



## Department of Energy

Portsmouth/Paducah Project Office  
1017 Majestic Drive, Suite 200  
Lexington, Kentucky 40513  
(859) 219-4000

OCT 21 2015

Ms. Julie Corkran  
Federal Facility Agreement Manager  
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region 4  
61 Forsyth Street  
Atlanta, Georgia 30303

PPPO-02-3140736-16

Ms. April Webb  
Acting Interim Federal Facility Agreement Manager  
Division of Waste Management  
Kentucky Department for Environmental Protection  
200 Fair Oaks Lane, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor  
Frankfort, Kentucky 40601

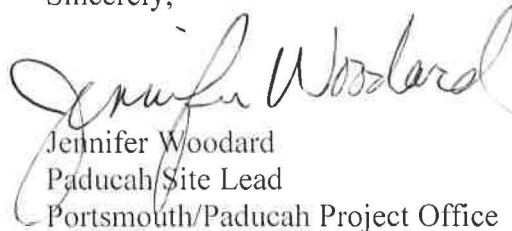
Dear Ms. Corkran and Ms. Webb:

**TRANSMITTAL OF THE WATER POLICY AREA SCREENING STUDY REPORT  
FOR THE FIVE-YEAR REVIEW OF REMEDIAL ACTIONS PADUCAH, KENTUCKY,  
(DOE/LX/07-1289&D2/R1/A1)**

Please find enclosed for your review and approval the subject document, *Water Policy Area Screening Study Report for the Five-Year Review of Remedial Actions Paducah, Kentucky*, DOE/LX/07-1289&D2/R1/A1.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please contact Cynthia Zvonar at (859) 219-4066.

Sincerely,

  
Jennifer Woodard  
Paducah Site Lead  
Portsmouth/Paducah Project Office

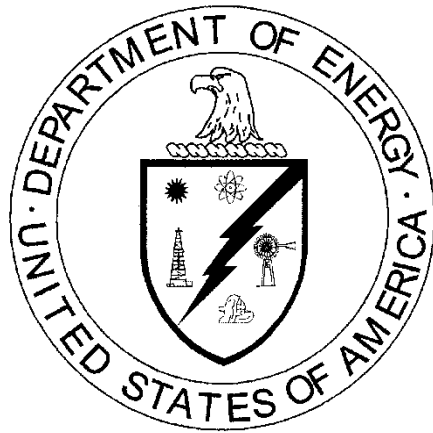
Enclosure:

Water Policy Area Screening Study Report DOE/LX/07-1289&D2/R1/A1

e-copy w/enclosure:

april.webb@ky.gov, KDEP/Frankfort  
brian.begley@ky.gov, KDEP/Frankfort  
corkran.julie@epa.gov, EPA/Atlanta  
cynthia.zvonar@lex.doe.gov, PPPO/LEX  
ffscorrespondence@ffspaducah.com, FFS/Kevil  
gaye.brewer@ky.gov, KDEP/PAD  
jennifer.woodard@lex.doe.gov, PPPO/PAD  
john.kelly@ffspaducah.com, FFS/Kevil  
leo.williamson@ky.gov, KDEP/Frankfort  
mark.duff@ffspaducah.com, FFS/Kevil  
mike.guffey@ky.gov, KDEP/Frankfort  
myrna.redfield@ffspaducah.com, FFS/Kevil  
reinhard.knerr@lex.doe.gov, PPPO/PAD  
richards.jon@epamail.epa.gov, EPA/Atlanta  
stephaniec.brock@ky.gov, KYRHB/Frankfort  
teresa.overby@ffspaducah, FFS/Kevil

**Water Policy Area Screening Study Report for the  
Five-Year Review of Remedial Actions  
Paducah, Kentucky**



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**Water Policy Area Screening Study Report for the  
Five-Year Review of Remedial Actions  
Paducah, Kentucky**

Date Issued—October 2015

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY  
Office of Environmental Management

Prepared by  
FLUOR FEDERAL SERVICES, INC.,  
Paducah Deactivation Project  
managing the  
Deactivation Project at the  
Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant  
under Task Order DE-DT0007774

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## **PREFACE**

This *Water Policy Area Screening Study Report for the Five-Year Review of Remedial Actions, Paducah, Kentucky*, DOE/LX/07-1289&D2/R1/A1, has been prepared as a Secondary Document under the *Federal Facility Agreement for the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant* (EPA 1998). This report has been developed to supplement the *Five-Year Review for Remedial Actions at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky*, DOE/LX/07-1289&D2/R1 (DOE 2014a).

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## ACRONYMS

bgs	below ground surface
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
DOE	U.S. Department of Energy
DPT	Direct Push Technology (boring)
EPA	U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
FFA	Federal Facility Agreement
KDFWR	Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources
PGDP	Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant
Pot	potentiometric surface
RGA	Regional Gravel Aquifer
SAP	sampling and analysis plan
TIC	top of inner casing
TOC	top of casing
UCRS	Upper Continental Recharge System
VISL	Vapor Intrusion Screening Level
VOC	volatile organic compound
WKWMA	West Kentucky Wildlife Management Area
WWR	Well Wizard riser

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a screening study performed as an additional action based on determinations made in the *Five-Year Review for Remedial Actions at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky*, DOE/LX/07-1289&D2/R1 (Five-Year Review) (DOE 2014a). The screening study was conducted at four locations within the Water Policy Area to determine whether volatile organic compound (VOC) [primarily trichloroethene (TCE)] concentrations in groundwater warrant a vapor intrusion study.

This study meets the sampling requirements in *Sampling and Analysis Plan to Support the Additional Action for the CERCLA Five-Year Review at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky*, DOE/LX/07-2200&D1, as modified by field conditions. During the study, first available water samples were collected, as available, from locations within the Water Policy Area near the residences located near/above the TCE plumes. The Federal Facility Agreement parties agreed that the sampling results provide quality data sufficient to address the study's decision rules.

Direct push technology borings were advanced into the Upper Continental Recharge System (UCRS) matrix in the vicinity of four residences located near/above the Regional Gravel Aquifer (RGA) TCE plumes. Although groundwater was encountered at all four boring locations, only two sets of the borings had sufficient water to allow collection of a water sample. The dearth of water for sample collection at the residences is consistent with the conceptual site model (CSM) for the UCRS and earlier UCRS sampling efforts. The CSM for the UCRS shows the upper UCRS matrix consists of silt and clay that limits water migration and the upward migration of vapor phase VOCs.

The groundwater samples collected were analyzed, and no detectable VOCs were found above the project's detection limit of 1 µg/L. Based upon the failure to detect VOCs in UCRS groundwater, the very low permeability of the UCRS matrix, the low VOC concentrations in the underlying RGA, and the review of the vapor intrusion guidance, this screening study determined that an additional vapor intrusion study (i.e., a detailed investigation) is not warranted in the Water Policy Area.

