pond outfall was plugged and has not discharged since 1972. The on-site ponds are identified in Figure 4-1.

Twenty-six off-site surface water locations are sampled quarterly and analyzed for tritium. The locations are shown in Figure 4-4. Table 4-5 is a summary of on-site surface water sampling data for 1995. The results show very low concentrations of tritium in the on-site ponds, with most samples at or below the detection limit.

Measurements of tritium in all off-site surface water samples for 1995 were at or below the detection limit. In all samples analyzed, the concentrations were orders of magnitude below the DOE DCG standard for drinking water of 2.0×10^3 pCi/ml (74 Bq/ml) and the EPA drinking water standard of 20 pCi/ml (0.74 Bq/ml).

The HRS established a surface water sampling and analysis program at the plant. The HRS samples and analyzes the on-site ponds and various off-site surface waters surrounding the plant for tritium. The on-site pond tritium concentrations detected by the HRS, reported in Table 4-5, are compared with the data that are collected and analyzed by the plant. The HRS and the plant sample off-site surface waters in different locations; therefore, the results are not directly comparable.

Table 4-5. On-Site Surface Water Tritium Concentrations

On-site Location	Annual Average Concentration, pCi/ml	Detection Limit Range, pCi/ml
Pinellas Plant		
East Pond	BDL	0.33 to 0.43
West Pond	BDL	0.15 to 0.43
South Pond	BDL	0.33 to 0.43
HRS Samples		
East Pond	<0.32	0.13 to 0.15
West Pond	<0.18	0.13 to 0.15
South Pond	<0.16	0.13 to 0.15
< = less than

Figure 4-4. Off-Site Surface Water Sampling Locations

Groundwater

Tritium has been detected in the Pinellas Plant groundwater. During 1995, the plant analyzed 333 samples for tritium from monitoring wells in the surficial and Floridan aquifers as part of the Pinellas Plant Groundwater Monitoring Program. The highest concentration of tritium detected in samples from the surficial aquifer was 3.14 pCi/ml, which is below the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL) of 20 pCi/ml. Most surficial aquifer samples were reported to be lower than the minimum detection limit. Analysis of samples from the Floridan aquifer revealed no detectable levels of tritium. The plant will continue to analyze groundwater from selected wells in both aquifers for tritium on a quarterly basis.

4.3.3 Soil

Soil from two on-site and four off-site locations were collected in 1995 and analyzed for plutonium, even though the last plutonium heat sources were removed from the site in February 1991. Soil samples are selected annually from a master list of sites as shown in Table 4-6. The on- and off-site soil sampling locations are shown in Figures 4-5 and 4-6. Plant personnel collect soil samples down to a depth of approximately 15 centimeters from each sampling location. All of the soil samples that were analyzed in 1995 had Pu-238 levels below the detection limit, which ranged from 1.17×10^{-3} to 5.27×10^{-3} pCi/g.

Table 4-6. Soil Sample Location Schedule

Year	On-Site Locations	Off-Site Locations
1987	GE-05 GE-11	PC-03 PC-05 PC-07 PC-16
1988	GE-04 GE-08	PC-02 PC-06 PC-13 PC-14
1989	GE-03 GE-09	PC-04 PC-09 PC-11 PC-15
1990	GE-10 GE-14	PC-01 PC-08 PC-10 PC-12
1991	GE-12 GE-13	PC-03 PC-05 PC-07 PC-16
1992	GE-01 GE-06	PC-02 PC-06 PC-13 PC-14
1993	GE-02 GE-07 HRS-01 HRS-02	PC-04 PC-09 PC-11 PC-15
1994	GE-05 GE-11	PC-01 PC-08 PC-10 PC-12
1995	GE-04 GE-08	PC-03 PC-05 PC-07 PC-16
1996	GE-03 GE-09	PC-02 PC-06 PC-13 PC-14
1997	GE-10 GE-14	PC-04 PC-09 PC-11 PC-15

Figure 4-5. On-Site Soil Sampling Locations

Figure 4-6. Off-Site Soil Sampling Locations

The plant observed Pu-239 above the detection limit in four soil samples collected in 1995. Pu-239 was distributed throughout the world during above-ground nuclear testing in the 1950s. During 1995, the total activity of Pu-239 at the plant ranged from 2.58×10^{-3} to 4.95×10^{-3} pCi/g. The detection limit ranged from 1.04×10^{-3} to 4.50×10^{-3} pCi/g. Pinellas Plant RTG plutonium was composed of approximately 80% Pu-238 and 16% Pu-239 and would be found in that ratio if dispersed into the environment. Plant personnel have never observed any Pu-238 in environmental samples.

4.4 Evaluation of Potential Dose to the Public

4.4.1 Dose Standards

Pinellas Plant requirements for radiation protection of the public and the environment are promulgated by DOE 5400.5 [Ref. 3]. These requirements set a cumulative public dose limit for all DOE sources of radiation for all exposure modes at 100 mrem/yr (1.0 mSv) effective dose equivalent. The order also incorporates the EPA 10 mrem/yr (0.1 mSv) limits for atmospheric pathways [Ref. 9], which applies to the Pinellas Plant. The exposure limit for drinking water for all DOE sources of radionuclides is 4 mrem/yr (0.04 mSv).

DOE 5400.5 presents a DCG for each radionuclide. DCG values are listed as reference values for each of three modes of exposure to the radionuclide: inhalation, absorption, and ingestion. DCG levels are values that equate to the 100 mrem/yr (1.0 mSv) dose limits listed in DOE 5400.5.

The EPA standard [Ref. 9] requires continuous monitoring of sources having a potential to discharge radionuclides into the air in quantities that cause an effective dose equivalent in excess of 1% of the standard, or 0.1 mrem/yr. The plant uses two computer codes to verify compliance with radionuclide emission standards. The COMPLY code is used to verify that potential worst-case plant emissions are below 1% of the 10 mrem/yr EPA standard. The CAP88-PC code is used to verify that actual annual emissions do not result in a dose to the public greater than the 10 mrem/yr standard. CAP88-PC was used for the 1995 Radionuclide Air Emissions Annual Report, which is scheduled for submittal to the EPA in June 1996.

4.4.2 Dose to the Public Due to Naturally Occurring Radiation

Independent of any DOE sources of radiation, the population receives an annual radiation dose from five natural sources as follows:

Cosmic Radiation from Outer Space

Cosmic rays are extremely penetrating. The dose varies with altitude. The average annual dose equivalent to people in the United States is 28 mrem (0.28 mSv).

External Gamma Radiation

Naturally occurring radionuclides produce external gamma exposures. The major contributors are radon and its isotopes, which arise from the natural decay of uranium and thorium deposited in rocks and potassium-40. Average annual dose varies from 16 mrem (0.16 mSv) at the Atlantic Coast to 63 mrem (0.63 mSv) at the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains.

Internal Radiation

The primary contributors to the internal radiation dose are potassium-40, polonium-210, radium-226, and carbon-14, which are ingested in foodstuffs, and radon-222 and its daughters, which are inhaled. These natural radionuclides contribute an average annual dose of 200 mrem (2.0 mSv).

Consumer Products

Radiation occurs incidentally from the product function of consumer goods, such as televisions, and provides an annual average dose of 6 to 12 mrem (0.06 to 0.12 mSv) to the average member of the public.

Medical Diagnosis and Therapy

The average annual dose equivalent to individuals from medical examinations is 53 mrem (0.53 mSv).

The total dose from these sources of radiation is approximately 360 mrem (3.6 mSv) per year. When compared to this dose, the average dose to a member of the population within a 50-mile radius resulting from plant operations is extremely small, 4.62×10^{-5} mrem/yr.

4.4.3 Potential Dose to the Population Within 50 Miles of the Plant Site

Pinellas Plant personnel used the EPA-approved CAP88-PC code, with actual 1995 total emissions of tritium, to determine the radiation dose to individuals residing within 50 miles of the plant site. There were no Kr-85 emissions in 1995. The radiation dose is expressed in person-rem. For example, if 1,000 people resided in the area and each received a

radiation dose of 1 rem, the population dose would be 1000 person-rem. Based on the 1990 Census, the population within 50 miles of the plant is estimated to be 2,529,870. The calculated 1995 radiation dose to the average member of the population is 4.6×10^{-5} mrem/yr or 1.17×10^{-1} person-rem/yr for the population. The 1995 population exposure is slightly higher than 1994, 9.71×10^{-2} person-rem. This is due to slightly higher tritium emissions at the plant. The 1995 exposure is not significantly higher than 1994.

4.4.4 Potential Dose to the Most Exposed Individual of the Public

The potential dose to the most exposed individual of the public was also determined using the CAP88-PC computer code and actual 1995 emissions of tritium. The computer code assumes that the member of the public remains at the location continuously throughout the year and ingests foodstuffs that are locally grown. These are very conservative assumptions since Pinellas County is very urban and most foodstuffs are imported from outside the county. Since the PCIC leases on-site buildings to the public, on-site buildings were selected as dose receptors. The results of the modeling for selected on- and off-site locations are presented in Table 4-7 and show that plant emissions result in estimated dose to the public below EPA and DOE dose limits.

Table 4-7. 1995 CAP88-PC Dose Calculations

Description	Location With Respect to Main Stack	Effective Dose Equivalent, mrem/yr (mSv/yr)	EPA and DOE Dose Limits (mrem/yr)
Apartment Bldg.	620 meters WSW	5.0×10^{-3} (5.0×10^{-5})	10.0
Apartment Bldg.	730 meters NNE	4.0×10^{-3} (4.0×10^{-5})	10.0
House with pool	1,040 meters NW	4.2×10^{-3} (4.2×10^{-5})	10.0
NDL School	200 meters ENE	5.7×10^{-3} (5.7×10^{-5})	10.0
Most Exposed Individual	200 meters E	6.0×10^{-3} (6.0×10^{-5})	10.0
Building 1400	325 meters N	4.8×10^{-3} (4.8×10^{-5})	10.0
Building 1200	358 meters NNW	4.5×10^{-3} (4.5×10^{-5})	10.0
Building 400	325 meters NW	5.2×10^{-3} (5.2×10^{-5})	10.0

As determined by the model, the location of the most exposed individual (MEI) is 200 meters east of the Building 100 main stack; however, there are no full-time residents at this location. The doses listed in the table include all radionuclides and all pathways.

4.4.5 Potential Dose Due to Plutonium

Ongoing monitoring results continue to show no plutonium from RTG operations was released to the environment, so there is no radiation dose to the public. Because no plutonium has ever been released from the plant to the environment, plutonium dose pathway is not considered in the CAP88-PC dose assessment model.

4.4.6 Minor Source Compliance

The EPA requires continuous monitoring of sources having a potential to discharge radionuclides into the air in quantities that cause an effective dose equivalent greater than 1% (0.1 mrem/yr) of the 10 mrem/yr standard. The plant used the COMPLY computer code in 1995 to calculate the dose to the most exposed individual of the public under a set of worst-case assumptions, rather than the actual emissions data. In the worst-case, emissions controls, including the tritium recovery system, are not functioning, and all of the tritium and Kr-85 used during the year, 766 curies and 100 curies, respectively, are discharged. The results of the model show that even under these circumstances, the most exposed individual of the public would receive a dose of 3.9×10^{-2} mrem/yr. (3.9×10^{-4} mSv/year), an amount under 1% of the standard. The plant is therefore not required to monitor continuously for tritium. As a best management practice, however, the plant continuously monitors the tritium and Kr-85 emissions.

4.5 Unplanned Releases and Environmental Occurrences

On August 22, 1995, during decontamination of the Building 100 Laboratory Radiological Exhaust Stack, approximately 420 gallons of rinse water containing 0.005 microcuries per liter (uCi/L) of tritium were discharged into the Pinellas County Storm Sewer System. The tritium concentration was below the drinking water standard of 0.02 uCi/L [Ref. 13] or the surface water discharge standard of 1.0 uCi/L [Ref. 14]. Specialty Components reported the discharge to the DOE/PAO, who notified the HRS. Officials from the HRS collected and analyzed smear samples from the storm sewer grating, which did not result in any detectable concentration of tritium.

On April 18, 1995, approximately 0.5 curies of tritium gas were released from the Building 100 Main Radiological Exhaust Stack. The release did not exceed the HRS reporting criteria of 10 curies within 24 hours [Ref. 12]; however, the release was reported to the HRS Office of Radiation Control. The release was attributed to an employee neglecting to grease an equipment seal, which allowed tritium gas to escape. Additional administrative controls were implemented to emphasize the addition of grease to prevent any future releases.

4.6 ALARA Program

The Pinellas Plant maintains an active ALARA program for environmental releases of radioactive material that sets emission goals significantly lower than the amounts permitted by regulations. In 1995, the plant remained below all ALARA goals for radionuclide releases. Tritium releases from the plant through the stacks and the tritium release to the sewer system were far below the amounts permitted. There were no Kr-85 releases in 1995.

ALARA goals for CY1995 included the following:

- a) Minimizing releases of Kr-85 to less than 40 curies
- b) Limiting tritium releases to less than 75 curies
- c) Limiting tritium releases to the POTW to less than 2 curies

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5.0 ENVIRONMENTAL NONRADIOLOGICAL PROGRAM INFORMATION

5.1 Atmospheric Nonradiological Emissions

The Pinellas Plant nonradiological (chemical) air emissions are regulated by the Air Operating Permit, AO52-233355, issued by the FDEP. The permit limits both chemical usage and emissions. The plant is not required to sample and analyze exhaust stacks for chemical emissions. Instead, the chemical emissions are calculated from chemical usage rates. The majority of emissions from the Pinellas Plant are VOC/OC emissions, which result from parts cleaning activities at the plant. Total emissions of VOCs/OCs are restricted to 41.1 tons per year (TPY). Total VOC/OC usage is restricted to 49.8 TPY. Total VOC/OC emissions for CY1995 were calculated to be approximately 4.8 tons. These calculated emissions are significantly below the calculated emissions for CY1994 of 11.5 tons. Table 5.1 provides the calculated emissions for some of the most used chemicals for CY1995.

Table 5-1. 1995 Actual Emissions

Compound	Tons
Acetone	.09
Amyl Acetate	.07
Ethanol	.76
Isopropyl Alcohol	.02
Methyl Alcohol	.01
Methylene Chloride	.28
Other Misc OCs*	2.69
Trichloroethane	.41
Trichloroethylene	.04
Other Miscellaneous VOCs	.43
Total - tons	4.80
* Miscellaneous OCs include perfluorocompounds, re-fined solvents, and N-methyl pyrrolidone	

5.2 Water

5.2.1 Wastewater

Wastewater consisting of sanitary sewage and pH-neutralized industrial wastewater discharged from the IWNF to the PCU is continuously sampled and analyzed for the parameters specified in the plant's Industrial

Wastewater Discharge Permit, 153-IE. The samples for metals, BOD, and TSS are collected by PCU-approved automatic samplers located in Building 550 at the IWNF (Figure 5-1). Samples for cyanide and TTO are grab samples collected directly from the industrial and combined waste streams at the IWNF. The sample bottles are identified on the chain-of-custody document and delivered to the appropriate in-house laboratory for analysis. The QA program for these samples is described in Section 7.

Plant personnel review analytical results immediately to determine if they are within applicable control limits and are below the permit limits. The Pinellas Plant maintains trend charts to indicate when permit limits are being approached. The plant proactively implements corrective actions to prevent exceeding permit limits. Any value exceeding permit limits is reported to DOE and to the industrial program manager at the PCU.

Figure 5-2 shows the results for the combined waste stream samples that are collected weekly and analyzed for metals. Only copper and zinc are above detection limits in the wastewater. The figure shows that the zinc concentration is at consistently low levels, but the copper concentration is slightly more variable; however, it is still below permit limits.

Figure 5-1. Nonradiological Liquid Effluent Sampling Locations, 1995

Figure 5-2. Regulated Liquid Effluent Above Detection Limit, 1995

The Pinellas Plant reports routine monitoring results monthly to DOE and the PCU Industrial Program Manager. Table 5-2 summarizes the analyses performed on the combined waste stream discharged from the site in 1995.

Table 5-2. Combined Nonradiological Liquid Effluent Analysis Results, 1995

Parameter	Sampling Frequency	Concentration, mg/l			
		Permit Limits*	Range	Average	Detection Limit
Cadmium	Weekly	0.2	<0.01	<0.01	0.01
Chromium	Weekly	2.6	<0.03	<0.03	0.03
Copper	Weekly	1.0	0.07-0.37	0.19	0.01
Cyanide	Monthly	1.0	<0.02	<0.02	0.02
Lead	Weekly	0.6	<0.05	<0.05	0.05
Mercury	Weekly	0.1	0.0002-0.0032	<0.00036	0.0002
Nickel	Weekly	1.0	<0.03	<0.03	0.03
Silver	Weekly	0.4	<0.01-0.03	<0.011	0.01
Zinc	Weekly	1.0	0.03-0.18	0.06	0.01
BOD	Monthly	250.0	21-61	37.0	2.0
TSS	Monthly	250.0	26-78	43.0	2.0
Oil & Grease	Monthly	100.0	<5-57	<16.0	10.0
TTO	Semiannually	0.85	0.1-.042	0.027	0.001
pH	Continuous	5.5-9.5	5.6-9.1	N/A	0.1
* Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit #153-IE and Pinellas County Code, Chapter 126. BOD = Biochemical Oxygen Demand TSS = Total Suspended Solids TTO = Total Toxic Organics N/A = Not Applicable < = less than					

All concentrations are in mg/l except pH, which is measured in pH units. Compared with the 1994 data, the copper and TSS levels are lower. The zinc, BOD, and TTO were slightly higher than last year's figures. There were no instances in which the plant exceeded permitted levels in 1995.

The PCU maintains a secured sampling station on the Pinellas Plant site. Samples of the plant's combined effluent from this station are collected on an irregular, unannounced basis and analyzed by the county to verify compliance with the permit. After samples are collected, the plant obtains split samples from county personnel to compare results. Samples were collected and analyzed by the county

on one occasion in 1995, with the results shown in Table 5-3. The samples were analyzed by the county and Specialty Components, and in both cases, the parameters were below permit limits.

Table 5-3. PCU and Pinellas Plant Wastewater Split Sample Comparison

Sample Date	Concentration, mg/l		
	June 14, 1995		Permit Limits*
Parameter	PCU Result	Plant Result	
Cadmium	<0.005	<0.01	0.2
Chromium	<0.050	<0.03	2.6
Copper	0.180	0.23	1.0
Lead	<.100	<0.05	0.6
Nickel	<0.050	<0.03	1.0
Silver	<0.020	<0.01	0.4
Zinc	0.065	0.09	1.0
pH (mean)	7.67	7.3	5.5-9.5
Cyanide	N/A	N/A	1.0
BOD	84	84	250
TSS	110	66	250
* Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit #153-IE and Pinellas County Code, Chapter 126. N/A = Not Analyzed All units in milligrams per liter (mg/l) except pH. < = less than			

5.2.2 Surface Water

In 1995, the plant sampled the three on-site ponds quarterly for VOCs and semiannually for metals. Laboratory analytical results for VOCs were below the analytical detection limit. Results for manganese were at or below the standard of 0.1 mg/l. In the south pond, arsenic and lead were once detected below the standards of 0.05 mg/l and 0.03 mg/l, respectively. The only metal parameter detected above standards was iron. It exceeded the standard in both sampling periods and was attributed to natural environmental conditions. All other metal parameters remained below the detection level.

5.2.3 Stormwater

The Pinellas Plant sampled and analyzed stormwater discharge from two outfalls and submitted an individual permit application for stormwater discharges associated with industrial activity in September 1992. In 1993, the plant discovered an additional existing outfall as a result of the dye-tracer study of the storm drain system. The discharge from this outfall was sampled and analyzed during two storm events in 1993 and the original permit application was revised and submitted to EPA. A revised permit application was sent in April 1994. The plant has not yet received an NPDES stormwater discharge permit from the EPA. The three stormwater outfalls are identified in Figure 5-1.

5.3 Environmental Occurrences

The Pinellas Plant had no environmental releases that resulted in the violation of any permit limits during 1995. There was however one occurrence.

On February 9, 1995, approximately 55 gallons of cooling tower water leaked into a nearby storm drain, which drains to the east pond. Water samples were collected from the cooling tower and analyzed for tritium, pH, and metals. The tritium results were below detection (0.40 pCi/ml), the pH was 7.1, and the metals results were below detection with the exception of zinc (0.04 mg/L). This leak resulted in no adverse environmental impacts and was repaired quickly.

5.4 Superfund Amendment and Reauthorization Act (SARA) Title III Reporting

The Pinellas Plant reports annual toxic chemical inventories and release quantities as required by Sections 312 and 313 of the SARA of 1986, Title III. These reports disclose plant chemical inventories, usage rates, and emission quantities and each is provided to local and state emergency planning committees and to local fire authorities. Additionally, Material Safety Data Sheets (MSDSs) are submitted to the local emergency planning committee, state emergency response commission, and local fire departments in accordance with Section 311 of SARA. Table 5-4 summarizes the CY1995 SARA 312 report, submitted March 1, 1996.

Table 5-4. Report of Pinellas Plant's Compounds for Calendar Year 1995

Chemical	Days On-Site	Daily Inventory, lbs.		
		Maximum	Average	EPA Designation
Argon	365	13,340	74,350	HS
Hydrochloric Acid	365	12,810	8,150	HS
Hydrofluoric Acid	365	1,957	1,951	EHS
Nitrogen	365	161,600	111,530	HS
Sodium Hydroxide	365	44,690	25,151	HS
Sulfuric Acid	365	38,781	22,878	EHS
HS = Hazardous Substance				
EHS = Extremely Hazardous Substance				

Section 313:

The plant submits SARA Section 313 Reports, toxic release inventories by July 1 of each year for the previous years' release. The calendar year 1995 SARA 313 Report will be available July 1, 1996.

5.5 Continuous Release Reporting

There were no releases of hazardous substances or extremely hazardous substances, reportable under CERCLA, at the Pinellas Plant in 1995.

6.0 GROUNDWATER PROTECTION PROGRAM

6.1 Introduction

In keeping with Specialty Components commitment to successfully administer an Environmental Management Program at the Pinellas Plant, the Environmental, Safety and Health Division implemented a Groundwater Protection Management Program (GPMP). This program's goals are as follows: to determine baseline conditions of groundwater quality; to comply with and implement applicable regulations, laws, and DOE Orders; to update characterization and define trends in the physical and chemical condition of environmental media; to establish baselines of environmental quality; to detect groundwater pollution or contamination; to monitor potential groundwater contamination; and to apply environmental standards to protect human health and the environment.

The Pinellas Plant developed a GPMP Plan in accordance with the guidance of DOE 5400.1, Chapter III, and plans, permits, and other technical documents such as those associated with compliance with the RCRA, HSWA, and CERCLA. This plan is reviewed annually and updated at least every 3 years. It includes, but is not limited to, characterizing groundwater at the Pinellas Plant; designing, documenting, and implementing a groundwater monitoring program; outlining strategies for managing groundwater protection and remediation; summarizing areas that may be contaminated with hazardous substances; and documenting strategies to address and clean up contaminants.

Background

Groundwater in the vicinity of the Pinellas Plant is encountered within several feet of land surface. Because of the silty, fine sand present from the surface to depths of approximately 30 feet, movement of groundwater is relatively slow. Lateral movement is less than several feet per year unless it is increased by discharge into surface water or by pumping. Downward movement of groundwater from the surficial aquifer is retarded by a confining unit, the Hawthorn Group. The Hawthorn is primarily clay and is approximately 65 feet in thickness. This unit isolates the surficial sands from the underlying limestones of the Floridan aquifer.