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# 1. INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of the screening study performed in accordance with the approved *Sampling and Analysis Plan to Support the Additional Action for the CERCLA Five-Year Review at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky*, DOE/LX/07-2200&D2 [Sampling and Analysis Plan (SAP)] (DOE 2015), which was conducted as an additional action subsequent to the *Five-Year Review for Remedial Actions at the Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant, Paducah, Kentucky*, DOE/LX/07-1289&D2/R1 (Five-Year Review) (DOE 2014a). The screening study was performed to determine whether volatile organic compound (VOC) [primarily trichloroethene (TCE)] concentrations in Upper Continental Recharge System (UCRS) groundwater warrant a vapor intrusion study within the Water Policy Area. TCE plumes in the Regional Gravel Aquifer (RGA) underlie the Water Policy Area, and TCE vapor released from these plumes has the potential to migrate upward. To evaluate this potential for upward migration, a screening study was designed and a SAP was prepared that described how to collect first-available water samples from locations within the Water Policy Area near the residences located near/above the TCE plumes. The Federal Facility Agreement (FFA) parties agreed that this sampling approach would provide a sufficient basis on which to determine whether a vapor intrusion study is warranted (DOE 2015).

## 1.1 PROJECT SCOPE

The Five-Year Review (DOE 2014a) presented the results of a 2013 review of the Water Policy Removal Action. In a letter dated September 30, 2014, (EPA 2014a) the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) noted the following project-related uncertainty:

The protectiveness determination of the removal action for the Water Policy cannot be made at this time until further information is obtained. Further information will be obtained by taking the following actions: DOE demonstrates that all residents located above the contaminated groundwater plume are not using groundwater from their wells, and a vapor intrusion study is conducted if current groundwater data indicate a study is warranted.

Three meetings were held to scope the vapor intrusion concern raised by EPA and develop an approach to collecting groundwater data. The meetings were held on August 8, 2014; February 24, 2015; and April 22, 2015. As a result of these meetings, the FFA parties agreed to undertake a screening study to determine whether a vapor intrusion study is warranted. This study was performed under the provisions of Section XXX, Five-Year Review, of the FFA, as documented in the Record of Conversation letter dated August 1, 2014 (DOE 2014b).

## 1.2 PROJECT OBJECTIVES

The objective of the field work was to collect first-available water samples from locations within the Water Policy Area near residences located near/above the TCE plumes. Figure 1 presents a map of the RGA TCE plumes and the four boring locations (NW1, NW2, NE1, and NE2). The water samples would be analyzed for selected VOCs per the SAP. Analytical results were compared to the respective default Vapor Intrusion Screening Level (VISL) for groundwater from the VISL Calculator (VISL values) (EPA 2014b). If groundwater data for selected VOCs are less than the VISL or nondetect, then no additional groundwater sampling is needed and the vapor intrusion pathway does not pose a concern for the residence.

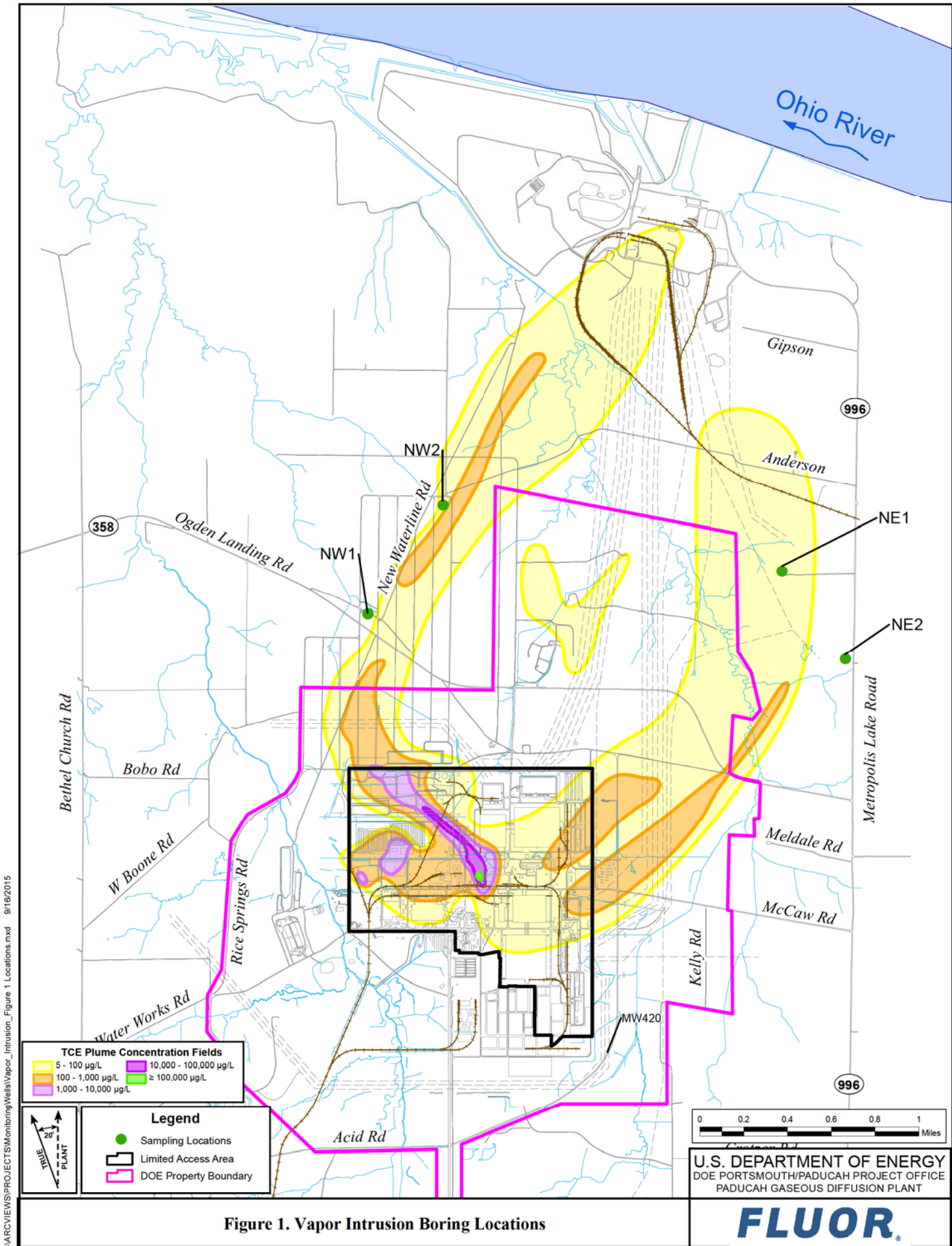


Figure 1. Vapor Intrusion Boring Locations

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### **1.3 PROJECT APPROACH**

The approach agreed to by the FFA parties to meet the project objective of this screening study was as follows.

- Advance Direct Push Technology (DPT) rods into the UCRS to allow collection of water from the first-available UCRS depth.
- Sample groundwater from the first available UCRS depth and analyze for VOCs.
- Compare groundwater analytical results to the respective default VISL for groundwater calculated using the VISL Calculator (EPA 2014b).

### **1.4 AREA DESCRIPTION**

Paducah Gaseous Diffusion Plant (PGDP), located within the Jackson Purchase region of western Kentucky, is an inactive uranium enrichment facility owned by the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). PGDP first was owned and managed by the Atomic Energy Commission and the Energy Research and Development Administration, DOE's predecessors; DOE then managed PGDP until 1993. On July 1, 1993, the United States Enrichment Corporation assumed management and operation of the PGDP enrichment facility under a lease agreement with DOE that continued until October 2014 when the facility was returned to DOE. DOE retains ownership of the enrichment complex.

Of the 3,556 acres owned by DOE, approximately 650 acres of this parcel are inside the PGDP fenced area. Most of the facilities used to support enrichment operations are located inside the PGDP fenced area. Outside the fenced area, several support facilities for DOE projects can be found. The support facilities include landfills (both active and closed), modular office complexes, a water treatment facility, groundwater remediation systems, decontamination facilities, storage areas, a storm water retention basin, and liquid effluent treatment facilities. Of the remaining DOE land, approximately 1,986 acres is licensed to the Commonwealth of Kentucky Department of Fish and Wildlife Resources (KDFWR) and serves as a portion of the West Kentucky Wildlife Management Area (WKWMA). The licensed portion of the WKWMA is used by the public for hunting and horse and dog field trials. KDFWR staff work in the licensed area performing wildlife management activities.

The topography of DOE property is level to slightly rolling. It is rural and predominantly open grasslands with scattered wooded areas of mature hardwoods and brush. Approximately 60% of the total area outside PGDP but on DOE-owned property is grasslands; much of this nonwooded area is right-of-way for electrical power lines.

### **1.5 GEOLOGY AND SOILS**

The Jackson Purchase region of western Kentucky, where PGDP is located, represents the northern tip of the Mississippi Embayment portion of the Coastal Plain. The Jackson Purchase region is an area of land that includes all of Kentucky west of the Tennessee River. The stratigraphic sequence in the region consists of Cretaceous, Tertiary, and Quaternary sediments unconformably overlying Paleozoic bedrock. Relative to the shallow groundwater flow system in the vicinity of PGDP, the continental deposits and the overlying loess and alluvium are of key importance. The continental deposits locally consist of an upper silt member, with lesser sand and gravel interbeds, and a thick, basal sand and gravel member, which fills

a buried river valley. A subcrop of the Porters Creek Clay, located beneath and immediately south of PGDP marks the southern extent of the buried river valley. Fine sand and clay of the McNairy Formation directly underlie the continental deposits in the buried river valley. These continental deposits are continuous from beneath PGDP northward beyond the present course of the Ohio River.

The general soil map for Ballard and McCracken Counties indicates that three soil associations are found within the vicinity of PGDP (USDA 1976): the Rosebloom-Wheeling-Dubbs association, the Grenada-Calloway association, and the Calloway-Henry association. The predominant soil association in the vicinity of PGDP is the Calloway-Henry association, which consists of nearly level, somewhat poorly drained, medium-textured soils on upland positions. Many of the characteristics of the original soil have been lost due to industrial activity that has occurred over the past 50-plus years. Activities that have disrupted the original soil classifications include filling, mixing, and grading. The soil type present in these disturbed areas is characterized as urban.

## **1.6 HYDROGEOLOGY**

PGDP is located in the western portion of the Ohio River drainage basin, approximately 15 miles downstream of the confluence of the Ohio River with the Tennessee River and approximately 35 miles upstream of the confluence of the Ohio River with the Mississippi River. Locally, PGDP is within the drainage areas of the Ohio River, Bayou Creek, and Little Bayou Creek.

PGDP is situated on the divide between the two creeks. Bayou Creek is a perennial stream on the western boundary of the plant that flows generally northward, from approximately 2.5 miles south of the plant site to the Ohio River. Little Bayou Creek becomes a perennial stream at the east outfalls of PGDP. The Little Bayou Creek drainage originates within WKWMA and extends northward and joins Bayou Creek near the Ohio River. The drainage basins for both creeks are located in rural areas; however, they receive surface drainage from numerous swales that drain residential and commercial properties, including WKWMA, PGDP, and Tennessee Valley Authority Shawnee Fossil Plant. The confluence of the two creeks is approximately 3 miles north of the plant site, just upstream of the location at which the combined flow of the creeks discharges into the Ohio River (DOE 2008).

During uranium enrichment operations (1952–2013) and continuing into 2014, most of the flow within Bayou and Little Bayou Creeks was from process effluents or surface water runoff from PGDP. Contributions from PGDP comprised approximately 85% of flow within Bayou Creek and near 100% of flow within Little Bayou Creek. (Process effluents have been significantly reduced during 2015.) A network of ditches discharges effluent and surface water runoff from PGDP to the creeks. Plant discharges are monitored at the Kentucky Pollutant Discharge Elimination System outfalls prior to discharge into the creeks.

The local groundwater flow system at PGDP occurs within the sands of the Cretaceous McNairy Formation, Pliocene Terrace Gravel, Plio-Pleistocene lower continental gravel deposits and upper continental deposits, and Holocene alluvium. The primary local aquifer is the RGA. The RGA consists of the Quaternary sand and gravel facies of the lower continental deposits and Holocene alluvium found adjacent to the Ohio River and is of sufficient thickness and saturation to constitute an aquifer. These deposits have an average thickness of 30 ft. Groundwater flow is predominantly north toward the Ohio River (DOE 2008).

The primary source of groundwater recharge to the RGA derives as downward percolation of infiltrating rainwater and seepage from streams and ponds, through the shallow silt and fine sand units (and lesser clayey units) overlying the RGA. This flow system is termed the UCRS. The top of the saturated zone

within the UCRS is the water table, which is poorly known within the Water Policy Area overlying the TCE plumes. These sediments have low hydraulic conductivity ( $10^{-7}$  to  $10^{-6}$  cm/sec); hydraulic gradients often approach -1 ft/ft within the saturated UCRS in response to the downward groundwater flow.

## **1.7 PROJECT CONCEPTUAL SITE MODEL**

There are TCE plumes in RGA groundwater that have migrated off of the DOE property and into the vicinity of four residences (see Figure 1); therefore, a theoretical potential exists for the TCE to migrate upward from the RGA, through the UCRS groundwater and the UCRS vadose zone (as a vapor) and to the surface. Figure 2, reproduced from the scoping presentations and the SAP, presents an EPA figure (EPA 2013; EPA 2015) adapted to PGDP conditions to present the conceptual model for how VOCs have the potential to migrate.

The SAP presented the results of historical investigations that indicate that the UCRS soils in the vicinity of PGDP have very low permeability and do not show evidence of vapor migration at levels that would cause soil gas concentrations in the vicinity of these residences to exceed VISL values. Figures 3 and 4, reproduced from the scoping presentations, document trends of soil texture with depth along transects of the two off-site TCE plumes. Figure 5 shows the projected location of the cross sections. Low permeability soils (silts and clays) are continuous to depths of approximately 30 to 50 ft throughout the transects, with the exception of the incised stream valley of Little Bayou Creek. This screening study was designed to sample UCRS groundwater and confirm that shallow groundwater concentrations do not exceed default VISL values.