Monitoring wells are installed in the vicinity of the Pinellas Plant to measure groundwater elevation and water quality at various depths and locations in the surficial sands, the Hawthorn Group, and the Floridan aquifer. The wells are constructed within strict specifications to enable accurate results for the evaluation of groundwater movement and quality. Monitoring wells are also installed in former waste management areas and surrounding the plant site. Some monitoring wells are present near operating recovery wells and are used to monitor water level data and water quality. Monitoring wells are crucial for tracking the groundwater movement and evaluating the effectiveness of contaminated groundwater removal in the surficial sands.

6.2 Description of the Groundwater Monitoring Program

The Groundwater Monitoring Program (GMP) at the plant is one module of the Environmental Monitoring Program (EMP). The GMP is administered by Specialty Components Environmental, Safety and Health personnel, who coordinate and maintain third-party subcontractors to provide field and laboratory services. Subcontractors are required to follow EPA- and FDEP-approved sampling and analytical methodology. Groundwater sampling and analyses are either in response to a specific request for analysis, or as part of the on-going, routine quarterly sampling program.

Groundwater sampling is in accordance with a schedule that is reviewed annually and is subject to revision based on changes in regulatory requirements and reported groundwater quality data. The schedule includes the monitoring wells that are sampled, the frequency of sampling, and the contaminants that are analyzed. Pinellas Plant groundwater quality data are compared to drinking water standards that are set by the EPA and the FDEP. The more stringent of the two standards is used for comparison. Standards serve as a convenient reference, and if proposed standards exist for a contaminant, they may also be used as a reference.

Sampling methods, laboratory procedures, and the placement of monitoring wells and well screens all affect monitoring results, and the accuracy of instruments used to measure water quality may also vary. When results are lower than these levels, a laboratory may report them as BDL, or the result is indicated by a less than sign (e.g., <0.05). Based on these factors, a single reported value above a drinking water standard may be anomalous; therefore, it is important to look for patterns or trends in data. An anomaly may also result outside an observed trend, and if one occurs at a well, the well is resampled for verification.

Table 6-1 identifies the sampling episode, the parameters sampled, and the number of samples collected. All subcontracted laboratories performing analyses are certified by the HRS and the FDEP. Analytical results are submitted to Specialty Components Environmental, Safety and Health personnel in both hard copy and electronic form. The draft data are compiled in a data base, which is reviewed against historic data to evaluate trends in groundwater quality. The data base is used to organize and review data for analysis, reference, and documentation. Results are screened for manual errors with corrections made only with subcontractor concurrence, if applicable.

Table 6-1. Pinellas Plant Groundwater Monitoring Program

Sampling Episode	VOCs	Metals	Tritium
January	100	0	51
April	104	95	54
July	188	0	54
October	174	141	174

Once the screen and review cycle is complete, the draft report is finalized into a quarterly report that is submitted to DOE/PAO. The reports detail chemical trends in the monitoring wells, recovery well influent to the treatment system, and other pertinent data.

After remedial assessment and investigation, monitoring is discontinued at areas that pose no potential threat to the environment or public health and require no further action. An evaluation occurs before the subsequent annual sampling program to determine the areas that will be retained for further monitoring. Groundwater monitoring at the perimeter boundary of the Pinellas Plant and the Floridan aquifer continue to demonstrate environmental compliance and protection.

6.3 Hydrogeology

The groundwater system underlying the Pinellas Plant has three primary water bearing units, as depicted in Figure 6-1. The upper saturated unit, the surficial aquifer, is associated with the upper 30 to 40 feet of undifferentiated sands. The surficial aquifer extends from approximately 5 feet below land surface to the top of the Hawthorn Group, approximately 30 to 40 feet below land surface. The surficial deposits are primarily sand and shelly sand that grade into marl and sandy clay with increased depth. Groundwater in the surficial aquifer is unconfined; however, clay and/or silt layers and sand lenses exist within the surficial aquifer in the vicinity of the plant. Thus, hydraulic properties of the surficial aquifer can vary widely due to variations in the types and physical properties of material in the aquifer. Data generated as part of environmental restoration activities indicate approximate ranges. Some site specific hydraulic and geotechnical properties at the plant range as follows:

Transmissivity	9 - 113 ft ² /day
Horizontal Hydraulic Conductivity (Surficial Aquifer)	<1 - 4 ft/day
Vertical Hydraulic Conductivity (Hawthorn)	0.001 - 0.00007 ft/day
Storage Coefficient (Surficial Aquifer)	<0.05 - 0.01
Percent Sand	23 - 78%
Percent Silt	11 - 28%

Figure 6-1. Generalized Geologic Cross-Section in the Vicinity of the Pinellas Plant

The potentiometric or groundwater surface of the surficial aquifer fluctuates approximately 1 to 4 feet seasonally. As shown in Figures 6-2 through 6-5, groundwater flow patterns across the plant remain relatively consistent throughout the year. Groundwater flow in the surficial aquifer is toward the northwest and southeast, away from a groundwater high that trends across the site from the northeast to the southwest. The East and West Ponds intercept the water table, but do not act as significant groundwater recharge bodies or discharge points. The West Pond receives no runoff, and a spillway controls levels in the East Pond.

Clays, fine-grained sandstone, and weathered limestone of the Hawthorn Group underlie the surficial aquifer. Borehole logs of three Floridan monitoring wells on the plant property indicate the Hawthorn Group is approximately 65 to 75 feet thick below the plant. The Hawthorn Group is continuous across the plant property. Laboratory measurements of permeability samples collected from the Hawthorn Group characterize it as an aquitard.

The major unit underlying the Hawthorn Group is the Floridan aquifer. The Floridan aquifer is economically important because it is a municipal water supply source in northern Pinellas County. It is also a reservoir for the injection of reclaimed water and for small quantity domestic use (i.e., irrigation) in the county's central and southern portions. The Floridan aquifer's groundwater becomes highly mineralized near the coast and with increasing depth. The top of the Floridan aquifer occurs at approximately 100 feet below land surface at the Pinellas Plant. Deeper portions of this aquifer and regional groundwater flow, northeast toward Tampa Bay, are shown in Figure 6-6.

6.4 Description and Groundwater Results of Areas of Potential Environmental Concern

The Pinellas Plant GMP includes approximately 185 wells. Monitoring wells at the plant are screened in the surficial aquifer. Approximately 120 wells are used for water quality sampling. Except for three, all the wells sampled are screened within the surficial aquifer. Twenty-four wells are used to evaluate groundwater quality at the plant boundary. Three monitor the Floridan aquifer, 40 monitor groundwater quality on an adjacent parcel of property (4.5 Acre Site), and the remaining monitor areas of potential environmental concern. These areas of concern include those identified by the EPA as SWMUs. Section 6.4.5 references and describes these areas in detail.

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Figure 6-3. Water Table Contour Map - April 1994

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**GROUNDWATER ELEVATIONS AND
SURFICIAL GROUNDWATER FLOW ACROSS
THE PINELLAS PLANT
OCTOBER 4, 1995**

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Figure 6-2. Water Table Contour Map - January 1995

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Figure 6-6. Potentiometric Surface of the Upper Floridan Aquifer, September 1992

Tables 6-2 through 6-4 present a summary of the analytical results from the groundwater samples collected as part of the GMP. The groundwater samples represented in these tables were collected at Pinellas Plant sites that are currently undergoing investigation or corrective action. Sections 6.4.1 through 6.4.5 provide discussions of the tritium, metal, and VOC findings and conclusions associated with the Environmental Restoration (ER) Program.

Table 6-2. Tritium Groundwater Sample Concentrations (pCi/l), 1995

Parameter	January	April	July	October
	Min./Max.	Min./Max.	Min./Max.	Min./Max.
Tritium (pCi/l)	BDL/2.91	BDL/2.50	BDL/3.14	BDL/1.22
BDL - Below Detection Limit				
NOTE - SDWA Maximum Contaminant Level(MCL) = 20 pCi/l				

Table 6-3. Metal Groundwater Sample Concentrations, (µg/l), 1995

Parameter	Standard*	Maximum
Arsenic	50	480.0
Beryllium	4	58.6
Cadmium	5	11.7
Chromium	100	13,800.0
Iron	300	419,000.0
Lead	15	239.0
Manganese	50	1,400.0
Mercury	2	0.27
Nickel	100	710.0
Selenium	50	12.7
* SDWA - Maximum Contaminant Level and/or FDEP Primary Drinking Water Standards µg/l		

Table 6-4. VOC Groundwater Sample Concentrations, (µg/l), 1995

Parameter	Standard*	MDL**	Maximum 1993	Maximum 1994	Maximum 1995
1,2-Dichloroethene	70	1	26,000	480,000	76,000
Benzene	1	1	100	5,400	23
Dichloromethane	5	3	3,200,000	2,000,000	2,200,000
Toluene	1,000	5,000	14,000	170,000	160,000
Trichloroethene	3	1	43,000	25,000	250,000
Vinyl Chloride	1	1	19,000	37,000	32,000
* SDWA - Maximum Contaminant Level and/or FDEP Primary Drinking Water Standards µg/l ** MDL in µg/l					

6.4.1 Procedures and Results

During 1995, plant personnel recorded groundwater elevations in all monitoring wells quarterly. During an 8-hour period every quarter, water levels were measured in all accessible wells and in the 3 surface water bodies. These measurements were documented in the field. Water table elevations are determined by subtracting the "depth to water" measurement from the top of the monitoring well casing elevation, surface water gauge, or reference elevation (surveyed points). All recorded elevations reference the MSL. The resulting elevations are used to prepare site specific surficial aquifer potentiometric maps (Figures 6-2 through 6-5). During 1995, surficial groundwater elevations ranged from a low of 7.56 feet above MSL during January, to a high of 20.03 feet above MSL in April, compared to 5.87 and greater than 20.55 feet above MSL during 1994. The overall 1995 annual average groundwater elevation for the plant was 14.48 feet above MSL. This elevation was 6 feet higher than water levels in the on-site Floridan aquifer monitoring wells. Table 6-5 is a summary of groundwater elevation data.

During 1995, groundwater field measurements for temperature ranged from 63 to 92 degrees Fahrenheit, with the average being 77 degrees Fahrenheit. Field measurements for pH ranged from 5.6 to 8.9, with a 7.2 average. A maximum conductivity field measurement of 8,230 µmhos/cm was observed with a minimum measurement of 110 µmhos/cm. The highest conductivity in a well at the Northeast Site ranged between 1870 and 8,238 µmhos/cm. These values are significantly higher than those seen in other samples collected in contaminated areas.

Table 6-5. Pinellas Plant Groundwater Elevation Data, (ft. above MSL)

Month	Min	Max	Direction
SURFICIAL AQUIFER			
January	7.56	19.75	W&SE
April	11.08	20.03	W&SE
July	9.24	19.88	W&SE
October	9.42	18.85	W&SE
FLORIDAN AQUIFER			
January	8.11	8.25	NE
April	8.22	8.36	NE
July	7.78	7.93	NE
October	9.94	10.02	NE

All samples, except VOCs, were collected through Teflon tubing from monitoring wells purged with a peristaltic pump. A Teflon bailer attached to a disposable drop line was used to collect samples for VOC analysis. Floridan aquifer monitoring wells were sampled with a Teflon bailer and drop line after purging was complete. Once samples were collected, they were placed in the appropriate containers with preservatives, if required, and stored in coolers with ice. Quality control samples, including equipment blanks, duplicates, splits, field blanks, and trip blanks were also collected, as required by the applicable Comprehensive Quality Assurance Plan (ComQAP). Samples were sent to a HRS/FDEP-approved laboratory for analyses of various metals, VOCs, and phenols. The plant's Environmental Radiochemistry Laboratory analyzes the samples for tritium.

After each sample collection, the equipment used to evacuate and sample the monitoring well is thoroughly cleaned to minimize the potential for cross-contamination. This process is detailed in the quality assurance project and sampling and analysis plans. It consists of deionized water rinses, detergent scrubbing, dilute nitric acid rinses, isopropanol rinses, a final rinse with contaminant-free water, and air drying.