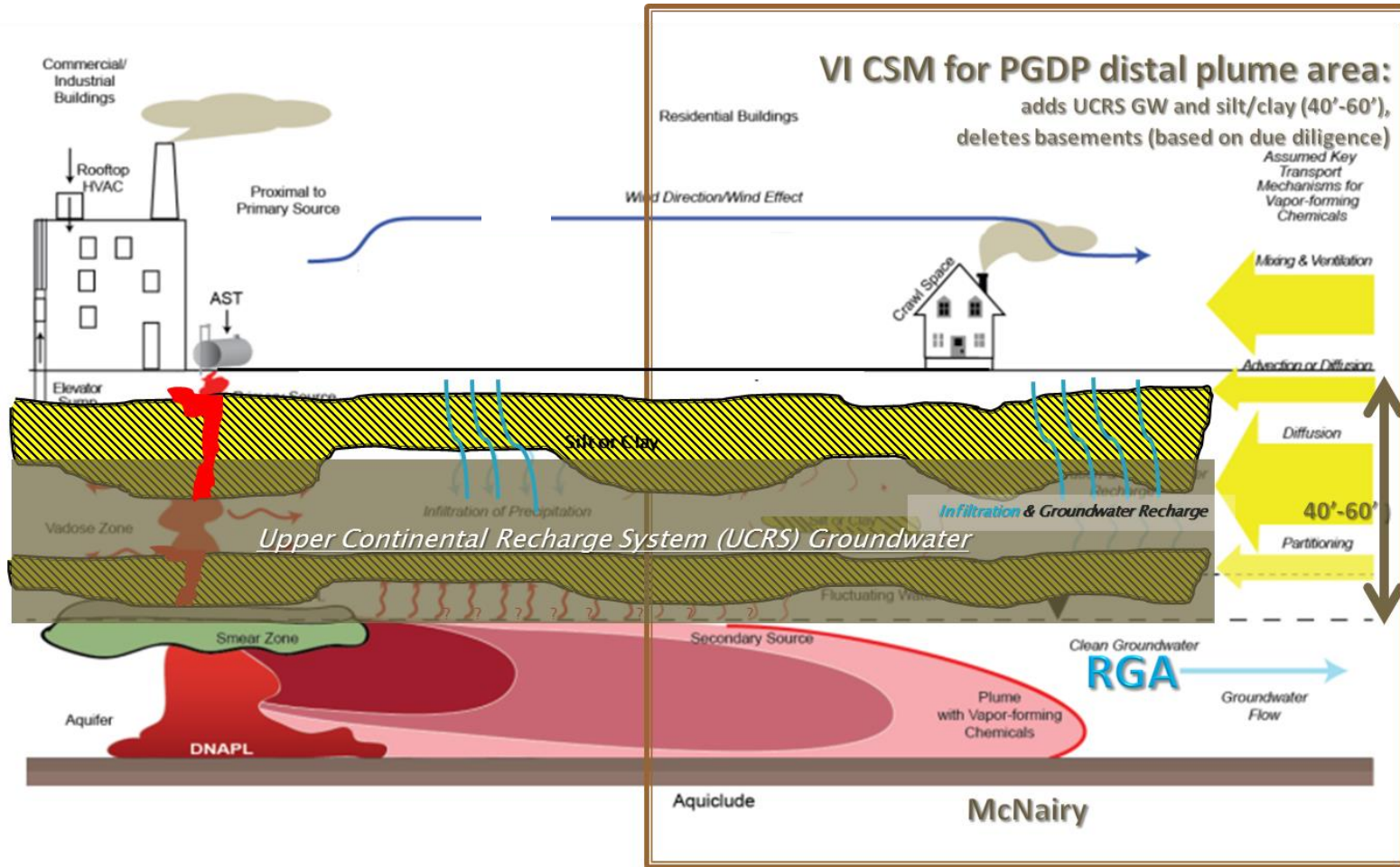


Figure 2. Conceptual Site Model: EPA Figure Adapted to PGDP Conditions



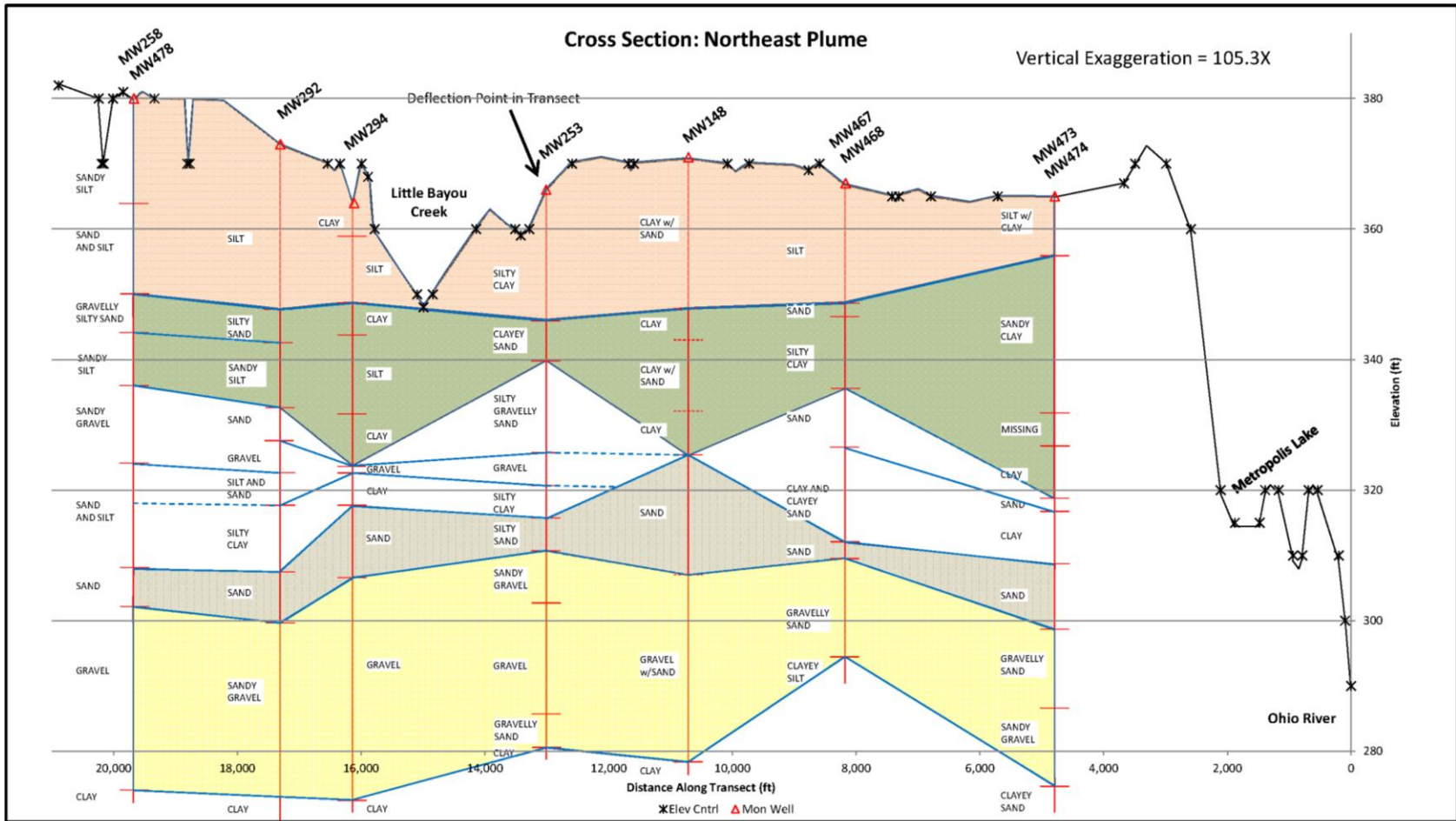


Figure 4. Northeast Plume Cross Section



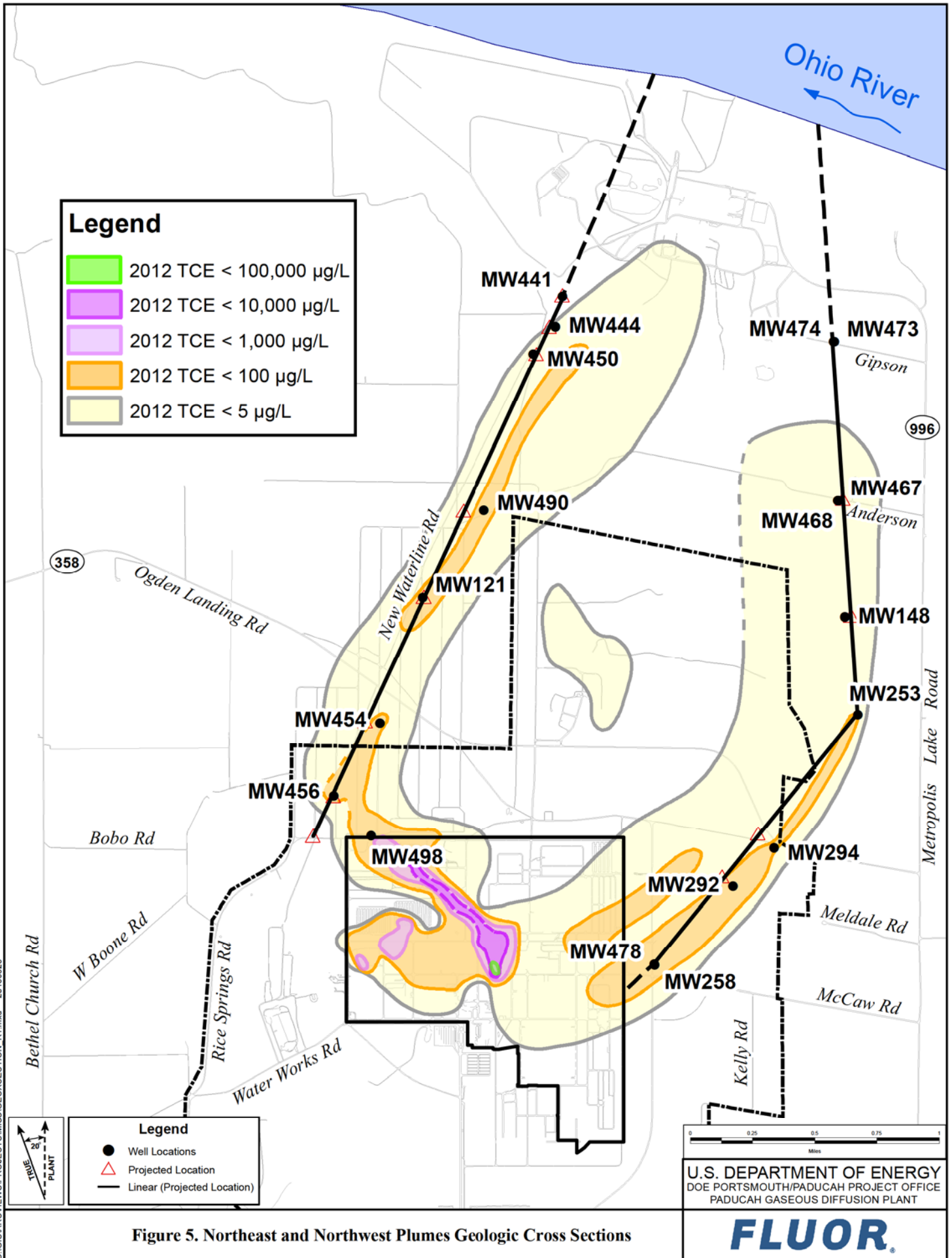


Figure 5. Northeast and Northwest Plumes Geologic Cross Sections

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## 2. SCREENING STUDY APPROACH

At each of four locations, DPT rods were advanced to three depths [nominally 12 ft below ground surface (bgs), 22 ft bgs, and 32 ft bgs]. The borings were advanced in accordance with the SAP at locations summarized in Table 1 and shown on Figures 6, 7, 8, and 9. When target depth had been reached at each boring, the DPT rod was retracted 0.5 ft to allow for groundwater to enter. The rods remained in that position overnight. The groundwater from the shallowest DPT was sampled the following morning.

The methods used to install the DPTs matched the SAP, except for increasing the sampling depth at one location; however, the groundwater sampling approach was modified from what had been planned in the SAP, after consultation with the FFA parties, due to field conditions. On June 11, 2015, the FFA parties met and discussed the results of NE1 and NE2 borings being found dry. For the NE locations, the FFA parties agreed to the following, which was documented in a record of conversation (DOE 2015b):

- Should no water be available or should the amount of water be insufficient to collect a groundwater sample, water levels will be verified up to three subsequent days, as necessary, in an effort to obtain a groundwater sample.
- Abandon NE1 12 ft and NE2 12 ft and 22 ft borings.
- NE1 22 ft DPT boring will be increased in depth to 5 ft minimum distance of the measured water level in the paired RGA monitoring well, MW148.

If a groundwater sample cannot be obtained from the DPT borings at NE2, then the sample collected at NE1 will be used to extrapolate the conditions at NE2. On June 29, 2015, the FFA parties met and discussed the results of NW1 and NW2 borings having insufficient water to sample. For the NW locations, the FFA parties agreed to the following, which is documented in a record of conversation (DOE 2015c):

- Fieldwork should be considered finished and the borings abandoned.
- The one sample collected from NW2 can be used to extrapolate the condition for NW1.
- The soils have been demonstrated to be sufficiently tight such that water movement is inhibited.

**Table 1. Five-Year Review Screening Study DPT Sample Borings Locations**

Sample Boring Group	Approximate Location of Boring from Residence	DPT Depths (bgs) Paired RGA well	Approx. Plant Coordinates	
			East	North
NW1	~ 264 ft east (Figure 2) <sup>a</sup>	12 ft, 22 ft, 32 ft MW451	-6837	4808
NW2	~ 117 ft west (Figure 3)	12 ft, 22 ft, 32 ft MW236	-5025	7417
NE1 (three residences— one boring location)	Left Residence ~ 102 ft northeast Middle Residence ~ 54 ft north Right Residence ~ 255 ft west (Figure 4)	12 ft, 22 ft and 42 ft <sup>b</sup> , 32 ft MW148	3173	5832
NE2	~ 65 ft south (Figure 5)	12 ft, 22 ft, 32 ft MW253	4707	3708

<sup>a</sup> Location changed from SAP based on resident's request.

<sup>b</sup> NE1 22 ft boring extended to 42 ft in attempt to secure UCRS groundwater sample.

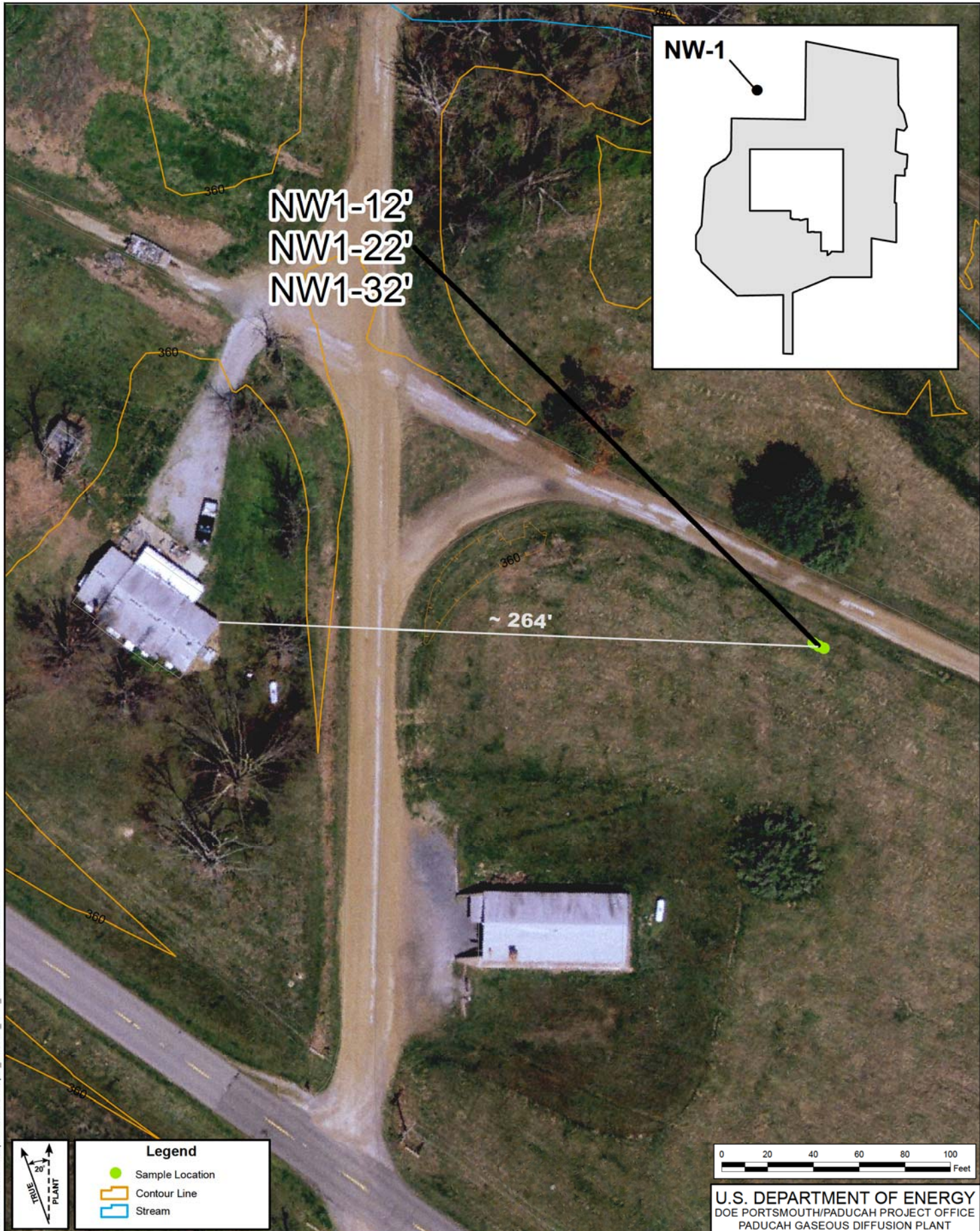
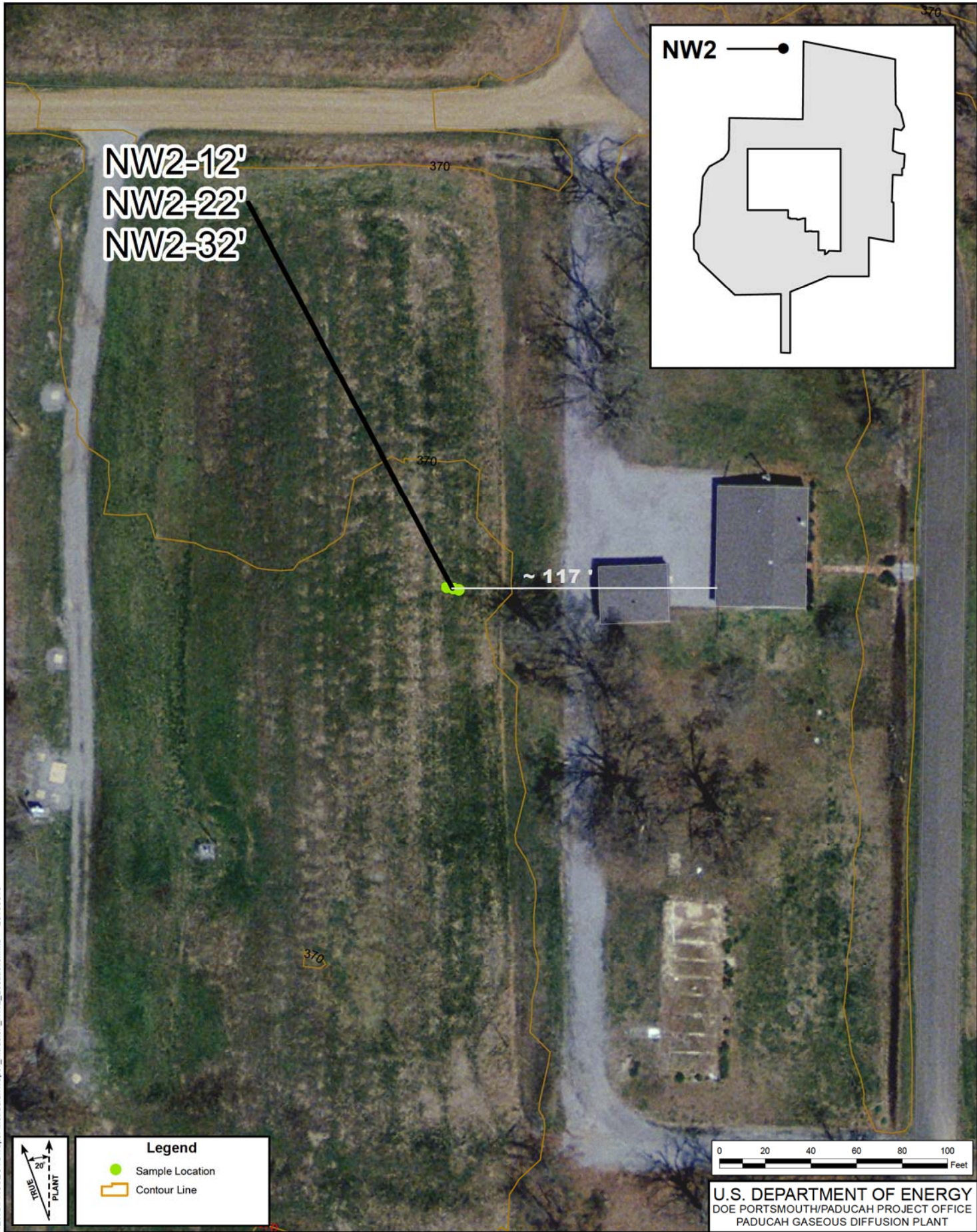