During 1995, 333 samples were collected from select monitoring wells for tritium analysis. These monitoring wells are strategically located around the perimeter of Building 100 and the plant perimeter, as well as other specific areas being investigated. The highest concentrations of tritium found in the surficial and Floridan aquifers were 3.14 and 2.91 pCi/ml, respectively. These concentrations are significantly below the interim drinking water standard of 20 pCi/ml.

Groundwater samples were collected from 236 monitoring wells and analyzed for 13 various trace metal concentrations. These metal analyses were total manganese, iron, antimony, lead, selenium, nickel, arsenic, cadmium, chromium, silver, mercury, beryllium, and thallium.

The plant found trace metals at levels that exceed EPA or FDEP drinking water standards as follows: beryllium, manganese, iron, lead, chromium, arsenic, cadmium, thallium, and nickel. At many locations, elevated concentrations of manganese and iron are attributed to natural conditions of the surficial aquifer. The presence of buried reinforcing bar and other metal may contribute to results reported at some locations. Areas associated with these wells are being investigated under the plant's ER Program (Sections 6.4.4 through 6.4.5).

In 1991, 126 samples were analyzed for PCBs, Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAH) and/or pesticides. Because the results were either BDL, below regulatory levels of concern, or not identified as contaminants of concern by the ER Program, groundwater analyses of these parameters were discontinued in 1992.

In 1993, no compounds in the phenol analytical group were detected in the 144 samples collected and analyzed. Based on the absence of phenol in the samples collected, phenol analyses were curtailed in 1994.

The VOC concentrations in groundwater represent the primary environmental contaminants at the Pinellas Plant. Of the constituents measured by each analysis, 10 were detected in the samples. Table 6-6 is a summary of the results of these analyses and shows an annual decline in concentrations of compounds at the 4.5 Acre Site.

Table 6-6. 4.5 Acre Site Historic High versus Current High, (µg/l)

Volatile Organic Compound	Historic High-Concentration	Current High-Concentration	Percent Reduction
1,1-Dichloroethane	43	BDL	>99%
1,2-Dichloroethene	74,000	23,000	69%
Trichloroethene	320,000	30,000	>91%
Tetrachloroethane	880	BDL	>99%
Dichloromethane	680,000	7,400	99%
Vinyl Chloride	79,000	3,800	95%
Toluene	44,000	4,900	89%
> = greater than			

Volatile Organic Compound	Historic High-Concentration	Current High-Concentration	Percent Reduction
Ethyl Benzene	15	1.2	>92%
Xylene	5,200	150.0	97%
> = greater than			

The above compounds included total 1,2-Dichloroethene (1,2-DCE), trichloroethene (TCE), dichloromethane, vinyl chloride (a degradation product), benzene and toluene. These compounds were detected above drinking water standards. All areas associated with elevated levels of VOCs are under investigation or corrective action. In addition, the areas with high concentrations (the 4.5 Acre Site and the Northeast Site) have an interim groundwater remedial action underway (Sections 6.4.4 through 6.4.5).

6.4.2 Floridan Aquifer

Three monitoring wells on Pinellas Plant property are screened in the upper Floridan aquifer. These wells are located along the property boundary and immediately outside the most contaminated area of the Northeast Site. If there was an impact to the Floridan aquifer by the plant's current or past operations, it could be detected by monitoring these wells.

In 1995, no compounds were detected at or above any drinking water standards. To date, no contaminants have been detected in the Floridan aquifer monitoring wells with the exception of one sampling episode in 1987 and one in 1993. In both years, trace levels of acetone and methylene chloride, common laboratory solvents, were detected. Verification sampling revealed no detectable concentrations of acetone; therefore, these isolated incidents were attributed to laboratory artifacts.

6.4.3 Perimeter Surveillance Network

The perimeter monitoring well network, completed September 1991, Figure 6-7, monitors the surficial aquifer. Twelve well clusters installed around the perimeter of the plant consist of two or more wells at different depths of the aquifer. During 1995, no trace metals, with the exception of arsenic, cadmium, thallium, manganese, lead, and iron, were detected above drinking water standards. In these wells, the only compound detected above drinking water standards in the perimeter well network was the VOC, vinyl chloride. Vinyl chloride exceeded drinking water standards in perimeter monitoring wells 5S, 5D, NEMW-7S, and NEMW-7D.

Figure 6-7. Location of Perimeter Groundwater Monitoring Wells

6.4.4 4.5 Acre Site

Environmental Restoration Program activities at the Pinellas Plant were initiated in mid-1984, in response to the DOE Operations Office, Albuquerque's Comprehensive Environmental Assessment and Response Program (CEARP). The program's major emphasis was on past waste management practices that resulted in an adverse environmental impact and whether corrective actions were needed.

The CEARP also assisted DOE in setting environmental priorities and provided justification for funding to carry out remedial actions or enhancements to existing responses if required. This program was initiated to help fulfill DOE's commitment to have all its facilities operate under a policy of full compliance with applicable environmental regulations.

The resin drum disposal area (or the 4.5 Acre Site) is not regulated as a SWMU; however, this area was identified as the highest priority environmental restoration site. Drums filled with resin and solvent waste from plant operations were disposed of in an area northwest of the present site boundary in the early 1960s, Figure 6-8. Disposal activities consisted of excavation, placement of drums, and back-filling. The land was subsequently sold to a private individual in 1972. Confirmation of these activities occurred in 1985 when the U.S. Geologic Survey was commissioned to perform a surface geophysical survey of this area to ascertain if drums were present. During devegetation activities at the site, the top of one drum was found buried at the immediate surface. The contents were methylene chloride with other trace contaminants. Subsequently, a detailed, voluntary assessment and source removal activity, which was authorized by the FDEP, commenced. A total of 83 drums were exhumed, and approximately 300 tons of contaminated waste and soils were disposed of at the Pinewood, South Carolina hazardous waste landfill.

After the source material was removed, the plant conducted a series of studies to identify the areal extent of groundwater contamination resulting from drum leakage. The Pinellas Plant voluntarily followed all FDEP activity and reporting requirements for groundwater cleanup cases. These activities were initiated and/or considered complete upon FDEP written approval, even though no consent order or other formal compliance agreement was issued. The Contamination Assessment Report and Feasibility Study Work Plan were submitted to the FDEP in August 1986 and approved in March 1987. The Feasibility Study Report was submitted and subsequently approved in October 1987. During the feasibility study, an Interim Remedial Action (IRA) was warranted due to the off-site migration of contaminated groundwater. An IRA Plan was submitted and approved in May 1988. The design and construction of the IRA and VOC treatment system was completed May 1990.

Figure 6-8. 4.5 Acre Site Drum Removal Pits

The 4.5 Acre Site VOC treatment system was constructed adjacent to the 4.5 Acre Site on Pinellas Plant property. Construction of the system was completed on April 23, 1990. A pre-startup test, conducted May 9, 1990, passed with no foreseeable problems. Upon IRA implementation, the Pinellas Plant initiated a monitoring and groundwater sampling and analysis program. The monitoring program consists of groundwater elevation monitoring and benchmark surveying to monitor land surface elevation and potential subsidence along the off-site railroad tracks. The sampling and analysis program incorporates select on-site and off-site monitoring wells and the seven recovery wells. This program characterizes the contaminant plume configuration and trends in contaminant concentrations.

To date, cleanup goals at the 4.5 Acre Site are consistent with Federal and State standards. A draft remedial action plan was prepared that includes the evaluation, screening, and selection process for a final remedial technology for the site.

During 1995, ER activities relating to the 4.5 Acre Site primarily consisted of continued operation and maintenance of the VOC treatment system. A pilot treatment system is currently being evaluated to enhance the effectiveness of groundwater treatment.

As of December 31, 1995, approximately 5.5 years of IRAs were completed. As of November 1995, approximately 28.2 million gallons of groundwater were recovered and treated. Significant levels of contaminants continue to be captured from the recovered groundwater. During 1995, a total of 79 trace metal samples, 88 tritium samples, and 187 VOC samples were collected from the selected monitoring wells.

The trace metals that exceeded drinking water standards were manganese, arsenic, chromium, cadmium, lead, and iron (secondary standard). Lead was detected in a monitoring well at 239 $\mu\text{g/l}$. Iron, commonly found at high concentrations in the surficial aquifer, was reported as high as 70,700 $\mu\text{g/l}$ in a recovery well. Manganese was detected at 177 $\mu\text{g/l}$, arsenic was detected at 77.3 $\mu\text{g/l}$, cadmium was detected at 9.6 $\mu\text{g/l}$, and chromium was detected at 13,800 $\mu\text{g/l}$. No detectable concentrations of phenol compounds were reported.

The 4.5 Acre Site's recovery system altered the surficial aquifer's hydraulic gradient and flow direction at critical locations. This alteration of the surficial aquifer is a result of the successful extraction of groundwater. Surveying results indicate no subsidence occurred along the railroad tracks of the 4.5 Acre Site.

The Pinellas Plant successfully stabilized the VOC contaminant plume as a direct result of the pump and treat methodology employed at the 4.5 Acre Site. The interim action also reduced the areal extent and magnitude

of the total VOC concentrations within the plume. Interim remedial actions will continue until final remedial actions are approved by the FDEP and implemented by the plant. Figures 6-9 through 6-11 show concentrations of total VOCs in wells at the 4.5 Acre Site, which are used to interpret the extent of off-site contamination and as indicators of remediation effectiveness.

The air impacts associated with the groundwater treatment facility are minimal and well below State calculated standards. The Maximum Ambient Concentrations (MAC) of the major groundwater contaminants were calculated per FDEP guidance, and the results indicate values well below the FDEP Acceptable Ambient Concentrations (AAC).

Figure 6-9. Concentration of Total VOCs, Recovery Well 4.5 MW-6

Figure 6-10. Concentration of Total VOCs, Recovery Well 4.5 R-3

Figure 6-11. Concentration of Total VOCs, Recovery Well 4.5 R-4

6.4.5 Solid Waste Management Units (or Miscellaneous Sites)

Through record searches, literature reviews, employee interviews, preliminary assessments, and site inspections, the CEARP identified 14 potential sites for further investigation. Thirteen of the 14 sites, plus some additional areas, are individually identified SWMUs, and either were investigated or are being investigated pursuant to the plant's HSWA Permit.

While ER activities were being conducted at the 4.5 Acre Site, other on-site activities were conducted to evaluate these "miscellaneous sites" identified during the CEARP. A majority of this work focused on the Northeast Site, a former waste drum staging area. A Contamination Assessment Report (CAR) was developed and submitted to the FDEP for review and subsequent approval. Approval was granted October 1987. The feasibility study was initiated and completed; however, prior to FDEP submittal, EPA exercised jurisdiction over the miscellaneous sites utilizing its HSWA authority.

Prior to EPA issuance of the HSWA Permit, received in February 1990, development of the RFI Work Plan was initiated. This work plan identified all investigatory activities to assess and determine the extent of any environmental impacts associated with current and past waste management practices. All known sites of potential environmental concerns were identified in the Pinellas Plant's HSWA Permit as SWMUs. Table 6-7 includes a brief description of each of the SWMUs investigated and Figure 6-12 shows the general location of each of the SWMUs.