Figure 6. NW1 DPT Sample Boring Locations



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Figure 7. NW2 DPT Sample Boring Locations

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PADUCAH GASEOUS DIFFUSION PLANT

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Figure 8. NE1 DPT Sample Boring Locations

0 25 50 75 100 125  
Feet

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Figure 9. NE2 DPT Sample Boring Locations

## 2.1 DRILLING METHOD

This screening study used a DPT rig and dual tube sampling system. The drill crew advanced the sample system with a center rod and drive point assembly to 5 ft short of the target depth (see Section 6) and withdrew the drive point for the bottom 5 ft, allowing the sampler to fill with soil over the bottom 5 ft. This approach was used to minimize the compaction of soils over the bottom 5 ft. Compaction by the DPT rods in the overlying soils provided an effective temporary seal for the DPT rods.

The drill crew extracted the soil core from the bottom of the hole and pulled the outer rods up 0.5 ft to expose the soils and allow groundwater to flow into the interior of the DPT rods. Upon completion of sampling, the DPT boreholes were abandoned by pulling the DPT rods from the ground and filling the boreholes to within 2 ft of ground surface with 3/8-inch particle size bentonite, hydrating the bentonite in 3-ft lifts. The top 2 ft of the borehole was filled with materials consistent with the surrounding ground surface.

## 2.2 SAMPLING

Three DPT borings were installed at each location, to assure that samples were collected above the potentiometric surface of the underlying RGA (i.e., ~ 32 ft bgs sample above ~ 37 ft bgs RGA potentiometric surface).<sup>1</sup>

Table 2 summarizes the information on each sample boring group including the identification of an RGA monitoring well closest to the boring location. The depth to water in each of these wells was measured to ensure that the greatest boring depth was still nominally 5 ft above the RGA potentiometric surface.

**Table 2. RGA Paired Well Information**

Sample Boring Group	Paired RGA MW	Approx. Plant Coordinates for Paired RGA Well		Reference Point	Reference Elevation (ft)	Ground Elev. (ft)	Depth to RGA (ft)	~ RGA Pot. Elev.
		X	Y					
NW1	MW451	-8,031.59	4,211.78	TOC	367.22	364.68	42.69	324.53
NW2	MW236	-5,090.64	7,919.36	WWR	369.05	369.28	38.92	330.13
NE1	MW148	3,289.83	5,755.06	TOC	374.00	371.08	47.20	326.80
NE2	MW253	3,572.22	3,669.88	TIC	370.86	368.90	38.52	332.34

TOC = top of casing reference elevation

WWR = Well Wizard riser top reference elevation

TIC = Top Inner Casing

Pot = Potentiometric Surface

When the target depth was reached at each boring, the DPT rod was retracted 0.5 ft to allow groundwater to enter. The rods remained in that position overnight. The next day water levels were measured in each of the DPTs to identify the shallowest DPT with water.

<sup>1</sup> The potentiometric surface of the RGA occurs within the UCRS, above the top of the RGA. The RGA potentiometric surface provides a measurable and reliable reference to assure that the deepest sample depth represents the UCRS and is approximately 10 ft above the top of the RGA.



Table 3 presents a summary timeline of boring installation, sample attempts, and field adjustments to the screening study.

**Table 3. Screening Study Implementation Timeline**

Date	Event	Notes
5/28/2015	Initial contact with residents to discuss screening study borings.	Relocated NW1 borings based upon resident's request and in accordance with the SAP.
6/08/2015	Mobilized to northeast locations.  Measured depth to water at MW253 and MW148.  Installed NE1 and NE2 borings at 12 ft, 22 ft, and 32 ft bgs.	Groundwater in MW148 measured at 47.20 ft bgs. Groundwater in MW253 measured at 38.52 ft bgs.
6/09/2015	NE1 and NE2 borings found dry.	--
6/11/2015	FFA parties met via teleconference and agreed to path forward: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Abandon NE1 12 ft and NE2 12 ft and 22 ft borings.</li> <li>• NE1 22 ft DPT boring will be increased in depth to 5 ft minimum distance of the measured water level in the paired RGA monitoring well, MW148.</li> <li>• If a groundwater sample cannot be obtained from the DPT borings at NE2, then the sample collected at NE1 will be used to extrapolate the conditions at NE2.</li> <li>• Should no water be available or should the amount of water be insufficient to collect a groundwater sample, water levels will be verified up to three subsequent days, as necessary, in an effort to obtain a groundwater sample.</li> </ul>	--
6/15/2015	Collected sample from NE1 32 ft boring.  NE2 borings had insufficient water for a sample to be collected.  NE1 12 ft boring abandoned per the SAP.  NE1 22 ft boring advanced to 42 ft bgs.  NE2 12 ft and 22 ft borings abandoned per SAP.	Sample collected at NE1 32 ft boring had heavy sediment; uncertain if enough water for lab to run analysis. Laboratory was able to analyze the sample.
6/16/2015	Collected sample from NE1 32 ft boring.  Insufficient water in both NE1 42 ft and NE2 32 ft borings to allow sample to be collected.	Sample collected at NE1 32 ft had heavy sediment. Laboratory was able to analyze the sample.
6/17/2015	Water present in both NE1 32 ft and NE2 32 ft borings but too much sediment to allow sample to be collected.  Insufficient water in the NE1 42 ft boring to collect a sample.	--
6/22/2015	DOE issued Record of Conversation for 6/11/2015 teleconference.	--