Table 6-7. Pinellas Plant SWMUs

SWMU	Description
West Pond (PIN 02)*	Man-made pond that received pH-neutralized industrial effluent and tertiary treated sanitary sewage from 1972-1982.
Spray Irrigation Site (PIN 03)*	Land treatment site for pH-neutralized industrial effluent and tertiary treated sanitary sewage from 1972-1982.
Trench Site (PIN 05)*	Trenches purported to have received slurry waste from water softeners in the late 1950s.
Old Drum Storage Site (PIN 06)	Site of a storage pad for empty drums formerly containing waste solvents. Pad was removed in 1983.
Pistol Range (PIN 07)*	Former small-arms firing range for plant guards; removed in 1988.
Closed Fire Dept. Training Tank (PIN 08)*	Former location of fire training tank used by plant's fire brigade.
*Proposed No Further Action	

SWMU	Description
Current Fire Dept. Training Tank (PIN 14)*	Current location of fire training tank used by plant's fire brigade.
Metallic Anomaly (PIN 04)*	Area associated with a metallic anomaly identified during an electromagnetic survey performed by the United States Geological Survey (USGS) in 1985.
Incineration Site (PIN 09)*	Locations associated with incinerators formerly located at the Pinellas Plant.
Incineration Ditch (PIN 10)*	Ditch that formerly received incinerator scrubber water and suspected disposal of small quantities of waste solvents.
Diesel Fuel Spill (PIN 11)*	Location of diesel fuel spill that occurred in 1983.
Industrial Drain Leaks, Bldg. 100 (PIN 12)	Areas beneath Building 100, where potential leaks have occurred from the industrial and health physics drain system.
Southwest Ditch (PIN 13)*	Location of former industrial and sanitary effluent outfalls from the Pinellas Plant. The outfalls operated from the beginning of operations at the plant (1954) until 1968.
Northeast Site (PIN 15)	The Northeast Site is associated with the location of a former waste solvent staging and storage area. The East Pond on this site received pH-neutralized industrial waste and tertiary treated sanitary waste from 1968 to 1972.
Building 500 Spill Site (PIN 16)*	Located north of Building 500. Former location of an oil drain associated with compressor blow down.
West Fenceline Area (PIN 17)	An area between the western property boundary and the Wastewater Neutralization Area with low levels of VOCs in the groundwater. Source of contamination is suspected to be a former dumpster area.
Wastewater Neutralization/Building 200 Area (PIN 18)	Area of contamination detected at monitoring wells located at Wastewater Neutralization Facility Area and South of Building 200.
*Proposed No Further Action

Figure 6-13 indicates the regulatory steps required to complete remedial action under HSWA. Each step includes the following: 1) the development, submittal, and EPA approval of a work plan, which delineates the activities to complete, methods of completion, rationale, and justification for the method used; 2) the actual field work, investigation and/or study activities; and 3) the preparation, submittal, and EPA approval of a final report. Under each step in Figure 6-13, are statements relative to the requirements of that step and the current status of the Pinellas Plant as of December 31, 1995.

The ER Program strategy is to initiate and complete as much documentation development and field work as practical, while the regulatory agency is in the process of reviewing the previously submitted document. For example, document development of the Corrective Measures Study Plan (CMSP) was initiated prior to final EPA approval of the RFI report. This strategy is one factor that accounts for the quick progression of the plant's ER Program.

Figure 6-13 depicts the progression of environmental restoration activities associated with the miscellaneous sites. Initially, the plant completed investigation of the fifteen SWMUs in accordance with the HSWA portion of the plant's RCRA permit. Two additional SWMUs have been investigated under HSWA since this initial phase. The plant submitted a draft RFI Report to EPA in September 1991, as required. The RFI concluded the plant's current and past operations did not impact the Floridan aquifer and recommended four SWMUs (PIN 07, PIN 06, PIN 12, and PIN 15) for a CMS. The RFI identified eleven SWMUs for No Further Action (NFA) based on the results of site characterization. Pursuant to EPA comments, an addendum to this report was submitted in March 1992.

In May 1992, EPA provided the plant with a conditional approval of the RFI Report, which included the following: 1) concurrence that the plant did not impact the Floridan aquifer, 2) concurrence with the four SWMUs that require a CMS, 3) identification of the additional monitoring requirements at four SWMUs, and 4) identification of the remaining SWMUs that required no further action. The additional monitoring requirements were completed. ER monitoring activities revealed no contaminants above regulatory standards, and in 1993, a report was submitted to the EPA.

In July 1992, a Corrective Measures Study Plan (CMSP) was submitted to EPA for four SWMUs requiring a CMS. The plan stated three individual CMSs would be prepared, one for the Former Pistol Range, one for the Northeast Site, and one combining Building 100 and the Old Drum Storage Pad. Industrial Drain Leaks, Building 100, and the Old Drum Storage Pad were combined due to the proximity (co-location) of the sites to each other and the similar contaminant of concern identified during the RFI. EPA comments on the CMSP were received, addressed, and in November 1992, an addendum was submitted to the plan. Work on the Building 100/Old Drum Storage Pad CMS was initiated in late 1992, and a CMS Report was submitted to the regulatory agency in February 1994. Regulatory approval of the Building 100/Old Drum Storage Pad CMS was granted in January 1995, along with the installation of two pumping wells and the expansion of the monitoring well network, which were recommended in the CMS Report.

Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA)

Corrective Action Process

Pinellas Plant Activities Within the RCRA Process

- The Pinellas Plant RFA was completed by the EPA in August 1990; 14 Areas of concern were identified.
- An RFA was completed in June 1992 for the 16th area of concern - the West Fenceline Area.
- An RFA was completed in March 1994, for the 17th area of concern - the Wastewater Neutralization/Building 200 Area.
- The Pinellas Plant collected approximately 1,000 environmental samples from April 1990 to June 1992 as part of the RFI.
- The 15th SWMU, the Building 500 spill site, was added during the RFI.
- An RFI Plan was submitted in July 1994 for the 17th area.
- The RFI fieldwork for the 17th area was completed in October 1995.
- The Pinellas Plant has conducted CMSs for three sites:
 - Northeast Site
 - Old Drum Storage Site
 - Industrial Drain Leaks at Building 100
- A Statement of Basis for no further action at twelve SWMUs at the Pinellas Plant was prepared in January 1994.
- The Pinellas Plant HSWA Permit will be modified upon approval of a CMS and public comment.
- The Pinellas Plant is performing an Interim Measure for the West Fenceline Area.
- An Interim Measure was successfully performed at the Former Pistol Range.
- An Interim Measure is currently ongoing at the Northeast Site.
- The Pinellas Plant has prepared and submitted CMI plans for the NE Site and Bldg. 100 Area.

Figure 6-13. Regulatory Steps of Remediation

During January and February 1993, 473 tons of lead-contaminated soil was excavated from the top foot of the land surface at the Former Pistol Range, to reduce the lead in the soil to naturally occurring levels pursuant to an EPA-approved interim corrective measures plan. The soil was subsequently stabilized and disposed of at an EPA-approved hazardous waste facility. The interim measure was completed on March 12, 1993, satisfying the requirements of the Pinellas Plant HSWA Permit. A September 1993 statement of basis, which summarized information presented in the RFI and data gathered during the interim measure, was submitted to the EPA. This statement of basis included a recommendation for no further action at the former Pistol Range and 11 other SWMUs.

In addition to the above, the Northeast Site is currently undergoing interim measures in accordance with the permit and under approval of the EPA Regional Administrator. The plant is submitting quarterly performance reports to the EPA, as required. From January to March 1994, the groundwater extraction system at the Northeast Site was optimized to focus more on the highly contaminated areas. Thus, contaminant recovery significantly increased beginning in April 1994.

In January 1994, additional drums and debris were discovered at the Northeast Site during the installation of recovery well piping. An interim measures addendum was prepared to propose the location and methods for removing the drums and debris at the site. Debris removal activities were performed in FY95 concurrent with the ongoing interim measures. A total of 241 drums or drum pieces was removed. The total amount of nonhazardous waste removed was 672 tons, and the amount of material disposed of as hazardous waste was 93,160 pounds. All debris removal activities were performed consistent with regulatory requirements and with DOE needs for a feasible and easily implemented action.

Figures 6-14 through 6-16 show concentrations of total VOCs in selected wells at the Northeast Site. Wells NEMW-2S and 4 show a general decline in concentrations to trace levels or below detection limits (0 ug/l on graph). Other wells show a variable trend, usually an overall decline. This is evident for well NEMW-3D. Such variation will be addressed in the final corrective measures at this site.

Figure 6-14. Concentration of Total VOCs, Monitor Well NEMW-2S

Figure 6-15. Concentration of Total VOCs, Monitor Well NEMW-3D

Figure 6-16. Concentration of Total VOCs, Monitor Well NEMW-4

One potential new SWMU was identified during 1992. Notification of this potential SWMU, the West Fenceline Area, was made by the Pinellas Plant to EPA in May 1992. Pursuant to this notification, an RFA Plan was developed and submitted in July 1992 and approved in September 1992. A comprehensive investigation that employed a subsurface hydrocone survey was conducted at this site. The results indicated limited contamination in the surficial aquifer. An RFA Report, which included RFI information, was submitted to the EPA in November 1992, for their review and approval. In August 1993, the Pinellas Plant HSWA Permit was modified to include the West Fenceline Area.

The Pinellas Plant submitted a CMSP in November 1993 to the EPA for the West Fenceline Area. Low levels of vinyl chloride in the groundwater near a former materials storage area has migrated to the facility boundary. Approval was granted for the CMSP in December 1993. An air sparging and vapor extraction system was installed under interim measure status. The interim measures plan submittal for this system was submitted to the EPA and FDEP in March 1994 and subsequently approved in November 1994. The air sparging and vapor extraction system was constructed and began operation in 1995.

Groundwater sampling conducted at the Pinellas Plant in 1992 indicated the presence of trichloroethene near the Wastewater Neutralization Facility/Building 200 Area. Further investigation revealed specific areas of VOC contamination. Because this contamination was not determined to be associated with any other Pinellas Plant SWMU, the plant reported these results to the EPA, and an RFA was performed. Analytical results from groundwater samples indicated that

elevated levels of 1,2-dichloroethene, vinyl chloride, dichloromethane, and trichloroethene are present in the area and exceed regulatory levels [Ref. 4]. Based on the RFA, the EPA concurred with DOE's conclusion that assessment results indicated a release occurred and that both areas be considered as one SWMU. Subsequently, an RFI Report was submitted to the EPA on February 29, 1996, and a CMS Report is being prepared. The Wastewater Neutralization Facility/Building 200 Area will be added to the plant's HSWA Permit in 1996.

The implementation of interim corrective measures at the plant is consistent with EPA's goal for the RCRA Corrective Action Program. In EPA's draft Corrective Action Rule, the agency states: "One of the agency's overriding goals in managing the corrective action program will be to expedite cleanup results by requiring (taking) sensible early actions to control environmental problems on an interim basis." This goal is also consistent with the DOE's commitment to the environment; that is, addressing environmental issues in an efficient and thorough, yet cost-effective manner.

Figure 6-17 shows the cumulative volatile organics and groundwater removed from the restoration sites since May 1990. These data will provide valuable insight during planning of the final corrective measures.

Figure 6-17. Recovery of VOCs in Pinellas Plant Groundwater Treatment System Since May 1990

7.0 QUALITY ASSURANCE

DOE 5400.1, General Environmental Protection Program, requires that a Quality Assurance (QA) program, consistent with the requirements of DOE 5700.6, Quality Assurance, and 10 CFR 830.120, be established covering each element of the environmental monitoring and surveillance programs commensurate with its nature and complexity. Requirements for QA programs at the Pinellas Plant are defined in GOP J.1.06, Quality Assurance Program Plan, and in MMSC-QPP-0030, Pinellas Plant Quality Assurance Program.

DOE 5400.1 defines environmental monitoring as the collection and analysis of samples or direct measurements of environmental media. Environmental monitoring consists of two major activities: (1) effluent monitoring and (2) environmental surveillance.

The QA program for environmental monitoring at the plant is documented in Chapter 10.0, Quality Assurance, of the Pinellas Plant Environmental Monitoring Plan, MMSC-EM-95054. This program provides for the management, performance, assessment, and continuous improvement of environmental monitoring activities. This QA section of the monitoring plan, specific to environmental monitoring activities, is consistent with and supplemented by the Quality Assurance Project Plan for Radionuclide Emissions, MMSC-EHS-0039, and the Quality Program Plan for Environmental, Safety & Health Programs, MMSC-QPP-0033.

Sampling and analysis programs not covered by the Environmental Monitoring Plan are regulated by other QA program plans. Groundwater monitoring conducted at the 4.5-Acre Site is performed under the auspices of the FDEP through the approved Comprehensive Quality Assurance Plan, 890131G. Sampling and analyses activities on SWMUs are under the auspices of the EPA through an approved Comprehensive Quality Assurance Plan, 890131G, and an RFI.

The Environmental Monitoring Program is defined and controlled through the issuance of Specialty Components Environmental Monitoring Procedures [Ref. 17]. The Specialty Components Environmental Monitoring Procedures are the governing documents for radiological and nonradiological environmental monitoring activities. These technical procedures for sampling and analysis programs are consistent with EPA methodologies and are reviewed and approved in accordance with EM-7.02, Preparation and Control of Environmental Monitoring Procedures. These documents are controlled using numbered procedure manuals. The documents are maintained by the Technical Publications Department in accordance with sitewide document control procedures that include unique issue numbers, document identification, numbered pages, distribution records, revision tracking, and a system for filing master copies.

Environmental protection specialists generate or modify Specialty Components Environmental Monitoring procedures. New or modified procedures must undergo management review and approval prior to issuance and must be controlled through the sitewide document control system. Minor changes to documents, such as inconsequential

editorial corrections, do not require the same review and approval as the original documents; however, it is the responsibility of the Specialty Components Environmental, Safety and Health Division to make this determination.

The Specialty Components Environmental Monitoring Procedure Coordinator reviews each Specialty Components Environmental Monitoring Procedure annually to ensure accuracy. Any deviation from the provisions of the procedure must be approved by the Director-Environmental, Safety and Health or his/her delegated representative.

Each environmental monitoring sample is listed on a chain-of-custody record. Assurance for sampling integrity begins with the sample collector by the initiation of the chain-of-custody record, as required by Specialty Components Environmental Monitoring Procedure EM-6.01, Sample Custody Procedure, and continues with each person having physical custody of the sample. The document remains with the sample(s) at all times until the laboratory analysis is complete, and it is maintained as a permanent attachment to the analytical report. Once completed, the chain-of-custody record is an accountable document and is maintained and protected as a QA record. Training in sample custody protocol is provided to users by the Training and Education Programs organization as requested by Environmental, Safety and Health.

7.1 Nonradioactive Effluent

Plant personnel collect and analyze effluent from the Pinellas Plant IWNF discharge to the POTW to maintain compliance with the Pinellas County Industrial Wastewater Discharge Permit, 153-IE, effective August 28, 1994. Plant utilities operators collect wastewater samples using sample collection instructions provided by Environmental, Safety and Health for inclusion into utilities operating procedures. Prior to sample collection, the utilities operators undergo Water Sample Collection Training and Assessment, a performance-based training plan developed with the Training and Education Programs organization. This training ensures that the trainee has the appropriate water sample collection skills. Field blank(s) and field duplicate(s) are collected during sampling to evaluate the precision of the sampling technique and to detect any possible field contamination.

Plant personnel collect wastewater samples for metals, cyanide, BOD, TSS, and oil/grease analysis per EM-3.02, Tritium and Chemical Constituents in Wastewater Discharged to the PCU. All samples are submitted to the Pinellas Plant Laboratory Operations for analysis. The laboratory is certified by the State of Florida for environmental water analyses performed in support of PCU compliance. The sampling schedule and QA sampling frequency requirements are listed in Tables 7-1 and 7-2.

Table 7-1. Wastewater Sampling Schedule

Waste Stream	Tritium	Metals	BOD & TSS*	Cyanide	Oil/Grease
Sanitary	Daily	**	**	**	**
Industrial	Daily	2nd workday of week	1st Wed. of month	2nd workday of month	1st Wed. of month
Combined	Daily	2nd workday of week	1st Wed. of month	2nd workday of month	1st Wed. of month
*Separate samples			**Not Required		

Table 7-2. QA Sample Frequency Requirements

Parameter	Blank Frequency	Duplicate Frequency
Tritium	2/Week (Tues. & Thurs.)	2/Week (Tues. & Thurs.)
Metals	1/Month	1/Month
BOD & TSS*	2/Year	2/Year
Cyanide	2/Year	2/Year
Oil/Grease	2/Year	2/Year
*Separate samples		

The laboratory analyzes the samples in accordance with 40 CFR 136, specified by the PCU permit. The Pinellas Plant Laboratory Operations are responsible for the QA associated with this work. To assure quality of analytical performance, both precision and accuracy are monitored in all quantitative analytical measurements through the analysis of duplicate and spiked samples as designated in the Quality Assurance Plan for Wastewater Analyses, MMSC-EM-93068 and FDEP-approved Comprehensive Quality Assurance Plan, 940196.

7.2 Radioactive Effluent and Monitoring

Effluent from the plant IWNF is collected daily for tritium analysis as listed in Table 7-1. Process wastewaters contained in Health Physics holding tanks are sampled and analyzed for tritium prior to discharge to the IWNF and, ultimately, the POTW. One field blank and field duplicate are collected monthly during the sampling event. Samples are collected by the utilities operators using sampling instructions provided by Environmental, Safety and Health.

Surface waters both on site (East, West, and South Ponds) and off site at 26 locations are monitored for tritium. Ponds are sampled weekly by the utilities operators. QA samples are collected with a frequency of one field blank and one duplicate for each sampling event. Off-site surface waters are collected quarterly by a field services subcontractor using procedure EM-4.02, Tritium in Off-Site

Surface Waters. A minimum of one field blank and one field duplicate are collected each day; a minimum of three field blanks and three duplicates are collected for the set.

Environmental monitoring for tritium in air, conducted both on and off site, is discussed in Section 4.0 and is performed in accordance with EM-1.04, Tritium in Air On- and Off-Site Ambient Monitoring Stations. Prew weighed silica gel columns provided by the Health Physics Support Laboratory are connected to the sample trains and are collected monthly by a field services subcontractor and returned to the laboratory.

Plutonium is monitored in air and soil, both on and off site. Air filters are collected bimonthly from four on-site locations and four off-site locations. Soil samples are collected annually from two of fourteen on-site locations and four of sixteen off-site locations on a rotating basis. The samples are collected by a field services subcontractor in accordance with EM-2.02, Plutonium in Air, On- and Off-Site Environmental Monitoring, and EM-5.01, Plutonium in Soil, On- and Off-Site Environmental Monitoring.

All radiological analyses are performed by the plant's Health Physics Support Laboratory and Laboratory Operations. Procedures are based on methods specified and approved by regulatory agencies. Laboratory Operations is responsible for the QA aspects of these analyses, as defined by CHM-1000, Quality Assurance Procedure for Plutonium Analysis and CHM-2000, Quality Assurance Procedure for Radiological Analysis. The Health Physics Support Laboratory is responsible for the QA aspects of these analyses, as defined in RAL-1000, Quality Assurance Procedure for Radiological Analysis.

7.3 Data Management

Each Environmental Monitoring Procedure delineates the responsibilities for review of the analytical data and data handling. The responsible environmental protection specialist retrieves, reviews, validates, and tracks and trends the data, and initiates corrective action, as appropriate. Anomalous data is addressed, as prescribed, by EM-7.05, Treatment of Anomalous Data. As specified in each applicable procedure, the monitored parameter is resampled to verify the data. An investigation is initiated to determine the root cause to prevent recurrence.

7.4 Proficiency Testing Programs

The plant participates in proficiency testing programs using spiked samples provided by governmental agencies to provide a quantitative measurement for evaluating internal and external laboratories in the analyses of environmental monitoring samples. The internal plant laboratories participate in third-party QA sample programs as defined in EM-7.03, Administration of Third-Party Quality Assurance Samples. A summary of the Third-Party Quality Assurance Program is listed in Table 7-3. The Environmental Oversight & Quality Assurance

function of the Quality, Ethics & Compliance Programs Department administers the programs for Environmental, Safety and Health to ensure independent verification of laboratory activities.

Table 7-3. Third-Party Quality Assurance Program Summary

Samples Provided By	Sample	Analysis	Frequency	Plant Laboratory
DOE	EML*Soil	Plutonium	Semiannually	Laboratory Operations
DOE	EML Water	Plutonium	Semiannually	Laboratory Operations
DOE	EML Air Filters	Plutonium	Semiannually	Laboratory Operations
DOE	EML H-3 in water	Tritium	Semiannually	Laboratory Operations Health Physics Support Laboratory
EPA	EMSL** H-3 in water	Tritium	Semiannually	Laboratory Operations Health Physics Support Laboratory
EPA	EMSL-LV Air Filter	Gross Alpha	Annually	Laboratory Operations
Analytical Products Group, Inc.	P.E.T.*** Standards	BOD, TSS, Metals, Cyanide, pH, conductivity	Semiannually	Laboratory Operations
*Environmental Measurements Laboratory ** Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory - Las Vegas ***Proficiency Environmental Testing (P.E.T.) Program				

The Health Physics Support Laboratory and Laboratory Operations participate in radiological programs sponsored by the DOE Environmental Measurements Laboratory and EPA's Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory-Las Vegas (redesignated the National Exposure Research Laboratory, Las Vegas). Participation includes the semiannual Environmental Measurements Laboratory (EML) Quality Assessment Program; the annual EMSL-LV Air Filter Performance Evaluation Study; and the semiannual Tritium in Water Performance Evaluation Study. This participation is required. Table 7-4 is a summary of the results of the analyses performed on spiked samples that are provided by government agencies.

Table 7-4. 1995 Results of Required Analysis of Spiked Samples Provided by Government Third-Party Quality Assurance Programs

Agency	Date	Sample	Radionuclide	Reported	Actual
DOE	June	EML* Water	H-3	52.600	60.300 Bq/L
			Pu-239	0.678	0.591
			U BQ	0.589	0.568
		EML Air	Pu-238	0.122	0.122 Bq/filter
			Pu-239	0.062	0.062
		EML Soil	Pu-238	34.100	32.000 Bq/kg
			Pu-239	07.210	6.760
	Dec.	EML Water	H-3	142.000	168.000 Bq/L
			Pu-238	1.490	1.410
			Pu-239	0.260	0.272
			U-234	0.340	0.306
			U-238	0.370	0.311
		EML Air	Pu-238	0.097	0.096 Bq/filter
			Pu-239	0.095	0.093
		EML Soil	Pu-238	18.500	17.500 Bq/kg
			Pu-239	5.620	05.170
EPA	Aug.	RSA-RADQA** Air Filter	Gross Alpha	23.2 23.3 24.2	25.0 pCi/filter
			Gross Beta	86.7 85.7 85.2	86.6 pCi/filter
	March	EMSL-LV Water	H-3	7120.0 7140.0 7090.0	7435.0 pCi/L
	Aug.	CRD-LV*** Water	H-3	4584.0 4509.0 4670.0	4872.0 pCi/L
	*Environmental Measurements Laboratory **Denotes laboratory name change from Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory - Las Vegas (EMSL-LV) to National Exposure Research Laboratory Radiation Sciences Branch (RSA-RADQA). ***Denotes change from EMSL-LV to National Exposure Research Laboratory, Characterization Research Division - Las Vegas (CRD-LV).				

In May 1995, Laboratory Operations requested participation in additional Environmental Radioactivity Performance Evaluation Studies, to establish and demonstrate proficiency; participation in these studies is not a site requirement. Studies included: Gross Alpha-Beta in Water (available January, July, October); Uranium-Radium in Water (February, June, September); Plutonium in Water (March); and Blinds (April, October). Results are identified in Table 7-5.

Results were reported outside acceptance limits for Gross Beta in Water (July) and Gross Alpha in Water (October). Specialty Components is in the process of developing procedures for the gas proportional counting system. The system has not been used to analyze and report data for the DOE base mission or new business activities. Specialty Components is currently investigating areas such as counter efficiency, standards, calibration, and alpha/beta cross-talk. Participation in the Gross Alpha-Beta Performance Evaluation (PE) is utilized for feedback and information, as part of the development process.