**Table 3. Screening Study Implementation Timeline (Continued)**

Date	Event	Notes
6/23/2015	<p>NE1 22 ft and 42 ft and NE2 32 ft borings abandoned per the SAP.</p> <p>Mobilized to northwest locations.</p> <p>Measured depth to water at MW 236 and MW451.</p> <p>Installed NW1 and NW2 borings at 12 ft, 22 ft, and 32 ft bgs.</p>	<p>Groundwater in MW236 measured at 42.69 ft bgs.</p> <p>Groundwater in MW451 measured at 38.92 ft bgs.</p>
6/24/2015	Insufficient water to sample NW1 or NW2.	--
6/25/2015	Insufficient water to sample NW1 or NW2.	--
6/29/2015	<p>Water sample collected from NW2 22 ft boring. Remaining borings were either dry or had insufficient water to collect a sample.</p> <p>FFA parties met via teleconference and agreed to the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fieldwork should be considered finished and the borings abandoned.</li> <li>• The one sample collected from NW2 can be used to extrapolate the condition for NW1.</li> <li>• The soils have been demonstrated to be sufficiently tight that water movement is inhibited.</li> </ul>	--
6/30/2015	NW1 and NW2 borings abandoned in accordance with approved work plan.	--
7/16/2015	DOE issued Record of Conversation for 6/29/2015 teleconference.	--

### 3. DATA EVALUATION

#### 3.1 RESULTS

Three samples were submitted for laboratory analysis for VOCs, one sample from NW2 and two samples from NE1. The results of the analysis for TCE, *cis*-1,2-dichloroethene, *trans*-1,2-dichloroethene, and vinyl chloride were nondetect for each sample with a reporting limit of 1 µg/L. Table 4 presents a summary of the results including the recorded field temperature of the water sample.

**Table 4. DPT Boring Water Sample Results**

Boring Sampled	Date Sampled	<i>cis</i> -1,2-Dichloroethene <sup>1</sup>	<i>trans</i> -1,2-Dichloroethene <sup>1</sup>	Trichloroethene <sup>1</sup>	Vinyl Chloride <sup>1</sup>	Field Temperature (F)
NE1-32 ft	15-Jun-15	ND	ND	ND	ND	75.5
NE1-32 ft	16-Jun-15	ND	ND	ND	ND	81.2
NW2-22 ft	29-Jun-15	ND	ND	ND	ND	72.7

<sup>1</sup>Results were all nondetect at a reporting limit of 1 µg/L.  
ND = nondetect

Table 5 contains the default VISL values from EPA VISL Calculator, v3.4.2, September 3, 2015.

**Table 5. Default VISL Values for Selected VOCs**

Selected VOC	Default VISL Value <sup>a</sup>
<i>cis</i> -1,2-Dichloroethene	No Inhalation Toxicity Information
<i>trans</i> -1,2-Dichloroethene	No Inhalation Toxicity Information
Trichloroethene	1.2 µg/L
Vinyl Chloride	0.15 µg/L <sup>b</sup>

<sup>a</sup> <http://www.epa.gov/oswer/vaporintrusion/documents/VISL-Calculator.xlsm>.

<sup>b</sup> During scoping, the FFA parties agreed 1 µg/L detection limit was sufficient.

#### 3.2 CONCLUSION

The intent of this screening study was to compare TCE (and other selected chlorinated VOCs) concentrations in the first available water against VISLs developed using default parameter assumptions. VOCs of concern for this screening study are TCE, *cis*-1,2-dichloroethene, *trans*-1,2-dichloroethene, and vinyl chloride. The Decision Rules presented in the SAP are as follows:

- **IF** groundwater data for selected VOCs are less than the associated VISL or nondetect, **THEN** no additional groundwater sampling is needed and the vapor intrusion pathway does not pose a concern for the residence.
- **IF** groundwater data for selected VOCs are greater than or equal to the associated VISL, **THEN** reevaluate and scope the next step to address the potential for a vapor intrusion concern.

The groundwater data for all the selected VOCs was nondetect at a reporting limit of 1µg/L; therefore, according to the Decision Rules presented in the SAP, no additional groundwater sampling is needed, and

the vapor intrusion pathway does not pose a concern for the residences. This study is consistent with historical investigations and the conceptual site model, which demonstrated limited potential for vapor intrusion. Based on the results of this screening study, historical information provided/referenced in the SAP, and the vapor intrusion guidance (EPA 2015), an additional vapor intrusion study (i.e., a detailed investigation) is not warranted in the Water Policy Area.

## 4. REFERENCES

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**APPENDIX**

**RESIDENT CONTACT SUMMARY**

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## RESIDENT CONTACT SUMMARY

Called NE1 resident on May 28, 2015, and scheduled a visit for May 29, 2015. Met with resident and provided information about the needed sampling on May 29, 2015. Resident reviewed a map of the proposed sampling and agreed to the proposed location. The resident called and left a voice mail on June 1, 2015, regarding a buried fiber optic line in the area. Spoke to the resident on June 11, 2015, and discussed that a groundwater sample had not been obtained and would like to leave the rods in longer. Resident agreed.

Called NE2 resident on May 28, 2015, but no one answered and no answering machine picked up. On May 29, 2015, met with resident on their property and discussed the sampling project. The resident reviewed a map of proposed sampling location and agreed to the location. On June 4, 2015, utilities were scheduled to be marked, but the resident refused to let that be done. Resident stated that he would not allow this to happen and wanted a change to his license agreement. On June 5, 2015, met with resident and he agreed to the sampling event. The change he wants is to add a word to the license agreement. He was told that the requested change would be presented to DOE for their approval. He also wants two separate agreements: one for this water and the other for the monitoring wells. Spoke to the resident on June 11, 2015, and discussed that a groundwater sample had not been obtained and would like to leave the rods in longer. Resident agreed.

Called NW1 and NW2 resident/property owner and left a voice mail on May 28, 2015. Called again on June 1, 2015, and spoke to resident and scheduled a meeting to discuss the project on June 2, 2015. The resident reviewed a map of the proposed sampling location and agreed to the NW2 location on June 2, 2015. The resident requested a different location for the NW1 location. The resident did not want sampling that close to the home and wanted it to be at least 150 yards away. Resident stated that a previous sampling event had rattled objects on the walls of the club house and did not want that to happen to the home. With further discussion and a new map, the resident agreed to a location that was approximately 260 ft away from the house.

Called NW1 and NW2 resident/property owner on June 11, 2015, and left message on office phone. Called again on June 12, 2015, both cell and office phones, no answer. Called on June 15, 2015, and left voice mail on cell phone. Called office on June 16, 2015, and left message for resident to call. Sent e-mail on June 16, 2015, and received response e-mail on June 17, 2015, stating that sampling event could not happen on June 17, 2015. Spoke on phone with resident about the sampling event on June 17, 2015. Resident was having a meeting on the June 17, 2015, date and needed to reschedule because the resident wanted to be present for the sampling event. Sent e-mail, per the resident's request, with new proposed date of June 23, 2015, for sampling event and received e-mail from resident stating that the sampling event could begin on that date.

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