Table 7-5. 1995 Results of Participation in Additional Government Third-Party Quality Assurance Programs (Not Required)

Agency	Date	Sample	Radionuclide	Reported	Actual
EPA	June	RSA-RADQA Water	Uranium (Natural)	15.0	15.2 pCi/L
				14.6	
				15.5	
	Sept.	RSA-RADQA Water	Uranium (Natural)	30.0	30.5 pCi/L
				30.6	
				31.2	
	July	RSA-RADQA Water	Gross Alpha	22.6	27.5 pCi/L
				21.7	
				21.8	
			Gross Beta	30.7+	19.4 pCi/L
	31.7				
	32.3				
	Oct.	ACR-RADQA* Water	Gross Alpha	25.1+	51.2 pCi/L
				25.8	
				19.5	
Gross Beta			20.5	24.8 pCi/L	
20.8					
21.4					
Oct.	ACR-RADQA Blind**	Gross Alpha	93.9	99.4 pCi/L	
			108.0		
			90.8		
		Gross Beta	86.9	141.8 pCi/L	
			88.5		
			85.4		
		Uranium (Natural)	25.7	27.0 pCi/L	
			26.9		
			24.4		

+ Results outside acceptable limits.

* Denotes change from RSA-RADQA to Analytical Sciences Branch RADQA (ACR-RADQA).

** The final report for the blind PE study has not been issued to date. PE study results are not final until publication of the study report.

Nonradiological QA samples are submitted to the plant's Laboratory Operations semiannually in May and November. These samples, supplied by Analytical Products Group, Inc., are part of the Proficiency Environmental Testing (P.E.T.) Program, an Interlaboratory QA Program designed to allow participating laboratories to evaluate their performance against that of other facilities. The P.E.T. Program is based on analyses of unknown standards at two levels and is comparable to the EPA's performance evaluation programs.

In May 1995, nonradiological QA samples were submitted to Laboratory Operations. Samples for the November event were not received from the vendor. As a result, the semiannual assessment was rescheduled for January 1996. Samples will be received semiannually in January and July. A summary of the results from the nonradiological QA program are listed in Table 7-6.

Table 7-6. 1995 Results, Commercial Third-Party Quality Assurance Program (Analytical Products Group, Inc.)

Date	P.E.T. Standard	Reported		Actual	
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 1	Level 2
May	BOD, mg/L	235.0	38.7	223.100	39.640
	TSS, mg/L	84.9	449.0	85.400	434.100
	Conductivity umho/cm	1100.0	873.0	1074.000	862.000
	pH	5.03	6.02	5.100	6.167
	Arsenic, µg/L	124.0	250.0	137.050	263.600
	Barium	152.0	818.0	157.660	840.800
	Beryllium	64.0	136.0	66.670	141.700
	Cadmium	61.0	127.0	64.330	136.700
	Chromium	84.0	724.0	92.770	732.900
	Copper	76.0	578.0	81.080	598.000
	Lead	72.0	579.0	82.050	601.700
	Mercury	1.48	10.1	1.680	9.497
	Nickel	99.0	596.0	104.510	619.000
	Silver	82.0	333.0	87.420	349.700
	Zinc	181.0	253.0	187.360	261.000
	Total Cyanide, mg/L	1.25+	2.93+	0.868	2.033
+Results outside acceptable limits					

The result for total cyanide, Level 1, was unacceptable. This was due to either a mistake in following the procedure or to an equipment problem. Laboratory Operations reviewed the procedure and tested a sample with a similar cyanide concentration to ensure accuracy in the concentration range. The QA on the

equipment was intensified with regard to the check sample analysis method. Laboratory Operations identified a high concentration (0.5 to 1 mg/L) cyanide check sample to enhance QA at higher cyanide levels.

The result for total cyanide, Level 2, was also unacceptable. Laboratory Operations analyzed this sample using a method that is unsuitable for high concentration cyanide. This appeared to be a problem unique to this sample since cyanide concentrations greater than 1 ppm are determined titrimetrically. To ensure that the proper analytical method is used, QA oversight will be enhanced.

Results of the January 1996 follow-up event demonstrated corrective action identified by the laboratory was both appropriate and effective. Both the high and low total cyanide results, submitted by the laboratory, were within acceptable limits.

In accordance with EM-7.03, Administration of Third-Party Quality Assurance Samples, laboratories exceeding the control limits for any particular parameter are notified of the difficulty and are required to begin an investigation to determine the cause and to implement corrective action, as applicable, to prevent recurrence.

Laboratories failing two consecutive testing events for any parameter are not allowed to perform this analysis for the Specialty Components Environmental, Safety and Health Division until proficiency is achieved and verified by the Environmental Oversight & Quality Assurance function.

7.5 Audit Program

The Environmental Oversight & Quality Assurance function of the Quality, Ethics, & Compliance Programs Department provides independent oversight of Environmental, Safety and Health activities in accordance with GOP K.2.11, Environmental Oversight. Compliance audits/reviews and other assessments of line operations are conducted to ensure compliance with environmental laws, regulations, requirements, permits, DOE Orders, Specialty Components command media, and Lockheed Martin Corporate Environmental Management policies and procedures. Quality audits and surveillances of laboratories and other organizations performing work, both field and analytical, in support of the Specialty Components Environmental, Safety and Health Division are defined by EM-7.04, Administration of Environmental Monitoring Audit Program. Laboratories are audited annually to evaluate their technical capabilities and the adequacy of their QA programs.

Auditing activities are accomplished using the practices set forth in Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) K.2.11-1, Environmental Oversight Audit Program Practices. An audit report is generated and any finding or notable deficiency requires a written response from the auditee, along with a corrective action plan. Followup is conducted to verify that the corrective action is applicable and effective. These verification activities are documented, protected, and maintained as QA records.

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8.0 REFERENCES

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9.0 DISTRIBUTION

Pinellas Plant

Mr. Charles Biedermann, Manager (14)
Environmental Restoration and Permitting
Lockheed Martin Specialty Components, Inc.
P. O. Box 2908
Largo, FL 34649-2908

Mr. Gary Brown, Deputy General Manager
Lockheed Martin Specialty Components, Inc.
P. O. Box 2908
Largo, FL 34649-2908

Ms. Delphine DeLaneuville, Manager (5)
Waste Management/Minimization
Lockheed Martin Specialty Components, Inc.
P. O. Box 2908
Largo, FL 34649-2908

Mr. Edward Mayer, Director
Environmental Management
Lockheed Martin Specialty Components, Inc.
P. O. Box 2908
Largo, FL 34649-2908

Ms. Virginia McCauley, General Manager
Lockheed Martin Specialty Components, Inc.
P. O. Box 2908
Largo, FL 34649-2908

Federal Agencies

Mr. Larry Arnold
Waste Management Division
U.S. Department of Energy
Albuquerque Operations Office
Albuquerque, NM 87115

Mr. Joseph Franzmathes, Director
Waste Management Division
Environmental Protection Agency
Region IV
345 Courtland Street, N.E.
Atlanta, GA 30365

Mr. Carl Froede, Jr.
Remedial Project Manager
Environmental Protection Agency
Region IV
345 Courtland Street, N.E.
Atlanta, GA 30365

Mr. James M. Gaver (2)
U. S. Department of Energy
Savannah River Operations Office
Office of External Affairs
P. O. Box A
Aiken, SC 29801

Mr. John H. Hankinson, Jr.
Regional Administrator
Environmental Protection Agency
Region IV
345 Courtland Street, NE
Atlanta, GA 30365

Ms. Sarah Hartson (50)
Environmental Compliance Specialist
U. S. Department of Energy
Pinellas Area Office
P. O. Box 2900
Largo, FL 34649-2900

Mr. David Ingle
Environmental Restoration &
Permitting Manager
U. S. Department of Energy
Pinellas Area Office
P. O. Box 2900
Largo, FL 34649-2900

Mr. William Gunter
Director, Criteria & Standards Division
Office of Radiation Programs
U. S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, S. W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

M. Kleinrock, Director (2)
Environmental Compliance Division
U. S. Department of Energy, EM-22
Forrestal Building
1000 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, DC 20585

Mr. Raymond Pelletier
Office of Environmental Policy & Assistance
U. S. Department of Energy, EH-41
1000 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, DC 20585

Mr. Ronald L. Petersen, Chief
Environmental Compliance Bureau
U. S. Department of Energy - SR/ECD
P.O. Box A
Aiken, SC 29802

Mr. Frank Redmond
Federal Facilities Coordinator
Environmental Protection Agency
Region IV
345 Courtland Street, NE
Atlanta, GA 30365

Mr. Daniel R. Rhoades (2)
Director, Office of Site Operations
Defense Programs
U.S. Department of Energy, DP-24
19901 Germantown Road
Germantown, MD 20874

Mr. John Sands
U.S. DOE, EM-73
Room 1019/Cloverleaf
19901 Germantown Rd.
Germantown, MD 20874

Ms. G. Schreiner
Manager, Technical Information Program
U. S. Department of Energy
Albuquerque Operations Office
P. O. Box 5400
Albuquerque, NM 87115

Mr. Richard Sena, Director
Environmental Restoration Division
U. S. Department of Energy
Albuquerque Operations Office
P. O. Box 5400
Albuquerque, NM 87115

Ms. C. L. Soden, Director (3)
Environmental Protection Division
U. S. Department of Energy
Albuquerque Operations Office
P. O. Box 5400
Albuquerque, NM 878115

Mr. Michael Sparks
EM-352 Waste Operations
U. S. Department of Energy
Trevion II
Washington, D.C. 20585-0002

Mr. Jay Thompson, Director
Mound and Pinellas Project Office
U.S. DOE, EM-70
Room 1019/Cloverleaf
Germantown, MD 20874

Mr. Terry Tracy
U.S. DOE, EM-73
Room 1019/Cloverleaf
19901 Germantown Rd.
Germantown, MD 20874

Ms. Mona Williams, Director
Waste Management Division
U. S. Department of Energy
Albuquerque Operations Office
Albuquerque, NM 87115

U. S. Department of Energy (2)
Office of Scientific and Technical
Information Center
P. O. Box 62
Oak Ridge, TN 37831

State and Local Agencies

Mr. David R. Bilodeau, Director
Pinellas County Emergency Management
Administration
400 South Fort Harrison Avenue
Clearwater, FL 34616

Mr. William Crawford
Florida Department of Environmental Protection
Hazardous Waste Division
3804 Coconut Palm Drive
Tampa, FL 33619

Mr. Ray Dielman
Public Health Physicist
State of Florida
Health and Rehabilitative Services
Office of Radiation Control
300 31st Street North,
St. Petersburg, FL 33713

Dr. Richard D. Garrity (2)
State of Florida
Department of Environmental Protection
Southwest District Office
3804 Coconut Palm Drive
Tampa, FL 33619-8318

Ms. Martha Gray
Environmental Engineer
Department of Environmental Management
Pinellas County Technical Services Bldg.
440 Court Street
Clearwater, FL 34616

Dr. Roberta Hammond
Department of Health & Rehabilitative Services
1317 Winewood Blvd.
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0700
(Epidemiological Study Contact)

Mr. P. A. Hessling, Director
Pinellas County
Department of Environmental Management
Air Quality Division
300 S. Garden Avenue
Clearwater, FL 34616

Dr. Lyle Jarrett, Director
State of Florida
Office of Radiation Control (PD HIR)
1317 Winewood Boulevard
Tallahassee, FL 32399-0700

Harlan W. Keaton
Public Health Physicist Manager
Department of Health & Rehabilitative Services
Bldg. 18
Pine Hills Service Center
Orlando, FL 32868-0069

Mr. Robert Nave
Division of Emergency Management
1720 South Gadsden
Tallahassee, FL 32399

Mr. W. Fred Petty
Pinellas County Tax Collector
315 Court Street
Clearwater, FL 34616

Mr. Todd Tanberg, Director
Pinellas County Sewer System
310 Court Street
Clearwater, FL 34616

Ms. Ginger Wetherhall, Secretary
State of Florida
Department of Environmental Protection
Twin Towers Office Building
2600 Blair Stone Road
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2400

Pinellas County Industry Council

Mr. William M. Castoro
Executive Director
Pinellas County Industry Council
Building 1200, Suite 1
7990 114th Avenue, N.
Largo, FL 34643

Commissioner C.E. Rainey
Pinellas County Board of Commissioners
315 Court Street
5th Floor
Clearwater, FL 34616

Mr. B. Norris Rickey
Assistant County Attorney
315 Court Street
Clearwater, FL 34616

Community Reuse Organization

Mr. Andrew Hines
Economic Development Council
2200 Tall Pines Drive, Suite 100
Largo, FL 34641

Others

Mr. & Mrs. David Akers
9959 82nd Street N
Largo, FL 34647

Dr. Elaine Anderson
10460 Longwood Dr
Largo, FL 34647

Mr. Chet Askey
456 26th Avenue N
St. Petersburg, FL 33704

Mr. Paul Bahmiller
10319 95th Street N
Seminole, FL 34647

Ms. Sandy Barbeau
14989 Cromwell Dr.
Clearwater, FL 34624

Ms. Patricia T. Birnie
2001 83rd Avenue North, #1252
St. Petersburg, FL 33742-2753

Mr. Joseph D. Borucki
8989 Lynwood Drive
Seminole, FL 34642

Ms. Mary Brennan
State Representative
District 57
6251 44th Street North, Suite 7
Pinellas Park, Florida 34665

Ms. Lola Brett
Natural Resources
LWV North Pinellas Co.
1502 Okadia Drive
Clearwater, Florida 34624

Ms. Anne Brodsky
200 Starcrest Drive, #297
Clearwater, FL 34625

Mrs. J. K. Brolon
10671 Andrew Lane
Largo, FL 34647

Mr. Joe Buonfiglio
724 115th Avenue North #2202
St. Petersburg, FL 33716

Mr. Bob Burk
2960 Tangerine Terrace
Palm Harbor, FL 34684

Mr. Brett Cahill
10008 B Pawnee Avenue
Tampa, FL 33617

Mr. Tony Collins
City of St. Petersburg
Housing and Economic Development
475 Central Avenue
Kress Building
P.O. Box 2842
St. Petersburg, FL 33701

Mr. Victor Corman
11961 97th Avenue
Seminole, FL 34642

Ms. Karen Jackson Costello
12235 66th Street N
Largo, FL 34643

Mr. Brian Costner
Energy Research Foundation
537 Harder Street
Columbia, SC 29205

Mr. Marshall Coviello
11911 66th Street, Lot 417
Largo, FL 34643

Ms. Gabriele S. Dailey
Dames & Moore
3204B San Juan Street, West
Tampa, FL 33629

Ms. Marion Davis, President
League of Women Voters
St. Petersburg Area
P. O. Box 11775
St. Petersburg, FL 33733

Mr. Terry Davis
164 23rd Avenue, SW
Largo, FL 34648-1706

Ms. Kathleen DiVito
11189 Tradewinds Blvd
Largo, FL 34643

Mr. Robert G. Doan
4012 McKay Circle
Largo, FL 34640

Mr. Mark Douglas, Reporter
WFLA-TV-Channel 8
P. O. Box 1410
Tampa, FL 33601

Ms. Helen Doyle
12377 69th Street N
Largo, FL 34643

Mr. Robert Dressler
Raymond James and Assoc., Inc.
880 Carillon Parkway
P.O. Box 12749
St. Petersburg, FL 33733-2749

Ms. Mamie Durham
League of Women Voters
8021 Sailboat Key Blvd., Apt. 202D
South Pasadena, FL 33707

Mr. & Mrs. Paul Ebacher
11666 Tradewinds Blvd
Largo, FL 34643

Mr. Dan Eberts
10021 85th Street N
Largo, FL 34647

Ms. Deborah A. Fadool
Knollwoode Civic Association
8045 Cottonwoode Drive
Largo, FL 34643

Mr. Robert Fay
Suncoast Sierra Club
5050 4th St. No., Lot 514
St. Petersburg, FL 33703

Ms. Mary Jane Fitzwater
9488 127th Ave., N
Largo, FL 34643

Ms. Robin Fonino
409 Bayview Street
Safety Harbor, FL 34695

Ms. Winnie Foster
Pinellas County
Democratic Party
311 57th Avenue, S
St. Petersburg, FL 33705

Ms. Barbara Frances
12256 93rd Street N
Largo, FL 34643

Mr. William George
9230 136th Way N
Seminole, FL 34646

Ms. Crystal Gildea
9015 109th Terrace N
Largo, FL 34647

Mr. H. S. Gill
10 Banff Dr.
Lawrenceville, NJ 08648-5220

Mr. Alan Goldstein
Business Writer
St. Petersburg Times
P. O. Box 1121
St. Petersburg, FL 33731

Ms. Peggy Goodale
7232 118th Circle North
Largo, FL 34643

Mr. William Goulet
Manager, Consulting Services
Director, Hazardous Waste Operations
11300 43rd St., North
Clearwater, FL 34622

Ms. Mary Kay Green
10311 95th Street N
Largo, FL 34647

Mr. Terry Griffin
HSW Environmental Consultants
3820 Northdale Blvd., Suite 210B
Tampa, FL 33624

Ms. Jane Hammer
120 Carlyle Drive
Palm Harbor, FL 34683

Ms. Pearl M. Harris
3618 2nd Avenue South
St. Petersburg, FL 33711

Ms. Carol Henry
HSW Environmental Consultants
3820 Northdale Blvd., Suite 210B
Tampa, FL 33624

Ms. Frances Hoelper
9400 127th Ave., N
Largo, FL 34643

Ms. Jacalyn Howard
P. O. Box 38
Theresa, WI 53091-0038

Ms. Monica Hughes
12554 Starkey Road
Largo, FL 34643

Mr. James Jacobs
441 33rd Street N
St. Petersburg, FL 33713

Ms. Deborah Janecki
8496 Bardmoor Place
Largo, FL 34647

M. Robert F. Jilek
Pinebrook Estate Homeowners Association
11840 71st Circle North
Largo, FL 34643

Mr. Mark K. Jones, President
Baron International, Inc.
P. O. Box 20441
Tampa, FL 33622-0441

Mr. Jerry Kaiser
832 Lakeside Terrace
Palm Harbor, FL 34687

Mr. Fred Kenny
5641 80th Avenue N
Pinellas Park, FL 34665

Mr. David Kiewit
2420 Seneca Court
Palm Harbor, FL 34683

Ms. Catherine Klein
5504 N. Central Avenue
Tampa, FL 33604-7012

Dr. Richard D. Klein
Brown & Root Environmental
900 Trail Ridge Road
Aiken, SC 29803

Ms. Mary Kovalsky
7126 118th Terrace North
Largo, FL 34643

Mr. & Mrs. Mark Kuhns
1224 Markley Drive
Largo, FL 34640

Mr. & Mrs. Fred Lair
8931 Merrimoor Blvd E
Seminole, FL 34647

Ms. Sue Landry
St. Petersburg Times
P. O. Box 1121
St. Petersburg, FL 33731

Mr. Bill Lax
Committee of 100
P. O. Box 420
Tampa, FL 33602

Mr. Tony Lester
Route 2, Box 86
Bowling Green, FL 33834

Mr. Ed Linde
11980 72 Way North
Largo, FL 34643

Ms. Susan Maholm
9683 Leeward Avenue
Largo, FL 34643

Ms. Annette Mandis
38501 US Highway 19 North
Palm Harbor, FL 34684

Mr. Pat Marzulli
322 12th Avenue
Indian Rocks Beach, FL 34635

Ms. Moira McCaughey
South Pinellas Greens
6900 16th Avenue No.
St. Petersburg, FL 33710

Ms. Verlean Merritt
2689 Pinellas Point Drive South
St. Petersburg, FL 33712

Ms. Nancy Millichamp
15520 Redington Dr.
Redington Beach, FL 33708-1738

Ms. Nancy Milligan
8660 Maidstone Court
Largo, FL 34647

Mr. Leonard J. Moffat
Pinellas County Democratic Party
1222 Jeffords St.
Clearwater, FL 34616

Mr. Paul Morrison
7825 Tiburon Drive
Largo, FL 34643

Mr. Kenneth Murray
12675 114th Street N
Largo, FL 34648

Ms. Patty Novak
7605 Cumberland Road
Largo, FL 34647

Ms. Mary E. O'Ryan
11091 69th Avenue, N
Seminole, FL 34642

Mr. Park T. Owen, Manager
Remedial Action Program
Information Center
Lockheed Martin Energy Systems, Inc.
P. O. Box 2003
Oak Ridge, TN 37831

Mr. Ted Page
LLUVIA, Inc.
6822 22nd Avenue N, Room 149
St. Petersburg, FL 33710

Ms. Terry Perkins
15520 Redington Dr.
Redington Beach, FL 33708-1738

Ms. Ginny Perrine
ERM - South, Inc.
9501 Princess Palm Avenue
STE 100
Tampa, FL 33619

Mr. Matthew Pesce
Pinebrook Homeowners Association
12150 74th Street North
Largo, FL 34643

Mr. John H. Pillis, III
10893 97th Street N
Largo, FL 34643

Mr. Richard C. Potter, PE, CIN
ATC Environmental, Inc.
3519 St. Florent Court
Punta Gorda, FL 33950

Mr. Ron Priest
8046 Bayhaven Drive
Seminole, FL 34646

Mr. Dave Punzak
Carlton Fields
P. O. Box 2861
St. Petersburg, FL 33731-2861

Ms. Maura Reedy
1201 Seminole Blvd., #554
Largo, FL 34640

Mr. Richard Reynolds
NDL Partnership School/Child Development
Center
P. O. Box 2908
Largo, FL 34649

Mr. Daniel W. Rothenberger
14902 Winding Creek Court
Suite 101-C
Tampa, FL 33613

Ms. Eleanor Salkin
Senior Citizen Coalition of Hillsborough
400 East Harrison Street, #507
Tampa, FL 33602

Mr. & Mrs. William Sarti
2170 Nolan Drive S
Largo, FL 34640

Ms. Pam Scalese
5802 13th Avenue S
Gulfport, FL 33207

Ms. Carol Schaefnocker
ERM - South, Inc.
9501 Princess Palm Avenue, #100
Tampa, FL 33619

Mr. Robert E. Schweiger
P. O. Box 98
Ozona, FL 34660

Ms. Joanne Shrewsbury
League of Woman Voters
9731 63rd Avenue N
St. Petersburg, FL 33708

Ms. Lisa Simmons
9488 127th Avenue N
Largo, FL 34643

Ms. Cynthia Smith
10266 95th Street N
Largo, FL 34647

Mr. Mike Smutko
System One
4902 Eisenhower Blvd.
Tampa, FL 33634

Mr. John D. Spence
10101 9th Street North
St. Petersburg, FL 33716

Mr. John Stewart
Emmanual Community
2130 Burlington Avenue N
St. Petersburg, FL 33710

Ms. Sheila Stewart
2130 Burlington Avenue N
St. Petersburg, FL 33713

Mr. John T. Stimus
CORE Laboratories, Inc.
5460 Beaumont Center Blvd.
Tampa, FL 33634

Mr. Bob Sullivan
Sierra Club, Suncoast Group
P. O. Box 16006
St. Petersburg, FL 33733-6006

Mr. Michael Swann
9400 127th Avenue N
Largo, FL 34643

Ms. Deborah Sweeney
8185 83rd Avenue N
Seminole, FL 34647

Mr. Jerry Tetro
Trademark Homes
12173 Wild Acres Road
Largo, FL 34643

Mr. Robert Ulrich
Carlton Fields
P. O. Box 2861
St. Petersburg, FL 33731-2861

Mr. Thomas I. Warren
10008 "B" Pawnee
Tampa, FL 33617

Mr. Davis Wogaman
12054 114th Street N
Largo, FL 34648-2543

Mr. Doyle Young
VA Medical Center
10000 Bay Pines Blvd
Bay Pines, FL 33504

Ms. Elena A. Zerfas
7133 Danbury Way
Clearwater, FL 34624

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